

Alberta Written Drivers Learners Test Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What type of insurance is mandatory for drivers in Alberta?**
 - A. Comprehensive insurance**
 - B. Third-party liability insurance**
 - C. Collision insurance**
 - D. Personal injury insurance**
- 2. What should you do if your brake lights are not working?**
 - A. Drive cautiously and be aware of other drivers**
 - B. Only use hand signals to stop**
 - C. Ignore it unless you are pulled over by a police officer**
 - D. Immediately return home to fix the vehicle**
- 3. If you miss your exit on the highway, what should you do?**
 - A. Back up carefully to your exit**
 - B. Turn around on the highway**
 - C. Make a U-turn**
 - D. Continue to the next exit to turn around**
- 4. What should you do if your windshield wipers are not working during rain?**
 - A. Keep driving to your destination**
 - B. Pull over safely until visibility improves**
 - C. Turn on your hazard lights and drive slowly**
 - D. Use your sunglasses to improve visibility**
- 5. What is the correct hand position on the steering wheel?**
 - A. 10 and 2 o'clock**
 - B. 8 and 4 o'clock**
 - C. 9 and 3 o'clock**
 - D. 12 and 6 o'clock**
- 6. What should you do when you see a yield sign?**
 - A. Speed up to clear the intersection**
 - B. Stop immediately**
 - C. Slow down and prepare to stop**
 - D. Ignore the sign if the road is clear**

- 7. What action should a driver take when approaching an intersection with a yield sign?**
- A. Come to a complete stop regardless of traffic**
 - B. Proceed without stopping if no cars are present**
 - C. Yield to all traffic and pedestrians before proceeding**
 - D. Only yield if vehicles are approaching quickly**
- 8. What should a driver do before making a U-turn?**
- A. Turn on the hazard lights**
 - B. Ensure the road is clear and that U-turns are permitted**
 - C. Signal a lane change**
 - D. Accelerate before turning**
- 9. What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) allowed for novice drivers in Alberta?**
- A. 0.05%**
 - B. 0.08%**
 - C. 0.00%**
 - D. 0.02%**
- 10. What can happen if you accumulate too many demerit points on your driving record?**
- A. You may receive a warning letter**
 - B. You may face license suspension**
 - C. You may need to retake the written test**
 - D. You may be required to attend driving school**

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of insurance is mandatory for drivers in Alberta?

- A. Comprehensive insurance
- B. Third-party liability insurance**
- C. Collision insurance
- D. Personal injury insurance

In Alberta, third-party liability insurance is mandatory for all drivers. This type of insurance protects vehicle owners from claims made by other parties in the event of an accident where they are at fault. It covers damages to other people's property and any injuries sustained by others in an accident caused by the insured driver. Having this coverage ensures that drivers can meet legal requirements and financial responsibilities if they are involved in a crash, preventing substantial out-of-pocket expenses. Comprehensive insurance, collision insurance, and personal injury insurance, while valuable for different reasons, are not legally required to operate a vehicle on Alberta's roads. Comprehensive insurance covers theft and non-collision-related damage, collision insurance covers damages to your own vehicle in the event of an accident, and personal injury insurance provides coverage for medical expenses resulting from an accident. However, since these types of insurance do not address the liability concerns associated with damaging others' property or injuring others, they are not mandatory. Thus, the emphasis on third-party liability insurance highlights its crucial role in maintaining road safety and accountability among drivers in Alberta.

2. What should you do if your brake lights are not working?

- A. Drive cautiously and be aware of other drivers**
- B. Only use hand signals to stop
- C. Ignore it unless you are pulled over by a police officer
- D. Immediately return home to fix the vehicle

If your brake lights are not functioning, driving cautiously and being aware of other drivers is crucial for your safety and the safety of others on the road. Brake lights are essential for signaling your intentions to stop or slow down to the vehicles behind you, and when they are not working, you become a potential hazard. By driving cautiously, you reduce the risk of rear-end collisions as other drivers may not be aware of your intentions. This means maintaining a safe following distance, slowing down earlier than usual when approaching stops, and being extra vigilant at intersections or when facing heavy traffic. Awareness of your surroundings, including checking mirrors frequently and using other forms of communication with other drivers, also becomes necessary when your brake lights are not operational. This proactive approach can help mitigate any dangers that arise from the malfunctioning brake lights while you arrange to have them fixed. Other options, such as relying solely on hand signals or ignoring the issue until confronted by law enforcement, do not adequately address the safety risk posed by non-functioning brake lights. Returning home immediately to fix the vehicle, while well-intentioned, may not always be practical depending on your location and the traffic conditions. The best course of action is to drive cautiously while prioritizing safety.

3. If you miss your exit on the highway, what should you do?

- A. Back up carefully to your exit**
- B. Turn around on the highway**
- C. Make a U-turn**
- D. Continue to the next exit to turn around**

When you miss your exit on the highway, the safest and most appropriate action is to continue to the next exit to turn around. This approach is rooted in both safety and legality. Highways are designed for high-speed travel, and attempting to back up, make a U-turn, or turn around on the highway can lead to dangerous situations, including collisions. Continuing to the next exit allows you to safely leave the highway and find a suitable area to turn around, minimizing the risk of accidents. Once you exit, you can navigate back towards your intended route through local roads or re-enter the highway at the next entrance, ensuring your safety and the safety of others on the road. This method keeps traffic flowing smoothly and adheres to traffic laws, making it the recommended practice in such situations.

4. What should you do if your windshield wipers are not working during rain?

- A. Keep driving to your destination**
- B. Pull over safely until visibility improves**
- C. Turn on your hazard lights and drive slowly**
- D. Use your sunglasses to improve visibility**

If your windshield wipers are not functioning during rain, pulling over safely until visibility improves is the most appropriate course of action. This choice emphasizes the importance of ensuring the driver's safety as well as the safety of others on the road. When visibility is compromised due to rain, continuing to drive can lead to dangerous situations such as collisions or losing control of the vehicle. Stopping safely allows the driver to wait until the rain lessens or conditions become more favorable. The other options imply either continuing to drive in hazardous conditions or attempting ineffective methods to improve visibility, which can increase the risk of accidents on the road. Prioritizing safety by finding a safe place to stop is critical in these scenarios.

5. What is the correct hand position on the steering wheel?

- A. 10 and 2 o'clock**
- B. 8 and 4 o'clock**
- C. 9 and 3 o'clock**
- D. 12 and 6 o'clock**

The correct hand position on the steering wheel at 9 and 3 o'clock is recommended for several reasons. This position allows for maximum control and stability while driving, as it provides a balanced grip that facilitates smooth steering and control of the vehicle. Positioning your hands at these points also allows for optimal arm movement without the risk of your arms crossing each other, which can lead to a loss of control in emergency situations. Additionally, this hand placement is particularly beneficial in the event of an airbag deployment, as it helps to minimize the risk of injury to the driver's arms and hands. Using the 9 and 3 o'clock position also enhances the driver's ability to make quick and precise adjustments to the steering in response to changing road conditions or obstacles. The other hand positions, while familiar, do not provide the same level of control and safety. Positioning your hands at 10 and 2 o'clock can still be effective but is less commonly recommended in modern driving techniques due to the potential risk during airbag deployment. The positions of 8 and 4 o'clock and 12 and 6 o'clock may not offer the same balance and quick maneuverability required for safe driving. Thus, the 9 and 3 o'clock hand position is

6. What should you do when you see a yield sign?

- A. Speed up to clear the intersection**
- B. Stop immediately**
- C. Slow down and prepare to stop**
- D. Ignore the sign if the road is clear**

When you see a yield sign, the appropriate action is to slow down and prepare to stop. A yield sign indicates that you must give way to any oncoming traffic or pedestrians that may be approaching. This means reducing your speed allows you to assess the situation safely and react appropriately if necessary. By preparing to stop, you ensure that you are ready to yield to any vehicles or pedestrians that may have the right of way. This action promotes road safety and prevents potential collisions that could occur if you attempted to proceed without caution. It is also important to note that while you do not necessarily have to come to a complete stop if the road is clear, being prepared to stop is essential in cases where other vehicles or pedestrians are present. This understanding helps drivers navigate intersections and merging lanes more safely.

7. What action should a driver take when approaching an intersection with a yield sign?

- A. Come to a complete stop regardless of traffic**
- B. Proceed without stopping if no cars are present**
- C. Yield to all traffic and pedestrians before proceeding**
- D. Only yield if vehicles are approaching quickly**

When approaching an intersection with a yield sign, the appropriate action is to yield to all traffic and pedestrians before proceeding. A yield sign indicates that a driver must give the right of way to other vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection or those approaching from other directions. This means actually slowing down and being prepared to stop if necessary, ensuring that no other vehicles or pedestrians pose a danger before moving through the intersection. This rule is essential for maintaining safety on the road, as it helps prevent collisions by ensuring that all road users are considered. For instance, if a driver disregards this rule and attempts to proceed without yielding, they could create a dangerous scenario, potentially causing accidents.

8. What should a driver do before making a U-turn?

- A. Turn on the hazard lights**
- B. Ensure the road is clear and that U-turns are permitted**
- C. Signal a lane change**
- D. Accelerate before turning**

Before making a U-turn, it is essential for a driver to ensure that the road is clear and that U-turns are permitted at that location. This involves checking for other vehicles, pedestrians, and any obstacles that may be in the way. It is also critical to confirm that there are no signs prohibiting U-turns, as not all intersections allow this maneuver. Ensuring a clear road and checking for permission helps in making the turn safely and legally, thus minimizing the risk of accidents. Defensive driving practices emphasize the importance of always being aware of one's surroundings prior to executing maneuvers like U-turns.

9. What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) allowed for novice drivers in Alberta?

- A. 0.05%**
- B. 0.08%**
- C. 0.00%**
- D. 0.02%**

In Alberta, novice drivers are subject to a zero tolerance policy regarding alcohol consumption. This means that the maximum allowable blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for novice drivers is 0.00%. This strict limit is in place to enhance road safety and ensure that new drivers, who typically have less experience, are not impaired while operating a vehicle. By enforcing a zero BAC limit, Alberta aims to reduce the risk of accidents associated with alcohol consumption among inexperienced drivers. The other options reflect varying levels of BAC that might be tolerated for fully licensed drivers, but they do not apply to novice drivers under the graduated licensing program, who must strive to maintain complete sobriety while driving. This measure is crucial in promoting responsible driving behaviors and supporting the overall goal of reducing alcohol-related incidents on the road.

10. What can happen if you accumulate too many demerit points on your driving record?

A. You may receive a warning letter

B. You may face license suspension

C. You may need to retake the written test

D. You may be required to attend driving school

Accumulating too many demerit points on your driving record can lead to license suspension, which is a serious consequence aimed at promoting safe driving practices. In Alberta, the demerit point system is designed to encourage responsible behavior on the road; when a driver reaches a certain threshold of demerit points, their driving privileges are at risk of being suspended. This suspension acts as a deterrent, reminding drivers of the importance of adhering to traffic laws and safe driving habits. While options such as receiving a warning letter, retaking the written test, or attending driving school may be relevant in certain contexts or for specific infractions, they do not directly address the immediate and significant consequence of accumulating excessive demerit points, which is the potential suspension of the driver's license. Understanding the implications of demerit points reinforces the importance of driving responsibly to avoid punitive measures such as license suspension.