

Alberta Novice Drivers Training Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What additional time should you add to the 1 second for every 3 meters of your vehicle?**
 - A. No additional time**
 - B. 1 additional second**
 - C. 2 additional seconds**
 - D. 3 additional seconds**
- 2. What defines threshold braking?**
 - A. Applying the brakes lightly**
 - B. Pressing the brake pedal to the point just before wheels lock**
 - C. Using only the handbrake**
 - D. Braking only when necessary**
- 3. A "do not enter" sign indicates what for vehicles?**
 - A. Traffic may enter at a reduced speed**
 - B. Vehicles are prohibited from entering that area**
 - C. Only emergency vehicles can enter**
 - D. Only deliveries are allowed entry**
- 4. What is the primary purpose of the seatbelt?**
 - A. To keep you comfortable during a trip**
 - B. To help you look good while driving**
 - C. To protect you by preventing ejection during a crash**
 - D. To ensure the airbags deploy properly**
- 5. What are the restrictions for crossing a single broken yellow line?**
 - A. You may cross anytime**
 - B. Only when passing a vehicle**
 - C. Never**
 - D. Only during daylight hours**
- 6. What is the meaning of a flashing green arrow signal?**
 - A. Turn left or right as indicated by the arrow**
 - B. Proceed straight only**
 - C. Stop before turning**
 - D. Yield to oncoming traffic**

- 7. When should headlights be turned on according to driving regulations?**
- A. One hour after sunrise**
 - B. One hour after sunset**
 - C. During inclement weather only**
 - D. All day regardless of conditions**
- 8. What factor is MOST crucial for driving safely in varying traffic situations?**
- A. Speed limits posted on signs**
 - B. Driving at night**
 - C. The ability to anticipate changes in the environment**
 - D. The make and model of the vehicle**
- 9. How should drivers behave at a flashing red traffic light?**
- A. Stop and go as soon as you can**
 - B. Proceed through without stopping**
 - C. Stop, then go when the way is clear**
 - D. Yield to all oncoming traffic**
- 10. How frequently does someone die in North America due to an alcohol-related crash?**
- A. Every 15 minutes**
 - B. Every 30 minutes**
 - C. Every hour**
 - D. Every day**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What additional time should you add to the 1 second for every 3 meters of your vehicle?

- A. No additional time**
- B. 1 additional second**
- C. 2 additional seconds**
- D. 3 additional seconds**

When determining the safe following distance while driving, it's important to note that for every 3 meters of your vehicle's length, you should add 1 second to your following distance. This guideline ensures that you maintain a safe buffer between your vehicle and the one in front of you, accommodating reaction time and braking distance. If your vehicle is 3 meters long, adding 1 second results in a total of 2 seconds of following distance (1 second plus the additional 1 second). However, if your vehicle is longer—say 6 meters—you would then add 2 seconds for a total of 3 seconds. Therefore, elongating the following distance with the vehicle length in mind enhances safety, especially in various driving conditions where stopping distances may vary. In this case, adding 2 additional seconds helps create a more fitting response based on the vehicle's length, ensuring that drivers have ample time to react and stop safely, thus making the chosen answer appropriate for understanding safe driving practices.

2. What defines threshold braking?

- A. Applying the brakes lightly**
- B. Pressing the brake pedal to the point just before wheels lock**
- C. Using only the handbrake**
- D. Braking only when necessary**

Threshold braking is defined as the technique of applying the brakes to the maximum extent without locking the wheels. This means that the driver presses the brake pedal firmly, but just to the point where the tires are on the verge of skidding. This technique allows for maximum deceleration and control of the vehicle without losing grip. It's particularly effective in emergency situations or when rapid stopping is necessary, as it helps maintain vehicle stability and steering capability. The key to threshold braking is the driver's ability to feel the response of the vehicle and adjust the braking force accordingly. By doing so, the driver can maintain optimal traction, which is crucial for safely navigating tricky conditions or avoiding obstacles. This technique is a vital skill for novice drivers to learn because it enhances their ability to respond effectively in high-pressure scenarios.

3. A "do not enter" sign indicates what for vehicles?

- A. Traffic may enter at a reduced speed
- B. Vehicles are prohibited from entering that area**
- C. Only emergency vehicles can enter
- D. Only deliveries are allowed entry

The "do not enter" sign clearly communicates to drivers that vehicles are prohibited from entering that area. This sign is typically placed at the beginning of one-way streets, construction zones, or any other area where entry could pose a danger to the vehicle or other road users. When drivers see this sign, they must understand that entering the designated area could lead to serious traffic violations or accidents, emphasizing the importance of adhering to road signs for the safety of all road users. The intent behind this sign is to prevent vehicles from going the wrong way or into areas where they should not be, thereby maintaining traffic flow and safety.

4. What is the primary purpose of the seatbelt?

- A. To keep you comfortable during a trip
- B. To help you look good while driving
- C. To protect you by preventing ejection during a crash**
- D. To ensure the airbags deploy properly

The primary purpose of a seatbelt is to protect the occupants of a vehicle during a crash by preventing them from being ejected from their seats. In the event of a collision, a seatbelt helps to restrain the body, reducing the risk of serious injury or death. By keeping occupants securely in place, seatbelts also help in absorbing the forces generated during an accident, allowing the body to decelerate more gradually rather than being thrown forward or sideways. While the other options touch on aspects related to comfort or aesthetics, they do not capture the critical safety function that a seatbelt serves. Airbags, while important for safety, work in conjunction with seatbelts; however, the primary role of a seatbelt remains to ensure that drivers and passengers remain in their seats and are properly positioned for the airbags to be effective.

5. What are the restrictions for crossing a single broken yellow line?

- A. You may cross anytime**
- B. Only when passing a vehicle**
- C. Never**
- D. Only during daylight hours**

When it comes to crossing a single broken yellow line, the correct understanding is that it typically indicates that you are allowed to pass another vehicle or change lanes if it is safe to do so. This line serves as a guide that shows drivers that they may cross it, unlike a solid line, which would indicate that crossing is not permitted. In the context of passing a vehicle, it is essential that drivers must ensure that the road is clear of oncoming traffic, and they must complete the maneuver safely and efficiently. This means being vigilant and recognizing that while it is permitted, it still comes with responsibilities for ensuring it is safe to execute such actions. The other options provided do not correctly represent the rules associated with a single broken yellow line, as it is not permissible to cross for arbitrary reasons (such as anytime without consideration for safety) or to restrict crossing only for specific times, which do not align with current driving regulations. Therefore, only passing when safe is the correct interpretation of the rules governing this road marking.

6. What is the meaning of a flashing green arrow signal?

- A. Turn left or right as indicated by the arrow**
- B. Proceed straight only**
- C. Stop before turning**
- D. Yield to oncoming traffic**

A flashing green arrow signal indicates that you are permitted to turn left or right, as specified by the direction of the arrow. This signal provides clear guidance that while you may proceed with the turn, you must still exercise caution and be aware of any pedestrians crossing or other vehicles in the area. When you see a flashing green arrow, it signifies that specific movement is allowed, and you should ensure that the way is clear before making your turn. It's important to follow the indicated direction and to remain vigilant for any unexpected situations, such as a pedestrian crossing your path or vehicles that may interfere with your turn. This signal does not imply that you have the absolute right of way, so maintaining awareness of your surroundings is essential for safely navigating the intersection.

7. When should headlights be turned on according to driving regulations?

- A. One hour after sunrise**
- B. One hour after sunset**
- C. During inclement weather only**
- D. All day regardless of conditions**

Headlights should be turned on one hour after sunset to enhance visibility during periods of low light. This regulation ensures that drivers can see the road clearly and that they are visible to other road users, contributing to overall safety. Turning on headlights at this time is particularly important as natural light decreases, making it difficult for drivers to see pedestrians, cyclists, and other vehicles. Additionally, it helps improve visibility in various weather conditions that may arise during twilight hours. While headlights are also important during inclement weather, such as rain, fog, or snow, the specific regulation regarding when to turn them on is focused on the time related to sunset. It is also not necessary to have headlights on during the day unless specific conditions warrant it, such as poor visibility or certain driving regulations in other jurisdictions.

8. What factor is MOST crucial for driving safely in varying traffic situations?

- A. Speed limits posted on signs**
- B. Driving at night**
- C. The ability to anticipate changes in the environment**
- D. The make and model of the vehicle**

The ability to anticipate changes in the environment is a key factor for driving safely in varying traffic situations. This skill involves being aware of your surroundings, recognizing potential hazards, and predicting the actions of other road users. For instance, anticipating that a pedestrian might step off the curb, or recognizing that traffic may slow suddenly, allows a driver to react appropriately and maintain safety. When drivers are attuned to their environment, they can adjust their speed, lane position, and overall driving behavior based on real-time conditions. This proactive approach significantly reduces the risk of collisions and enhances overall road safety. It is this awareness and foresight that prepares drivers to handle the diverse challenges they may encounter, such as sudden obstacles, changing weather conditions, or shifts in traffic patterns. While speed limits, driving at night, and the vehicle's specifications are important considerations, they do not replace the importance of situational awareness and the ability to foresee changes in the driving environment.

9. How should drivers behave at a flashing red traffic light?

- A. Stop and go as soon as you can
- B. Proceed through without stopping
- C. Stop, then go when the way is clear**
- D. Yield to all oncoming traffic

When approaching a flashing red traffic light, drivers should stop completely, just as they would at a stop sign. This signal indicates that there is a need to yield to all traffic and pedestrians before proceeding. Once the driver has come to a full stop, they must assess the situation to ensure that the intersection is clear of other vehicles and pedestrians. Proceeding only when the way is clear is crucial for safety. It ensures that the driver does not interfere with oncoming traffic or put themselves and others at risk. The requirement to stop first is what differentiates this scenario from other traffic signals. It's essential for maintaining order at intersections where visibility may be limited, and traffic can come from multiple directions. The other behaviors outlined in the incorrect choices could lead to dangerous situations. For instance, stopping and going quickly without assessing the intersection could result in collisions. Yielding to oncoming traffic, while generally a good practice, does not fully address the requirement to stop first at a flashing red light.

10. How frequently does someone die in North America due to an alcohol-related crash?

- A. Every 15 minutes
- B. Every 30 minutes**
- C. Every hour
- D. Every day

In North America, research indicates that an individual dies in an alcohol-related crash approximately every 30 minutes. This statistic underscores the critical issue of impaired driving and its dire consequences on public safety. It highlights the need for awareness and education regarding the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol, as well as the importance of implementing preventive measures such as designated drivers, sobriety checkpoints, and public awareness campaigns. Understanding this statistic is vital for aspiring drivers, as it emphasizes the responsibility that comes with operating a vehicle and the potential risks associated with impaired driving. By recognizing the frequency of alcohol-related fatalities, drivers can better appreciate the importance of making safe choices to protect themselves and others on the road.