

Alberta Class 7 License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the purpose of a shared center lane?**
 - A. For parking only**
 - B. For vehicles merging onto the highway**
 - C. For emergency vehicles only**
 - D. Allows vehicles travelling in either direction to turn left**
- 2. What must a person aged 75 or older do to apply for or renew an operator's licence?**
 - A. Complete a written test**
 - B. File a medical report and undergo a vision screening**
 - C. Provide a driving history report**
 - D. Attend a defensive driving course**
- 3. What must you do when you see a train sounding a signal and approaching within 500 metres?**
 - A. Speed up to cross first**
 - B. Stop and wait for the train to pass**
 - C. Signal to other vehicles to move**
 - D. Continue driving at a safe speed**
- 4. When must you turn your headlights on at night?**
 - A. When you can see 100 meters ahead**
 - B. When you can see 200 meters ahead**
 - C. When you can't see clearly for more than 150 meters**
 - D. At all times after sunset**
- 5. Why is it important to maintain extra space when following a motorcycle?**
 - A. Motorcycles are wider than cars**
 - B. Motorcycles can stop very quickly**
 - C. Motorcycles may change lanes abruptly**
 - D. Motorcycles require a longer stopping distance**

- 6. What is the exception for drivers of single-motor farm vehicles registered in Alberta regarding air brakes?**
- A. They can drive with a passenger without restrictions**
 - B. They require a special permit for air brakes**
 - C. They do not need an air brake endorsement**
 - D. They must always use air brakes**
- 7. What is one benefit of the GDL program for new drivers?**
- A. It allows for full driving privileges immediately**
 - B. It helps in developing safe driving habits gradually**
 - C. It eliminates the need for any tests**
 - D. It reduces insurance rates immediately**
- 8. How far before the intersection should drivers be in the proper turning lane?**
- A. 5 metres**
 - B. 10 metres**
 - C. 15 metres**
 - D. 20 metres**
- 9. According to Alberta road safety law, what must cyclists and their passengers under 18 years old wear?**
- A. A reflective vest**
 - B. An approved bicycle safety helmet**
 - C. A safety belt**
 - D. Protective goggles**
- 10. When are U-turns permitted in urban areas?**
- A. When there are no vehicles present**
 - B. Where a sign indicates that U-turns are permitted**
 - C. During a red light**
 - D. In all residential areas**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the purpose of a shared center lane?

- A. For parking only
- B. For vehicles merging onto the highway
- C. For emergency vehicles only
- D. Allows vehicles travelling in either direction to turn left**

The purpose of a shared center lane is to facilitate left turns for vehicles traveling in either direction. This specialized lane is positioned in the middle of a roadway and is designed specifically for drivers who need to make left turns onto side streets or into driveways. It enhances safety by keeping turning vehicles separated from traffic flowing straight in both directions. By having a designated shared center lane, vehicles can turn without obstructing the flow of traffic, reducing the risk of collision and improving overall traffic efficiency. The lane is marked with specific signage to indicate that it is a shared turn lane and should not be used for general travel or parking. Vehicles should be alert and watch for oncoming traffic when entering or exiting this lane, ensuring that turns are conducted safely. The other options do not correctly describe the function of the shared center lane; it is not designated solely for parking, merging onto highways, or exclusively for emergency vehicles. Each of those scenarios has specific lanes or areas that serve their particular purposes, which differs from the intention of the shared center lane.

2. What must a person aged 75 or older do to apply for or renew an operator's licence?

- A. Complete a written test
- B. File a medical report and undergo a vision screening**
- C. Provide a driving history report
- D. Attend a defensive driving course

For individuals aged 75 or older applying for or renewing an operator's license, they are required to file a medical report and undergo a vision screening. This is a vital step to ensure that older drivers maintain the necessary health standards to operate a vehicle safely. As people age, there may be an increased risk of health issues that could impair their driving abilities, such as vision problems or other medical conditions. By requiring a medical report, the licensing authority evaluates any potential health concerns, ensuring that the applicants are physically fit to drive. The vision screening is specifically crucial because clear vision is essential for safe driving, helping to assess whether the individual can see properly under various conditions. This process helps keep roads safer for all users by ensuring that older drivers meet appropriate health standards. The other options involve additional assessments or training that are not mandatory for this age group during the licensing process, making the requirement for a medical report and vision screening the most relevant and necessary for maintaining driving safety among seniors.

3. What must you do when you see a train sounding a signal and approaching within 500 metres?

- A. Speed up to cross first**
- B. Stop and wait for the train to pass**
- C. Signal to other vehicles to move**
- D. Continue driving at a safe speed**

When you see a train sounding a signal and approaching within 500 metres, you must stop and wait for the train to pass. This is critical for your safety and the safety of others. Trains are larger, heavier, and cannot stop quickly. Even if the train appears to be far away, it can reach a crossing much faster than you might expect. Stopping provides you with a clear view of the tracks, ensures that you are not on the tracks when the train arrives, and gives you time to assess the situation before proceeding. Understanding the importance of this action is essential, especially since many accidents occur when drivers attempt to cross tracks without proper consideration of an approaching train. The other options place you in a potentially dangerous situation, either by forcing you to speed up or by continuing on your path without acknowledging the train's proximity. Stopping is the safest choice to avoid a tragic accident.

4. When must you turn your headlights on at night?

- A. When you can see 100 meters ahead**
- B. When you can see 200 meters ahead**
- C. When you can't see clearly for more than 150 meters**
- D. At all times after sunset**

Turning your headlights on at night is crucial for your safety and the safety of others on the road. The correct choice indicates that headlights should be activated when visibility is less than 150 meters. This guideline helps ensure that you can see and be seen by other drivers, which is essential in low-light conditions. Headlights enhance your ability to see the road, obstacles, and other vehicles, especially when there may be insufficient street lighting. By ensuring your headlights are on in situations where visibility is compromised—specifically when you can't see clearly for more than 150 meters—you contribute to safer driving conditions during nighttime. The other options, while they provide distance metrics, do not capture the essential requirement that you must use your headlights when visibility is below a certain threshold, making it important to prioritize when safety dictates their use. Turning on headlights before it gets too dark ensures that you have sufficient illumination to detect potential hazards and react accordingly, which is a key aspect of safe driving practices.

5. Why is it important to maintain extra space when following a motorcycle?

- A. Motorcycles are wider than cars**
- B. Motorcycles can stop very quickly**
- C. Motorcycles may change lanes abruptly**
- D. Motorcycles require a longer stopping distance**

Maintaining extra space when following a motorcycle is crucial because motorcycles have the ability to stop very quickly compared to larger vehicles. This quick stopping capability is due to their lighter weight and different braking systems that can be more effective in certain situations. If a driver is following too closely behind a motorcycle, there may not be enough time or distance to react if the motorcyclist suddenly brakes. This could lead to a collision, as the driver may not be able to stop in time without adequate spacing. In contrast, while other factors are relevant, they do not directly address the immediate safety concern. For example, motorcycles are not wider than cars, so following distance is not about width. Additionally, while motorcycles might change lanes abruptly, this behavior can be managed with attentive driving rather than directly impacting the necessary following distance. Similarly, motorcycles typically require less stopping distance than larger vehicles, not longer, so this factor does not support the need for extra space in the way that quick stopping does.

6. What is the exception for drivers of single-motor farm vehicles registered in Alberta regarding air brakes?

- A. They can drive with a passenger without restrictions**
- B. They require a special permit for air brakes**
- C. They do not need an air brake endorsement**
- D. They must always use air brakes**

Drivers of single-motor farm vehicles registered in Alberta are not required to have an air brake endorsement. This means that operators of these specific vehicles can legally drive them without undergoing the additional training or certification typically needed for vehicles equipped with air brakes. This exemption is designed to accommodate the unique circumstances faced by farmers, who may need to operate their vehicles on a regular basis in the unloading of agricultural products and transportation activities without the added obstacle of having to obtain specialized endorsements. The relevance of this exemption lies in the nature and use of single-motor farm vehicles, which are primarily utilized in agricultural operations, and thus, the regulations are tailored to ease the burden on farmers while promoting operational efficiency.

7. What is one benefit of the GDL program for new drivers?

- A. It allows for full driving privileges immediately**
- B. It helps in developing safe driving habits gradually**
- C. It eliminates the need for any tests**
- D. It reduces insurance rates immediately**

The GDL (Graduated Driver Licensing) program is designed to help new drivers build their driving skills and experience in a structured way. One of the main benefits of this program is that it encourages the development of safe driving habits over time. By integrating a phased approach to gaining full driving privileges, the GDL program allows new drivers to initially operate a vehicle under specific conditions, such as driving with a fully licensed adult. This gradual exposure to real-world driving situations provides crucial learning opportunities and helps to instill confidence and responsibility behind the wheel. This structured learning process significantly contributes to reducing the risks associated with newly licensed drivers, who statistically have higher accident rates due to inexperience. Through this progression, individuals can better prepare themselves for the challenges of independent driving while ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to navigate various driving environments safely.

8. How far before the intersection should drivers be in the proper turning lane?

- A. 5 metres**
- B. 10 metres**
- C. 15 metres**
- D. 20 metres**

Being in the proper turning lane at least 15 metres before an intersection is essential for several reasons. First, it ensures that you communicate your intentions to other road users clearly, which promotes safety and order on the road. By positioning your vehicle in the correct lane well ahead of the intersection, you give yourself ample time to react to any dynamic changes in traffic conditions, allowing for smoother, more predictable driving. Additionally, this distance gives other drivers and pedestrians time to assess your actions, reducing the likelihood of confusion or accidents. The designated distance is considered a standard that helps maintain consistent traffic flow and ensures that all vehicles have a clear understanding of when and where turns are occurring. This is important, particularly in busy intersections where multiple lanes converge and drivers might be anticipating your movement. Choosing a shorter distance, like 5, 10, or even 20 metres may not provide the necessary margin for safety and could potentially disrupt traffic, leading to more complex and dangerous driving situations. Hence, maintaining the recommended distance of 15 metres is the best practice for ensuring safe and effective lane changes and turns at intersections.

9. According to Alberta road safety law, what must cyclists and their passengers under 18 years old wear?

- A. A reflective vest**
- B. An approved bicycle safety helmet**
- C. A safety belt**
- D. Protective goggles**

Under Alberta road safety law, cyclists and their passengers under 18 years old are required to wear an approved bicycle safety helmet while riding. This regulation is put in place to enhance safety and reduce the risk of head injuries in the event of a fall or collision. Helmets that meet safety standards are specifically designed to absorb impact and protect the head, making them essential for young riders. Wearing an approved helmet is a crucial safety measure that helps educate young cyclists about the importance of protective gear. It instills safe cycling habits from an early age, encouraging a culture of safety while riding. While reflective vests and protective goggles can improve visibility and offer additional protection, the law specifically mandates helmet use for those under 18.

10. When are U-turns permitted in urban areas?

- A. When there are no vehicles present**
- B. Where a sign indicates that U-turns are permitted**
- C. During a red light**
- D. In all residential areas**

U-turns in urban areas are permitted when there is an explicit sign indicating that U-turns are allowed. This regulation is crucial for maintaining road safety and order, as not all locations are suitable or safe for making a U-turn. The presence of a sign marks specific intersections or roadways where conditions have been assessed to allow for such maneuvers safely, taking into account factors like traffic flow, visibility, and potential hazards. In contrast, situations in which U-turns are not allowed are typically determined by local regulations, which can include restrictions during red lights or the absence of clear signage indicating permission for the maneuver. Furthermore, making U-turns in residential areas is not universally permitted since many residential neighborhoods have specific rules to prevent disruption and ensure safety on narrower or busier streets. Thus, always look for signage that clearly designates whether U-turns are acceptable in the area you are driving through.