5.

To find the vertical asymptote :
We must set the denominator equal to 0 and solve:
$s^4-1=0$
$(s^2-1)(s^2+1)=0$
$(s^2-1)=0$
$(s-1)(s+1)=0$
$s=1$ or $s=-1$
There is vertical asymptote at $s=1$ and at $s=-1$
To find the horizontal asymptote :
First we must compare the degrees of the polynomials.
The numerator contains a 3^{rd} degree polynomial while the denominator contains a 4^{th} degree polynomial.
Since the polynomial in the numerator is a lower degree than the denominator, the horizontal asymptote is located at $e=0$.
To find the oblique asymptote :
Since the degrees of the numerator are less than the degrees of the denominator, this rational does not have an oblique asymptote