

Alberta Written Class 4 Drivers License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which vehicles need to be inspected under the Vehicle Inspection Program (VIP)?**
 - A. Only light-duty vehicles**
 - B. All vehicles regardless of weight**
 - C. Only vehicles over a certain weight limit**
 - D. Commercial vehicles only**
- 2. What is the primary focus of the S Endorsement?**
 - A. Farm vehicle operation**
 - B. School bus operation**
 - C. Passenger vehicle operation**
 - D. Air brake operations**
- 3. What should you do when approaching a roundabout?**
 - A. Speed up to enter before anyone else**
 - B. Yield to traffic already in the roundabout**
 - C. Make sure to honk your horn**
 - D. Stop completely before proceeding**
- 4. What does the term 'blind spot' refer to?**
 - A. An area of the road with no traffic signals**
 - B. A specific place where drivers are not allowed to look**
 - C. A zone around the vehicle that can't be seen in mirrors**
 - D. A location where all drivers must yield**
- 5. What should you do if you feel drowsy while driving?**
 - A. Keep driving to your destination**
 - B. Turn on the radio for stimulation**
 - C. Pull over safely and take a break**
 - D. Increase your speed to stay alert**
- 6. How should you handle driving in foggy conditions?**
 - A. Use high-beam headlights and increase speed**
 - B. Use low-beam headlights and reduce your speed**
 - C. Keep your headlights off and stay stationary**
 - D. Turn on your hazard lights and drive slowly**

- 7. When can you legally make a U-turn in Alberta?**
- A. At any intersection**
 - B. At intersections with no signs prohibiting it and enough visibility**
 - C. Only at traffic lights**
 - D. Where there is a U-turn symbol posted**
- 8. What does a diamond-shaped sign typically indicate?**
- A. Speed limit information**
 - B. Warning signs about upcoming hazards**
 - C. Directions to nearby attractions**
 - D. Information on road construction**
- 9. What is a vehicle designed to carry 11 or more passengers classified as?**
- A. Light truck**
 - B. Q Endorsement vehicle**
 - C. Heavy duty vehicle**
 - D. Passenger vehicle**
- 10. What must drivers do in construction zones?**
- A. Speed up to pass through quickly**
 - B. Slow down and obey signs and flaggers**
 - C. Change lanes frequently**
 - D. Stop completely at all times**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Which vehicles need to be inspected under the Vehicle Inspection Program (VIP)?

- A. Only light-duty vehicles**
- B. All vehicles regardless of weight**
- C. Only vehicles over a certain weight limit**
- D. Commercial vehicles only**

The correct choice reflects that vehicles over a certain weight limit need to be inspected under the Vehicle Inspection Program (VIP). This requirement is in place to ensure that larger vehicles, which may have more complex mechanical systems and present greater safety risks, are compliant with safety regulations. By focusing inspections on heavier vehicles, the program aims to enhance road safety and minimize the likelihood of accidents caused by mechanical failures. Additionally, heavier vehicles often travel greater distances and may be used in commercial applications, increasing the importance of regular inspections to ensure they meet safety and environmental standards. While light-duty vehicles and commercial vehicles can also have their own sets of inspection requirements, the emphasis on weight is critical because it directly correlates to the potential impact a vehicle could have in a collision, as well as the mechanical stresses involved in operating such vehicles. Therefore, the selection of vehicles for inspection is strategically designed to address the most significant risks associated with road safety.

2. What is the primary focus of the S Endorsement?

- A. Farm vehicle operation**
- B. School bus operation**
- C. Passenger vehicle operation**
- D. Air brake operations**

The primary focus of the S Endorsement is on the operation of school buses. This endorsement is specifically designed for drivers who wish to transport children to and from school or school-related activities, ensuring that they understand the unique safety requirements and operational protocols related to driving a school bus. Drivers with an S Endorsement are required to pass additional tests that evaluate their knowledge of child passenger safety, including the proper procedures for loading and unloading children, maintaining a safe environment on the bus, and adhering to traffic laws specific to school zones. While farm vehicle operation, passenger vehicle operation, and air brake operations are important aspects of driving, they are covered under different endorsements and are not the primary focus of the S Endorsement. This specialization ensures that school bus drivers are well-trained to manage the specific responsibilities associated with transporting young passengers safely.

3. What should you do when approaching a roundabout?

- A. Speed up to enter before anyone else
- B. Yield to traffic already in the roundabout**
- C. Make sure to honk your horn
- D. Stop completely before proceeding

Yielding to traffic already in the roundabout is essential for maintaining a safe flow of vehicles and preventing collisions. Roundabouts are designed to allow continuous movement while minimizing the likelihood of accidents. When you yield, you allow the vehicles already circulating in the roundabout to pass before you enter, which helps maintain the roundabout's efficiency and safety. Entering a roundabout without yielding can disrupt the flow of traffic, leading to potential hazards. It's important to look for signs indicating that drivers in the roundabout have the right of way and to be aware of any approaching vehicles. Additionally, yielding helps other road users, such as pedestrians and cyclists, navigate the area safely. In contrast, speeding up to enter the roundabout may cause confusion among other drivers and increase the risk of accidents. Honking your horn is not a standard protocol in this situation and could be seen as aggressive behavior. Coming to a complete stop before proceeding isn't necessary unless traffic conditions require it; typically, a slow approach where you assess the situation is more appropriate. Thus, yielding to traffic promotes a smoother and safer transition into the roundabout.

4. What does the term 'blind spot' refer to?

- A. An area of the road with no traffic signals
- B. A specific place where drivers are not allowed to look
- C. A zone around the vehicle that can't be seen in mirrors**
- D. A location where all drivers must yield

The term 'blind spot' refers to a zone around the vehicle that the driver is unable to see using the vehicle's mirrors. This area is particularly important for drivers to be aware of, as it can pose a significant risk during lane changes and turns. Understanding where blind spots are located helps drivers take the necessary precautions, such as checking over their shoulders, to ensure safety. Awareness of blind spots is crucial in maintaining road safety, as the inability to see vehicles or pedestrians in these areas can lead to accidents. This knowledge encourages good driving habits, such as performing head checks and using signaling before maneuvering. It also highlights the importance of adjusting mirrors properly to minimize blind spots as much as possible. The other options do not accurately capture the definition of blind spots relevant to vehicle operation. For instance, areas of the road with no traffic signals or where drivers must yield do not directly relate to visibility around a vehicle. Additionally, the concept of a specific place where drivers are not allowed to look falls outside the context of driving safety, as drivers are generally advised to maintain awareness of their surroundings at all times.

5. What should you do if you feel drowsy while driving?

- A. Keep driving to your destination
- B. Turn on the radio for stimulation
- C. Pull over safely and take a break**
- D. Increase your speed to stay alert

If you feel drowsy while driving, the best course of action is to pull over safely and take a break. Drowsiness can severely impair your reaction times, decision-making, and overall ability to drive safely. It puts you at a higher risk of falling asleep at the wheel, which can lead to serious accidents. Taking a break allows you to rest and recuperate. It's important to recognize that driving while drowsy is similar to driving under the influence of alcohol in terms of the risks it poses. Getting out of the vehicle for a quick rest, stretching, or even taking a short nap can significantly improve your alertness and safety on the road. This proactive step is crucial to ensure both your safety and that of others sharing the road.

6. How should you handle driving in foggy conditions?

- A. Use high-beam headlights and increase speed
- B. Use low-beam headlights and reduce your speed**
- C. Keep your headlights off and stay stationary
- D. Turn on your hazard lights and drive slowly

When driving in foggy conditions, using low-beam headlights and reducing speed is the most effective strategy for maintaining safety. Low-beam headlights are designed to illuminate the road directly in front of the vehicle without producing excessive glare that can reflect off the fog, making visibility worse. High-beam headlights can create a blinding effect in foggy conditions, as the light reflects off the moisture in the air, leading to diminished visibility. Additionally, reducing speed is crucial when navigating through fog because it allows for more reaction time should unexpected obstacles or hazards appear. Driving at a slower speed ensures that you can safely stop or maneuver your vehicle as needed, giving you greater control over your driving situation in limited visibility. Positioning the vehicle while keeping headlights off or solely relying on hazard lights can lead to dangerous situations, as other drivers may not see your vehicle in time to avoid it. Similarly, keeping headlights off entirely would leave you unable to see the road ahead, which is not safe. With hazard lights on, while it signals others that you are moving slowly, it does not replace the need for effective lighting to illuminate your path.

7. When can you legally make a U-turn in Alberta?

- A. At any intersection
- B. At intersections with no signs prohibiting it and enough visibility**
- C. Only at traffic lights
- D. Where there is a U-turn symbol posted

In Alberta, making a U-turn is permitted at intersections where there are no signs specifically prohibiting it and when there is sufficient visibility to ensure safety. This means that as a driver, you must assess the surrounding conditions, including traffic flow and visibility, before executing the maneuver. The idea is to ensure that the U-turn can be made safely without impeding other road users or endangering yourself. For instance, if visibility is poor due to hills, curves, or obstructing objects, a U-turn would not be safe, even if there are no signs against it. Furthermore, while making a U-turn at traffic lights or in areas marked by a U-turn symbol may be permitted, these scenarios fall under more specific circumstances that can vary by location. Understanding the general rule helps ensure consistent and safe driving practices across various intersections.

8. What does a diamond-shaped sign typically indicate?

- A. Speed limit information
- B. Warning signs about upcoming hazards**
- C. Directions to nearby attractions
- D. Information on road construction

A diamond-shaped sign is universally recognized as a warning sign in traffic control. These signs are designed to alert drivers to potential hazards or changes in the road conditions ahead. Common examples of what these signs might indicate include upcoming sharp turns, pedestrian crossings, or road conditions that require extra caution, such as slippery surfaces or merging traffic. The emphasis on warning signs aligns with the key function of diamond-shaped signs, which is to prepare drivers for what lies ahead so they can adjust their driving behavior accordingly. This is crucial for ensuring safety on the road, as it allows motorists to anticipate and react to potential dangers in a timely manner. In contrast, other sign shapes and colors have specific meanings; for instance, circular signs typically convey regulatory information, while rectangular signs often provide informational or directional content. Thus, identifying diamond-shaped signs as warning indicators is essential for safe driving practices.

9. What is a vehicle designed to carry 11 or more passengers classified as?

A. Light truck

B. Q Endorsement vehicle

C. Heavy duty vehicle

D. Passenger vehicle

A vehicle designed to carry 11 or more passengers is classified as a Q Endorsement vehicle. This classification applies specifically to larger passenger vehicles that require a special endorsement due to their size and capacity. In Alberta, drivers must have a Q endorsement on their driver's license to legally operate such vehicles, which includes buses and other vehicles designed for transporting groups of people. This endorsement signifies that the driver has undergone additional training and testing to ensure they can safely manage the unique challenges of driving larger vehicles, such as maneuverability, braking distances, and passenger safety. It is important for the safety of both the passengers and other road users to ensure that drivers of these larger vehicles are properly qualified. In contrast, a light truck typically includes smaller vehicles intended for personal or commercial use, while a heavy-duty vehicle refers to large trucks that are designed for transporting heavy loads, but not specifically for carrying passengers. A passenger vehicle generally refers to standard vehicles designed to transport fewer than 11 people, such as cars and small SUVs, which do not require the same level of endorsement as a Q Endorsement vehicle.

10. What must drivers do in construction zones?

A. Speed up to pass through quickly

B. Slow down and obey signs and flaggers

C. Change lanes frequently

D. Stop completely at all times

In construction zones, it is essential for drivers to slow down and obey signs and flaggers. This is critical because construction areas often have workers and equipment present, which increases the risk of accidents. By reducing speed, drivers can make safer decisions and have more time to react to any sudden changes, such as workers entering or exiting the roadway or unexpected obstacles. Moreover, signs and flaggers are there to provide guidance on the safest and most efficient way to navigate through the construction zone. They may indicate lane shifts, reduced speed limits, or specific detours, ensuring that vehicles proceed through the area safely. Adhering to these instructions helps protect not only the workers on site but also the drivers and passengers traveling through the zone. In addition, maintaining a steady speed and avoiding unnecessary lane changes contributes to overall roadway safety during these temporary conditions. Therefore, complying with the requirement to slow down and follow the directives of signs and flaggers is vital for everyone's safety in construction zones.