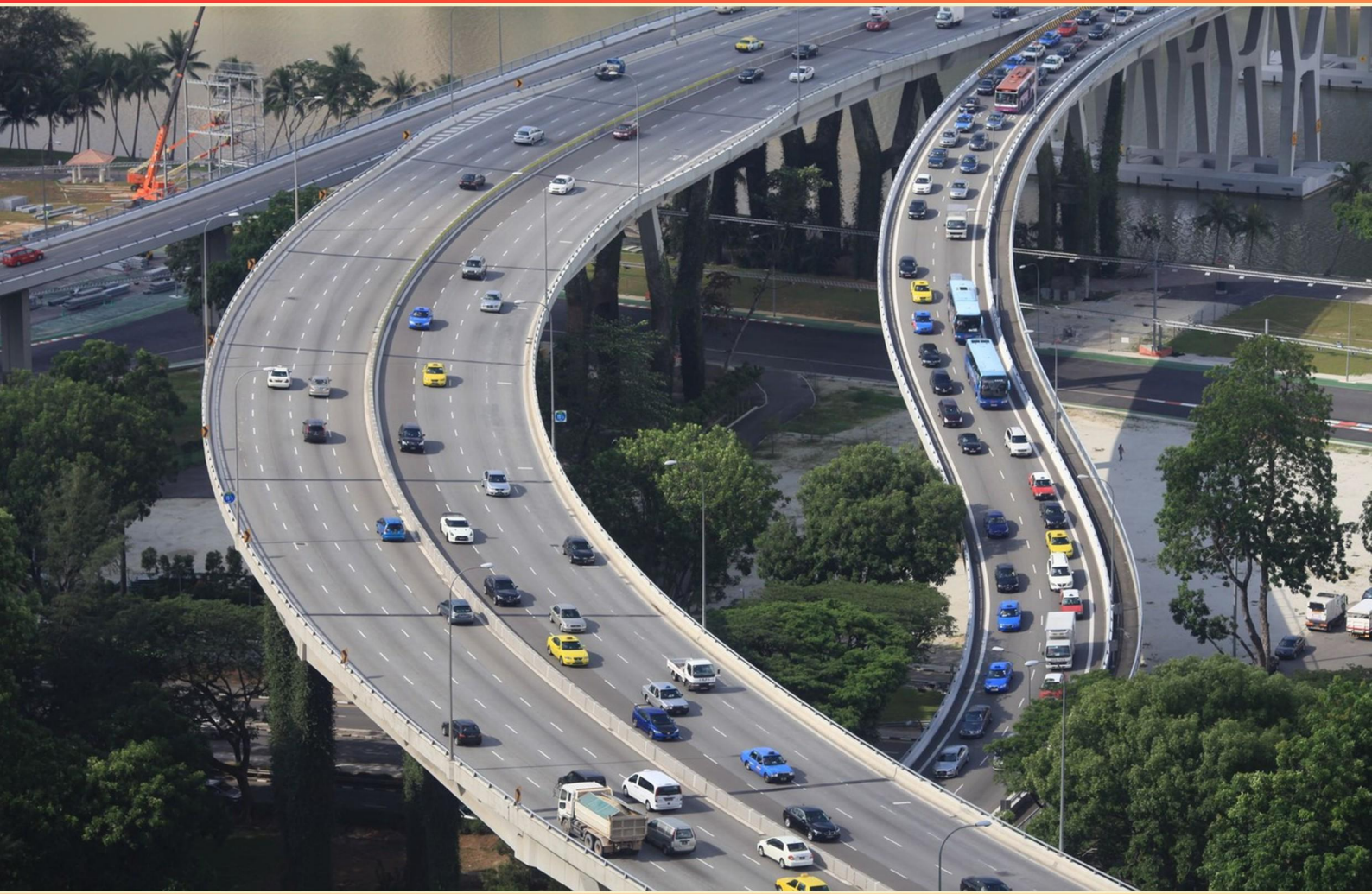


ALBERTA CLASS 3 DRIVERS LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://albertaclass3.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Where should chocks be placed when parking on a downhill slope?**
 - A. Behind the rear wheels
 - B. On the left side of the vehicle
 - C. In front of the front wheels
 - D. Next to the fuel cap
- 2. What happens to traction once the tires begin to skid?**
 - A. Traction increases
 - B. Traction remains the same
 - C. Traction decreases
 - D. Traction increases then decreases
- 3. What is the primary purpose of warning devices at a breakdown site?**
 - A. Alert oncoming traffic and prevent a secondary crash
 - B. Mark the breakdown location only at night
 - C. Provide lighting for the driver
 - D. Increase fuel efficiency
- 4. Which statement correctly distinguishes provincial and federal inspection thresholds?**
 - A. Provincial threshold applies to trucks 11,794 kg+.
 - B. Federal threshold applies to trucks 11,794 kg+.
 - C. Provincial threshold applies to trucks 4,500 kg+.
 - D. Provincial threshold applies to heavier trucks (11,794 kg+); federal threshold applies to lighter trucks (4,500 kg+).
- 5. When waiting to turn left, what should you do to avoid being pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind?**
 - A. Turn wheels to the left.
 - B. Keep front wheels straight and the brake depressed.
 - C. Put the vehicle in reverse.
 - D. Turn signal on and nothing else.

- 6. The Parking Brake Test requires the vehicle to hold stationary against the engine in which gear and throttle condition?**
- A. Low gear with a light throttle
 - B. Neutral with idle
 - C. High gear with a light throttle
 - D. Reverse gear
- 7. What is the primary purpose of wheel chocks?**
- A. To prevent accidental vehicle movement
 - B. To slow down the car
 - C. To improve aerodynamics
 - D. To assist with steering
- 8. Which system expels burned gases to the rear and reduces engine combustion noise?**
- A. Radiator
 - B. Overhead Hatches
 - C. Air Compressor
 - D. Exhaust System
- 9. Most portable extinguishers provide how many seconds of chemical discharge?**
- A. 5-7 seconds
 - B. 8-10 seconds
 - C. 12-15 seconds
 - D. 20 seconds
- 10. Which rule prohibits passing on upgrades or downgrades on two-lane roads?**
- A. Safe Descent Speed
 - B. Retarders (Engine/Transmission)
 - C. Two-Lane Highway Rule
 - D. Signal Cancellation

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Where should chocks be placed when parking on a downhill slope?

- A. Behind the rear wheels
- B. On the left side of the vehicle
- C. In front of the front wheels**
- D. Next to the fuel cap

When you're parked on a downhill slope, the vehicle would tend to roll forward toward the bottom if the brakes let go. Chocks should be placed against the wheels on the downhill side to block that forward movement, specifically in front of the front wheels. This stops the car from rolling down the slope even if the parking brake slips a notch. The other options wouldn't prevent forward roll: placing chocks behind the rear wheels wouldn't stop forward movement, and placing them next to the fuel cap or on the left side has no effect on wheel stability. Remember to use the chocks in addition to the parking brake when on any grade.

2. What happens to traction once the tires begin to skid?

- A. Traction increases
- B. Traction remains the same
- C. Traction decreases**
- D. Traction increases then decreases

Traction is the grip between the tires and the road. When tires roll without slipping, the friction is static and provides the maximum grip. Once the tires start to skid, they slide across the road, and the friction becomes kinetic, which is weaker than static. That drop in friction means the tires lose grip, so traction decreases. Road conditions like wet or icy surfaces make this even more pronounced, increasing stopping distances and reducing steering control. Systems that prevent wheel lock help, but once a skid begins, easing braking to let static friction reestablish is how you regain traction.

3. What is the primary purpose of warning devices at a breakdown site?

- A. Alert oncoming traffic and prevent a secondary crash**
- B. Mark the breakdown location only at night
- C. Provide lighting for the driver
- D. Increase fuel efficiency

Warning devices are placed to alert oncoming traffic that there is a breakdown ahead, giving drivers enough time to slow down and maneuver safely. This creates a warning zone that reduces the risk of a secondary crash involving the stopped vehicle. They're used in all lighting conditions, so the goal isn't to light the driver's path or to improve fuel efficiency.

4. Which statement correctly distinguishes provincial and federal inspection thresholds?

- A. Provincial threshold applies to trucks 11,794 kg+.
- B. Federal threshold applies to trucks 11,794 kg+.
- C. Provincial threshold applies to trucks 4,500 kg+.
- D. Provincial threshold applies to heavier trucks (11,794 kg+); federal threshold applies to lighter trucks (4,500 kg+).**

Understanding who does the inspection based on vehicle weight helps you see why the split exists: heavier commercial trucks are governed by provincial thresholds, while lighter ones fall under federal thresholds. In practice, trucks at or above 11,794 kg are inspected under provincial rules, and trucks starting at 4,500 kg up to the lighter end are inspected under federal rules. This division matches enforcement responsibilities and applicable safety standards for different sizes of trucks. The other statements either misplace the weight range or mix up which level applies to which category.

5. When waiting to turn left, what should you do to avoid being pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind?

- A. Turn wheels to the left.
- B. Keep front wheels straight and the brake depressed.**
- C. Put the vehicle in reverse.
- D. Turn signal on and nothing else.

When you're waiting to turn left, your main goal is to stay in your lane and minimize the chance of being pushed into traffic if someone hits you from behind. Keeping the front wheels straight prevents the impact from turning your vehicle toward the oncoming lane, and keeping the brake pressed stops or slows forward movement, reducing the likelihood you'll end up in the traffic stream. If your wheels were turned, a rear-end hit could yank you into the opposite lane; simply signaling doesn't provide the control needed to stay safely in your lane, and shifting into reverse isn't practical or safe in traffic.

6. The Parking Brake Test requires the vehicle to hold stationary against the engine in which gear and throttle condition?

- A. Low gear with a light throttle**
- B. Neutral with idle
- C. High gear with a light throttle
- D. Reverse gear

This test checks the parking brake's ability to hold the vehicle when the engine is applying some forward torque through the drivetrain. Using a low gear with a light throttle adds a small amount of engine resistance at the wheels, so the car would tend to creep forward if the parking brake weren't doing its job. The vehicle should stay stationary because the parking brake is holding back that engine torque. If you were in neutral with idle, there'd be virtually no engine torque pushing the car, so the test wouldn't truly challenge the brake's holding power. In a high gear with a light throttle, engine braking is reduced, so the test wouldn't stress the parking brake as much and wouldn't reflect how it performs under normal starting conditions. Reverse gear isn't the standard setup for this test either.

7. What is the primary purpose of wheel chocks?

A. To prevent accidental vehicle movement

B. To slow down the car

C. To improve aerodynamics

D. To assist with steering

Wheel chocks are used to prevent a vehicle from moving unintentionally. By wedging against a wheel and the ground, they create friction that stops the wheel from rolling, which is crucial when parked on a slope or when someone is working around the vehicle. This safety purpose helps avoid roll-away incidents that can cause injuries or damage. They're not meant to slow the car, improve aerodynamics, or assist with steering, which is why the other options don't fit.

8. Which system expels burned gases to the rear and reduces engine combustion noise?

A. Radiator

B. Overhead Hatches

C. Air Compressor

D. Exhaust System

Exhaust systems are responsible for removing the burned gases from the engine and quieting the exhaust sounds. After combustion, the hot gases travel from the exhaust manifold into the exhaust pipe, often through a catalytic converter, then through a muffler that uses chambers and perforated tubes to dampen sound, and finally exit out the tailpipe toward the rear of the vehicle. Routing the exhaust to the rear helps keep fumes away from the cab, while the muffler specifically reduces engine noise. Other components like the radiator cool the engine, overhead hatches relate to ventilation or access, and an air compressor provides compressed air for braking or tools, not for expelling exhaust or reducing noise.

9. Most portable extinguishers provide how many seconds of chemical discharge?

A. 5-7 seconds

B. 8-10 seconds

C. 12-15 seconds

D. 20 seconds

The main idea here is how long a typical portable fire extinguisher will spray once you pull the trigger. For most portable extinguishers, you get about eight to ten seconds of discharge. That duration matches the size and contents of common handheld units, providing a quick, effective burst to knock down a small fire and give you a moment to assess the situation, retreat if necessary, or call for help. Using short bursts helps conserve the agent and keeps visibility for you as you fight the fire. Longer discharge times are usually seen with larger or specialized extinguishers, while shorter times would not give you enough material to affect a small fire.

10. Which rule prohibits passing on upgrades or downgrades on two-lane roads?

- A. Safe Descent Speed
- B. Retarders (Engine/Transmission)
- C. Two-Lane Highway Rule**
- D. Signal Cancellation

Passing on uphill or downhill sections of a two-lane road is not allowed because your sight distance is limited and you can't safely complete a pass before meeting oncoming traffic. The rule that covers this situation is the Two-Lane Highway Rule, which specifically prohibits passing on upgrades or downgrades on two-lane roads to prevent head-on collisions. This is about safe passing in the unique visibility and speed conditions created by grades, not about braking systems, descent speeds, or signaling rules.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://albertaclass3.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE