BC–Driver Question Book

28 main questions plus 28 variants, all our own, none official. Every option has a reason.

How to use

1. Work chapter by chapter at real exam pace (50 questions in 45 minutes).
2. When marking, read the reason for all four options: why the wrong ones are wrong is tested more often than why the right one is right.
3. For every miss, do its variant the same day and again three days later.

Chapter 1 · Right of Way & Sharing the Road Rules of the Road

Items marked ′ are variants on the same point: do one when you miss the main question.

1. You arrive at a four-way stop intersection and come to a complete stop just before another car stops at the cross street to your right. Who should proceed first?

a. The car on your right, because drivers must always yield to the right at four-way stops.
b. You should proceed first after making sure the other driver is actually yielding to you.
c. Whoever flashes their headlights first to claim the right of way through the intersection.
d. Wait until the driver on your right waves you through so neither vehicle hesitates.

1′. You and an oncoming vehicle arrive at an uncontrolled intersection at the exact same moment. You want to turn left, and the oncoming vehicle is going straight. What should you do?

a. Turn left immediately before the oncoming driver accelerates into the intersection.
b. Proceed first because a left-turning vehicle enters the centre of the intersection sooner.
c. Sound your horn to signal your turn and expect the oncoming car to slow down.
d. Yield the right of way and wait until the oncoming vehicle has passed straight through.

2. You are driving on a multi-lane road with a raised central median when an oncoming school bus stops and activates its alternating flashing red lights. What are you required to do?

a. Continue at normal speed because the raised median separates you from the oncoming lanes.
b. Slow down and pass with caution while watching for children near the median curb.
c. Come to a complete stop and wait until the bus moves on or turns off its flashing red lights.
d. Move into the rightmost lane and maintain traffic flow so cars behind you do not stop.

2′. While driving on a two-way street, you hear a siren and see an ambulance with flashing lights approaching from behind. What is the correct action?

a. Pull over to the edge of the roadway and come to a complete stop until it passes.
b. Speed up to stay ahead of the ambulance until you reach your next turn.
c. Stop immediately in the middle of your current travel lane without pulling over.
d. Follow closely behind the ambulance after it passes so you can clear traffic faster.

3. As you approach a residential intersection with no painted crosswalk lines, a pedestrian with a white cane raises the cane toward the street. What should you do?

a. Come to a complete stop and remain stopped so the pedestrian can hear that your car is stationary.
b. Stop briefly and wave your hand to let the pedestrian know it is safe to walk across.
c. Continue driving carefully because there are no painted crosswalk lines at this corner.
d. Proceed slowly past the corner because a raised cane means the pedestrian is letting you pass.

3′. You have a green light and are about to turn right at an intersection where the side street has no painted lines on the pavement. A pedestrian steps off the curb to cross that side street. What must you do?

a. Turn ahead of the pedestrian because a green light gives turning vehicles priority.
b. Continue turning because pedestrians only have the right of way on painted crosswalks.
c. Yield and wait for the pedestrian to safely clear the unmarked crosswalk before turning.
d. Tap your horn lightly so the pedestrian steps back onto the curb while you turn.

4. You are driving on a two-lane rural highway with a posted speed limit over 50 km/h and need to pass a cyclist riding along the right edge of the road. What minimum lateral distance must you leave?

a. At least 0.5 metres, as long as you stay within your own travel lane while passing.
b. At least 1 metre, which is the standard passing distance for every road in the province.
c. Whatever space remains inside your lane, because crossing a solid yellow line is never allowed.
d. At least 1.5 metres between your vehicle and the cyclist when passing on this road.

4′. You are preparing to make a right turn at an intersection on a street that has a painted bicycle lane along the curb. How should you handle the turn safely?

a. Turn sharply across the bike lane from the general travel lane after checking your rearview mirror.
b. Do a right shoulder check first, then merge into the bicycle lane a short distance before turning.
c. Speed up to pass any approaching cyclist on your right and turn before they reach the corner.
d. Rely on your backup camera screen to check whether a cyclist is riding beside your rear fender.

5. You are waiting at a green light to turn left, and an oncoming motorcycle appears to be far away and moving slowly. What should you do?

a. Turn left promptly because your eyes show plenty of room before the motorcycle arrives.
b. Do not try to estimate its speed; wait until the motorcycle has passed before turning.
c. Edge across the oncoming lane to signal that the motorcyclist should slow down for you.
d. Flash your high beams and complete the turn while the motorcycle is still approaching.

5′. After overtaking a slower vehicle on a highway, how do you know it is safe to pull back into the right lane?

a. As soon as the rear bumper of your car clears the front door of the vehicle you passed.
b. When you estimate by eye that you are at least one car length ahead of the other vehicle.
c. When you can see the entire front of the passed vehicle, including its front bumper, in your rearview mirror.
d. Immediately after passing, and then tap your brakes to return to a comfortable cruising speed.

6. Another driver has been tailgating you closely for two kilometres and honking aggressively. What is the safest way to respond?

a. Increase the following distance in front of your own vehicle and avoid eye contact or gestures.
b. Tap your brake pedal briefly to flash your brake lights and warn the driver to back off.
c. Speed up well above the limit to create more space between your rear bumper and the tailgater.
d. Drive straight home into your driveway if the aggressive driver continues to follow you.

6′. You are about to pull away from a curbside parking space on a quiet residential street where no other cars are visible. Do you need to use your turn signal?

a. No, turn signals are only required when other moving vehicles are close enough to see them.
b. No, tapping your horn once is sufficient when pulling out from a residential curb.
c. Only if you are parking on a major arterial road rather than a local residential street.
d. Yes, you must always signal before pulling away from the curb because you are changing direction.

7. On a slippery road, the rear of your vehicle suddenly starts skidding to the right. What should you do to regain control?

a. Apply the brakes firmly to lock the wheels and stop the vehicle before it spins further.
b. Steer sharply in the opposite direction of your intended path while pressing the accelerator.
c. Ease off the accelerator and steer smoothly in the direction you want the vehicle to go.
d. Keep your foot on the gas and stare at the roadside obstacle you are trying to avoid.

7′. While driving at highway speed, one of your tires suddenly blows out and the car pulls strongly to one side. What is the correct immediate response?

a. Slam on the brakes immediately to stop the car in your current lane as fast as possible.
b. Grip the wheel firmly, ease off the gas to slow down gradually, then steer smoothly to the shoulder.
c. Jerk the steering wheel hard toward the shoulder while the vehicle is still at high speed.
d. Shift into reverse gear and pump the brakes rapidly to keep the damaged tire straight.

Chapter 2 · Speed, Following Distance & Parking Speed & Parking

Items marked ′ are variants on the same point: do one when you miss the main question.

8. You are driving at night in heavy rain on a highway with a posted speed limit of 80 km/h. Most vehicles around you are still travelling at 80 km/h. What should you do?

a. Maintain 80 km/h so that you match the flow of surrounding traffic.
b. Slow down to a speed that is safe for the wet surface and poor visibility.
c. Speed up slightly above 80 km/h to get out of the rainstorm faster.
d. Shift into neutral while cruising at 80 km/h so the wheels spin freely.

8′. A street has a posted speed limit of 50 km/h, but dense fog has reduced visibility and the pavement is slick with frost. Which statement is true?

a. You cannot receive a ticket as long as your speedometer stays at or below 50 km/h.
b. You must drive at exactly 50 km/h to avoid being penalized for driving too slowly.
c. You may exceed 50 km/h if the car ahead of you is also driving faster than 50 km/h.
d. You can be ticketed for driving too fast for conditions even when travelling at 50 km/h.

9. On a dry day with good visibility, you are driving behind a motorcycle on a city road. What minimum following distance should you leave, and why?

a. At least 2 seconds, because a motorcycle is narrow and lets you see ahead clearly.
b. At least 2 seconds, because motorcycles take a longer distance to stop than passenger cars.
c. At least 3 seconds, because a motorcycle can stop more quickly than your car.
d. At least 150 metres, because motorcycles are treated the same as emergency vehicles.

9′. You are driving in pouring rain on wet, uneven pavement. What is the minimum following distance you should keep behind the vehicle ahead?

a. At least 4 seconds behind the vehicle ahead.
b. At least 2 seconds behind the vehicle ahead.
c. At least 6 metres behind the vehicle ahead.
d. At least 15 metres behind the vehicle ahead.

10. You are travelling on a highway with a posted speed limit of 90 km/h and see a tow truck stopped on the shoulder with flashing amber lights. What must you do?

a. Slow down to at most 70 km/h and move into a farther lane if it is safe to do so.

b. Slow down to at most 40 km/h and stay in the lane closest to the shoulder.

c. Maintain 90 km/h because the rule applies only to police cars and ambulances.

d. Stop completely at least 150 metres behind the tow truck until its lights turn off.

10′. On a city street with a 50 km/h speed limit, a highway maintenance vehicle is stopped at the curb with flashing lights. What is the maximum speed at which you may pass it?

a. 50 km/h, as long as you stay within your lane markings.

b. 70 km/h, which is the standard passing speed for all roadside work zones.

c. 40 km/h, and you must also change to a farther lane when safe on a multi–lane road.

d. 20 km/h, which is the same limit used for narrow municipal alleys.

11. When parking along a roadway, what is the minimum distance you must leave from a fire hydrant, and how is it measured?

a. 1 metre, measured directly from the top cap of the fire hydrant to your bumper.

b. 6 metres, measured from the nearest painted crosswalk line on the street.

c. 15 metres, measured from the centre of the nearest traffic lane.

d. 5 metres, measured from the point on the curb closest to the fire hydrant.

11′. Which of the following parking actions is legal under BC's rules of the road?

a. Parking 5 metres away from a stop sign or a pedestrian crosswalk.

b. Parking parallel to the curb within 30 centimetres, at least 15 metres from a railway crossing.

c. Parking along a yellow or red painted curb for a quick stop while inside the car.

d. Parking on a bridge deck as long as your wheels are within 30 centimetres of the side rail.

12. You are parking your vehicle facing uphill on a street that has a raised curb. Before setting the parking brake, which way should you turn your front wheels?

a. Turn the wheels left, away from the curb, so a tire catches the curb if the car rolls back.

b. Turn the front wheels to the right, toward the curb, so the car rolls onto the sidewalk.

c. Keep the front wheels straight ahead and leave a manual transmission in neutral.

d. Turn the front wheels to the left only if the street has no curb at all.

12′. You are parking a manual-transmission car facing uphill on a rural road that has NO curb. How should you position the front wheels and gear lever?

a. Turn the front wheels to the left and leave the transmission in reverse gear.
b. Turn the front wheels to the left and place the transmission in first gear.
c. Turn the front wheels to the right and leave the transmission in neutral with the brake on.
d. Turn the front wheels to the right and place the transmission in first gear with the parking brake set.

13. You have missed your turn and want to make a U-turn near the crest of a hill. Under BC rules, when is a U-turn prohibited near a hill crest?

a. Whenever you cannot be seen by other drivers within 50 metres.
b. Whenever you cannot be seen by other drivers within 150 metres.
c. Only when the hill is inside a 30 km/h school zone during school hours.
d. Only when there is a fire hydrant within 15 metres of the hill crest.

13′. A fire truck with siren sounding and lights flashing is travelling ahead of you on the way to an emergency. What rule applies if you are driving behind it?

a. Keep a normal 2-second following distance so you do not delay traffic behind you.
b. Stay at least 15 metres behind the fire truck until it reaches an intersection.
c. Stay at least 150 metres behind the fire truck so you do not block the emergency work area.
d. Make a U-turn at the nearest intersection with traffic lights to take another route.

14. While driving on a rain-soaked road, your tires lose contact with the pavement and your car begins hydroplaning. What should you do immediately?

a. Brake hard and turn the steering wheel sharply toward the shoulder.
b. Accelerate firmly so the tire treads push the standing water aside.
c. Ease off the accelerator, keep the steering wheel straight, and do not brake.
d. Shift the transmission into neutral and pull the parking brake lever.

14′. You are approaching a long, steep downgrade on a mountain highway. What is the safest way to control your vehicle's speed on the descent?

a. Shift into a lower gear before the descent so engine braking helps control your speed.
b. Coast in neutral and hold the brake pedal down continuously from top to bottom.
c. Keep the transmission in its highest gear and maintain the 80 km/h speed limit.
d. Turn the front wheels to the left while coasting so the tires scrub speed off.

Chapter 3 · Signs & Signals Signs & Signals

Items marked ′ are variants on the same point: do one when you miss the main question.

15. Heavy wet snow has completely covered the face of a sign at an intersection, but you can clearly see its eight-sided (octagon) outline. What must you do?

a. Come to a complete stop, as the octagon shape is used only for stop signs.

b. Slow down and yield the right-of-way without stopping if the way is clear.

c. Slow to 30 km/h and watch for children crossing in a school zone.

d. Proceed with caution, as the shape warns of a temporary construction hazard.

15′. Driving into strong glare, you cannot read the words on a road sign ahead, but you recognize its inverted equilateral triangle shape. What does this sign require you to do?

a. Come to a mandatory full stop before the intersection regardless of traffic.

b. Slow down to 30 km/h because you are entering a school zone.

c. Yield the right-of-way to traffic on the intersecting road and stop if necessary.

d. Prepare for a railway crossing and listen for an approaching train.

16. On a sunny Sunday afternoon, Maya drives past a playground zone sign with a 30 km/h tab, and later passes a standard school zone sign with no extra time tab. Which 30 km/h speed limit applies?

a. Only the school zone limit, because it applies every day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

b. Only the playground zone limit, because it is in effect every day from dawn to dusk.

c. Neither limit applies, because 30 km/h zones are only enforced on school days.

d. Both limits apply, because any 30 km/h child safety zone is active 24 hours a day.

16′. What are the default operating hours and days for a 30 km/h school zone in BC when no extended hours are shown on the bottom tab?

a. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days only.

b. Dawn to dusk every day of the week.

c. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day including weekends.

d. Only when children are visibly walking on the roadway or shoulder.

17. You are driving along a main street in BC and see a flashing green circular traffic light at an intersection ahead. What does this signal indicate?

a. Oncoming traffic is stopped so you may make a protected advance left turn.
b. The green phase is about to expire and you should brake immediately for a red light.
c. It is a pedestrian–controlled intersection where side–street traffic faces a stop sign.
d. The signal system is malfunctioning and you must treat the intersection as a four–way stop.

17′. At an intersection in BC, the traffic signal displays a flashing green arrow together with a steady red light. What are drivers facing this signal permitted to do?

a. Proceed straight through or turn left, since any flashing green signal gives full right–of–way.
b. Turn left in the direction of the arrow, while through traffic must wait for the red light.
c. Come to a full stop first because a steady red light overrides any green arrow.
d. Watch for pedestrians pressing a crosswalk button, as this marks a pedestrian–controlled crossing.

18. As you approach an intersection at normal speed, the traffic light changes to a steady yellow. What does BC law require you to do?

a. Accelerate slightly so you can clear the intersection before the red light appears.
b. Stop before entering the intersection regardless of how close you are to the stop line.
c. Slow down and proceed through the intersection with caution without stopping.
d. Stop before entering the intersection, unless it is unsafe to do so.

18′. You are waiting at a steady red light and want to turn left onto an intersecting street. Under what condition is a left turn on a steady red light permitted in BC?

a. After a full stop, turning onto a one–way street, if no sign forbids it and you yield to all road users.
b. Never, because a steady red light only ever allows a right turn after you have come to a complete stop.
c. Whenever there is no oncoming traffic on the two–way street you are entering and you slow down first.
d. Only during school zone hours, when the traffic on the side street is facing a stop sign instead.

19. You are stopped at a railway crossing with flashing red lights and gates. A long freight train finishes passing in front of you. When may you drive across the tracks?

a. As soon as the last rail car clears the crossing and you can no longer hear any train horn nearby.
b. After the lights stop flashing and the gates are fully up, once you check every track and the far side.
c. Immediately after the gates begin to lift, as long as the car ahead of you has already started moving.
d. Whenever you look both ways and see no train close by, even though the red lights are still flashing.

19′. Why does BC traffic law place the entire obligation to stop and yield at a railway crossing on the motor vehicle driver rather than on the train?

a. Trains always travel in pairs on rail lines and are not allowed to use their headlights in daytime.
b. Railway crossings are treated the same way as playground zones and only apply from dawn to dusk.
c. A freight train braking hard needs more than a kilometre to stop and cannot slow down for you.
d. Railway signals are only advisory warnings, so train operators never face a legal fine for them.

20. Late at night, Kevin drives into an orange-signed construction zone where no workers or machinery are active. According to the knowledge test standard, how do construction zone rules and speeding fines apply?

a. The posted construction speed limit applies 24 hours a day whenever signs are up, and fines for speeding are double.
b. The construction speed limit only applies when workers are present, though fines are double during working hours.
c. The speed limit applies 24 hours a day, but the fine is the same $120 base amount as on a regular road.
d. Orange diamond signs are advisory only at night, so you may drive at the normal highway speed limit.

20′. In an active construction zone, the traffic light ahead is green, but a traffic control person holds up a paddle telling you to stop. What must you do?

a. Proceed slowly through on the green light, because automated signals always override hand paddles.
b. Treat the conflict as a four-way stop and yield only to the construction trucks working nearby.
c. Stop and obey the traffic control person, whose directions override signs and traffic signals.
d. Keep driving on the green unless an orange sign in the zone shows the $196 minimum fine notice.

21. You are driving behind a slow-moving cyclist on a two-way road marked with a single solid yellow centre line. Are you allowed to cross the single solid yellow line to pass the cyclist?

a. No, because drivers are never permitted to cross any solid yellow or white line on the roadway.
b. No, you may only pass a cyclist when the centre line is a broken white line.
c. Yes, you may cross a single solid yellow line with extra caution to pass a cyclist when it is safe to do so.
d. Yes, because yellow lines only separate lanes travelling in the same direction.

21′. A two-way street is divided by a double solid yellow line. When is a driver legally permitted to cross a double solid yellow line?

a. When passing a slow-moving motor vehicle along the road, as long as no oncoming cars are visible.

b. When turning left into or out of a road or driveway, if it is safe and no sign prohibits it.

c. Whenever you are changing into an adjacent lane that carries traffic in your same direction.

d. Never under any circumstances, because a double solid yellow line works like a physical median.

Chapter 4 · Impaired Driving & Penalties Alcohol & Penalties

Items marked ′ are variants on the same point: do one when you miss the main question.

22. Kevin holds a Class 7 Novice (N) licence and has driven safely for 23 months without incident. At a dinner party, he drinks half a glass of beer and is stopped at a police checkstop where a tiny amount of alcohol (below 0.05) is detected. What happens to Kevin?

a. Nothing at all, because his blood alcohol content is still below the 0.05 WARN limit for drivers.
b. A 12–hour suspension that cannot be reviewed, and a later prohibition would restart his N stage.
c. A 3–day driving prohibition, and only the final month of his 23–month N stage is deducted.
d. He can appeal the next morning to cancel the 12–hour suspension and protect his N record.

22′. Sonia is a Learner (L) driver who smoked cannabis earlier in the evening. At a roadside check, police detect a trace of THC in her system. Which consequence applies to Sonia?

a. She may keep driving as long as her blood THC stays under the 5 ng/mL provincial threshold.
b. She only pays a $200 roadside ticket and is allowed to keep her licence and continue driving.
c. Her vehicle is impounded for 60 days on a first offence, but she may keep her licence.
d. An immediate 12–hour suspension, and a later prohibition would mean retaking all L–stage tests.

23. After drinking several alcoholic beverages at an evening gathering, Marcus drinks two cups of strong black coffee and takes a cold shower before driving home. How do these actions affect his ability to drive safely?

a. They speed up his liver's metabolism and lower his blood alcohol content within about an hour.
b. They bring his blood alcohol content down from the FAIL range into the lower WARN range.
c. They do not lower his blood alcohol content; they only make him feel more alert while impaired.
d. They legally exempt him from a roadside prohibition as long as he drives home carefully.

23′. Elena drank heavily until midnight, slept for five hours, and now plans to drive to work at 6:00 a.m. after jogging in the fresh morning air. What should she know before driving?

a. Only time eliminates alcohol from the body, so she could still test in the WARN or FAIL range the next morning.
b. Sleeping for five hours and jogging in fresh air guarantees that all alcohol has left her bloodstream.
c. Roadside breath tests are only conducted at night, so morning commuters cannot receive an IRP.
d. Drinking a large mug of black coffee before leaving home will clear any remaining alcohol.

24. A fully licensed Class 5 driver has two glasses of wine with dinner and blows 0.06 on an Approved Screening Device (ASD) for the first time in five years. What immediate penalties apply under an Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP)?

a. A 3–day prohibition, a 3–day impoundment and a $200 penalty, about $600 in all with fees.
b. No penalty at all, because the Criminal Code threshold for impaired driving starts at 0.08.
c. A 90–day driving prohibition, a 30–day vehicle impoundment, and a $500 administrative penalty.
d. Only a 12–hour suspension, with no vehicle impoundment and no administrative penalty at all.

24′. Two years after receiving his first WARN prohibition, the same Class 5 driver blows 0.05 on a roadside screening device a second time. How long will his driving prohibition and vehicle impoundment last this time?

a. 3–day driving prohibition and 3–day vehicle impoundment.
b. 30–day driving prohibition and 30–day vehicle impoundment.
c. 7–day driving prohibition and 7–day vehicle impoundment.
d. 90–day driving prohibition and 90–day vehicle impoundment.

25. Stopped at a roadside check, a driver suspects he has had too much to drink and refuses to blow into the Approved Screening Device (ASD). What roadside penalty applies to his refusal?

a. He receives the lowest 3–day WARN penalty because the police have no breath reading.
b. His licence is suspended for 90 days and his vehicle is impounded for 90 days.
c. No roadside action can be taken until a judge has heard the whole case in criminal court.
d. Same as a FAIL: a 90–day driving prohibition, a 30–day impoundment and a $500 penalty.

25′. A driver blows 0.09 (FAIL) on a roadside screening device. How do the driving prohibition length and the vehicle impoundment length compare under this FAIL result?

a. Both the driving prohibition and the vehicle impoundment last 30 days.
b. The driving prohibition is 90 days, while the mandatory vehicle impoundment is 30 days.
c. Both the driving prohibition and the vehicle impoundment last 90 days.
d. The driving prohibition is 30 days, while the vehicle impoundment is 60 days.

26. Liam does not own a car, but while driving a borrowed car he is ticketed once for texting at a red light (using an electronic device). Besides the $320 ticket ($295 within 30 days), what else will Liam be billed for?

a. Nothing else, because Driver Penalty Point (DPP) premiums only apply to registered vehicle owners.
b. A $214 Driver Penalty Point premium, because the 4–point ticket exceeds the 3–point threshold.
c. A Driver Risk Premium (DRP) bill immediately after his very first electronic device offence.
d. Nothing else, because using an electronic device while driving carries only 2 penalty points.

26′. Within a single 12–month assessment period, a driver receives two regular speeding tickets (3 penalty points each, for a total of 6 points) and also triggers the Driver Risk Premium (DRP). How are the DPP and DRP billed when a driver qualifies for both?

a. The driver is billed once for whichever of the two premiums is higher, not both combined.
b. The driver must pay the full amount of both the DPP and the DRP bills separately.
c. Neither premium applies because 6 penalty points is below the 10–point threshold.
d. The driver can cancel both bills by transferring the points to the vehicle owner.

27. A driver is stopped for travelling 105 km/h in a 60 km/h zone (45 km/h over the limit). It is her first excessive speed offence. Which set of penalties applies?

a. A $170 fine, 2 penalty points, and no vehicle impoundment unless she was over by 60 km/h.
b. A $320 fine, 6 penalty points, and a 3–day vehicle impoundment that can be appealed.
c. A $320 fine, 3 points, a 7–day impoundment that cannot be reviewed, and a DRP trigger.
d. A $420 fine, 10 penalty points, and a 30–day vehicle impoundment on the first offence.

27′. How does the vehicle impoundment ladder escalate for a vehicle caught for excessive speed (more than 40 km/h over the speed limit) across multiple offences?

a. 3 days for the first offence, 7 days for the second, and 30 days for the third within five years.
b. 12 hours for the first offence, 3 days for the second, and 7 days for the third offence.
c. 30 days for the first offence, 60 days for the second, and 90 days for the third offence.
d. 7 days for the first, 30 days for the second, and 60 days for a third or later within two years.

28. Under BC's provincial Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) rules, what is the blood drug concentration threshold for THC alone, and for THC combined with alcohol?

a. 5 ng/mL of THC alone; or 50 mg/100 mL (0.05) of alcohol combined with 2.5 ng/mL of THC.
b. Zero tolerance for all drivers regardless of licence class, because any detectable THC triggers a 90–day ADP.
c. 80 mg/100 mL of alcohol combined with 5 ng/mL of THC, matching the Criminal Code only.
d. THC cannot trigger a provincial administrative prohibition unless a court first convicts the driver.

28′. How do BC's provincial Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) thresholds apply to drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, LSD, or ketamine for a fully licensed driver?

a. They share the same 5 ng/mL blood concentration threshold that applies to THC alone.
b. Any detectable amount in the blood, and police may also rely on a DRE evaluation.
c. They share the same 5 mg/L blood concentration threshold that applies to GHB.
d. They are only enforced if the driver also has a blood alcohol content of at least 0.05.

Answers and option-by-option reasons

Chapter 1 answers and reasons

1 answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. This is a classic 'remembering yielding to the right while forgetting arrival order' trap. Judgment at a four-way stop is two-staged: yielding to the right only applies when two vehicles arrive at the exact same moment. If arrivals are distinct, the vehicle that stopped completely first always goes first.

b. ✓ Correct. At a four-way stop, the primary rule is first-come, first-served (whoever comes to a complete stop first goes first). Furthermore, right of way is given, not taken, so you must confirm the other driver is actually yielding before moving.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Right of way is a designated legal duty to wait; it cannot be claimed or seized by flashing high beams, which can also easily confuse other road users.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Hesitating and waiting for gestures when you stopped first is a frequent cause of simultaneous starts and collisions at four-way stops. This falls into the 'remembering yielding to the right while forgetting arrival order' trap.

1′ answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. Left turns cross oncoming lanes and have the longest exposure time; accelerating across ahead of straight traffic creates extreme risk of a T-bone collision and violates the fundamental rule that left turns yield to straight traffic.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Nosing into an intersection first does not grant priority. When arriving simultaneously from opposite directions, left-turning vehicles must yield to oncoming traffic going straight. This falls into the 'remembering yielding to the right while forgetting arrival order' trap.

c. ✗ Incorrect. A horn only alerts others to your presence; it cannot alter right-of-way rules or demand that oncoming straight-through traffic yield to you.

d. ✓ Correct. At an uncontrolled intersection when two oncoming vehicles arrive at the exact same moment, the left-turning vehicle crosses the other's travel path and must yield to oncoming traffic going straight.

2 answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. This is a frequent 'applying the median divider exception to school buses' trap. The physical median exception applies only to emergency vehicles with sirens and flashing lights; there is no median exception for a school bus flashing red lights.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Simply slowing down when passing a school bus with flashing red lights is illegal because exiting children may cross the entire width of the street at any moment.

c. ✓ Correct. When a school bus stops with alternating flashing red lights, traffic traveling in all lanes in both directions must come to a complete stop until the bus moves or the driver turns off the lights and retracts the stop sign. There is no central median exception.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Changing lanes and continuing is equally illegal; all oncoming lanes must stop completely and wait. This falls into the 'applying the median divider exception to school buses' trap.

2′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. When an emergency vehicle approaches with flashing lights and siren, traffic in both directions must pull over to the edge of the roadway and stop completely to clear a passage.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Speeding up ahead of an emergency vehicle impedes rescue operations and creates severe crash risks; you must immediately pull to the right, slow down, and stop.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Stopping dead in the middle of your lane blocks the path of emergency vehicles; the rule requires you to pull over to the side before stopping.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Following an emergency vehicle to bypass traffic is strictly prohibited; for example, you must maintain at least 150 metres of distance behind a fire truck responding to an alarm.

3 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. The sidewalk extension at every intersection forms a legally protected unmarked crosswalk. When a pedestrian raises a white cane, it signals that they intend to cross but are unsure if it is safe; drivers must stop completely and remain stopped so the pedestrian can hear that the car is stationary.

b. ✗ Incorrect. A visually impaired pedestrian with a white cane cannot see hand waves; the proper action is to stop completely and remain motionless without distracting gestures or honking.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This is the 'assuming no painted lines means no crosswalk' trap. BC law recognizes unmarked crosswalks; painted lines only improve visibility and do not alter a pedestrian's legal protection.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Misinterpreting a raised white cane as an invitation to proceed is a dangerous error; raising the cane is a signal requesting safety to cross.

3′ answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. A green light is only permission to enter the intersection, not a right of way over pedestrians; turning vehicles must yield to pedestrians crossing the street. This falls into the 'remembering yielding to the right while forgetting arrival order' trap.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This is the 'assuming no painted lines means no crosswalk' trap. Every intersection contains a statutory unmarked crosswalk across its extensions, and turning drivers must yield to pedestrians.

c. ✓ Correct. Even without painted lines, intersection corners form legally protected unmarked crosswalks, and turning vehicles crossing pedestrian paths must yield to pedestrians.

d. ✗ Incorrect. A horn must never be used to intimidate pedestrians who hold legal right of way; turning drivers bear the duty to wait.

4 answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. The 0.5–metre clearance applies only when the cyclist is on a sidewalk or in a physically separated bike lane; crowding past within the same lane creates a serious risk of striking the cyclist.

b. ✗ Incorrect. While 1 metre is the baseline for lower–speed roads, the question explicitly states a speed limit over 50 km/h, which increases the statutory minimum passing distance to 1.5 metres.

c. ✗ Incorrect. When safe, drivers are permitted to cross a single solid yellow line to pass a cyclist; you must never squeeze dangerously close within the same lane just to avoid touching the line.

d. ✓ Correct. The statutory minimum passing distance when overtaking a cyclist is at least 1 metre on general roads, and at least 1.5 metres on roads with posted speed limits over 50 km/h.

4′ answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. Turning sharply across a bike lane relying solely on mirrors risks striking a cyclist continuing straight in your blind spot, causing a classic 'right hook' collision. This falls into the 'blindly relying on visual estimation and mirrors' trap.

b. ✓ Correct. Performing a right shoulder check before merging briefly into the bike lane turns a perpendicular crossing into same-direction queuing, effectively preventing a right-hook collision.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Speeding up to cut in front of a straight-riding cyclist directly triggers right-hook crashes; turning vehicles must yield to through cyclists.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Backup cameras cover only a fixed view behind the vehicle and cannot replace a shoulder check into the blind spot beside and behind you. This falls into the 'blindly relying on visual estimation and mirrors' trap.

5 answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. This is the 'blindly relying on visual estimation and mirrors' trap. Because of a motorcycle's narrow front profile, it expands slowly on the retina, causing the brain to misjudge a close, fast motorcycle as far and slow. Turning left across its path is the most common cause of fatal motorcycle crashes.

b. ✓ Correct. Human vision naturally underestimates the approach speed and distance of oncoming motorcycles; the proper strategy is not to guess speed, but simply to wait until the motorcycle has cleared before turning left.

c. ✗ Incorrect. A green light is only permission to enter the intersection; left-turning vehicles must yield to oncoming through traffic, and edging into oncoming lanes to force a motorcycle to yield is illegal and dangerous.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Flashing high beams does not transfer the duty to yield to oncoming traffic, and the glare can blind the motorcyclist, constituting dangerous aggressive driving.

5′ answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. When your rear bumper barely passes the front door of the other vehicle, the gap is dangerously narrow; merging then cuts off or clips the vehicle. This falls into the 'blindly relying on visual estimation and mirrors' trap.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Visually estimating metres or car lengths at highway speeds is notoriously inaccurate; the exam standard relies on a clear, binary rearview mirror criterion.

c. ✓ Correct. The standard criterion for returning to your lane after overtaking is seeing the entire front of the passed vehicle, including its front bumper, in your inside rearview mirror, and then maintaining normal cruising speed.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Cutting in early and immediately braking forces the passed driver to brake abruptly and risks a rear-end collision; you must resume and maintain normal speed after merging.

6 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. Faced with an aggressive tailgater, you cannot control the space behind you, but you can increase the following distance in front of your vehicle. This allows gradual braking if needed to prevent a rear-end collision, while avoiding eye contact or gestures helps de-escalate tension.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This is a classic 'instinctively slamming on the brakes during emergencies' trap. Brake-tapping to 'teach a lesson' or warn a tailgater escalates harassment directly into a rear-end crash.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Speeding does not shake off an aggressive driver; instead, it reduces your own reaction distance to vehicles ahead, increasing risks of losing control or rear-ending someone.

d. ✗ Incorrect. If pursued persistently, never drive home (which reveals your residence and leaves you isolated); drive toward a populated area or a police station, calling police if necessary.

6′ answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. The criterion for signaling is not whether you think anyone is watching, but whether you intend to change direction, as unseen pedestrians or cyclists may be in hidden spots or blind areas.

b. ✗ Incorrect. A horn only communicates 'I am here' and cannot signal your intention to pull out into traffic; it is never a substitute for a turn signal.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Whether on an arterial road or a quiet residential street, pulling away from a curb changes direction and merges into traffic; there is no road classification exemption.

d. ✓ Correct. Turn signals are the only device on a vehicle that communicates intended actions; whenever changing direction, including pulling away from a curb, signaling is mandatory.

7 answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. This is the 'instinctively slamming on the brakes during emergencies' trap. A skid occurs when tire traction is exhausted; braking demands even more grip, throwing the vehicle into an uncontrollable spin.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Overcorrecting in the opposite direction while accelerating violently exaggerates fishtailing, violating the core skid–recovery rule of easing off the gas and steering where you want to go.

c. ✓ Correct. During a rear-wheel skid, ease off the accelerator to return traction to steering, look toward your target path, and steer smoothly in the direction you want the vehicle to go without touching the brakes.

d. ✗ Incorrect. The visual steering phenomenon causes your hands to steer where your eyes are focused; staring at an obstacle guides the vehicle straight into it. You must look toward the clear escape route.

7′ answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'instinctively slamming on the brakes during emergencies' trap. At the moment of a tire blowout, the vehicle pulls hard to one side; hard braking adds violent yaw forces in that direction, risking a rollover or total loss of control.

b. ✓ Correct. The key response to a tire blowout is to grip the steering wheel firmly and ease off the gas to slow down gradually; once speed has dropped, steer smoothly to the shoulder and turn on hazard flashers.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Jerking the steering wheel during a high-speed blowout combines with drag forces to cause a loss of control; you must allow the car to slow down naturally before steering gently to the roadside.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Shifting into reverse or pumping brakes erratically while moving destroys the transmission and destabilizes the vehicle; sudden steering or braking inputs are strictly prohibited during a blowout.

Chapter 2 answers and reasons

8 answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain' trap. A speed limit is only a ceiling under ideal conditions. 'Everyone else was driving that fast' is not a legal defence; driving 80 km/h when visibility and traction are reduced on a rainy night constitutes a violation of driving too fast for conditions.

b. ✓ Correct. Posted speed limits apply only under ideal conditions. When rain or nighttime reduces road traction and visibility, driving below the speed limit at a speed that is safe for the actual conditions is the lawful action.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain' trap. Exceeding the maximum speed limit is never permitted under any circumstances, and speeding during adverse weather greatly increases the risk of hydroplaning and rear-end collisions.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Shifting into neutral while driving causes you to lose engine braking and throttle control, which is extremely dangerous on wet pavement and unlawful.

8′ answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain' trap. Under Motor Vehicle Act s.144(1)(c), driving too fast for conditions is an independent violation that can result in a ticket even if you do not exceed the posted 50 km/h speed limit.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Driving too slowly is only penalized when driving unnecessarily slow under low–risk, ideal conditions; in high–risk conditions with dense fog and frost, driving at a reduced speed is a statutory duty.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain' trap. You are never permitted to exceed the speed limit to keep up with surrounding traffic.

d. ✓ Correct. The posted 50 km/h is only a ceiling under ideal conditions; driving at the posted speed on frosted pavement in dense fog can still result in a separate ticket for driving too fast for conditions.

9 answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances' trap. The 2–second rule applies only when following standard passenger cars under good conditions; when following a motorcycle, you must increase your following distance to at least 3 seconds.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This reverses the physical reality. Motorcycles are lightweight and can stop significantly faster than passenger cars, not slower, making a 2–second gap dangerous for rear–ending them.

c. ✓ Correct. Safe following distances fall into three tiers: you must leave at least 3 seconds when following a large vehicle or a motorcycle, specifically because a motorcycle can stop much more quickly than your car.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances' trap. The 150–metre rule is a specific requirement for following a fire truck responding to an emergency, not for following a motorcycle.

9′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. In adverse weather, on uneven pavement, or in slippery conditions, your following distance must be increased from the baseline 2 seconds in good conditions to at least 4 seconds.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances' trap. The 2–second rule applies only under baseline conditions with good weather and dry roads; stopping distances increase on wet pavement, making 2 seconds unsafe.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. Six metres is the minimum parking distance from a crosswalk, intersection, or traffic light. Moving following distance is measured in seconds, and 2 seconds at 50 km/h is already about 28 metres.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. Fifteen metres is the minimum parking distance from a railway crossing; in pouring rain, the moving following distance should be at least 4 seconds.

10 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. Under the Slow Down, Move Over rule, tow trucks are explicitly protected. On highways posted at 80 km/h or higher (90 km/h here), your maximum speed when passing may not exceed 70 km/h, and you must move into another lane if safe to do so.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'narrowing the protected vehicles and thresholds under Slow Down, Move Over' trap. Forty km/h is the passing speed ceiling only on roads posted below 80 km/h, and you should change lanes away from the shoulder when safe rather than staying in the closest lane.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'narrowing the protected vehicles and thresholds under Slow Down, Move Over' trap. Tow trucks, highway maintenance vehicles, and utility vehicles displaying flashing lights are all protected; failing to slow down and move over can result in a $173 fine and 3 penalty points.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances' trap. The 150–metre figure applies to following a fire truck responding to an emergency or sight distance for crest U–turns; Slow Down, Move Over requires slowing to 70 km/h and safely changing lanes to pass, not stopping 150 metres away.

10′ answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'narrowing the protected vehicles and thresholds under Slow Down, Move Over' trap. When passing a highway maintenance vehicle with flashing lights, you must reduce speed under the Slow Down, Move Over rule; you cannot maintain the posted 50 km/h limit.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'narrowing the protected vehicles and thresholds under Slow Down, Move Over' trap. Passing at 70 km/h applies only on highways with a posted speed limit of 80 km/h or higher; here the speed limit is 50 km/h (below 80 km/h), so 70 km/h does not apply.

c. ✓ Correct. On roadways posted below 80 km/h (such as this 50 km/h city street), the maximum speed permitted when passing a protected vehicle with flashing lights under the Slow Down, Move Over rule is 40 km/h, and you must also move to an adjacent lane when safe.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This confuses two different rules. Twenty km/h is the speed limit for narrow municipal alleys (up to 8 metres wide) under local bylaws; the Slow Down, Move Over threshold for roads posted below 80 km/h is 40 km/h.

11 answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. One metre does not leave enough space for a fire engine to position and connect hoses; the statutory minimum distance is 5 metres.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. Six metres is the minimum parking distance from a crosswalk, intersection, stop sign, or traffic light; the distance from a fire hydrant is 5 metres.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. Fifteen metres is the minimum parking distance from the nearest rail at a railway crossing, not a fire hydrant.

d. ✓ Correct. You must leave at least 5 metres from a fire hydrant to allow space for emergency vehicles to connect hoses, measured from the point on the curb closest to the hydrant.

11′ answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. You must leave at least 6 metres from a stop sign, traffic light, or crosswalk to preserve sightlines; 5 metres is only the standard for fire hydrants, so parking 5 metres away is illegal.

b. ✓ Correct. Lawful curb parking requires your vehicle to be parked parallel to and within 30 centimetres of the curb, and at least 15 metres away from the nearest rail at a railway crossing.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Curbs painted yellow or red are strictly prohibited no–parking zones; parking there is never permitted regardless of duration or distance.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Bridge decks and highway tunnels are strictly prohibited no–parking zones; parking is forbidden even if your wheels are close to the edge.

12 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. In hill parking, uphill with a curb is the only scenario where you turn your front wheels to the left (away from the curb), ensuring that if the car rolls backward, the front tire rolls against the curb and stops.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'reversing the direction to turn front wheels when hill parking' trap. When parking uphill with a curb, turning the wheels right would cause the front of the car to swing out into traffic if it rolls backward; turning right is used for downhill or uphill without a curb.

c. ✗ Incorrect. When parking on a hill, you must never leave the wheels straight or the transmission in neutral; in addition to setting the parking brake, shift an automatic to Park, or shift a manual to first gear when facing uphill.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'reversing the direction to turn front wheels when hill parking' trap. When there is no curb, there is nothing to stop the tires, so you must always turn the wheels to the right whether facing uphill or downhill, ensuring the vehicle rolls off the roadway onto the shoulder.

12′ answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'reversing the direction to turn front wheels when hill parking' trap. Turning the wheels left when parking uphill without a curb causes the car to roll into the travel lane; furthermore, a manual transmission should be placed in first gear facing uphill, not reverse (reverse is for downhill).

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'reversing the direction to turn front wheels when hill parking' trap. While first gear is correct for facing uphill, having no curb means the wheels must not be turned left; they must be turned right so the car rolls away from the roadway if it slips.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Turning the wheels right is correct, but leaving a manual transmission in neutral when hill parking is prohibited; you must engage first gear along with setting the parking brake.

d. ✓ Correct. The hill parking rule of thumb is 'turn left only when uphill with a curb; turn right in all other situations'. Uphill without a curb requires turning front wheels to the right (so the vehicle rolls off the roadway onto the shoulder), setting the parking brake firmly, and shifting a manual transmission into first gear.

13 answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances' trap. Fifty is the default municipal speed limit (50 km/h); the statutory sight distance criterion for a U-turn near a hill crest is 150 metres, and 50 metres of visibility is far too short to complete a U-turn safely.

b. ✓ Correct. U-turns cross multiple lanes and take significant time; on or near a hill crest, a U-turn is strictly prohibited whenever your vehicle cannot be seen by other traffic within 150 metres.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Prohibiting U-turns where sight distance is under 150 metres near a hill crest applies to all roads, not just within 30 km/h school zones.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. Five metres for a fire hydrant and 15 metres for railway tracks are parking distances, completely unrelated to the 150-metre sight distance required for U-turns near a crest.

13′ answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances' trap. The 2-second rule applies only to following regular traffic; when following a fire truck responding to an emergency, you must maintain an absolute distance of at least 150 metres.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'mixing up minimum statutory parking distances' trap. Fifteen metres is the minimum parking distance from a railway crossing; following an emergency fire truck at 15 metres would severely interfere with emergency operations.

c. ✓ Correct. When following a fire truck responding to an emergency, you must stay at least 150 metres behind it; this is one of the few rules that specifies an absolute distance in metres rather than seconds, ensuring the emergency work zone is not obstructed.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Intersections controlled by traffic lights are locations where U-turns are explicitly prohibited.

14 answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. When hydroplaning, your tires are floating on a film of water; slamming on the brakes or turning the steering wheel sharply will cause total loss of control and a severe skid the instant tires regain traction.

b. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into a speed misconception related to the 'treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain' trap. Higher speed worsens hydroplaning, and accelerating makes it harder for tires to regain contact with the road.

c. ✓ Correct. When hydroplaning occurs, the only correct action is to ease off the accelerator, keep the steering wheel pointed straight, and avoid braking, allowing the vehicle to slow down naturally until the tires regain traction.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Shifting into neutral and applying the parking brake will lock the rear wheels and eliminate engine braking, immediately triggering a rear-wheel skid on slippery pavement.

14′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. On long downgrades, you should shift into a lower gear before descending so that engine braking helps control your speed, reserving foot brakes for occasional adjustments and preventing brake fade from overheated brake pads and fluid.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Coasting in neutral on a long downgrade is both unlawful and unsafe; without engine braking, the brakes absorb all kinetic energy, causing brake fade and total loss of braking power midway down the descent where speed is highest.

c. ✗ Incorrect. This falls into the 'treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain' trap. High gears lack engine braking, and steep downhill curves require slowing down for road conditions rather than rigidly sticking to the posted 80 km/h limit.

d. ✗ Incorrect. This confuses static hill parking with moving downgrade driving. You cannot scrub speed by turning the wheels while driving; you must shift into a lower gear to use engine braking.

Chapter 3 answers and reasons

15 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. In the entire traffic sign system, an octagon has only one meaning: a Stop sign. Even if the sign face is completely covered by snow, the command remains fully in effect.

b. ✗ Confuses the meaning of shapes. A Yield sign uses a unique inverted equilateral triangle, not an octagon.

c. ✗ Confuses the meaning of shapes. A School zone uses a distinctive fluorescent yellow–green pentagon, not an octagon.

d. ✗ Confuses the meaning of shapes. A Construction sign uses an orange diamond, whereas an octagon is always a mandatory stop.

15′ answer c

a. ✗ Confuses a stop sign with a yield sign. A mandatory complete stop is the requirement of an octagonal Stop sign.

b. ✗ Confuses shapes. The exclusive shape for a School zone is a fluorescent yellow–green pentagon.

c. ✓ Correct. An inverted equilateral triangle has only one meaning in the sign system: a Yield sign, requiring you to yield to other traffic without having to stop if the way is clear.

d. ✗ Incorrect. An inverted equilateral triangle is strictly reserved for the yield command and is not used to indicate a railway crossing.

16 answer b

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of swapping school zone and playground zone hours. A School zone is only in effect on school days from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; because there is no school on Sunday, it is not in effect.

b. ✓ Correct. A Playground zone 30 km/h speed limit is in effect every day from dawn to dusk, so it applies normally on a Sunday afternoon, whereas a standard school zone is in effect only on school days.

c. ✗ Mistakenly applies the school–days–only rule to a playground zone. Playgrounds are typically busier on weekends, and the 30 km/h limit applies every day from dawn to dusk.

d. ✗ Confuses the effective hours of a construction zone with child safety zones. A Construction zone is in effect 24 hours a day whenever signs are posted, whereas school zones and playground zones have their own statutory operating hours.

16′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. If the bottom tab shows only the 30 km/h speed without extended hours, a School zone defaults to school days only from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of swapping school zone and playground zone hours. Dawn to dusk every day is the operating timeframe for a Playground zone.

c. ✗ Incorrect. School zones follow the school schedule and apply only on school days; when grounds are empty on weekends, the default limit does not apply.

d. ✗ Confuses a standard school zone sign with a conditional warning sign. Slowing down only when children are on the roadway or shoulder applies to a different sign variant bearing that specific text, not the default standard school zone rule.

17 answer c

a. ✗ Falls into the interprovincial trap of mistaking a flashing circular green light for an advance left turn. In Ontario, a flashing circular green indicates an advance left turn, but in BC an advance left turn must be indicated by an advance green arrow.

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of second-hand materials claiming the signal is about to turn red. Unless a pedestrian pushes the button, the main street stays flashing green; braking suddenly without reason risks a rear-end collision.

c. ✓ Correct. In BC, a flashing circular green light specifically indicates a pedestrian-controlled intersection: the main street remains green until a pedestrian pushes the button to trigger yellow and red, and side-street traffic faces a stop sign.

d. ✗ Confuses a functioning flashing green light with a total signal outage. Only when traffic signals are completely blacked out due to a malfunction is the intersection treated as a four-way stop.

17′ answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. What illuminates alongside the steady red light is a flashing green arrow, not a general green light; through traffic must wait for the red light.

b. ✓ Correct. In BC, a flashing green arrow with a steady red light indicates that you may make an advance left turn in the direction of the arrow, while through traffic must wait for the red light.

c. ✗ Incorrect. An advance green arrow specifically grants protected right-of-way to turning traffic; left-turning vehicles do not need to come to a stop first as they would at a normal red light.

d. ✗ Confuses a flashing green arrow with a flashing circular green light. Pedestrian-controlled intersections use a flashing circular green light, not an arrow.

18 answer d

a. ✗ Incorrect. A steady yellow light warns that a red light is about to appear; the command is to stop, not to speed up and beat the light.

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of ignoring the safety qualification for a yellow light. Braking hard unconditionally when already too close to the stop line creates a high risk of being rear-ended.

c. ✗ Confuses a steady yellow light with a flashing yellow light. Slowing down and proceeding with caution is the instruction for a flashing yellow light.

d. ✓ Correct. The complete rule for a steady yellow light is that you must stop before entering the intersection, unless it is unsafe to do so due to close distance or vehicle speed.

18′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. At a steady red light, after coming to a complete stop, with no sign prohibiting the turn, and yielding to vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians to ensure safety, you may turn right or turn left onto a one-way street.

b. ✗ Misses the exception for turning left onto a one-way street. As long as the intersecting street is a one-way street and the conditions of a complete stop, no prohibitory sign, and yielding to all traffic are met, a left turn on red is permitted.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Turning on red requires coming to a complete stop first, and left turns on red are strictly limited to entering a one-way street, not a two-way street.

d. ✗ Irrelevant distractor. The rule permitting a left turn on red onto a one-way street has nothing to do with school zone hours or side-street signs.

19 answer b

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of rushing across as soon as a train passes. The red lights may still be flashing, and the first train can block your view of a second train approaching from the opposite direction.

b. ✓ Correct. To cross a railway crossing safely, you must wait until the lights stop flashing and the gates are fully raised, then check all tracks to confirm no second train is approaching and ensure there is enough room on the other side.

c. ✗ Incorrect. You must wait until gates are fully raised and lights stop flashing, while also confirming there is room on the other side for your vehicle so you do not stop on the tracks.

d. ✗ Violates the statutory stopping duty. When railway crossing red lights are flashing, you must come to a complete stop and remain waiting; you must never cross simply because you cannot see or hear a train.

19′ answer c

a. ✗ Incorrect. Although multiple tracks require watching for a second train from the opposite direction, trains do not always travel in pairs.

b. ✗ Incorrect. Railway crossing rules apply 24 hours a day and have nothing to do with playground zone dawn-to-dusk hours.

c. ✓ Correct. The underlying logic of railway crossing rules is physical disparity: a freight train under emergency braking takes more than one kilometre to stop and cannot slow down for a car.

d. ✗ Incorrect. The reason is the physical reality of a train's massive stopping distance, not the advisory nature of warning signs.

20 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. A Construction zone is in effect 24 hours a day whenever signs are posted, regardless of whether workers are currently present; the exam standard states that fines for speeding are double (under current fine schedules, speeding up to 20 km/h carries a $170 fine and 21–40 km/h carries a $220 fine, higher than the $120/$170 for regular roads though not exactly double, but the test requires answering 'double').

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of not slowing down in an empty construction zone. The criterion for a construction speed limit is whether signs are posted, not whether workers are present; heavy tickets are issued late at night even with no workers around.

c. ✗ Incorrect. Construction zone fines are increased compared to regular roads; exam materials clearly specify 'fines are double' (and warning signs display a $196 minimum fine including surcharges).

d. ✗ Confuses general warnings with construction speed limits. Although an orange background indicates a construction zone, speed limit signs inside are mandatory regulatory rules that must be obeyed 24 hours a day.

20′ answer c

a. ✗ Reverses priority order. A green light is only a permission, and at a construction site, directions from a traffic control person take precedence over automated traffic signals.
b. ✗ Incorrect. A four-way stop applies only when traffic signals are completely dark due to a malfunction, not to an active construction zone managed by a traffic control person.
c. ✓ Correct. Hand signals and directions from a traffic control person legally take precedence over traffic signs and signals at the scene.
d. ✗ Incorrect. Regardless of whether a sign displaying a $196 minimum fine is present, you must unconditionally obey the stop directions of a traffic control person.

21 answer c

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming all solid lines can never be crossed. You cannot generalize solid white lines prohibiting lane changes and double solid yellow lines prohibiting passing into a rule that no solid line may ever be crossed.
b. ✗ Confuses the functions of yellow and white pavement markings. White lines separate lanes travelling in the same direction; yellow lines are used to separate opposing traffic on two-way roads.
c. ✓ Correct. A single solid yellow line permits passing with extra caution; regulations specifically clarify that when safe, you are permitted to cross a single solid yellow line to pass a cyclist.
d. ✗ Selects the right action but for the entirely wrong reason. Yellow lines separate opposing traffic, while white lines separate lanes moving in the same direction.

21′ answer b

a. ✗ Incorrect. A double solid yellow line strictly prohibits passing other vehicles travelling along the road.
b. ✓ Correct. Although a double solid yellow line prohibits passing, there is a legal exception for turning left into or out of a road or private driveway, provided it is safe, does not impede other traffic, and is not prohibited by a sign.
c. ✗ Confuses yellow and white lines. Double solid yellow lines separate opposing traffic, whereas white lines are used between lanes travelling in the same direction.
d. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming all solid lines can never be crossed. Double solid yellow lines prohibit passing along the roadway, but they do not prohibit turning left into or out of a private driveway or road when safe and lawful.

Chapter 4 answers and reasons

22 answer b

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming under 0.08 means no penalty. While 0.05 is the Warn range threshold for fully licensed drivers, Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) drivers in the L and N stages are subject to zero tolerance, prohibiting any detectable alcohol or drugs.
b. ✓ Correct. GLP drivers in the L and N stages who have any detectable alcohol, THC, or cocaine receive an immediate 12-hour suspension that cannot be appealed; if RoadSafetyBC subsequently reviews their record and imposes a driving prohibition, the 23 accumulated prohibition-free months are reset to zero, restarting the N stage from the beginning.
c. ✗ Confuses a first-time WARN prohibition with the GLP zero-tolerance rule. When below 0.05, the immediate roadside penalty is a 12-hour suspension rather than a 3-day prohibition; furthermore, if a prohibition is subsequently added, the entire N-stage timeline is restarted rather than deducting only one month.
d. ✗ Mistakes the review rules. An immediate 12-hour suspension cannot be appealed or reviewed, leaving no formal dispute avenue.

22′ answer d

a. ✗ Falls into the drug version of assuming that under 0.08 means no penalty. While 5 ng/mL is the threshold for triggering a provincial Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) for experienced drivers, L and N drivers face zero tolerance for alcohol, THC, and cocaine, where any detectable amount is a violation.

b. ✗ Confuses penalties. An L driver who violates zero-tolerance rules must immediately surrender her driver's licence and serve a 12-hour suspension, rather than simply paying a fine and driving away.

c. ✗ Confuses impoundment ladders. A 60-day vehicle impoundment applies to a third or subsequent behavioural offence such as excessive speeding within two years, not an immediate roadside penalty for an L driver with trace substances.

d. ✓ Correct. L-stage drivers with any detectable alcohol, THC, or cocaine must immediately surrender their licence for a 12-hour suspension; if RoadSafetyBC subsequently adds a driving prohibition, the learner must retake all L-stage tests.

23 answer c

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of believing sobering remedies work. The liver metabolizes the vast majority of alcohol at a relatively fixed rate, and strong coffee or cold showers cannot accelerate metabolism or lower blood alcohol content (BAC).

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of believing sobering remedies work. No external remedy can reduce blood alcohol content readings; only time works.

c. ✓ Correct. Only time can lower blood alcohol content (BAC). Strong coffee and cold showers only increase subjective alertness without reducing alcohol concentration, creating the dangerous illusion of feeling sober enough to drive.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Police Approved Screening Devices (ASDs) measure objective blood alcohol concentration, and drinking coffee or showering provides no legal exemption.

23′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. The liver metabolizes alcohol at a fixed rate, and neither fresh air nor exercise lowers blood alcohol content (BAC); after drinking heavily late at night and sleeping only a few hours, a driver can still test in the WARN or even FAIL range during the morning commute.

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of believing sobering remedies work. Exercise and breathing fresh air do not speed up alcohol metabolism in the liver, and five hours of sleep is often not enough to clear alcohol consumed heavily late at night.

c. ✗ Incorrect. After drinking late at night, testing in the WARN or even FAIL range during the next morning's commute is not uncommon in BC.

d. ✗ Falls into the trap of believing sobering remedies work. Strong coffee only increases alertness and does not reduce blood alcohol concentration.

24 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.05 or higher (under 0.08) falls in the Warn range. Penalties for a first WARN within a 5-year window are: a 3-day driving prohibition, 3-day vehicle impoundment, $200 administrative penalty, $250 licence reinstatement fee, plus towing and storage fees (starting from $150), totaling about $600.

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming under 0.08 means no penalty. Although the Criminal Code threshold is 0.08, BC's administrative penalty (IRP) suspends licences, impounds vehicles, and imposes penalties right at the roadside starting at 0.05.

c. ✗ Confuses a first WARN with the FAIL tier. A 90-day prohibition, 30-day impoundment, and $500 penalty apply to blowing 0.08 or higher (FAIL) or refusing a test, or reaching a third WARN for 30 days.

d. ✗ Confuses a GLP zero-tolerance suspension under 0.05 with an IRP at or above 0.05. Once a reading reaches 0.05 or higher, even novice drivers face an IRP, and a first WARN for a Class 5 driver carries a 3-day prohibition plus a 3-day impoundment.

24′ answer c

a. ✗ Mistakes the escalation ladder. A 3–day prohibition and 3–day impoundment apply to a first WARN; a second WARN within a 5–year window escalates to the next tier.

b. ✗ Confuses a second offence with a third. A 30–day prohibition and 30–day impoundment apply to a third WARN within five years (totaling about $1,330).

c. ✓ Correct. Immediate Roadside Prohibitions (IRP) accumulate over a 5–year window: a second WARN brings a 7–day prohibition, 7–day vehicle impoundment, $300 administrative penalty, $250 reinstatement fee, and towing and storage fees from $230, totaling about $780.

d. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming prohibition and impoundment days are identical and confuses tiers. A second WARN is not 90 days, and even in the FAIL tier, a 90–day prohibition is paired with a 30–day impoundment.

25 answer d

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of refusing a test to avoid severe penalties. If refusing were penalized less than the highest test reading, impaired drivers would always refuse; therefore, the law classifies refusing to provide a breath sample directly under the maximum penalty tier.

b. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming prohibition and impoundment days are identical. In the FAIL or refusal tier, the prohibition is 90 days, but mandatory vehicle impoundment is 30 days; the two numbers are not the same.

c. ✗ Confuses administrative and criminal procedures. Refusing a roadside breath test immediately triggers an administrative Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) without waiting for a court verdict.

d. ✓ Correct. Refusing to provide a breath sample legally equals a FAIL (0.08 or higher): an immediate 90–day driving prohibition, mandatory 30–day vehicle impoundment, $500 administrative penalty, and $250 licence reinstatement fee (totaling about $1,430 including towing and storage).

25′ answer b

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming prohibition and impoundment days are identical. A 30–day prohibition paired with a 30–day impoundment is the standard for a third WARN within five years, whereas a FAIL carries a longer prohibition.

b. ✓ Correct. For a FAIL (0.08 or higher) or refusal, the two figures are not identical: the driving prohibition is 90 days, while mandatory vehicle impoundment is 30 days.

c. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming prohibition and impoundment days are identical. Vehicle impoundment for a FAIL tier is 30 days, not 90 days.

d. ✗ Confuses excessive speeding impoundment with alcohol IRP tiers. A 60–day impoundment applies to a third excessive speeding offence within two years, not an alcohol FAIL.

26 answer b

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of believing the ticket is the only cost. The Driver Penalty Point (DPP) premium is separate from vehicle insurance; it applies directly to the driver's licence holder, and bills are issued even if the driver owns no car.

b. ✓ Correct. Using an electronic device while driving carries 4 penalty points; the DPP premium is charged when points exceed 3 within a 12–month assessment period ($214 for 4 points), and it is billed even if the driver owns no vehicle.

c. ✗ Confuses DPP and DRP trigger conditions. The Driver Risk Premium (DRP) requires two or more electronic device convictions within three years; a first offence triggers the DPP instead.

d. ✗ Mistakes the point value. Unsafe lane changes or improper turns carry 2 points and regular speeding carries 3 points, but using an electronic device or texting carries 4 points, crossing the 3–point billing threshold on a single ticket.

26′ answer a

a. ✓ Correct. When a driver triggers both the Driver Penalty Point (DPP) premium and the Driver Risk Premium (DRP), only the higher of the two premiums is billed once, avoiding duplicate charges.
b. ✗ Mistakes the billing rule. When both premiums are triggered, they are not combined or billed twice; only the higher single amount is charged.
c. ✗ Confuses thresholds. A DPP premium is billed once a driver exceeds 3 points in 12 months (starting at 4 points), so two regular speeding tickets (3 + 3 = 6 points) are already well over the threshold.
d. ✗ Incorrect. Penalty points and driver premiums are always assessed to the offending driver and cannot be transferred to the vehicle owner.

27 answer c

a. ✗ Mistakes speeding tiers and impoundment thresholds. Exceeding the limit by 21 to 40 km/h carries a $170 fine; driving more than 40 km/h over the limit (from 41 km/h up) constitutes excessive speed and triggers immediate vehicle impoundment.
b. ✗ Confuses penalty points and impoundment days. Careless driving carries 6 points, while speeding (including excessive speed) carries 3 points; additionally, a first excessive speeding impoundment is 7 days rather than 3 days, and a 7–day impoundment cannot be appealed.
c. ✓ Correct. Driving 41 to 60 km/h over the limit constitutes excessive speed: a $320 fine ($295 if paid within 30 days), 3 penalty points, an immediate 7–day vehicle impoundment (neither 3–day nor 7–day impoundments can be appealed), and a single excessive speeding conviction triggers the Driver Risk Premium (DRP).
d. ✗ Confuses tiers. A $420 fine applies to exceeding the speed limit by more than 60 km/h; 10 points apply to impaired driving or Criminal Code offences; a 30–day impoundment applies to a second excessive speeding offence.

27′ answer d

a. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming prohibition and impoundment days are identical. The 3–day, 7–day, and 30–day tiers (accumulated over five years) apply to alcohol WARN offences, not the behavioural impoundment ladder for excessive speeding.
b. ✗ Confuses a GLP 12–hour suspension with impoundment tiers. Vehicle impoundment does not have a 12–hour tier.
c. ✗ Mistakes the initial duration. Vehicle impoundment for a first excessive speeding offence is 7 days, not 30 days.
d. ✓ Correct. The vehicle impoundment ladder for behavioural violations such as excessive speed is: 7 days for a first offence, 30 days for a second, and 60 days for a third or subsequent offence within two years (only impoundments longer than 7 days can be appealed).

28 answer a

a. ✓ Correct. Under the provincial Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) system, the Blood Drug Concentration (BDC) threshold is 5 ng/mL for THC alone, and when combined with alcohol, the threshold drops to 50 mg/100 mL of alcohol and 2.5 ng/mL of THC.
b. ✗ Confuses GLP zero tolerance, hard drug thresholds, and the general THC threshold. The substances triggering provincial ADP at any detectable amount for all drivers are cocaine, LSD, psilocybin, PCP, ketamine, and methamphetamine; THC has a 5 ng/mL threshold for fully licensed drivers (zero tolerance applies only to L and N novices).
c. ✗ Falls into the trap of assuming under 0.08 means no penalty. When alcohol and THC are combined, reaching 50 mg/100 mL of alcohol (0.05) and 2.5 ng/mL of THC triggers a provincial ADP without having to reach 0.08.
d. ✗ Confuses provincial ADP with federal criminal law. A provincial ADP can be issued directly based on blood drug concentration or a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) evaluation without requiring a prior court conviction.

28′ answer b

a. ✗ Confuses thresholds between THC and other prohibited drugs. A threshold of 5 ng/mL is the provincial administrative threshold for THC, whereas drugs such as cocaine, LSD, and methamphetamine do not use 5 ng/mL.

b. ✓ Correct. Under provincial Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) rules, the blood concentration threshold for LSD, psilocybin, PCP, ketamine, cocaine, and methamphetamine is any detectable amount, and police may also base an ADP on a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) evaluation.

c. ✗ Confuses drug categories. A threshold of 5 mg/L applies to GHB, whereas cocaine, LSD, ketamine, and methamphetamine are prohibited at any detectable amount.

d. ✗ Incorrect. Detecting any amount of cocaine, methamphetamine, or LSD alone directly triggers a provincial ADP, with no requirement for alcohol consumption.