

# Alberta Novice Drivers Training Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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**1. What does adhesion refer to in driving?**

- A. A driver's ability to maneuver**
- B. A vehicle's ability to move, stop, or turn**
- C. The grip of the tires on the road**
- D. The braking system's performance**

**2. When should you check the engine coolant levels?**

- A. When the engine is warm**
- B. When the engine is cold**
- C. Only if the coolant light is on**
- D. Before every trip**

**3. What are some common causes of loss of control while driving?**

- A. Overconfidence and distractions**
- B. Tire blowouts and adverse conditions**
- C. Driving too slowly**
- D. Excessive speed on straight roads**

**4. When executing a turn, where does the weight transfer occur?**

- A. In the same direction you travel**
- B. Opposite the direction you travel**
- C. Evenly across all wheels**
- D. Only to the front tires**

**5. What should you consider regarding your decision-making while driving?**

- A. Whether your decision is popular**
- B. If it aligns with your personal goals**
- C. If it ensures everyone's safety**
- D. If others would find it exciting**

**6. What age must a driver be to apply for a GDL Class 5 license?**

- A. 18 years old**
- B. 16 years old**
- C. 20 years old**
- D. 14 years old**

**7. What should a driver do when approaching a double solid line?**

- A. Change lanes if safe**
- B. Pass other vehicles**
- C. Do not cross the line**
- D. Make a U-turn**

**8. What is the significance of not being permitted to pass in school zones and playground zones?**

- A. It allows for faster travel**
- B. It ensures the safety of children**
- C. It reduces traffic congestion**
- D. It increases the speed limit**

**9. What should a driver do if their brakes fail?**

- A. Ease off gas, lower gear, pump brake**
- B. Pull over immediately and turn off the engine**
- C. Stomp down on the brake pedal continuously**
- D. Activate hazard lights and slow down**

**10. What is a major safety concern when driving on gravel roads?**

- A. Poor visibility from dust**
- B. Narrow lanes**
- C. Frequent intersections**
- D. High speed limits**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does adhesion refer to in driving?

- A. A driver's ability to maneuver
- B. A vehicle's ability to move, stop, or turn**
- C. The grip of the tires on the road
- D. The braking system's performance

In the context of driving, adhesion specifically refers to the grip or traction between the vehicle's tires and the road surface. This grip is essential for safe driving as it affects the vehicle's ability to move, stop, or turn effectively. When tires have good adhesion, they can transfer forces from the vehicle to the road, allowing for responsive steering and braking. Although a driver's ability to maneuver and the performance of the braking system are important factors in overall vehicle control, they do not directly define adhesion. Similarly, while a vehicle's ability to move, stop, or turn encompasses various elements, the term "adhesion" is more precisely focused on the relationship between the tires and the road surface. Therefore, the concept of adhesion is critical for understanding how vehicles maintain control and stability while driving, especially in varying conditions.

## 2. When should you check the engine coolant levels?

- A. When the engine is warm
- B. When the engine is cold**
- C. Only if the coolant light is on
- D. Before every trip

Checking the engine coolant levels when the engine is cold is crucial for safety and accuracy. When the engine is warm, the coolant system is under pressure, and opening the coolant reservoir can lead to burns from hot steam or liquid, posing a safety risk. Checking the levels when the engine is cold allows for a safe inspection without the risk of injury. Furthermore, allowing the engine to cool down provides a more accurate reading of the coolant level. This is important because coolant expands when heated, and a reading taken while the engine is warm may give a misleading level, potentially leading to misunderstandings about whether the coolant needs to be added. In contrast, checking only when the coolant light is on does not allow for proactive maintenance and could lead to overheating if the levels are already too low at that point. Making it a habit to check before every trip, while beneficial for overall vehicle maintenance, may not be necessary if you are monitoring levels regularly. Therefore, conducting a coolant level check when the engine is cold is the best practice for safety and accuracy.

### 3. What are some common causes of loss of control while driving?

- A. Overconfidence and distractions**
- B. Tire blowouts and adverse conditions**
- C. Driving too slowly**
- D. Excessive speed on straight roads**

The selection of tire blowouts and adverse conditions as common causes of loss of control while driving is significant because both factors can directly impact a driver's ability to maintain control of the vehicle. Tire blowouts can lead to sudden and unexpected loss of traction, which often results in the driver struggling to steer or maintain their lane. This unpredictability can create panic and potentially result in erratic driving, increasing the risk of an accident. Adverse conditions, such as rain, snow, ice, or fog, can significantly affect road surface conditions and visibility. Drivers often underestimate the impact these conditions can have on vehicle handling and braking distances. Slippery surfaces can diminish grip, making it challenging to control the vehicle, while poor visibility can hinder a driver's ability to react to hazards in a timely manner. In contrast, while overconfidence and distractions can certainly contribute to unsafe driving, these are not as directly linked to physical control as tire blowouts and adverse conditions. Driving too slowly might even be seen as a cautious approach in certain situations, rather than a cause of loss of control. Excessive speed on straight roads can also be problematic, but it does not always lead to a loss of control unless coupled with other factors. Hence, the complexity and immediacy of these factors.

### 4. When executing a turn, where does the weight transfer occur?

- A. In the same direction you travel**
- B. Opposite the direction you travel**
- C. Evenly across all wheels**
- D. Only to the front tires**

When executing a turn, weight transfer occurs opposite the direction you travel. This phenomenon is a fundamental principle of vehicle dynamics. When a driver turns, the centrifugal force acting on the vehicle tends to push it outward, away from the center of the turn. As a result, the weight shifts to the outside wheels of the vehicle. For example, if you are turning to the right, the weight of the vehicle transfers towards the left side. This shift in weight affects traction and handling. Understanding this concept is crucial for novice drivers, as it helps them anticipate how their vehicle will respond during turns and maintain control while cornering. This principle is important for making safe turns since it influences how much grip the tires on the outside of the turn maintain with the road. Misjudging weight transfer can lead to oversteering or understeering, which is particularly significant for novice drivers to consider.

## 5. What should you consider regarding your decision-making while driving?

- A. Whether your decision is popular
- B. If it aligns with your personal goals
- C. If it ensures everyone's safety**
- D. If others would find it exciting

When making decisions while driving, the primary consideration should always be the safety of everyone on the road. This includes not just your own safety, but also that of passengers, pedestrians, and other road users. Safe driving decisions are rooted in a responsibility to prevent accidents and minimize risks, which involves adhering to traffic laws, being aware of the environment around you, and anticipating the potential consequences of your actions. Focusing on safety promotes defensive driving habits, helping you to react appropriately to unexpected situations, such as sudden stops or obstacles. Ensuring that your decisions prioritize safety can lead to a more secure driving experience for everyone involved.

## 6. What age must a driver be to apply for a GDL Class 5 license?

- A. 18 years old
- B. 16 years old**
- C. 20 years old
- D. 14 years old

To apply for a GDL (Graduated Driver Licensing) Class 5 license in Alberta, a driver must be 16 years old. This age requirement is part of Alberta's graduated licensing system, which aims to ensure that new drivers gain experience and skills gradually. At 16, an individual can demonstrate sufficient maturity to begin independent driving after having completed the necessary training and holding a Class 7 learner's permit for at least one year. This helps prepare drivers for more complex driving situations before they obtain their full Class 5 license. Other age options listed do not align with the regulations set by Alberta's licensing authorities. For instance, while 18 and 20 years old exceed the minimum age, 14 years old is below the legal eligibility, as indicated by the GDL system structure which begins at age 16.

## 7. What should a driver do when approaching a double solid line?

- A. Change lanes if safe**
- B. Pass other vehicles**
- C. Do not cross the line**
- D. Make a U-turn**

When approaching a double solid line, the appropriate action is not to cross the line. This traffic marking indicates that lane changes are prohibited in both directions. The double solid lines serve an important safety purpose by preventing drivers from making unsafe maneuvers that may lead to collisions or other dangerous situations. It is essential for drivers to adhere to these markings to maintain traffic flow and ensure the safety of all road users. For instance, crossing a double solid line to change lanes or pass another vehicle can create confusion and increase the risk of accidents. In contrast, lines that are broken or single solid may indicate different regulations where lane changes may be allowed under certain conditions. Therefore, the presence of double solid lines explicitly instructs drivers to stay in their lane and refrain from crossing them.

## 8. What is the significance of not being permitted to pass in school zones and playground zones?

- A. It allows for faster travel**
- B. It ensures the safety of children**
- C. It reduces traffic congestion**
- D. It increases the speed limit**

The significance of not being permitted to pass in school zones and playground zones primarily revolves around ensuring the safety of children. These areas are typically frequented by vulnerable road users, such as children who may unexpectedly enter the roadway. By prohibiting passing in these zones, the regulations create a safer environment by reducing the risk of collisions. The ban on passing helps drivers maintain better control over their vehicles and increases their ability to react to sudden movements by children or other pedestrians. This is particularly crucial in areas with lower speed limits where children are more likely to be present, as high speeds can lead to severe consequences in the event of an accident. The focus on safety in these zones is aimed at protecting the lives of young pedestrians and fostering a sense of security for parents and caregivers. The other options do not align with the primary objective of these traffic regulations. Faster travel, reduced traffic congestion, or an increased speed limit do not contribute to the safety focus in locations where children are active and potentially at risk.

## 9. What should a driver do if their brakes fail?

- A. Ease off gas, lower gear, pump brake**
- B. Pull over immediately and turn off the engine**
- C. Stomp down on the brake pedal continuously**
- D. Activate hazard lights and slow down**

In the event of brake failure, a driver should first ease off the gas pedal to reduce speed without creating additional momentum. Shifting to a lower gear helps slow the vehicle down through engine braking, which can assist in controlling the vehicle's speed without relying on hydraulic brakes. Pumping the brake pedal may help build up some brake pressure if the failure is a temporary issue. This combination of actions allows the driver to maintain better control of the vehicle and bring it to a stop safely, rather than panicking or making sudden, unsafe maneuvers. The other options present less effective or safe responses. Immediately pulling over and turning off the engine can prevent the driver from effectively managing the vehicle's speed or using engine braking to gain control. Stomping down on the brake pedal continuously is likely to yield no results if the brakes have truly failed and could lead to loss of control. Activating hazard lights is a good idea for visibility, but without effective braking measures, simply slowing down or stopping may not be enough to prevent an accident.

## 10. What is a major safety concern when driving on gravel roads?

- A. Poor visibility from dust**
- B. Narrow lanes**
- C. Frequent intersections**
- D. High speed limits**

Driving on gravel roads presents unique challenges, and poor visibility from dust is a significant safety concern. When vehicles travel on gravel at higher speeds, they can kick up dust clouds that obscure the view of both the driver and other road users. This can make it difficult to see obstacles, other vehicles, or pedestrians, potentially leading to dangerous situations. Additionally, gravel roads often have limited signage and can be less maintained than paved roads, further complicating visibility issues. Dust clouds can linger and reduce overall visibility for an extended period, making it crucial for drivers to be vigilant and adjust their speed accordingly when encountering such conditions. While the other choices touch on potential issues associated with gravel roads, they do not pose the same immediate risk to visibility that dust does. Narrow lanes might affect maneuvering space, frequent intersections could be challenging for navigating right-of-way, and high speed limits, if they existed on these roads, would likely not be enforceable or safe. However, the immediate visibility issues caused by dust are critical to ensuring safe driving on gravel surfaces.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://albertanovicedriverstraining.examzify.com>**

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

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