

# Alberta Class 7 License Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. A white diamond marking in your lane typically indicates what?**
  - A. This lane is for shared use**
  - B. This lane is reserved for certain vehicles**
  - C. This lane is for right turns only**
  - D. This lane is designated for bicycles**
- 2. When parking a vehicle with a manual transmission on a hill, the transmission should be left in which gear?**
  - A. Neutral**
  - B. First gear**
  - C. Reverse**
  - D. Second gear**
- 3. If your vehicle starts to skid on wet conditions, what should you do?**
  - A. Immediately brake hard**
  - B. Steer and apply throttle**
  - C. Steer and stay off the accelerator and brake**
  - D. Turn in the opposite direction of the skid**
- 4. If your vehicle starts to hydroplane, what should you do?**
  - A. Accelerate quickly to regain control**
  - B. Stay off both brakes and accelerator**
  - C. Steer sharply in the opposite direction**
  - D. Turn on high beam headlights**
- 5. When parking on a roadway outside an urban area, your vehicle must be seen for how many metres in both directions?**
  - A. 30 metres**
  - B. 60 metres**
  - C. 100 metres**
  - D. 150 metres**

- 6. When fueling a vehicle, which of the following should NOT be done?**
- A. Leave the ignition on**
  - B. Use a cellular phone**
  - C. Smoke**
  - D. All of the above**
- 7. Which legal documents are needed when operating a vehicle?**
- A. Just your driver's license**
  - B. License and vehicle registration only**
  - C. Driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of vehicle insurance**
  - D. Vehicle registration and proof of insurance only**
- 8. Where is it prohibited to park?**
- A. Within 3 metres of a fire hydrant**
  - B. Within 5 metres of a stop sign, yield sign, and a crosswalk**
  - C. Within 10 metres of a traffic light**
  - D. In a parking lot**
- 9. When is it appropriate to yield the right of way?**
- A. Only when another vehicle is larger**
  - B. Whenever it's safer to let another vehicle go first**
  - C. Only when at a stop sign**
  - D. Right of way is never yielded**
- 10. If you see a snowplow on the road, what should be noted about its visibility?**
- A. It uses blue lights**
  - B. It operates at night only**
  - C. It is equipped with flashing amber and red lights**
  - D. It has no special lighting**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. A white diamond marking in your lane typically indicates what?**

- A. This lane is for shared use**
- B. This lane is reserved for certain vehicles**
- C. This lane is for right turns only**
- D. This lane is designated for bicycles**

A white diamond marking in your lane is designed to communicate specific restrictions or privileges regarding the use of that lane. In the context of road signage and markings, the presence of a white diamond typically indicates that the lane is reserved for certain types of vehicles, such as high-occupancy vehicles, buses, or designated vehicle types depending on local regulations. This marking serves to inform drivers that they should not occupy this lane unless they meet the specified criteria, ensuring that traffic flow is maintained for vehicles that are allowed in that space. It's important to recognize that the other options describe different scenarios that do not align with the meaning of the white diamond marking. For instance, while some lanes might be for shared use or have specific turning restrictions, those scenarios are indicated with different types of markings or signage. Understanding the significance of road markings, such as the white diamond, helps promote safer driving practices and ensures compliance with roadway rules.

**2. When parking a vehicle with a manual transmission on a hill, the transmission should be left in which gear?**

- A. Neutral**
- B. First gear**
- C. Reverse**
- D. Second gear**

When parking a vehicle with a manual transmission on a hill, leaving the transmission in first gear is essential for preventing the vehicle from rolling. This is because first gear provides a mechanical advantage that helps hold the vehicle stationary. If the vehicle is parked facing uphill, having it in first gear means that if the brakes were to fail, the engine would resist the vehicle rolling backward. Furthermore, parking in first gear allows the engine's compression to add an additional layer of resistance against the motion of the vehicle. It is also crucial to ensure that the vehicle's handbrake (or parking brake) is engaged when parked on a slope, as this provides extra security. Parking in neutral can result in the vehicle rolling if the brakes fail, while using reverse might not provide sufficient protection on all inclines, particularly those that slope downward. Second gear typically does not offer as much resistance as first gear, which can also pose a risk of rolling. Thus, leaving the vehicle in first gear is the best practice for safely parking on a hill.

**3. If your vehicle starts to skid on wet conditions, what should you do?**

- A. Immediately brake hard**
- B. Steer and apply throttle**
- C. Steer and stay off the accelerator and brake**
- D. Turn in the opposite direction of the skid**

When a vehicle starts to skid on wet conditions, the best course of action is to steer and stay off the accelerator and brake. This approach allows you to maintain control of the vehicle as it regains traction. During a skid, the tires lose grip, and if you apply the brakes or accelerator, it can exacerbate the loss of control. By simply steering into the direction of the skid and avoiding sudden inputs on the pedals, you permit the tires to regain traction more naturally, which helps in recovering from the skid. In situations where braking or accelerating is attempted, such as braking hard or applying throttle, you could inadvertently worsen the skid. Steering in the opposite direction of the skid can also lead to further loss of control, as this can cause the vehicle to fishtail or spin out. Staying calm and practicing the correct method of steering while avoiding unnecessary actions is crucial in these situations to help recover safely from a skid on wet roads.

**4. If your vehicle starts to hydroplane, what should you do?**

- A. Accelerate quickly to regain control**
- B. Stay off both brakes and accelerator**
- C. Steer sharply in the opposite direction**
- D. Turn on high beam headlights**

When your vehicle starts to hydroplane, the best course of action is to stay off both the brakes and the accelerator. This is crucial because hydroplaning occurs when your tires lose contact with the road due to a layer of water, leading to a loss of traction. If you abruptly apply the brakes or accelerate, this can worsen the loss of control. By maintaining a steady speed and avoiding sudden movements, you allow your tires a chance to re-establish contact with the road surface as the vehicle slows down naturally. Maintaining a calm and gentle approach while steering is essential, as sharp movements could lead to a spin or further loss of control. This method ensures the vehicle remains manageable while you wait for it to regain traction.

**5. When parking on a roadway outside an urban area, your vehicle must be seen for how many metres in both directions?**

- A. 30 metres**
- B. 60 metres**
- C. 100 metres**
- D. 150 metres**

When parking on a roadway outside an urban area, your vehicle must be visible for 150 metres in both directions. This requirement is in place to enhance safety for both the parked vehicle and passing traffic. By ensuring that other drivers can see your vehicle from a distance, you reduce the risk of accidents that could occur if a vehicle suddenly appears without warning. Being visible from that distance allows oncoming vehicles to adjust accordingly, ensuring safer roadway navigation for everyone involved. This visibility requirement helps maintain clear lines of sight and contributes to overall road safety, particularly in more rural or less densely populated areas where sightlines may be less predictable.

**6. When fueling a vehicle, which of the following should NOT be done?**

- A. Leave the ignition on**
- B. Use a cellular phone**
- C. Smoke**
- D. All of the above**

When fueling a vehicle, safety is the top priority, and all the actions listed—leaving the ignition on, using a cellular phone, and smoking—are unsafe practices that should be avoided. Leaving the ignition on can create a risk of sparks, which could ignite gasoline vapors. Gasoline is highly flammable, and any source of ignition can lead to dangerous situations. Using a cellular phone while refueling is also discouraged because it can lead to distractions, increasing the likelihood of accidents. Furthermore, there are concerns that electronic devices could potentially create sparks, although this is a less significant risk compared to others. Smoking during refueling is highly dangerous due to the immediate presence of flammable vapors. Even a small spark from a lit cigarette can quickly lead to fire. Therefore, all these practices are unsafe, and the correct answer indicates that none of them should be done when fueling a vehicle.

**7. Which legal documents are needed when operating a vehicle?**

- A. Just your driver's license**
- B. License and vehicle registration only**
- C. Driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of vehicle insurance**
- D. Vehicle registration and proof of insurance only**

When operating a vehicle, it is essential to have a driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of vehicle insurance. Each of these documents serves a crucial legal purpose. The driver's license confirms that you are legally permitted to operate a vehicle and demonstrates that you have met the necessary requirements, such as passing tests for both driving skills and knowledge of traffic laws. Vehicle registration is proof that the vehicle is officially recorded with the government, confirming ownership and that it is permitted for road use. It also indicates that any required taxes or fees related to the vehicle have been addressed. Proof of vehicle insurance is critical, as it ensures that you are financially covered in the event of an accident or damage involving your vehicle. In Alberta, like many other jurisdictions, having valid insurance is not just a legal requirement but also essential for protecting yourself and others while driving. The combination of these three documents confirms compliance with road safety regulations and liability in case of an accident, making them indispensable when operating a vehicle.

**8. Where is it prohibited to park?**

- A. Within 3 metres of a fire hydrant**
- B. Within 5 metres of a stop sign, yield sign, and a crosswalk**
- C. Within 10 metres of a traffic light**
- D. In a parking lot**

Parking within 5 metres of a stop sign, yield sign, and a crosswalk is prohibited to ensure clear visibility and safe passage for both vehicles and pedestrians. When vehicles are parked too close to these critical traffic control devices, it can obstruct the view of drivers approaching the intersection or crossing, leading to increased risk of accidents. The distance requirements are specifically designed to maintain a safe environment for all road users, promoting better traffic flow and reducing potential hazards. Other options may reference specific distances for parking restrictions near fire hydrants or traffic lights, but the unique emphasis on stop signs, yield signs, and crosswalks highlights the importance of visibility and safety at these critical points in traffic management.

**9. When is it appropriate to yield the right of way?**

- A. Only when another vehicle is larger**
- B. Whenever it's safer to let another vehicle go first**
- C. Only when at a stop sign**
- D. Right of way is never yielded**

Yielding the right of way is a critical aspect of driving safety, and the correct answer indicates that it is appropriate to do so whenever it is safer to let another vehicle go first. This principle prioritizes safety and helps prevent collisions by allowing drivers to assess the situation and make a decision based on the prevailing circumstances on the road. For example, when approaching an intersection where another vehicle is already in the intersection or is signaling to make a turn, it may be safer to yield the right of way to promote a smoother flow of traffic and reduce the risk of accidents. Additionally, situations such as merging onto a highway or dealing with pedestrians crossing the street also necessitate yielding when it is safer for everyone involved. The other options limit the circumstances under which to yield the right of way inappropriately. Suggesting that yielding is only necessary when confronted with a larger vehicle implies that size is a factor in determining right of way, which is not the case; it's about the situation. Indicating yielding happens solely at a stop sign overlooks numerous traffic scenarios where yielding is essential for safety, such as roundabouts or yield signs. Lastly, the idea that right of way is never yielded contradicts the fundamental rules of the road, which prioritize safety and proper traffic flow

**10. If you see a snowplow on the road, what should be noted about its visibility?**

- A. It uses blue lights**
- B. It operates at night only**
- C. It is equipped with flashing amber and red lights**
- D. It has no special lighting**

When you see a snowplow on the road, the important factor to note regarding its visibility is that it is equipped with flashing amber and red lights. These lights serve a crucial safety purpose by signaling to other drivers that the snowplow is operating and may be moving slowly or making sudden stops. The flashing lights increase the visibility of the snowplow, especially in inclement weather conditions such as snow or low visibility, which enhances safety for both the operator and other road users. The presence of these lights is a standard safety feature that helps alert drivers to the presence of the snowplow and any potential hazards that may arise from its operation. This ensures that motorists can take appropriate precautions, such as maintaining a safe distance and adjusting their speed accordingly.