

# New Brunswick Driver's Beginner Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What does it mean if you see a stop sign at an intersection?**
  - A. You should slow down and proceed with caution**
  - B. You must come to a complete stop at the line**
  - C. You can proceed if no cars are coming**
  - D. You can roll through but should look for traffic**
  
- 2. What does it mean if your vehicle starts to skid on a wet road?**
  - A. To speed up to regain control**
  - B. To steer in the direction you want to go**
  - C. To slam the brakes immediately**
  - D. To shift into neutral**
  
- 3. What must you do when the traffic signal light facing you is red and you intend to go straight?**
  - A. Stop, wait until the light changes to green**
  - B. Proceed with caution**
  - C. Turn right if safe**
  - D. Continue if other vehicles are stopped**
  
- 4. If a traffic signal changes while a pedestrian is still crossing, who has the right-of-way?**
  - A. Driver**
  - B. Pedestrian**
  - C. Traffic light**
  - D. Both pedestrian and driver**
  
- 5. How far must you signal before turning?**
  - A. At least 50 meters**
  - B. At least 75 meters**
  - C. At least 100 meters**
  - D. At least 150 meters**

- 6. When driving, what is the primary consideration for adjusting your speed?**
- A. To maintain a constant speed**
  - B. To stop within a safe distance**
  - C. To match the speed of the traffic**
  - D. To arrive at your destination faster**
- 7. What is the minimum damage amount that requires an accident to be reported to the RCMP or local police?**
- A. 500\$**
  - B. 1000\$**
  - C. 1500\$**
  - D. 2000\$**
- 8. What does a solid red traffic light mean?**
- A. You may proceed with caution**
  - B. You must stop at the intersection**
  - C. You can turn right on red**
  - D. Prepare to slow down**
- 9. What is the best way to stop quickly on a wet or icy roadway?**
- A. Brake gently and maintain pressure**
  - B. Brake, if wheels lock then release pressure until you come to a stop**
  - C. Accelerate to regain traction**
  - D. Shift to neutral and coast to a stop**
- 10. What must a driver do before entering a highway from a private road or driveway?**
- A. Yield right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway**
  - B. Stop completely before entering the highway**
  - C. Check mirrors and blind spots only**
  - D. Signal and accelerate quickly**

## **Answers**

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What does it mean if you see a stop sign at an intersection?**

- A. You should slow down and proceed with caution**
- B. You must come to a complete stop at the line**
- C. You can proceed if no cars are coming**
- D. You can roll through but should look for traffic**

Seeing a stop sign at an intersection indicates that drivers are required to come to a complete stop at the designated stop line. This rule is critical for ensuring safety and maintaining the flow of traffic. By stopping fully, drivers can assess the situation at the intersection, check for pedestrians, and ensure that it's safe to proceed. Failing to come to a complete stop might lead to accidents, as it could mean missing a vehicle or a pedestrian that is not immediately visible. The requirement to stop at a stop sign is reinforced by traffic laws and regulations, making it a legal obligation for all drivers. This creates a standardized approach to handling intersections, reducing confusion and minimizing risks. Understanding the significance of a stop sign is vital for safe driving practices.

**2. What does it mean if your vehicle starts to skid on a wet road?**

- A. To speed up to regain control**
- B. To steer in the direction you want to go**
- C. To slam the brakes immediately**
- D. To shift into neutral**

When a vehicle starts to skid on a wet road, it indicates a loss of traction between the tires and the road surface, often due to excessive speed, sudden braking, or sharp steering movements. The correct response is to steer in the direction you want to go. This technique, known as "steering into the skid," helps realign the vehicle with the direction of travel. By doing so, you enable the wheels to regain traction as they are directed back onto the path intended for driving. This action allows for a smoother recovery from the skid, as the vehicle's weight shifts back onto the wheels that are regaining grip. Proper steering can help avoid further loss of control and minimize the chances of spinning out. In situations where skidding occurs, the other options would likely worsen the situation. Speeding up can reduce control and increase the chances of a severe accident. Slamming on the brakes can lead to locked wheels, making it more difficult to steer the vehicle. Shifting into neutral may not provide any advantage for regaining control and could complicate steering responses. Therefore, understanding how to respond effectively while skidding is essential for safe driving on wet roads.

**3. What must you do when the traffic signal light facing you is red and you intend to go straight?**

- A. Stop, wait until the light changes to green**
- B. Proceed with caution**
- C. Turn right if safe**
- D. Continue if other vehicles are stopped**

When the traffic signal light facing you is red and you intend to go straight, the correct action is to stop and wait until the light changes to green. This requirement is fundamental to traffic laws aimed at ensuring safety on the roads. A red traffic light indicates that vehicles must come to a complete stop to allow for the safe passage of cross traffic or pedestrians who may be crossing the intersection. Traffic signals are designed to regulate the flow of vehicles and pedestrians, and adhering to the signals is crucial for preventing accidents. By stopping at a red light, you apply the principles of defensive driving and contribute to the orderly movement of traffic. This rule applies universally, and compliance is expected from all drivers. While some other options suggest alternative actions, they may not adhere to the traffic laws in situations involving a red signal when intending to go straight.

**4. If a traffic signal changes while a pedestrian is still crossing, who has the right-of-way?**

- A. Driver**
- B. Pedestrian**
- C. Traffic light**
- D. Both pedestrian and driver**

When a traffic signal changes while a pedestrian is still in the process of crossing the street, the pedestrian retains the right-of-way. This principle is grounded in the laws designed to protect the safety of pedestrians, who are more vulnerable than vehicle occupants. The reasoning behind this is that once a pedestrian has entered the crosswalk and started crossing, they have established their presence and should be allowed to complete their crossing safely. The traffic signal is meant to direct traffic flow but does not override the rights of pedestrians who are already engaged in crossing the road. In such scenarios, drivers are expected to yield to pedestrians to prevent accidents and ensure public safety. This priority helps reinforce the notion that pedestrians should not be rushed or put in danger because of changing traffic signals.

**5. How far must you signal before turning?**

- A. At least 50 meters
- B. At least 75 meters
- C. At least 100 meters**
- D. At least 150 meters

You must signal at least 100 meters before turning to give other drivers adequate notice of your intentions. This distance allows for better traffic flow and safety, as it provides enough time for both you and surrounding drivers to react appropriately. Signaling early helps prevent accidents and misunderstandings on the road, allowing other drivers to anticipate your movement. Being aware of signaling distances is essential for safe driving practices, as it ensures that everyone is informed about upcoming maneuvers. The specified distance of 100 meters is mandated to create a more predictable driving environment, which enhances overall road safety.

**6. When driving, what is the primary consideration for adjusting your speed?**

- A. To maintain a constant speed
- B. To stop within a safe distance**
- C. To match the speed of the traffic
- D. To arrive at your destination faster

Adjusting your speed primarily focuses on the ability to stop within a safe distance. This means that a driver needs to consider the conditions of the road, the weather, and the distance to any potential hazards when determining how fast to drive. For example, if the road is wet or visibility is reduced, a lower speed allows for a greater stopping distance, which is crucial for avoiding accidents. Prioritizing the ability to stop safely helps ensure that the driver can react appropriately to unexpected situations, such as a pedestrian crossing the road or a vehicle stopping suddenly. Maintaining a speed that allows for safe braking distances is fundamental to safe driving practices, making this the correct approach. While maintaining a constant speed and matching the speed of traffic are important for fluid movement and minimizing disruptions, they must not compromise the fundamental need for safety. Likewise, trying to arrive at a destination faster can lead to reckless driving and increase the risk of collisions, highlighting why the focus should always be on safety and control.

**7. What is the minimum damage amount that requires an accident to be reported to the RCMP or local police?**

- A. 500\$**
- B. 1000\$**
- C. 1500\$**
- D. 2000\$**

In New Brunswick, the law stipulates that any motor vehicle accident resulting in damages exceeding a specific threshold must be reported to the police. This threshold is set at \$1,000. The requirement to notify authorities ensures that any significant incidents are documented properly, which can assist in insurance claims and potential legal proceedings. When accidents involve damages below this amount, they are typically considered minor, and while it's still advisable to exchange information with the other party, a formal police report is not mandated. This limit of \$1,000 reflects a balance between encouraging responsible reporting of accidents with substantial consequences while not overburdening law enforcement with minor incidents that do not merit extensive investigation or documentation.

**8. What does a solid red traffic light mean?**

- A. You may proceed with caution**
- B. You must stop at the intersection**
- C. You can turn right on red**
- D. Prepare to slow down**

A solid red traffic light indicates that you must stop at the intersection. This signal is a clear instruction to all drivers to halt their vehicles until the light turns green. The primary purpose of this signal is to ensure safety and maintain order on the roads, allowing pedestrians to cross and ensuring that vehicles from other directions can also clear the intersection. While some traffic signals have additional rules regarding right turns at red lights, a solid red light fundamentally requires vehicles to stop first. The need to stop ensures that drivers can fully assess the situation at the intersection and proceed only when it is safe to do so, reinforcing the importance of traffic laws for everyone's safety.

**9. What is the best way to stop quickly on a wet or icy roadway?**

**A. Brake gently and maintain pressure**

**B. Brake, if wheels lock then release pressure until you come to a stop**

**C. Accelerate to regain traction**

**D. Shift to neutral and coast to a stop**

To stop quickly on a wet or icy roadway, it is important to maintain control of the vehicle while maximizing safety. When braking, if the wheels lock, it's essential to release the pressure on the brake pedal until the tires regain some traction. This technique helps prevent skidding or losing control, as locked wheels can slide over the surface without effectively slowing the vehicle down. This method also allows the driver to make finer adjustments while braking, enhancing overall vehicle stability. It is especially necessary in slippery conditions, as maintaining traction is key to stopping safely and effectively. By modulating the brake pressure, the driver can optimize braking performance and decrease stopping distances while reducing the risk of skidding. The other approaches mentioned do not adequately address the need for maintaining control or effectively responding to slippery conditions. For example, braking gently and maintaining pressure may not provide enough stopping force in an emergency. Accelerating to regain traction can lead to loss of control, and shifting to neutral while coasting can prevent effective braking altogether. Therefore, the key to safely stopping on wet or icy surfaces is using the technique provided in option B.

**10. What must a driver do before entering a highway from a private road or driveway?**

**A. Yield right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway**

**B. Stop completely before entering the highway**

**C. Check mirrors and blind spots only**

**D. Signal and accelerate quickly**

Before entering a highway from a private road or driveway, it is crucial for a driver to yield the right-of-way to all vehicles that are approaching on the highway. This rule ensures that the driver does not interfere with the flow of traffic, maintaining safety for both the entering vehicle and the vehicles already traveling on the highway. Yielding allows the driver to assess the speed and distance of oncoming vehicles, enabling a safe entry onto the highway. It's important to recognize that simply stopping or checking mirrors and blind spots does not account for the active conditions of the highway. A complete stop may not be necessary in all situations, but yielding ensures that drivers act responsibly and avoid potential collisions. Additionally, while signaling is essential, it is not sufficient on its own without yielding the right-of-way to ensure a safe merge into traffic.