

Alberta Written Drivers Learners Test Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What should you do when driving in icy conditions?**
 - A. Speed up to avoid slipping**
 - B. Use your high beams**
 - C. Slow down and increase your following distance**
 - D. Stay in the left lane only**
- 2. In what situation can you legally drive without a seatbelt?**
 - A. When traveling under 30 km/h**
 - B. When the vehicle is not moving**
 - C. When driving only in residential zones**
 - D. When accompanied by a learner driver**
- 3. What does a red circle with a white horizontal line indicate?**
 - A. Speed limit**
 - B. No left turn**
 - C. No entry allowed**
 - D. Yield ahead**
- 4. What does the term "blind spots" refer to?**
 - A. Areas around your vehicle that you cannot see through mirrors**
 - B. Areas that are only visible at certain times of day**
 - C. Spots where parking is prohibited**
 - D. Areas with restricted visibility due to weather conditions**
- 5. What is the purpose of a stop sign?**
 - A. To warn drivers of upcoming hazards**
 - B. To notify drivers to come to a complete stop before proceeding**
 - C. To indicate the end of a speed limit zone**
 - D. To signal to turn left or right**

- 6. When should you use your turn signals?**
- A. Only when changing lanes**
 - B. Before changing lanes, turning, or slowing down**
 - C. Only before turning at an intersection**
 - D. When you feel it is necessary**
- 7. What is the primary purpose of the Alberta Graduated Driver Licensing program?**
- A. Encourage reckless driving**
 - B. Gradually develop driving skills and experience**
 - C. Increase vehicle sales**
 - D. Reduce traffic fines**
- 8. What is the stopping distance at 50 km/h under ideal conditions?**
- A. About 13 meters**
 - B. About 23 meters**
 - C. About 33 meters**
 - D. About 43 meters**
- 9. What is the purpose of using turn signals?**
- A. To indicate to pedestrians**
 - B. To communicate turning or lane changing intentions to other drivers**
 - C. To increase visibility at night**
 - D. To alert emergency vehicles**
- 10. What signifies a school zone?**
- A. A flashing yellow light**
 - B. A sign indicating a maximum speed limit of 30 km/h during designated hours**
 - C. A stop sign before entering the area**
 - D. A special lane for school buses**

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What should you do when driving in icy conditions?

- A. Speed up to avoid slipping
- B. Use your high beams
- C. Slow down and increase your following distance**
- D. Stay in the left lane only

In icy conditions, slowing down and increasing your following distance is crucial for maintaining control of your vehicle and ensuring safety. Ice can significantly reduce traction, making it more challenging to stop or maneuver your vehicle effectively. By reducing your speed, you give yourself more time to react to any changes in road conditions and potential hazards, such as other vehicles or obstacles. Additionally, increasing your following distance allows for greater reaction time should the vehicle in front of you need to stop suddenly or experience a loss of control. In icy conditions, standard stopping distances may need to be doubled or even tripled, since icy roads substantially increase the distance required to safely stop your vehicle. Driving faster or at a regular speed on icy roads increases the risk of sliding or losing control. Using high beams is generally not recommended in such conditions because they can cause glare and reduce visibility when reflecting off the ice. Staying only in the left lane does not address the need for cautious driving throughout all lanes, as ice can affect any part of the roadway. Therefore, adopting a more conservative driving approach is the safest strategy in icy conditions.

2. In what situation can you legally drive without a seatbelt?

- A. When traveling under 30 km/h
- B. When the vehicle is not moving**
- C. When driving only in residential zones
- D. When accompanied by a learner driver

The correct answer is the situation where the vehicle is not moving. When a vehicle is stopped, the occupant is not at risk of being ejected in an accident, as no forward motion is present. Because of this, the law recognizes that there is no safety benefit to wearing a seatbelt while the vehicle is stationary. In contrast, other scenarios do not provide a valid reason for being unbuckled. For example, driving at lower speeds, such as under 30 km/h, does not eliminate the risk of injury in an accident, as even minor collisions can lead to serious consequences. Similarly, the location of driving, such as only in residential zones, does not matter when it comes to seatbelt laws since the requirement to wear a seatbelt is applicable regardless of speed or environment. Lastly, being accompanied by a learner driver does not exempt an occupant from safety laws; all passengers are required to wear seatbelts.

3. What does a red circle with a white horizontal line indicate?

- A. Speed limit**
- B. No left turn**
- C. No entry allowed**
- D. Yield ahead**

A red circle with a white horizontal line is a universal symbol indicating that entry is not allowed. This sign is typically placed at the entrance of a one-way street, a restricted area, or on roads where drivers are prohibited from entering an area for safety or legal reasons. It conveys a clear message to drivers that they must not proceed in that direction, ensuring safety and order on the road. In contrast, a speed limit sign typically features a number indicating the maximum allowable speed in that area, and a yielding sign would be more triangular in shape. A no left turn sign is specifically shaped and often also includes an arrow to show the direction that is restricted. Understanding these signs and their meanings is crucial for safe driving and compliance with traffic regulations.

4. What does the term "blind spots" refer to?

- A. Areas around your vehicle that you cannot see through mirrors**
- B. Areas that are only visible at certain times of day**
- C. Spots where parking is prohibited**
- D. Areas with restricted visibility due to weather conditions**

The term "blind spots" refers specifically to areas around your vehicle that you cannot see through mirrors. Every vehicle has certain zones that remain out of the driver's sight, despite using standard rearview and side mirrors. These blind spots can pose significant dangers, especially during lane changes or turning maneuvers, as other vehicles, pedestrians, or cyclists may occupy these spaces without the driver's awareness. Understanding where these blind spots are is crucial for safe driving and helps drivers be more vigilant and cautious. The other options refer to different visibility issues but do not accurately describe blind spots. For instance, visibility that changes depending on the time of day or due to weather conditions relates to different driving hazards rather than the fixed areas around the vehicle that are not visible in mirrors. Similarly, prohibited parking spots address legal regulations rather than safety awareness concerning vehicle visibility.

5. What is the purpose of a stop sign?

- A. To warn drivers of upcoming hazards
- B. To notify drivers to come to a complete stop before proceeding**
- C. To indicate the end of a speed limit zone
- D. To signal to turn left or right

A stop sign serves a crucial function in traffic management; its primary purpose is to notify drivers that they must come to a complete stop before proceeding. This action allows drivers to assess their surroundings, ensuring they yield to any oncoming traffic or pedestrians before continuing on their route. The stop sign is typically located at intersections where visibility might be limited or where traffic from different directions could potentially conflict, thereby reducing the risk of accidents. In contrast, while a stop sign may contribute indirectly to warning of hazards or facilitating turns, its core intent centers around the requirement of stopping for safety and right-of-way considerations. Recognizing this function helps drivers understand the importance of complying with stop signs to maintain order and safety on the roads.

6. When should you use your turn signals?

- A. Only when changing lanes
- B. Before changing lanes, turning, or slowing down**
- C. Only before turning at an intersection
- D. When you feel it is necessary

Using your turn signals before changing lanes, turning, or slowing down is crucial for safe driving and effective communication on the road. Turn signals serve as a way to inform other drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians of your intended actions, allowing them to anticipate your movements and react accordingly. This practice helps reduce the likelihood of accidents and promotes a more organized flow of traffic. Using signals before making any changes to your position on the road is a fundamental traffic rule that enhances safety for everyone. It reinforces the principle that driving is a shared responsibility, where clear communication can prevent misunderstandings that could lead to collisions. This approach not only complies with legal regulations but also fosters a courteous driving environment.

7. What is the primary purpose of the Alberta Graduated Driver Licensing program?

- A. Encourage reckless driving**
- B. Gradually develop driving skills and experience**
- C. Increase vehicle sales**
- D. Reduce traffic fines**

The primary purpose of the Alberta Graduated Driver Licensing program is to gradually develop driving skills and experience. This program is designed to ensure that new drivers gain the necessary knowledge and practical abilities over time, allowing them to build up their confidence and competence behind the wheel. The program introduces a phased approach to licensing, starting with a learner's stage where individuals can practice driving with a qualified supervisor. This initial phase is critical for new drivers, as they are exposed to various driving situations while being supervised. Once they demonstrate sufficient skills and understanding of the rules of the road, they progress to the next stage, where they can drive independently but still face certain restrictions. Ultimately, by easing new drivers into full driving privileges, the program aims to reduce accidents and improve road safety, as inexperienced drivers gradually become more capable. This structured learning process is an essential aspect of ensuring that new drivers are well-prepared for the challenges of driving on busy roads. Other options like encouraging reckless driving, increasing vehicle sales, or reducing traffic fines do not align with the intentions of the program, which focuses instead on the safety and competency of drivers.

8. What is the stopping distance at 50 km/h under ideal conditions?

- A. About 13 meters**
- B. About 23 meters**
- C. About 33 meters**
- D. About 43 meters**

The stopping distance of a vehicle at a speed of 50 km/h under ideal conditions is approximately 23 meters. This distance includes the perception time, reaction time, and braking distance. At this speed, a driver can generally expect to see an obstacle and react within a second or two, and then the brakes will engage, decelerating the vehicle to a stop. Under ideal conditions, which means good weather, dry roads, and a properly functioning vehicle, the average total stopping distance is indeed around 23 meters. This figure is essential for drivers to understand as it helps them gauge a safe following distance from other vehicles and allows them to react appropriately in various driving situations. Knowing this distance can significantly enhance road safety by emphasizing the importance of maintaining a safe speed and adequate space between vehicles.

9. What is the purpose of using turn signals?

- A. To indicate to pedestrians
- B. To communicate turning or lane changing intentions to other drivers**
- C. To increase visibility at night
- D. To alert emergency vehicles

Using turn signals is essential for communicating your intentions to other drivers on the road. When a driver activates their turn signal before changing lanes or making a turn, it serves as a visual cue that informs surrounding motorists of their upcoming actions. This communication helps prevent misunderstandings and reduces the risk of accidents, as other drivers can anticipate the movement and respond appropriately. While indicating to pedestrians is important, the primary function of turn signals is to enhance safety and coordination among drivers. Increasing visibility at night is related to headlights and does not pertain to the specific function of turn signals. Additionally, alerting emergency vehicles involves different signals (such as lights and sirens) and is not the primary purpose of turn signals. Thus, the use of turn signals plays a crucial role in promoting safe driving practices and fostering a predictable traffic environment.

10. What signifies a school zone?

- A. A flashing yellow light
- B. A sign indicating a maximum speed limit of 30 km/h during designated hours**
- C. A stop sign before entering the area
- D. A special lane for school buses

A school zone is specifically designated to ensure the safety of children and pedestrians by reducing vehicle speed during key times when children are arriving or leaving school. The presence of a sign indicating a maximum speed limit of 30 km/h during designated hours distinctly marks the boundaries of this zone, emphasizing the importance of controlling vehicle speed in areas where children may be present. This speed limit is enforced to protect young pedestrians who may not always be aware of their surroundings. In contrast, while a flashing yellow light can indicate caution and alert drivers to potential hazards ahead, it doesn't exclusively signify the presence of a school zone. Similarly, a stop sign serves to control traffic at intersections rather than indicating a designated area for school children. Lastly, a special lane for school buses may assist in the safe pickup and drop-off of students, but does not define the broader boundaries of a school zone like the speed limit signage does.