

Alberta Written Class 4 Drivers License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What type of vehicle is described as having axles only at or near its rear end?**
 - A. A truck tractor**
 - B. A farm vehicle**
 - C. A towed trailer**
 - D. A single-axle truck**
- 2. What is the ideal speed of a vehicle when approaching a school zone during morning hours?**
 - A. 30 km/h**
 - B. 50 km/h**
 - C. 20 km/h**
 - D. 40 km/h**
- 3. What are the consequences of not wearing a seatbelt while driving?**
 - A. No consequences**
 - B. A warning from law enforcement**
 - C. A fine and points on your driving record**
 - D. Mandatory driving course**
- 4. What does a white line on the road signify?**
 - A. End of a lane**
 - B. Separated lanes of traffic moving in the same direction**
 - C. Traffic direction change**
 - D. Indication of a pedestrian crossing**
- 5. What outcome should drivers expect when they disregard school bus regulations?**
 - A. Only a verbal warning**
 - B. A potential fine or penalty**
 - C. No consequences as it is not enforced**
 - D. A suspension of their driving license**

- 6. What does an amber (yellow) traffic light indicate?**
- A. Stop immediately**
 - B. Proceed with caution**
 - C. Prepare to yield**
 - D. It is safe to continue**
- 7. In which scenario is a driver not required to keep a daily log?**
- A. If driving less than 80 km**
 - B. If starting and ending at the same location**
 - C. If operating a personal vehicle**
 - D. If keeping a vehicle maintenance record**
- 8. What type of braking technique helps to avoid locking the wheels during sudden stops?**
- A. Emergency braking**
 - B. Threshold braking**
 - C. Anti-lock braking**
 - D. Full braking**
- 9. What is the purpose of the Alberta driver's abstract?**
- A. To provide a record of your driving history**
 - B. To show your insurance rates**
 - C. To display your vehicle registration**
 - D. To confirm your vehicle's service history**
- 10. When faced with a traffic light that is not functioning, how should you treat the intersection?**
- A. Proceed with caution without stopping**
 - B. Treat it as a four-way stop**
 - C. Navigate through it as if it were a yield sign**
 - D. Wait for a traffic officer to direct the flow**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What type of vehicle is described as having axles only at or near its rear end?

- A. A truck tractor**
- B. A farm vehicle**
- C. A towed trailer**
- D. A single-axle truck**

The correct answer describes a towed trailer, which is primarily designed to be pulled by another vehicle. Towed trailers typically have their axles located at or near the rear, allowing them to be hitched to a towing vehicle for transport. This positioning helps distribute weight effectively during travel and enables better handling and stability when being towed. In contrast, a truck tractor typically has multiple axles configured to handle heavy loads, often located in the front and rear for better weight distribution and control. A farm vehicle may have various axle configurations depending on its design and intended use but does not specifically fit the description of having axles only at the rear. A single-axle truck usually has a front and a rear axle, which does not align with the specific definition of having axles only at or near the rear end.

2. What is the ideal speed of a vehicle when approaching a school zone during morning hours?

- A. 30 km/h**
- B. 50 km/h**
- C. 20 km/h**
- D. 40 km/h**

The ideal speed of a vehicle when approaching a school zone during morning hours is 30 km/h. This reduced speed limit is specifically designed to enhance the safety of children and other pedestrians who may be present in the area. School zones are typically busy during morning hours as students arrive for classes, and lower speeds allow drivers more time to react to unexpected situations, such as a child suddenly crossing the street. Reducing speed in school zones helps prevent accidents, as it significantly decreases the stopping distance and allows for greater control of the vehicle. Additionally, a speed limit of 30 km/h is often reinforced with explicit signage and may even include flashing lights to alert drivers to the reduced speed requirements. While higher speeds such as 50 km/h or 40 km/h might be common on main roads, they are inappropriate in areas where children are present. A speed limit of 20 km/h, while perhaps seeming safer, may not be practical in all school zones, as it can disrupt traffic flow unnecessarily. Therefore, respecting the 30 km/h limit is critical for maintaining a safe environment in school zones.

3. What are the consequences of not wearing a seatbelt while driving?

- A. No consequences**
- B. A warning from law enforcement**
- C. A fine and points on your driving record**
- D. Mandatory driving course**

Not wearing a seatbelt while driving can result in significant legal repercussions, which is why a fine and points on your driving record is the correct answer. In many jurisdictions, including Alberta, it is a legal requirement for both drivers and passengers to wear seatbelts. Failing to comply with this law can lead to penalties, including financial fines that serve as a deterrent against unsafe driving behavior. Additionally, accumulating points on your driving record due to seatbelt violations can lead to more severe consequences in the future, such as increased insurance premiums or further legal scrutiny. The enforcement of seatbelt laws aims to promote safety and reduce the risk of injury or fatality in accidents, reinforcing the importance of adhering to safety regulations on the road.

4. What does a white line on the road signify?

- A. End of a lane**
- B. Separated lanes of traffic moving in the same direction**
- C. Traffic direction change**
- D. Indication of a pedestrian crossing**

A white line on the road is used to indicate separated lanes of traffic that are moving in the same direction. This means that vehicles in adjacent lanes can safely travel side by side, and the line serves as a visual guide to help drivers maintain their position within their respective lanes. Understanding the significance of white lines is crucial for ensuring safety on the road, as drivers need to be aware of lane divisions for proper vehicle placement and to avoid potential collisions. In contrast, options such as the end of a lane or traffic direction changes are indicated by different types of road markings or signage, which do not utilize white lines in the same manner. The indication of a pedestrian crossing would typically be marked with specific symbols or signage rather than a simple white line.

5. What outcome should drivers expect when they disregard school bus regulations?

- A. Only a verbal warning**
- B. A potential fine or penalty**
- C. No consequences as it is not enforced**
- D. A suspension of their driving license**

When drivers disregard school bus regulations, they should expect a potential fine or penalty, which reflects the seriousness of these regulations in maintaining the safety of children. School buses are equipped with specific signals and regulations designed to protect young passengers getting on and off the bus. Failure to comply with these regulations, such as not stopping when the bus's stop sign is extended, can lead to immediate consequences. Enforcement of these laws is a critical aspect of ensuring that children can safely cross roads and access school transportation. Authorities take violations seriously, and the resulting fines or penalties serve not only as punishment but also as a deterrent to prevent future infractions. This system reinforces the importance of adhering to school bus safety measures, thereby safeguarding vulnerable pedestrians. Other potential outcomes, such as verbal warnings, are unlikely given the weight of these regulations, and license suspensions are typically reserved for more severe or repeated offenses. Furthermore, the notion that there are no consequences is incorrect, as school bus laws are rigorously enforced to uphold safety standards.

6. What does an amber (yellow) traffic light indicate?

- A. Stop immediately**
- B. Proceed with caution**
- C. Prepare to yield**
- D. It is safe to continue**

An amber (yellow) traffic light signals that the light is about to change to red, indicating that drivers should proceed with caution. This means that if a vehicle is already in the intersection or close enough to it that stopping might pose a greater risk, it is often safer to continue through the intersection rather than making a sudden stop. The amber light serves to alert drivers to the upcoming change and allows them to adjust their speed accordingly, ensuring they can navigate safely through the intersection while remaining vigilant for any changes in traffic conditions. While the other options suggest immediate stops or safety, they do not accurately reflect the intent of an amber light, which is to signal caution and prepare for possible changes in traffic flow without requiring an abrupt halt unless necessary for safety.

7. In which scenario is a driver not required to keep a daily log?

- A. If driving less than 80 km**
- B. If starting and ending at the same location**
- C. If operating a personal vehicle**
- D. If keeping a vehicle maintenance record**

A driver is not required to keep a daily log when starting and ending at the same location because this situation typically does not involve extended travel or the use of a commercial vehicle over long distances. Daily logs are generally required for drivers operating under specific regulations, particularly when they are taking longer trips or driving commercial vehicles to ensure compliance with hours of service regulations. If the driver starts and ends their journey at the same location, it indicates a local trip that typically falls within everyday operational routines, which do not necessitate detailed documentation, like a daily log. The other scenarios would usually require a log for different reasons: when driving less than 80 km, while often exempt for personal trips, specific regulations may still apply depending on the vehicle and its intended use; operating a personal vehicle doesn't automatically exempt one from all requirements of logging, especially if the vehicle is used for business purposes; and maintaining a vehicle maintenance record is separate from the logging requirements, as it pertains to the upkeep and safety checks of the vehicle rather than trip documentation.

8. What type of braking technique helps to avoid locking the wheels during sudden stops?

- A. Emergency braking**
- B. Threshold braking**
- C. Anti-lock braking**
- D. Full braking**

Threshold braking is the correct technique designed to help avoid locking the wheels during sudden stops. This method involves applying the brakes at the maximum pressure just before the wheels start to lock up. By finding and maintaining this sweet spot between full braking and wheel lock, drivers can maximize their stopping power while still retaining control of the vehicle. This means that during emergency situations, threshold braking allows for more effective stopping without losing steering capability or traction. The other choices present alternatives that do not prioritize the fine-tuning of brake pressure as threshold braking does. Emergency braking generally refers to a panic stop where the driver applies the brakes hard, which can lead to wheel lock if not controlled. Anti-lock braking systems (ABS) aid in preventing wheel lock by automatically modulating brake pressure, but this system requires the driver to use it effectively and is not a technique employed by the driver themselves. Full braking indicates using the brakes to their maximum, which could also lead to locking the wheels if the driver is not skilled in managing that brake pressure.

9. What is the purpose of the Alberta driver's abstract?

- A. To provide a record of your driving history**
- B. To show your insurance rates**
- C. To display your vehicle registration**
- D. To confirm your vehicle's service history**

The purpose of the Alberta driver's abstract is to provide a record of your driving history. This document details various aspects of an individual's driving behavior, including any traffic violations, collisions, and license suspensions. It serves as an essential tool for employers, insurance companies, and various institutions that may need to assess a driver's safety record before granting employment or determining insurance premiums. Unlike vehicle registration or service histories, which pertain to the vehicle itself, the driver's abstract focuses specifically on the individual's performance as a driver, making it a critical document for anyone looking to understand their driving background comprehensively.

10. When faced with a traffic light that is not functioning, how should you treat the intersection?

- A. Proceed with caution without stopping**
- B. Treat it as a four-way stop**
- C. Navigate through it as if it were a yield sign**
- D. Wait for a traffic officer to direct the flow**

When approaching an intersection where the traffic light is not functioning, it is important to treat it as a four-way stop. This means that all vehicles must come to a complete stop and then proceed in the order that they arrived at the intersection. This approach helps to ensure safety and prevents confusion, as it establishes a clear right-of-way protocol for all drivers present. In a typical four-way stop situation, the first driver to arrive at the intersection has the right of way. If two or more vehicles arrive simultaneously, the vehicle on the right has the right of way. By treating an unlighted intersection as a four-way stop, drivers can navigate through the intersection more predictably and reduce the likelihood of accidents. Other options suggest different approaches that could lead to misunderstandings or conflicts among drivers. Proceeding with caution without stopping might overlook the need for yielding, while treating it as a yield sign could lead to potential collisions if other drivers do not stop. Waiting for a traffic officer to direct flow, though safe, is often impractical as it may not be an available option. Therefore, the most effective and safe practice in this scenario is to treat the intersection as a four-way stop.