

PUBLIC JANE Q  
 11th Gr Female (Form 23A)  
 SSN: XXX-XX-0534  
 Test Date: Mar 8, 2005  
 Any School H.S.: .....  
 City.....ST

Counselor Code: XXX

Print No.:XXXXX

# ASVAB SUMMARY RESULTS

18-23 YR OLD %ILE

ASVAB Results	Percentile Scores			11th Grade Female Standard Score Bands	11th Grade Standard Score
	11th Grade Females	11th Grade Males	11th Grade Students		
<b>Career Exploration Scores</b>					
Verbal Skills	62	64	63		55
Math Skills	44	45	45		46
Science and Technical Skills	66	43	54		51
<b>ASVAB Tests</b>					
General Science	56	43	49		49
Arithmetic Reasoning	36	34	35		44
Word Knowledge	75	74	75		57
Paragraph Comprehension	44	56	50		51
Mathematics Knowledge	49	56	53		48
Electronics Information	77	52	65		53
Auto and Shop Information	68	35	51		48
Mechanical Comprehension	76	48	62		52
<b>Military Entrance Score (AFQT)</b>	<b>39</b>				

**MILITARY ENTRANCE SCORES**

The **Military Entrance Score** (also called AFQT, which stands for the Armed Forces Qualification Test) is the score used to determine your qualifications for entry into any branch of the United States Armed Forces or the Coast Guard. The **Military Entrance Score** predicts in a general way how well you might do in training and on the job in military occupations. Your score reflects your standing compared to American men and women 18 to 23 years of age.

**USE OF INFORMATION**

Personal identity information (name, social security number, street address, and telephone number) and test scores will not be released to any agency outside of the Department of Defense (DoD), the Armed Forces, the Coast Guard, and your school. Your school or local school system can determine any further release of information. The DoD will use your scores for recruiting and research purposes for up to two years. After that the information will be used by the DoD for research purposes only.

### EXPLANATION OF YOUR ASVAB PERCENTILE SCORES

Your ASVAB results are reported as percentile scores in the three highlighted columns to the left of the graph. Percentile scores show how you compare to other students - males and females, and for all students - in your grade. For example, a percentile score of 65 for an 11th grade female would mean she scored the same or better than 65 out of every 100 females in the 11th grade.

For purposes of career planning, knowing your relative standing in these comparison groups is important. Being male or female does not limit your career or educational choices. There are noticeable differences in how men and women score in some areas. Viewing your scores in light of your relative standing both to men and women may encourage you to explore areas that you might otherwise overlook.

You can use the **Career Exploration Scores** to evaluate your knowledge and skills in three general areas (Verbal, Math, and Science and Technical Skills). You can use the **ASVAB Test Scores** to gather information on specific skill areas. *Together, these scores provide a snapshot of your current knowledge and skills.* This information will help you develop and review your career goals and plans.

### EXPLANATION OF YOUR ASVAB STANDARD SCORES

Your ASVAB results are reported as standard scores in the above graph. Your score on each test is identified by the "X" in the corresponding bar graph. You should view these scores as *estimates* of your true skill level in that area. If you took the test again, you probably would receive a somewhat different score. Many things, such as how you were feeling during testing, contribute to this difference. This difference is shown with gray score bands in the graph of your results. Your standard scores are based on the ASVAB tests and composites based on your grade level.

The score bands provide a way to identify some of your strengths. Overlapping score bands mean your true skill level is similar in both areas, so the real difference between specific scores might not be meaningful. If the score bands do not overlap, you probably are stronger in the area that has the higher score band.

The ASVAB is an aptitude test. It is neither an absolute measure of your skills and abilities nor a perfect predictor of your success or failure. A high score does not guarantee success, and a low score does not guarantee failure, in a future educational program or occupation. For example, if you have never worked with shop equipment or cars, you may not be familiar with the terms and concepts

assessed by the Auto and Shop Information test. Taking a course or obtaining a part-time job in this area would increase your knowledge and improve your score if you were to take it again.

### USING ASVAB RESULTS IN CAREER EXPLORATION

Your career and educational plans may change over time as you gain more experience and learn more about your interests. *Exploring Careers: The ASVAB Career Exploration Guide* can help you learn more about yourself and the world of work, to identify and explore potential goals, and develop an effective strategy to realize your goals. The *Guide* will help you identify occupations in line with your interests and skills. As you explore potentially satisfying careers, you will develop your career exploration and planning skills.

Meanwhile, your ASVAB results can help you in making well-informed choices about future high school courses.

We encourage you to discuss your ASVAB results with a teacher, counselor, parent, family member or other interested adult. These individuals can help you to view your ASVAB results in light of other important information, such as your interests, school grades, motivation, and personal goals.

## ASVAB SCORE AND TEST DESCRIPTIONS

**Verbal Skills** is a general measure of language and reading skills which combines the Word Knowledge and Paragraph Comprehension tests. People with high scores tend to do well in tasks that require good language or reading skills, while people with low scores have more difficulty with such tasks.

**Math Skills** is a general measure of mathematics skills which combines the Mathematics Knowledge and Arithmetic Reasoning tests. People with high scores tend to do well in tasks that require a knowledge of mathematics, while people with low scores have more difficulty with these kinds of tasks.

**Science and Technical Skills** is a general measure of science and technical skills which combines the General Science, Electronics Information, and Mechanical Comprehension tests. People with high scores tend to do well in tasks that require scientific thinking or technical skills, while people with low scores have more difficulty with such tasks.

**General Science (GS)** tests the ability to answer questions on a variety of science topics drawn from courses taught in most high schools. The life science items cover botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology, and ecology. The earth and space science items are based on astronomy, geology, meteorology, and oceanography. The physical science items measure force and motion mechanics, energy, fluids, atomic structure, and chemistry.

**Arithmetic Reasoning (AR)** tests the ability to solve basic arithmetic problems one encounters in everyday life. One-step and multi-step word problems require addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and choosing the correct order of operations when more than one step is necessary. The items include operations with whole numbers, operations with rational numbers, ratio and proportion, interest and percentage, and measurement. Arithmetic reasoning is one factor that helps characterize mathematics comprehension and it also assesses logical thinking.

**Word Knowledge (WK)** tests the ability to understand the meaning of words through synonyms - words having the same or nearly the same meaning as other words. The test is a measure of one component of reading comprehension since vocabulary is one of many factors that characterize reading comprehension.

**Paragraph Comprehension (PC)** tests the ability to obtain information from written material. Students read different types of passages of varying lengths and respond to questions based on information presented in each passage. Concepts include identifying stated and reworded facts, determining a sequence of events, drawing conclusions, identifying main ideas, determining the author's purpose and tone, and identifying style and technique.

**Mathematics Knowledge (MK)** tests the ability to solve problems by applying knowledge of mathematical concepts and applications. The problems focus on concepts and algorithms and involve number theory, numeration, algebraic operations and equations, geometry and measurement, and probability. Mathematics knowledge is one factor that characterizes mathematics comprehension; it also assesses logical thinking.

**Electronics Information (EL)** tests understanding of electrical current, circuits, devices, and systems. Electronics information topics include electrical circuits, electrical and electronic systems, electrical currents, electrical tools, symbols, devices, and materials.

**Auto and Shop Information (AS)** tests aptitude for automotive maintenance and repair and wood and metal shop practices. The test covers several areas commonly included in most high school auto and shop courses such as automotive components, automotive systems, automotive tools, troubleshooting and repair, shop tools, building materials, and building and construction procedures.

**Mechanical Comprehension (MC)** tests comprehension of the principles of mechanical devices and properties of materials. Mechanical comprehension topics include simple machines, compound machines, mechanical motion, fluid dynamics, properties of materials, and structural support.

**Military Entrance Score (AFQT)** is the score used if an individual decides to enter any of the armed services. See your local recruiter for details.