

Alberta Class 5 License and Road Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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- 1. Which sign indicates the end of a playground zone?**
 - A. The end of the playground zone sign.**
 - B. A higher speed limit sign.**
 - C. A school zone sign.**
 - D. A no stopping sign.**

- 2. What should you do when approaching a roundabout?**
 - A. Stop at the entrance and wait for a green light.**
 - B. Yield to traffic in the circle, enter when clear, and signal when exiting.**
 - C. Speed up to merge before traffic from the circle.**
 - D. Enter immediately without signaling.**

- 3. For the first exit from a traffic circle, which action sequence is correct?**
 - A. Enter from any lane and exit from the left lane.**
 - B. Approach from the left lane, signal left, and exit from the left lane.**
 - C. Stop at the circle and then proceed.**
 - D. Approach using the right lane, signal right, yield, and exit from the right lane.**

- 4. Left curve skid: if the vehicle skids to the right, what should you do?**
 - A. Brake hard to regain control**
 - B. Steer to the left**
 - C. Stay off the accelerator and brake**
 - D. Accelerate to straighten the path**

- 5. What does a broken white line between lanes mean?**
 - A. You may change lanes when it is safe to do so.**
 - B. You must stay in your lane at all times.**
 - C. You should pass other vehicles as needed.**
 - D. You must stop in the lane.**

- 6. What is the proper use of a horn?**
- A. Honk aggressively at others.**
 - B. Use to warn of danger or to avoid a collision; not for aggression or signaling without cause.**
 - C. Keep horn pressed.**
 - D. Use only to greet.**
- 7. What does a flashing yellow light indicate at an intersection?**
- A. Proceed with caution, yielding to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection.**
 - B. Stop completely before entering the intersection.**
 - C. Accelerate to clear the intersection quickly.**
 - D. Ignore the signal if the intersection looks clear.**
- 8. At the end of a passing lane, what should drivers in the right lane do?**
- A. Move to the left lane as quickly as possible**
 - B. Accelerate to blend with traffic**
 - C. Merge safely to the left**
 - D. Stay in the right lane until you exit**
- 9. School buses: when is it prohibited to pass?**
- A. When the bus is stationary**
 - B. When specific signals are activated**
 - C. When the bus is moving slowly**
 - D. In designated school zones only**
- 10. When a passing lane is in use, where should slower vehicles typically stay?**
- A. In the left lane, letting others pass on the right**
 - B. In the right lane, letting others pass in the left**
 - C. In the emergency lane**
 - D. In any lane as long as safe**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which sign indicates the end of a playground zone?

A. The end of the playground zone sign.

B. A higher speed limit sign.

C. A school zone sign.

D. A no stopping sign.

The sign that marks the end of a playground zone is the one that shows you're leaving that zone. When you're in a playground zone, a reduced speed limit is in effect to protect children. Once you pass the end-of-zone sign, the lower limit no longer applies and you can return to the normal speed for the road. That end marker is the clear signal that the special zone rules have finished. The other signs don't indicate leaving a playground zone: they either suggest a different situation (like a higher speed limit or a school zone) or restrict actions (like no stopping) that aren't about the boundary of the playground zone.

2. What should you do when approaching a roundabout?

A. Stop at the entrance and wait for a green light.

B. Yield to traffic in the circle, enter when clear, and signal when exiting.

C. Speed up to merge before traffic from the circle.

D. Enter immediately without signaling.

When you approach a roundabout, the key action is to yield to traffic already circulating inside the circle, enter when there's a safe gap, and signal your intention to exit. This approach keeps vehicles moving smoothly and reduces the chance of collisions because those inside the circle have the right of way. You should slow down as you approach and be prepared to stop for pedestrians or cyclists who may be crossing at the entry. Signaling on the way out of the roundabout communicates your exit to other drivers and pedestrians, helping everyone anticipate your movements. The other options don't fit because roundabouts aren't controlled by a green light at the entrance, so you don't wait for a light to proceed. Forcing entry by speeding up to squeeze in is dangerous and disrupts traffic, and entering immediately without signaling makes your intentions unclear to others.

3. For the first exit from a traffic circle, which action sequence is correct?

A. Enter from any lane and exit from the left lane.

B. Approach from the left lane, signal left, and exit from the left lane.

C. Stop at the circle and then proceed.

D. Approach using the right lane, signal right, yield, and exit from the right lane.

When taking the first exit from a roundabout, you should use the right-hand lane on approach, signal right to indicate you will be exiting soon, yield to traffic already in the circle (and to pedestrians), and exit to the right. This sequence matches how roundabouts are designed to flow: stay in the right lane for early exits, announce your exit with a right turn signal, and leave the circle onto the right-hand roadway. Entering from the left lane or stopping in the circle disrupts traffic flow, and exiting from the left lane or signaling left would be incorrect for the first exit.

4. Left curve skid: if the vehicle skids to the right, what should you do?

- A. Brake hard to regain control**
- B. Steer to the left**
- C. Stay off the accelerator and brake**
- D. Accelerate to straighten the path**

When a vehicle skids in a curve, your priority is to remove any extra forces that push the tires to lose grip. If the car is skidding to the right while you're in a left curve, applying brakes or pressing the accelerator can worsen the skid by changing weight transfer and grip. The safest immediate action is to stay off both pedals—no braking and no accelerating. This reduces the chance of locking wheels or spinning out and gives the tires a better chance to regain traction. Once you feel the tires recover grip, you can gently steer to realign with your intended path and continue safely.

5. What does a broken white line between lanes mean?

- A. You may change lanes when it is safe to do so.**
- B. You must stay in your lane at all times.**
- C. You should pass other vehicles as needed.**
- D. You must stop in the lane.**

A broken white line between lanes means you may change lanes when it is safe to do so. This marking tells you that crossing into the adjacent lane is allowed, but only if there's enough space and you've taken proper precautions: signal your intention, check your mirrors and blind spots, and ensure the lane you're moving into is clear. Avoid weaving or moving across multiple lanes at once. If the line were solid, lane changes would not be permitted.

6. What is the proper use of a horn?

- A. Honk aggressively at others.**
- B. Use to warn of danger or to avoid a collision; not for aggression or signaling without cause.**
- C. Keep horn pressed.**
- D. Use only to greet.**

The horn is a warning device to prevent collisions. Use it to alert others when there's a real danger or a chance of a crash, such as a vehicle pulling out in front of you, a pedestrian stepping into your path, or an animal near the road. A brief, steady blast communicates presence and urgency without being abusive or distracting. Horns should not be used for aggression, to signal without a hazard, or to greet people. Holding the horn down or blasting repeatedly can startle drivers and pedestrians, increasing risk rather than reducing it. In safe driving, the horn supplements other actions like braking and using lights or signals when there's a genuine need to warn someone else.

7. What does a flashing yellow light indicate at an intersection?

- A. Proceed with caution, yielding to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection.**
- B. Stop completely before entering the intersection.**
- C. Accelerate to clear the intersection quickly.**
- D. Ignore the signal if the intersection looks clear.**

A flashing yellow light tells you to proceed with caution. Slow down, watch for pedestrians and other vehicles, and be prepared to yield to anyone already in the intersection or about to enter it. You don't stop just because it's flashing; stop only if necessary to avoid a conflict or if traffic already in the intersection requires you to. The idea is to be extra alert and to proceed only when it's safe. Stopping completely before entering wouldn't be required here, since the signal isn't a red or solid stop sign. Accelerating to "beat" the intersection is unsafe and not how you respond to a caution signal. Ignoring the signal because it looks clear is also wrong—you must treat a flashing yellow as a cue to proceed carefully.

8. At the end of a passing lane, what should drivers in the right lane do?

- A. Move to the left lane as quickly as possible**
- B. Accelerate to blend with traffic**
- C. Merge safely to the left**
- D. Stay in the right lane until you exit**

When the passing lane ends, drivers in the right lane should merge back into the left lane in a safe and controlled manner. The left lane is where faster traffic and through traffic continue, so returning to it helps maintain a smooth flow and avoids blocking slower vehicles that have used the passing lane. Do this by signaling, checking mirrors and blind spots, and finding a safe gap to merge, adjusting your speed to match the traffic in the left lane. Moving left as quickly as possible can lead to abrupt moves and unsafe gaps. Accelerating to blend with traffic isn't the primary action required, and staying in the right lane until the exit would block the left lane and create a hazard.

9. School buses: when is it prohibited to pass?

- A. When the bus is stationary**
- B. When specific signals are activated**
- C. When the bus is moving slowly**
- D. In designated school zones only**

The essential rule is to stop whenever a school bus signals that children are boarding or alighting. The trigger is the bus's red flashing lights with the stop arm extended. When those signals are active, you must stop before you reach the bus and remain stopped until the lights stop flashing and the stop arm is retracted. This applies on most roads in both directions, not just when the bus is stationary or when you're in a designated school zone. The active signals are the sole cue that requires you to stop to protect students.

10. When a passing lane is in use, where should slower vehicles typically stay?

- A. In the left lane, letting others pass on the right**
- B. In the right lane, letting others pass in the left**
- C. In the emergency lane**
- D. In any lane as long as safe**

Slower vehicles should stay in the right-hand lane; the left lane is for passing. When a passing lane is in use, faster traffic should move into the left lane to overtake, while the slower vehicles remain on the right so others can pass safely. After being passed, return to the right to keep traffic moving smoothly. The emergency lane is not for regular driving, and choosing any lane as long as it's safe can block passing and disrupt flow.

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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://albertaclass5.examzify.com>

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

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