

Alberta Written Class 4 Drivers License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What does a yield sign mean?**
 - A. Speed up**
 - B. Stop**
 - C. Slow down and yield to oncoming traffic**
 - D. Proceed with caution without stopping**
- 2. What is the recommended distance for using the three-second rule?**
 - A. Count three seconds from when the traffic light turns green**
 - B. Count three seconds from the time the vehicle in front passes a stationary object**
 - C. Count three seconds from when you start to accelerate**
 - D. Count three seconds after you have made a turn**
- 3. What is the minimum required distance for parking near a fire hydrant?**
 - A. 3 meters**
 - B. 5 meters**
 - C. 7 meters**
 - D. 10 meters**
- 4. What are the designated hours for afternoon school time?**
 - A. 10:30am-12:30pm**
 - B. 11:30am-1:30pm**
 - C. 1:30pm-3:30pm**
 - D. 2:30pm-4:30pm**
- 5. What is the minimum age required to apply for a Class 4 driver's license in Alberta?**
 - A. 16 years old**
 - B. 18 years old**
 - C. 21 years old**
 - D. 25 years old**

- 6. 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**
- 7. What is the maximum legal speed on a roadway located outside an urban area?**
- A. 40 km/h**
 - B. 50 km/h**
 - C. 60 km/h**
 - D. Non of the above**
- 8. 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**
- 9. What should you do if your vehicle starts to skid?**
- A. Steer in the direction of the skid**
 - B. Brake hard**
 - C. Turn off the engine**
 - D. Accelerate to gain control**
- 10. 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**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What does a yield sign mean?

- A. Speed up
- B. Stop
- C. Slow down and yield to oncoming traffic**
- D. Proceed with caution without stopping

A yield sign indicates that a driver must slow down and prepare to yield to any oncoming traffic or pedestrians. The primary purpose of this sign is to give right of way to other road users who may be in a position to proceed ahead of the yielding vehicle. When approaching a yield sign, it's essential for drivers to assess the situation - checking for vehicles or pedestrians who may have the right of way. If the way is clear, the driver can continue without stopping, but if there are other vehicles or pedestrians, they must be given priority. This understanding emphasizes the need for drivers to be attentive and considerate while operating their vehicle, promoting safety on the road by ensuring that those who have the right of way are allowed to proceed without obstruction. The other choices do not accurately reflect the intent of a yield sign, which is fundamentally about giving way rather than stopping abruptly or speeding up.

2. What is the recommended distance for using the three-second rule?

- A. Count three seconds from when the traffic light turns green
- B. Count three seconds from the time the vehicle in front passes a stationary object**
- C. Count three seconds from when you start to accelerate
- D. Count three seconds after you have made a turn

The three-second rule is a guideline to help drivers maintain a safe following distance from the vehicle ahead. This rule states that you should ideally remain at least three seconds behind the vehicle in front of you under normal driving conditions. Counting three seconds from the time the vehicle in front passes a stationary object, like a road sign or a tree, helps establish this safe distance. This timing allows you to react appropriately to any sudden stops or slowdowns of the vehicle ahead. By marking when the front of that vehicle passes a fixed point, you're able to measure a consistent and safe following distance in real-time. In contrast, counting from when the traffic light turns green, starting to accelerate, or after making a turn does not accurately reflect the need to maintain a safe distance while in motion. These situations can lead to a misunderstanding of safe stopping distances since they do not account for the dynamic nature of driving and may cause drivers to misjudge their following distances.

3. What is the minimum required distance for parking near a fire hydrant?

- A. 3 meters**
- B. 5 meters**
- C. 7 meters**
- D. 10 meters**

The minimum required distance for parking near a fire hydrant is 5 meters. This regulation is in place to ensure that fire hydrants are accessible for emergency services in case of a fire. Having a clear zone around a fire hydrant allows firefighters to quickly connect their hoses and access the water supply, which is crucial during emergencies when every second counts. If vehicles are parked too close to a fire hydrant, they can obstruct access, potentially delaying firefighting efforts. The 5-meter distance serves as a standard that contributes to public safety and emergency preparedness. Understanding and adhering to this rule is vital for drivers to help ensure that emergency responders can do their jobs effectively.

4. What are the designated hours for afternoon school time?

- A. 10:30am-12:30pm**
- B. 11:30am-1:30pm**
- C. 1:30pm-3:30pm**
- D. 2:30pm-4:30pm**

The designated hours for afternoon school time are from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. This timeframe aligns with typical school schedules, where students often have lunch and possibly some extended activities or classes during these hours. Understanding the specific timing is important for drivers, especially those who may be driving in areas around schools during these peak hours. During this period, there can be increased pedestrian traffic as students arrive or leave school, so being aware of these hours can help in exercising caution and ensuring pedestrian safety.

5. What is the minimum age required to apply for a Class 4 driver's license in Alberta?

- A. 16 years old**
- B. 18 years old**
- C. 21 years old**
- D. 25 years old**

The minimum age required to apply for a Class 4 driver's license in Alberta is indeed 18 years old. This age requirement ensures that applicants have reached a level of maturity and responsibility that is generally associated with adulthood, making them more suitable for handling the responsibilities that come with operating larger vehicles, such as buses or taxis. In addition, individuals at this age are typically better equipped to understand the complexities of the road, traffic regulations, and safety practices that are crucial for safely transporting passengers. This age requirement is consistent across various regions and licensing systems, reflecting a broader understanding of the necessary qualifications to ensure safety for all road users.

6. 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.

7. What is the maximum legal speed on a roadway located outside an urban area?

- A. 40 km/h**
- B. 50 km/h**
- C. 60 km/h**
- D. Non of the above**

In Alberta, the maximum legal speed limit on roadways located outside an urban area is typically set at 80 km/h unless otherwise posted. However, urban areas often have lower speed limits that can range anywhere from 30 km/h to 50 km/h depending on the specific location and the presence of schools, playgrounds, or residential zones. Since the selected answer indicates 50 km/h, it is important to clarify that while this is a speed that may be encountered in urban zones, it doesn't accurately reflect the overall maximum limit for roadways outside those areas. Understanding these distinctions helps ensure safe and compliant driving practices in various environments. The rationale for this limit is based on the safety of all road users, which can be compromised at higher speeds on winding or less trafficked rural routes. Always pay attention to posted speed limit signs, which provide the most current and relevant information for the specific roadway you are driving on.

8. 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.

9. What should you do if your vehicle starts to skid?

- A. Steer in the direction of the skid**
- B. Brake hard
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Accelerate to gain control

When your vehicle starts to skid, the safest and most effective response is to steer in the direction of the skid. This technique helps to realign the vehicle with the direction you wish to go. For example, if the rear of your vehicle is sliding to the right, you should gently steer to the right. This counteracts the skid and helps the tires regain traction, which is critical for regaining control of the vehicle. In terms of the other responses, braking hard can lead to loss of control, as it may cause the tires to skid even more, while turning off the engine is not practical or effective in a situation where you need to maintain control. Accelerating during a skid can also exacerbate the loss of control, as it increases the speed of the slide rather than helping to correct it. Neither of these actions would help in stabilizing the vehicle.

10. 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.