驾照笔试 / 驾照笔试 考试手册

2026 年 11 月核对 · 事实只取官方页 · 题目与讲解为本站原创

考试是什么样

项目	现行口径	核对
及格线 / Pass mark	50 道单选答对 40 道 / 40 of 50 multiple-choice questions correct.	2026-11-15
标志题占比 / Sign questions	约五分之一的题考交通标志 / Almost one in five questions are about road signs.	2026-11-15
重考 / Retakes	没过可以隔一天再考，每次都要交费 / If you fail, you can retake after one day; there is a fee each time.	2026-11-15
考试方式与语言 / Format and languages	在线（电脑、摄像头、键盘鼠标）或办公室触屏；英语、阿拉伯语、克罗地亚语、法语、波斯语、繁体中文、简体中文、旁遮普语、俄语、西班牙语、乌克兰语、越南语，共 12 种 / Online (computer, webcam, keyboard and mouse) or on a touch-screen kiosk at an office; 12 languages including English, Simplified and Traditional Chinese, Punjabi, Farsi and Vietnamese.	2026-11-15
考场纪律 / Test rules	不许交谈、看资料或用任何电子设备；拍题、用手机、智能眼镜、翻译词典都会当场判不及格 / No talking, study material or electronic devices; photographing the test, phones, smart glasses or translation devices mean an automatic fail.	2026-11-15
L 驾照有效期与最短 L 期 / Learner licence	L 驾照有效 2 年；25 岁以下至少当 12 个月 L、25 岁及以上至少 9 个月才能路考 / Your L is valid for 2 years; you must hold it at least 12 months if under 25, or 9 months if 25 or older, before the road test.	2026-11-15
考试时限 / Time limit	45 分钟，一次做完，中途不能离开或暂停；在线考与办公室考都可选 / 45 minutes in a single session; you cannot leave or pause.	2026-11-15

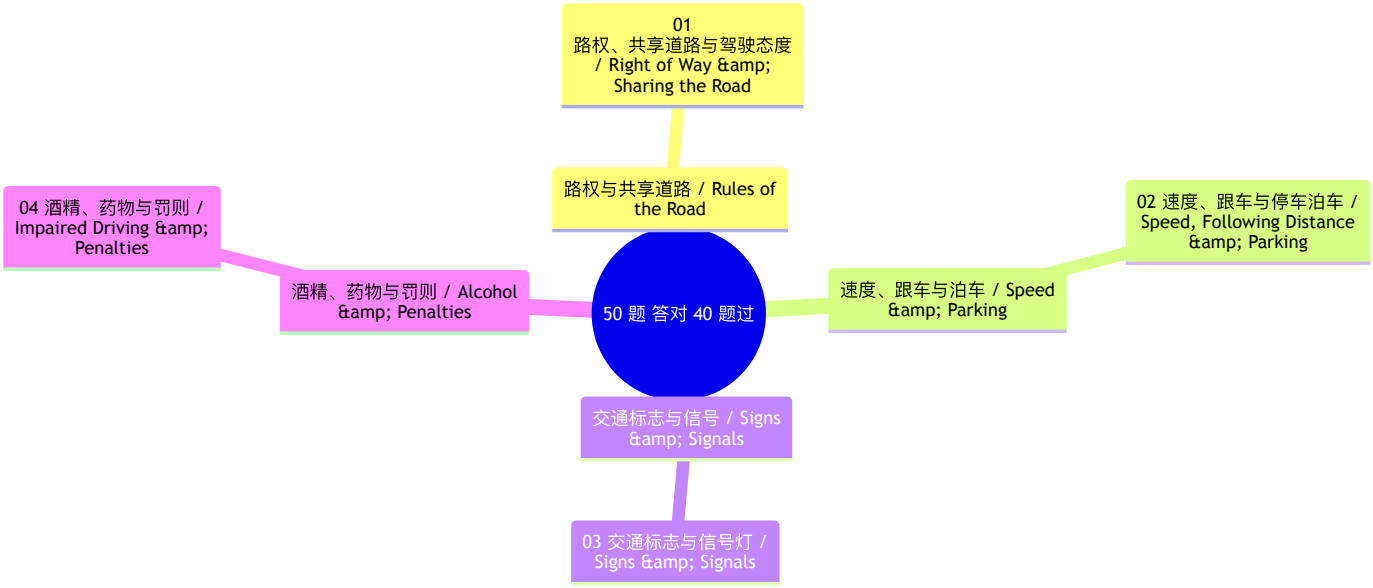
分数在哪

ICBC 只公开一个比例：大约五分之一的题考交通标志。其余配比是本站从题库反推的：路权、让行、观察与驾驶态度占六成，远超多数人的直觉。只有 50 题、错 11 题就挂，容错比保险考试小得多。 / ICBC publishes one ratio only: almost one in five questions are about road signs. The rest of our mix is estimated from our question bank: right-of-way, yielding, observation and attitude make up about 60%. With only 50 questions, 11 wrong means a fail.

章	主题	板块	优先级	模考
01	路权、共享道路与驾驶态度 / Right of Way & Sharing the Road	路权与共享道路 / Rules of the Road	P1 必拿分 / Must score	29
02	速度、跟车与停车泊车 / Speed, Following Distance & Parking	速度、跟车与泊车 / Speed & Parking	P1 必拿分 / Must score	9

03	交通标志与信号灯 / Signs & Signals	交通标志与信号 / Signs & Signals	P1 必拿分 / Must score	10
04	酒精、药物与罚则 / Impaired Driving & Penalties	酒精、药物与罚则 / Alcohol & Penalties	P2 稳住 / Hold steady	2

整场考试一张导图



怎么用这本手册

1. 先做网站上的 4 题诊断，找出红色的章。
2. 读每章讲解前，先看本章那几道「带着读的考题」，自己先答一句，读完再核对。
3. 每章正反两页（双面打印正好一张）：正面是怎么考、陷阱、导图；反面是要点表和自测提问，遮住右两列自测。
4. 做题册里本章的题，错题做背面的变式题。
5. 考前一晚只看冲刺单。

第 1 章 · 路权、共享道路与驾驶态度 / Right of Way & Sharing the Road

路权与共享道路 / Rules of the Road　P1 必拿分 / Must score　Rules of the Road · 模考 29 题

带着这几道题读：四向停车路口两车先后停稳，到底按「先到先走」还是「让右方」？ / When two vehicles come to a complete stop one after the other at a four-way stop, does first-to-stop go first or do you yield to the right?；对向车道有校车闪红灯停下，你该如何应对？ / How must you respond when an oncoming school bus stops with flashing red lights?；在限速超过 50 km/h 的公路上超越骑车人，法定最小侧向距离是多少？ / What is the statutory minimum lateral distance required when passing a cyclist on a highway with a speed limit over 50 km/h?；被后车紧贴尾随（tailgating）时，应该如何调整安全空间？ / How should you adjust your safety margins when being closely tailgated by another vehicle?

怎么考

- 路口先后顺序判断：给出四向停车、无控制路口或左转交汇场景，测试考生是否按「先完全停住者先走→同时到达让右→对向左转让直行」的两级顺序作答，而非盲目套用「让右」或主张自身优先。 / Intersection priority judgment: Given a four-way stop, uncontrolled intersection, or left-turn crossing scenario, tests whether the candidate applies the two-stage hierarchy of 'first to complete stop goes first -> yield to the right if arriving simultaneously -> left turns yield to oncoming straight traffic', rather than blindly applying 'yield to the right' or asserting personal priority.
- 弱势道路使用者保护：通过无斑马线路口行人、举起白手杖的视障行人、右转遇自行车或左转遇对向摩托车等情境，测试驾驶者是否主动承担更高的观察与让行义务。 / Protection of vulnerable road users: Uses scenarios such as pedestrians at intersections without painted crosswalks, visually impaired pedestrians raising a white cane, right turns encountering bicycles, or left turns facing oncoming motorcycles to test whether drivers proactively take on heightened duty to scan and yield.
- 特种车辆法定动作对比：针对闪灯鸣笛紧急车辆、闪红灯停靠校车、打灯驶离站台公交车及执行任务消防车，测试不同情形下的停车范围、中央分隔带例外归属及限速与距离条件。 / Statutory actions for special vehicles: Tests required stopping areas, the applicability of median exceptions, and speed or distance conditions across different scenarios involving flashing-light and siren emergency vehicles, school buses stopped with flashing red lights, transit buses signaling to leave a stop, and fire trucks on duty.
- 盲区观察与安全超车判据：考察变道转向「查镜→打灯→肩查」三步分工、倒车360度环视加回头、坡顶弯道禁超车原因，以及超车后「后视镜能完整看到被超车辆前保险杠」才可并回的二值判据。 / Blind spot observation and safe passing criteria: Assesses the three-step sequence of 'mirror -> signal -> shoulder check' for lane changes and turns, 360-degree vision plus turning around while reversing, reasons for no-passing zones on crests and curves, and the binary criterion of only merging back

高频陷阱（看到信号就警觉）

只记让右忘先后 / Remembering yielding to the right while forgetting arrival order：题干出现 four-way stop、uncontrolled intersection 或绿灯左转，且明确交代了到达先后或对向直行车辆。 / Question stem mentions a four-way stop, uncontrolled intersection, or turning left on green, and clearly describes arrival order or oncoming straight traffic.

分隔带例外套校车 / Applying the median divider exception to school buses：题干同时出现 school bus with alternating flashing red lights 与对向车道或中央分隔带（median）。 / Question stem mentions both a school bus with alternating flashing red lights and oncoming lanes or a central median.

无斑马线不算横道 / Assuming no painted lines means no crosswalk：题干描述路口没有画线（no painted lines）、车辆正在右转或驶出私家车道，或行人手持 white cane。 / Question stem describes an intersection with no painted lines, a vehicle turning or exiting a driveway, or a pedestrian carrying a white cane.

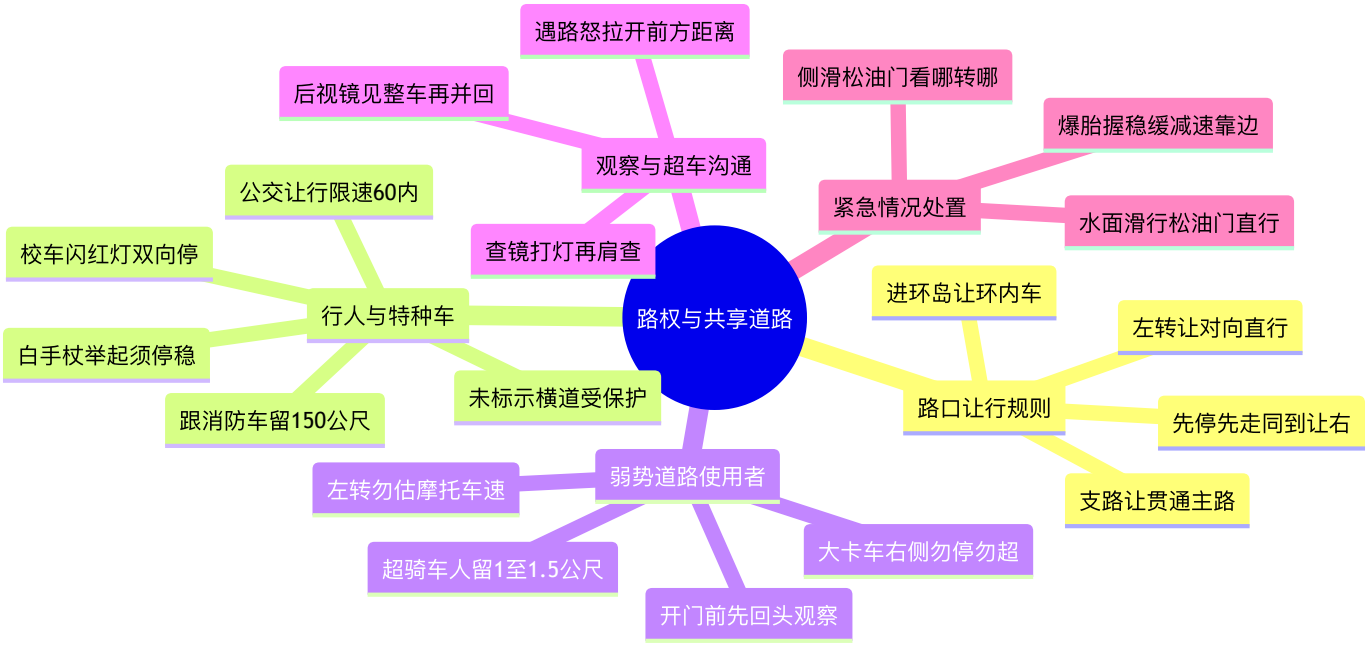
盲信目测与后视镜 / Blindly relying on visual estimation and mirrors：题干涉及变道、右转横切自行车道、倒车、对向驶来 motorcycle，或前方 large truck 向左摆头准备右转。 / Question stem involves changing lanes, turning right across a bike lane, reversing, an oncoming motorcycle, or a large truck swinging wide before a right turn.

遇险本能急踩刹车 / Instinctively slamming on the brakes during emergencies：题干出现 rear wheels skidding、hydroplaning、tire blowout 或被 tailgater 紧贴尾随。 / Question stem mentions rear wheels skidding, hydroplaning, a tire blowout, or being closely followed by a tailgater.

when the passed vehicle's front bumper is fully visible in the rearview mirror.

- 防御性沟通与紧急失控处置：在被紧贴尾随、后部侧滑、水面滑行或爆胎场景中，测试考生能否压制「踩刹车或反向打轮」的本能冲动，选择松油门、顺向修正或拉开前方空间等可控动作。 / Defensive communication and emergency recovery: Tests whether candidates can suppress the instinctive impulse to slam on the brakes or counter-steer sharply during tailgating, rear-wheel skids, hydroplaning, or tire blowouts, choosing controlled actions such as easing off the accelerator, steering in the intended direction, or expanding forward following distance.

导图



第 1 章要点（遮住右两列自测）

要点	考卷用词	规则 / 数字
四向停车两级判断 / Four-way stop two-stage judgment	Four-way stop / Uncontrolled intersection	先完全停住的车辆先走；只有真正同时到达时才让右方车辆先行，若对向同时到达则左转让直行。 / The vehicle that comes to a complete stop first proceeds first; yield to the vehicle on the right only when arriving at the exact same time; if oncoming vehicles arrive simultaneously, left turns must yield to straight traffic.
让行标志条件通行 / Conditional entry at yield signs	Yield sign	面对让行牌须让主路上所有车辆、行人与骑车人，主路安全无冲突时可不停车直接驶入。 / At a yield sign, you must yield to all vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists on the through street; you may proceed without stopping only when the through street is clear and safe.
未标示人行横道与白手杖 / Unmarked crosswalks and white canes	Unmarked crosswalk & White cane	每个路口延长线都构成受法律保护的未标示人行横道；遇视障行人举起白手杖必须完全停稳并保持停住，切勿挥手。 / The prolongation of sidewalk lines at every intersection forms a legally protected unmarked crosswalk; when a visually impaired pedestrian raises a white cane, you must come to a complete stop and remain stopped without waving.
校车闪红灯双向必停 / Mandatory stopping in both directions for flashing red school bus lights	School bus with flashing red lights	校车闪红灯停靠时，同向与对向所有车道均须停车等待，不存在中央分隔带例外。 / When a school bus stops with alternating flashing red lights, traffic in all lanes in both directions must stop and wait; there is no median divider exception.
消防车跟车与公交让行 / Following fire trucks and yielding to transit buses	Emergency vehicle & Public transit bus	跟随执行任务的消防车至少保持150公尺；在限速60 km/h及以下道路上，须礼让打灯并亮让行标识驶离站台的公交车。 / Maintain at least 150 metres of following distance behind a fire truck responding to an emergency; on roads with a speed limit of 60 km/h or lower, you must yield to a public transit bus that is signaling and displaying its yield sign to leave a stop.
超越骑车人法定侧距 / Statutory lateral passing distance for cyclists	Minimum passing distance for cyclists	超越骑车人或路边行人一般须留至少1公尺，限速超过50 km/h的道路须留至少1.5公尺，对方在人行道或实体隔离自行车道内须留0.5公尺。 / When passing a cyclist or roadside pedestrian, leave at least 1 metre on general roads, at least 1.5 metres on roads with speed limits exceeding 50 km/h, and at least 0.5 metres if they are on a sidewalk or separated bike lane.
大型车盲区与摩托车左转 / Large vehicle blind spots and turning left before motorcycles	Large vehicle blind spots & Motorcycles	后视镜看不到卡车司机脸即处于其盲区，严禁在其右转时从右侧超越或停留；左转遇对向摩托车不可估算车速，须等其通过，跟车留3秒。 / If you cannot see the truck driver's face in their mirror, you are in their blind spot; never pass or stop on a truck's right side while it turns right; do not estimate oncoming motorcycle speed when turning left, wait until it clears, and maintain a 3-second following distance.
变道观察顺序与超车并回 / Observation sequence for lane changes and passing return	Mirror, signal, shoulder check	变道或转向须按「查镜→打灯→肩查」顺序确认盲区；超车后须在车内后视镜完整看到被超车辆前保险杠方可并回。 / When changing lanes or turning, check blind spots in the strict sequence of mirror, signal, and shoulder check; after overtaking, merge back only when the passed vehicle's entire front bumper is visible in your rearview mirror.
侵略性驾驶与尾随应对 / Handling aggressive driving and tailgating	Aggressive driving	遇紧贴尾随或挑衅时应降级冲突、不作眼神手势交流并加大自己车前的空间；若被持续跟踪切勿开回家，应驶向警局或人多处。 / When tailgated or provoked, de-escalate conflict, avoid eye contact and hand gestures, and increase following distance in front of your vehicle; if followed persistently, never drive home, but head toward a police station or populated area.
侧滑、滑水与爆胎处置 / Handling skids, hydroplaning, and tire blowouts	Skidding, hydroplaning, and tire blowout	后轮侧滑应松油门并朝想去的方向打方向盘；水面滑行应松油门握直方向盘不刹车；爆胎应先握稳方向盘松油门自然减速再靠边。 / In a rear-wheel skid, ease off the gas and steer in the direction you want to go; during hydroplaning, ease off the gas and hold the wheel straight without braking; in a blowout, grip the wheel firmly, ease off the gas to slow down naturally, and then pull over.

自测提问（康奈尔左栏）

1. 为什么说「绿灯是许可而非路权」？四向停车和无控制路口的判断顺序是什么？ / Why is a green light considered permission rather than right of way? What is the order of priority at four-way stops and uncontrolled intersections?

2. 未标示人行横道（unmarked crosswalk）在哪里存在？看到视障行人举起白手杖该怎么做？ / Where do unmarked crosswalks exist? What must you do when a visually impaired pedestrian raises a white cane?
3. 遇到闪灯鸣笛紧急车辆与闪红灯停靠的校车，在有中央分隔带的道路上处理有何不同？ / How does the requirement differ between approaching flashing emergency vehicles and a stopped school bus with flashing red lights on a road with a central median?
4. 超越骑车人、遇到大卡车右转前向左摆头、在摩托车前左转，分别有什么硬规矩？ / What are the strict rules for passing cyclists, responding to a large truck swinging left before a right turn, and turning left across an oncoming motorcycle?
5. 当车辆发生后部侧滑、水面滑行、爆胎或被后车紧贴尾随时，为什么绝对不能急踩刹车？ / Why must you never brake suddenly when experiencing a rear-wheel skid, hydroplaning, a tire blowout, or being tailgated closely?

总结：请用一句话总结「让行义务落在哪一方」的底层逻辑，并默写出变道三步口诀与三大紧急状况（侧滑、滑水、爆胎）的共同第一步动作。 / In one sentence, summarize the underlying logic of which road user bears the duty to yield, and write out the three-step sequence for lane changes along with the shared first action for three major emergencies (skid, hydroplaning, blowout).

第 2 章 · 速度、跟车与停车泊车 / Speed, Following Distance & Parking

速度、跟车与泊车 / Speed & Parking　P1 必拿分 / Must score　Speed & Parking · 模考 9 题

带着这几道题读：大雨夜按限速牌 80 km/h 行驶或跟着快车流开，在考试里合法吗？ / Is it lawful in the exam to drive at the posted 80 km/h on a heavy rainy night, or to keep up with fast traffic?；为什么跟在摩托车后面要比跟在普通轿车后面留更多秒数？ / Why must you leave more seconds behind a motorcycle than behind an ordinary passenger car?；路边停着闪黄灯的拖车，在限速 90 的路上经过要降到多少？ / A tow truck with flashing amber lights is stopped at the roadside on a road posted at 90 km/h. How far must you slow down when passing?；上坡有路缘和上坡没路缘停车时，前轮分别该朝哪边打？ / When parking uphill with a curb versus without a curb, which way do you turn the front wheels so the car does not roll into traffic?

怎么考

- 场景判断限速题：给出雨夜、浓雾、结冰或车流超速等路况，考你是否理解限速牌只是理想条件下的上限（Speed limit），恶劣条件下必须减速且绝不能随波逐流超速。 / Speed limit scenario judgment: Given conditions such as rainy nights, dense fog, icy roads, or speeding traffic flow, tests whether you understand that posted speed limit signs represent the maximum ceiling under ideal conditions only, requiring you to slow down in adverse conditions and never speed just to go with the flow.
- 跟车秒数与特殊距离题：给出良好天气、跟在大货车或摩托车后方、暴雨湿滑路面，或跟随亮警灯执勤消防车等情境，考 2 秒、3 秒、4 秒三档规则与 150 公尺绝对距离。 / Following distance seconds and special distance rules: Given scenarios of good weather, following a large truck or motorcycle, heavy rain with slick pavement, or following a fire truck responding with flashing lights, tests the 2-second, 3-second, and 4-second tier rules along with the 150-metre absolute distance requirement.
- 减速让行（Slow Down, Move Over）情境题：给出路边停着亮闪灯的拖车、养护车或警车，结合路段原有限速（80 km/h 及以上或低于 80 km/h），考通过时的最高限速（70 km/h 或 40 km/h）与变道义务。 / Slow Down, Move Over situational questions: Given a roadside-stopped tow truck, maintenance vehicle, or police car displaying flashing lights, combined with the posted speed limit (80 km/h and above, or below 80 km/h), tests the maximum passing speed (70 km/h or 40 km/h) and the duty to change lanes when safe.
- 泊车距离与禁停识别题：直接考消防栓（5 公尺）、人行横道或信号灯（6 公尺）、铁轨（15 公尺）与路缘间距（30 公分），或用「蓝色路缘」等伪造选项测试禁停规则。 / Parking distance and no-parking zone identification: Tests statutory distances from a fire hydrant (5 metres), crosswalk or traffic light (6 metres), railway tracks (15 metres), and curb clearance (30 centimetres), or uses fabricated options such as 'blue curb' to test prohibited parking rules.
- 坡道停车与失控应对题：给出上坡或下坡、有路缘或无路缘的组合考前轮朝向，以及桥面黑冰（Black ice）、水面滑行

高频陷阱（看到信号就警觉）

把限速牌当成必达目标 / Treating the posted speed limit as a target to maintain：题干出现 heavy rain、icy road、poor visibility 或 keeping up with traffic faster than the posted limit。 / Question stem mentions heavy rain, icy road, poor visibility, or keeping up with traffic faster than the posted limit.

坡道打轮方向记反 / Reversing the direction to turn front wheels when hill parking：题干同时出现 parking uphill 或 parking downhill，并明确说明 with a curb 或 without a curb。 / Question stem mentions parking uphill or parking downhill and explicitly specifies with a curb or without a curb.

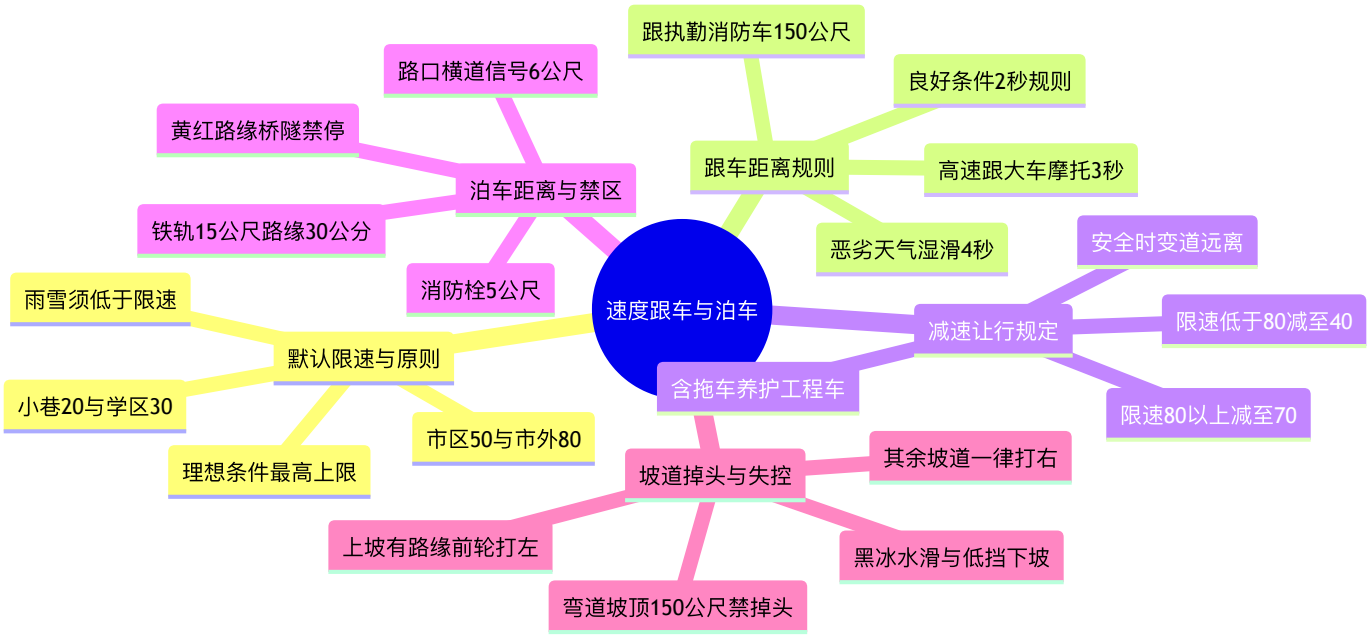
泊车最小距离张冠李戴 / Mixing up minimum statutory parking distances：题干询问 how close may you park to a fire hydrant / crosswalk / stop sign / railway crossing，或选项出现 blue curb。 / Question stem asks how close you may park to a fire hydrant, crosswalk, stop sign, or railway crossing, or options mention a blue curb.

减速让行门槛与对象缩水 / Narrowing the protected vehicles and thresholds under Slow Down, Move Over：题干出现 official vehicle with flashing lights、tow truck、maintenance worker，并给出该路段的 posted speed limit。 / Question stem mentions an official vehicle with flashing lights, tow truck, or maintenance worker, and provides the posted speed limit for that road.

跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆 / Confusing following distance seconds with special vehicle distances：题干出现 following a motorcycle、large commercial vehicle、wet or icy pavement，或 following a fire truck responding to an emergency。 / Question stem mentions following a motorcycle, large commercial vehicle, wet or icy pavement, or following a fire truck responding to an emergency.

（Hydroplaning）和长下坡发动机制动（Engine braking）的正确操作。 / Hill parking and vehicle control response: Given combinations of uphill or downhill with or without a curb, tests front wheel direction, as well as correct actions for black ice on bridge decks, hydroplaning, and using engine braking on long downgrades.

导图



第 2 章要点（遮住右两列自测）

要点	考卷用词	规则 / 数字
限速牌的法律性质 / Legal nature of posted speed limits	Speed limit / Speed relative to conditions	标志上的限速只是理想条件下的最高允许速度；恶劣天气下按牌面速度行驶仍可能因「速度相对于条件过快」被单独开罚单，且绝不可为跟上车流而超速。 / The posted speed limit is the maximum permitted speed under ideal conditions only; driving at the posted speed in adverse conditions can still result in a separate ticket for driving too fast for conditions, and you must never speed to keep up with traffic.
法定默认限速数值 / Statutory default speed limits	Default speed limits	无标志时，市区内默认 50 km/h，市区外默认 80 km/h；已立附例城市的宽度不超过 8 公尺小巷为 20 km/h（不必另立牌），有牌学校区与游乐场区为 30 km/h。 / When no signs are posted, the default speed limit is 50 km/h inside a municipality and 80 km/h outside a municipality; narrow alleys up to 8 metres wide in municipalities with bylaws are 20 km/h without requiring signs, and signed school and playground zones are 30 km/h.
三档安全跟车距离 / Three-tier safe following distances	Following distance / Two-second rule	良好天气与路面至少留 2 秒；高速路段或跟随大型车辆、摩托车至少留 3 秒；恶劣天气、路面不平或湿滑至少留 4 秒。 / Leave at least 2 seconds in good weather and road conditions; leave at least 3 seconds on highways or when following large vehicles or motorcycles; leave at least 4 seconds in adverse weather, uneven roads, or slippery pavement.
闪灯作业车减速让行 / Slow Down, Move Over for flashing vehicles	Slow down, move over	遇路边停靠亮闪灯的警车、救护车、消防车、拖车、养护车等，限速 80 km/h 及以上路段须减至 70 km/h，低于 80 km/h 路段须减至 40 km/h，并在多车道安全时变道远离（违者罚 $173 加 3 分）。 / When approaching stopped police, ambulance, fire, tow, or road maintenance vehicles displaying flashing lights, slow to 70 km/h on roadways posted at 80 km/h or higher, slow to 40 km/h on roadways posted below 80 km/h, and change lanes away when safe on multi-lane roads (violators face a $173 fine and 3 penalty points).
法定最小泊车距离 / Statutory minimum parking distances	Parking distances	距消防栓至少 5 公尺（从路缘最近点量起），距人行横道、路口、停车标志或信号灯至少 6 公尺，距最近一条铁轨至少 15 公尺，车身与路缘平行且不超过 30 公分。 / Park at least 5 metres from a fire hydrant (measured from the point on the curb closest to it), at least 6 metres from a crosswalk, intersection, stop sign, or traffic light, at least 15 metres from the nearest rail at a railway crossing, and parallel within 30 centimetres of the curb.
完全禁止停车区域 / Strictly prohibited parking zones	No-parking zones	人行道、车道进出口前、路口内、自行车道、桥面与隧道内、遮挡标志处，以及涂黄色或红色路缘处严禁泊车（蓝色路缘常为考题干扰项）。 / Parking is strictly prohibited on sidewalks, in front of driveways, inside intersections, in bicycle lanes, on bridge decks, inside tunnels, where signs are obstructed, and along yellow or red painted curbs (blue curbs are frequently used as exam distractors).
坡道停车前轮朝向与挂挡 / Front wheel angles and gears for hill parking	Hill parking	只有「上坡且有路缘」时前轮向左打（转离路缘），上坡无路缘及所有下坡情形前轮一律向右打；拉手刹，自动挡挂 P，手动挡上坡挂一挡、下坡挂倒挡。 / Turn front wheels to the left (away from the curb) only when parking uphill with a curb; turn front wheels to the right for uphill without a curb and in all downhill situations. Set the parking brake, shift an automatic to Park, and shift a manual to first gear uphill or reverse downhill.
掉头禁区与视距判据 / U-turn prohibited zones and visibility criteria	U-turn restrictions	弯道上、坡顶附近（其他车在 150 公尺内看不到你）、设有交通信号灯的路口、有禁掉头标志处，以及商业区非无信号灯路口均禁止掉头。 / U-turns are prohibited on curves, near the crest of a hill where other drivers cannot see you within 150 metres, at intersections with traffic lights, where a no U-turn sign is posted, and in business districts except at intersections without traffic lights.
黑冰、桥面结冰与水面滑行 / Black ice, iced bridge decks, and hydroplaning	Black ice / Hydroplaning	桥面因上下散热比普通路面更早结冰，过桥前应减速、桥上不刹不转；水面滑行三大因素为车速、水深与胎纹深度（唯一能提前控制的是胎纹），发生时松油门、稳住方向、不踩刹车。 / Bridge decks freeze earlier than regular roadways due to cold air circulating above and below, requiring you to slow down before the bridge and avoid braking or steering on it; hydroplaning is caused by speed, water depth, and tread depth (the only factor controllable in advance), and when it occurs, ease off the accelerator, keep the wheel straight, and do not brake.
长下坡制动与消防车距离 / Downgrade engine braking and distance behind fire trucks	Engine braking / Brake fade	长下坡严禁挂空挡滑行，应提前降入低挡利用发动机制动防止刹车热衰退；跟随执行任务的消防车必须保持至少 150 公尺距离。 / Coasting in neutral on long downgrades is strictly prohibited; shift into a lower gear early to use engine braking and prevent brake fade. When following a fire truck responding to an emergency, you must maintain a distance of at least 150 metres.

自测提问（康奈尔左栏）

1. 为什么限速牌只代表理想条件下的上限，雨夜按牌面车速开为什么还会吃罚单？ / Why is a posted speed limit sign described as a ceiling under ideal conditions only? Why can driving at the posted speed in rain or fog still result in a traffic ticket?
2. 跟车距离 2 秒、3 秒、4 秒分别对应哪些场景，为什么跟摩托车反而要留 3 秒？ / When do the three following distance tiers of 2 seconds, 3 seconds, and 4 seconds apply? Why must you leave at least 3 seconds when following a motorcycle?
3. 路边遇到闪灯的拖车或工程车，80 km/h 以上和以下的路段分别要降到多少？ / When approaching roadside vehicles with flashing lights (including tow trucks and maintenance vehicles), what are the exact reduced speed ceilings and the dividing speed threshold under Slow Down, Move Over?
4. 消防栓、路口与信号灯、铁路道口、路缘的泊车距离分别是多少公尺或公分？ / What are the statutory minimum parking distances for a fire hydrant, a crosswalk/stop sign, and railway tracks? What is the maximum legal distance from the curb?
5. 坡道停车哪一种情况前轮打左，长下坡与遇到水面滑行时分别该如何操作？ / What is the single uphill scenario where front wheels are turned to the left? What is the essential first response for black ice on bridges, hydroplaning, and long downgrades?

总结：请用三句话总结本章核心数字：第一句写默认限速与减速让行两档门槛，第二句写跟车三档秒数与泊车四个距离，第三句写坡道打轮口诀与失控处理原则。 / In three sentences, summarize the key numbers of this chapter. First, the default speed limits and the two Slow Down, Move Over speed thresholds. Second, the three following-distance tiers in seconds and the four parking distances (5 m, 6 m, 15 m, 30 cm). Third, the rule of thumb for wheel direction on hills and the principle for handling loss of control.

第 3 章 · 交通标志与信号灯 / Signs & Signals

交通标志与信号 / Signs & Signals　P1 必拿分 / Must score　Signs & Signals · 模考 10 题

带着这几道题读：雪盖住牌面只剩八角形或倒三角轮廓时，代表什么指令？ / When snow covers a sign face leaving only an octagon or inverted triangle outline, what actions do they command?；周日下午经过游乐场区和学校区，哪处的 30 km/h 限速仍有效？ / On a Sunday afternoon when passing a playground zone and a school zone, which 30 km/h speed limit is in effect?；在 BC 遇到闪动绿色圆灯，是提前左转信号还是行人控制路口？ / When encountering a flashing circular green light in BC, is it an advance left-turn signal or a pedestrian-controlled intersection?；深夜施工区无人作业时限速牌还有效吗？考试中罚款怎么答？ / Is a speed limit sign still in effect late at night in an empty construction zone with no workers, and how should you answer about fines on the exam?

怎么考

- 场景识别题：描述雪天牌面被遮挡或远距离逆光场景，考察能否仅凭独一无二的几何轮廓（八角形、倒等边三角形、荧光黄绿五角形）直接判断最高优先级的驾驶指令。 / Scenario identification questions: Describe scenes where signs are obscured by snow or backlit by glare, testing whether you can identify the highest-priority driving instruction solely by its unique geometric outline (octagon, inverted equilateral triangle, fluorescent yellow-green pentagon).
- 时段与条件对比题：把学校区（School zone）和游乐场区（Playground zone）的生效天数、起止时段及附牌（tab）规则混合设问，测试是否掌握「学校区看日历和钟、游乐场区看天光」。 / Timeframe and condition comparison questions: Mix the effective days, operating hours, and bottom tab rules for school zones and playground zones, testing whether you understand that school zones follow the calendar and clock while playground zones follow daylight.
- BC 特有信号辨析题：针对闪动绿圆灯（Flashing green light）与闪动绿箭头（Advance green arrow）设置跨省认知干扰，考察在 BC 遇到不同绿灯形态时的正确应对。 / BC-specific signal distinction questions: Use interprovincial differences regarding flashing circular green lights and advance green arrows as distractors, testing your correct response when encountering different green signal types in BC.
- 路口信号与优先权实操题：结合稳定黄灯、信号灯全灭故障、铁路道口红灯刚停闪或施工区有交通指挥员（Traffic control person）在场等情境，测试法定停车条件与指挥优先顺序。 / Intersection signals and right-of-way practical questions: Combine situations such as steady yellow lights, blacked-out traffic light failures, railway crossing red lights that have just stopped flashing, or having a traffic control person present in a construction zone to test statutory stopping conditions and command priority.
- 标线跨越规则题：给出单黄实线、双黄实线或黄实线配虚线的路面组合，结合超车、左转进出私家车道或超越骑自行车的人等具体动作，考察标线颜色与虚实的精确法律边界。 / Pavement marking crossing rules: Present roadway combinations of single solid yellow lines, double solid

高频陷阱（看到信号就警觉）

学校区与游乐场区时段对调 / Swapping school zone and playground zone hours：题干出现 School zone 或 Playground zone，且提及周末（如周日下午）、非上课日或具体时段。 / The question stem mentions School zone or Playground zone along with weekends (such as Sunday afternoon), non-school days, or specific timeframes.

把闪动绿圆灯当成提前左转或即将转红 / Mistaking a flashing circular green light for an advance left turn or an impending red light：题干出现 flashing green light（无 arrow 字样），询问该信号的含义或驶近路口时的做法。 / The question stem mentions a flashing green light (without the word arrow) and asks about the signal meaning or the proper action when approaching the intersection.

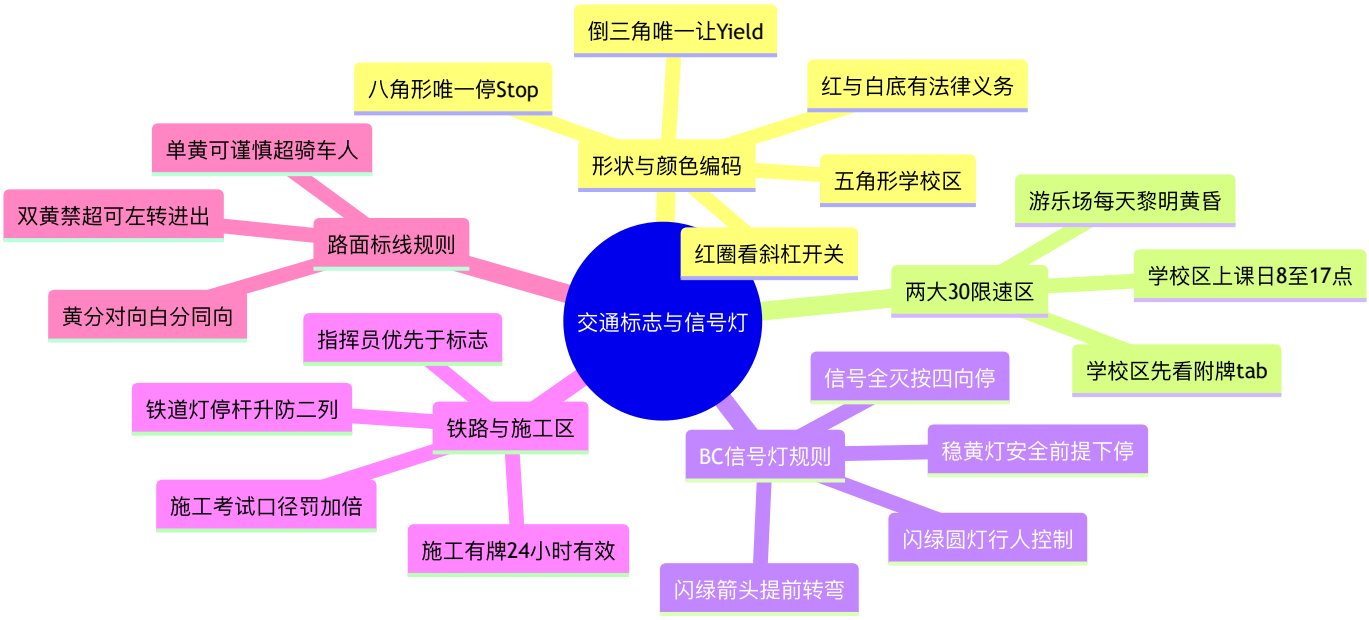
认为所有实线都绝对不可跨越 / Assuming all solid lines can never be crossed under any circumstances：题干出现 single solid yellow line、double solid yellow line，并搭配 passing a cyclist 或 turning left into a private driveway。 / The question stem mentions single solid yellow line or double solid yellow line paired with passing a cyclist or turning left into a private driveway.

无人施工区不减速或纠结罚款精确倍数 / Failing to slow down in an empty construction zone or getting hung up on the exact fine multiplier：题干出现 construction zone、no workers present（无人作业）或询问施工区超速罚款规则。 / The question stem mentions a construction zone, no workers present, or asks about construction zone speeding fine rules.

红圈无斜杠误判为禁止、黄灯忽略安全条件 / Misinterpreting a red circle without a slash as a prohibition or ignoring the safety condition for a yellow light：题干描述 red circle without a slash（红圈无斜杠）或 steady yellow light（稳定黄灯）。 / The question stem describes a red circle without a slash or a steady yellow light.

yellow lines, or solid yellow lines paired with broken lines, combined with specific actions such as passing, turning left into or out of a private driveway, or passing a cyclist, to test the precise legal boundaries of marking colors and solid versus broken lines.

导图



第 3 章要点（遮住右两列自测）

要点	考卷用词	规则 / 数字
三种专属几何形状 / Three Unique Geometric Shapes	Octagon / Inverted triangle / Pentagon	八角形只代表停车（Stop sign），倒等边三角形只代表让行（Yield sign），荧光黄绿五角形只代表学校区（School zone）。 / An octagon exclusively represents a Stop sign, an inverted equilateral triangle exclusively represents a Yield sign, and a fluorescent yellow-green pentagon exclusively represents a School zone.
标志颜色的法律效力与圆形斜杠开关 / Legal Force of Sign Colors and Circle-Slash Toggle	Regulatory sign / Red circle	红色与白底黑字管制标志有强制法律义务，绿底和蓝底无行为义务；红圈加红斜杠表禁止，绿圈表允许，红圈无斜杠表限定。 / Red signs and white regulatory signs with black lettering carry mandatory legal obligations, while green and blue backgrounds carry no required actions; a red circle with a red diagonal slash indicates a prohibition, a green circle indicates permission, and a red circle without a slash indicates a restriction.
学校区与游乐场区的生效时段对比 / Comparison of Effective Hours Between School Zones and Playground Zones	School zone vs. Playground zone	两者均限速 30 km/h：学校区仅在上课日上午 8 点至下午 5 点（或附牌延长时段）生效，游乐场区每天从黎明到黄昏生效。 / Both have a 30 km/h speed limit: school zones are in effect only on school days from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (or extended hours on a tab), while playground zones are in effect every day from dawn to dusk.
BC 闪动绿色圆灯的专属含义 / Exclusive Meaning of a Flashing Circular Green Light in BC	Flashing green light	在 BC 闪动绿圆灯代表行人控制的路口（侧街面对停车标志），不是快转红灯也不是提前左转（提前左转是闪动绿箭头）。 / In BC, a flashing circular green light indicates a pedestrian-controlled intersection (side street traffic faces a stop sign); it does not mean the green light is about to turn red, nor does it indicate an advance left turn (advance left turns are shown by a flashing green arrow).
稳定黄灯、稳定红灯与全灭故障灯处理 / Procedures for Steady Yellow Lights, Steady Red Lights, and Blacked-Out Traffic Lights	Steady yellow light / Blacked-out traffic light	稳定黄灯必须在进入路口前停车（除非已无法安全停下）；稳定红灯完全停车且无禁转牌并让清三类交通后可右转或左转入单行道；信号灯全灭按四向停车处理。 / At a steady yellow light, you must stop before entering the intersection (unless unsafe to do so); at a steady red light, after coming to a complete stop with no prohibitory sign and yielding to all three traffic groups, you may turn right or turn left onto a one-way street; completely dark signal outages are treated as a four-way stop.
铁路道口通行与双车风险 / Railway Crossing Rules and Second-Train Hazard	Railway crossing	红灯闪动时须完全停车等待，待红灯停止闪动、栏杆完全升起后，仍须观察所有轨道确认无反方向驶来的第二列火车且出口有空间方可通行。 / When red lights are flashing, you must come to a complete stop and wait; after the lights stop flashing and the gates are fully raised, you must still look both ways along all tracks to confirm no second train is approaching from the opposite direction and ensure space on the far side before crossing.
施工区全天效力、罚款口径与指挥优先权 / 24-Hour Validity, Fine Standard, and Command Priority in Construction Zones	Construction zone / Traffic control person	施工区有牌即一天 24 小时有效（无论有无工人），考试口径答「罚款加倍」（警示牌印最低罚款 $196），且交通指挥员手势优先于标志与信号灯。 / A construction zone is in effect 24 hours a day whenever signs are posted (regardless of whether workers are present); the exam standard answer is 'fines are double' (warning signs display a $196 minimum fine), and directions from a traffic control person take precedence over signs and traffic signals.
路面黄白标线与单双黄实线例外 / Yellow and White Pavement Markings and Exceptions for Solid Yellow Lines	Double solid yellow line / Single solid yellow line	黄线分对向、白线分同向；双黄实线禁止超车但安全且无禁转牌时可左转进出道路或私家车道；单黄实线允许格外谨慎地安全超车（包括超越骑车人）。 / Yellow lines separate opposing traffic and white lines separate traffic moving in the same direction; double solid yellow lines prohibit passing, but when safe and not prohibited by a sign, you may cross them to turn left into or out of a road or private driveway; a single solid yellow line permits passing with extra caution (including passing a cyclist).
亮了很久的绿灯应对与方向盘握姿口径 / Approaching a Stale Green Light and Steering Wheel Hand Position	Stale green light / 9 and 3 o'clock	驶近亮了很久的绿灯应提前松油门准备停车而非加速抢行；现行考试口径教方向盘握姿为 9 点 / 3 点而非旧传的 10 点 / 2 点。 / When approaching a stale green light that has been green for a long time, ease off the accelerator early and prepare to stop rather than speeding up to beat the light; current exam materials teach a 9 and 3 o'clock hand position on the steering wheel rather than the older 10 and 2 o'clock advice.

自测提问（康奈尔左栏）

1. 雪盖住牌面时，哪三种独一无二的形状能直接告诉你必须停、让行或注意学校区？ / When snow completely covers a sign, which three unique shapes tell you immediately that you must stop, yield, or watch for a school zone?
2. 红圈有斜杠、红圈无斜杠、绿圈在规则含义上有什么本质区别？ / What is the essential distinction in meaning among a red circle with a slash, a red circle without a slash, and a green circle?
3. 同样限速 30 km/h，学校区和游乐场区在生效天数与时段上如何区分？ / Both having a 30 km/h speed limit, how do school zones and playground zones differ in their effective days and operating hours?
4. 在 BC 看到闪动绿圆灯和看到闪动绿箭头加稳定红灯，分别代表什么？ / In BC, what do a flashing circular green light and a flashing green arrow paired with a steady red light each indicate?
5. 单黄实线和双黄实线在超车、超越骑车人及左转进私家车道时各有什么规定？ / What are the specific rules for crossing a single solid yellow line versus a double solid yellow line when passing, passing a cyclist, or turning left into a private driveway?

总结：请用一句话总结标志「形状定类别、颜色定语气」的判断规律，并写出学校区与游乐场区的 30 km/h 生效时段口诀。 / In one sentence, summarize the rule that shape determines category and color determines tone, and state the memory aid for when 30 km/h speed limits apply in school zones versus playground zones.

第 4 章 · 酒精、药物与罚则 / Impaired Driving & Penalties

酒精、药物与罚则 / Alcohol & Penalties　P2 稳住 / Hold steady　Alcohol, Drugs & Penalties · 模考 2 题

带着这几道题读：路边被要求吹气时拒绝配合，处罚会比吹出 0.08 更轻吗？ / If you refuse to blow into a roadside screening device, is the penalty lighter than blowing 0.08?；N 牌新手聚会喝了半杯啤酒，除了当场停牌还会损失什么？ / If an N driver drinks half a glass of beer at a gathering, what else do they lose besides an immediate suspension?；喝浓咖啡或冲冷水澡能不能帮你在晚饭喝酒后更快降低血液酒精浓度？ / Can drinking strong coffee or taking a cold shower help lower your blood alcohol concentration faster after evening drinks?；名下没车但开朋友的车看手机被抓，除了罚单还要交什么账单？ / If you do not own a car but get caught using a phone while driving a friend's car, what other bill will you receive besides the ticket?

怎么考

- 情景判断型：给出饮酒或服药后的日常驾驶场景（如喝咖啡醒酒、次日清晨通勤、朋友聚会喝半杯啤酒），考查唯一能降低血液酒精浓度的因素（时间）及新手零容忍规则。 / Scenario judgement questions: Present everyday driving scenarios after drinking or consuming drugs (such as drinking coffee to sober up, commuting the next morning, or having half a glass of beer at a gathering), testing the only factor that lowers blood alcohol concentration (time) and the novice zero-tolerance rule.
- 阈值与阶梯型：对比 0.05（WARN）与 0.08（FAIL）的血液酒精浓度门槛，考查即时路边禁驾（IRP）对应的禁驾天数、扣车天数及拒测同档原则。 / Threshold and escalation questions: Compare the blood alcohol concentration thresholds of 0.05 (WARN) and 0.08 (FAIL), testing the number of driving prohibition days and vehicle impoundment days under an Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP), as well as the principle that refusing a breath test equals a FAIL.
- 新手限制与重置型：针对 L 牌、N 牌或带限制 55 的驾驶者，考查检出任何酒精或药物时的当场 12 小时停牌（不可复核）以及后续禁驾导致 N 阶段计时清零的机制。 / Novice restrictions and reset questions: Target Learner (L), Novice (N), or Class 5 drivers with Restriction 55, testing the immediate 12-hour roadside suspension (non-reviewable) upon detecting any alcohol or drugs and the mechanism where a subsequent driving prohibition resets the N-stage timeline to zero.
- 违规成本与连带责任型：结合分心驾驶、超速超过 40 km/h（excessive speed）等场景，考查记分点（4 分即触发 DPP 保费）、无车照常收账单、以及非车主驾驶超速时由车主承担扣车拖管费的规则。 / Violation costs and joint liability questions: Combine scenarios such as distracted driving and excessive speeding (more than 40 km/h over the limit), testing penalty points (4 points triggering a DPP premium), billing drivers even without vehicle ownership, and the rule that registered owners must pay vehicle towing and impound fees when a non-owner speeds.
- 制度逻辑辨析型：考查省级行政处罚（IRP/ADP，警察路边当场作出、无需法院定罪）与联邦刑事追诉（需法院定罪）两套

高频陷阱（看到信号就警觉）

不到0.08就没事陷阱 / Assuming under 0.08 means no penalty：题干出现「只喝了一两杯」「肯定不到 0.08」或 L/N 牌驾驶者体内检出微量酒精、THC。 / The question stem mentions having only one or two drinks, being certainly under 0.08, or detecting a trace of alcohol or THC in an L or N driver.

醒酒偏方有效陷阱 / Believing sobering remedies work：题干询问饮酒后如何「更快安全开车」或选项出现 coffee、cold shower、fresh air、exercise。 / The question stem asks how to drive safely sooner after drinking, or options include coffee, cold shower, fresh air, or exercise.

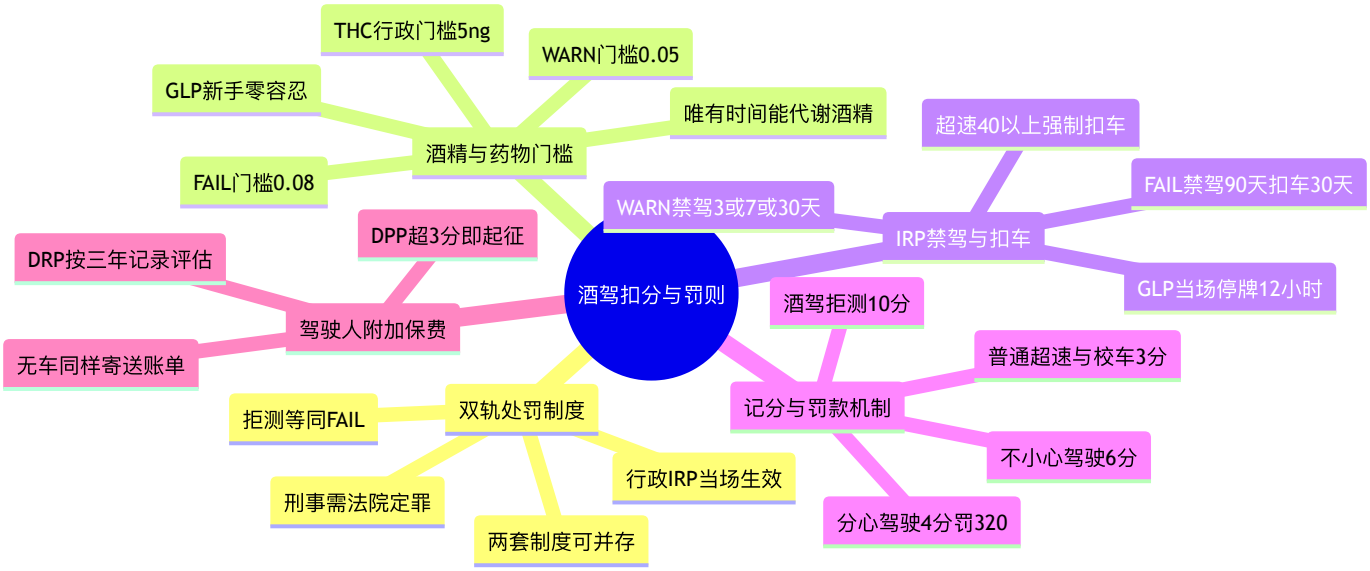
拒测逃避重罚陷阱 / Refusing a test to avoid severe penalties：题干描述驾驶者在路边被要求使用筛查仪（ASD）时拒绝配合或借故拖延。 / The question stem describes a driver refusing to cooperate or stalling when asked to provide a sample into an Approved Screening Device (ASD) at the roadside.

禁驾与扣车天数同步陷阱 / Assuming prohibition and impoundment days are identical：题干询问吹出 FAIL（0.08 及以上）、拒测或超速 40 km/h 以上的具体禁驾与车辆扣押天数。 / The question stem asks for specific driving prohibition and vehicle impoundment days for blowing FAIL (0.08 or higher), refusing a test, or speeding over 40 km/h.

罚单即全部成本陷阱 / Believing the ticket is the only cost：题干出现「名下没车」「第一次使用手机被抓」或「借车给朋友开出超速 41 km/h 以上」。 / The question stem mentions owning no vehicle, being caught using a phone for the first time, or lending a car to a friend who drives 41 km/h or more over the limit.

系统并行且互不豁免的关系。 / System framework distinction questions: Test the relationship between provincial administrative penalties (IRP/ADP, issued immediately roadside by police without requiring a court conviction) and federal criminal prosecution (requiring a court conviction) as two parallel systems that do not exempt each other.

导图



第 4 章要点（遮住右两列自测）

要点	考卷用词	规则 / 数字
行政与刑事双轨并行 / Parallel Administrative and Criminal Systems	Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) / Criminal Code	行政禁驾由警察在路边当场作出并生效，不需要法院定罪；受到行政处罚不免除刑事追诉。 / An administrative driving prohibition is issued and takes effect immediately at the roadside by police without requiring a court conviction; receiving an administrative penalty does not protect a driver from criminal prosecution.
警告与不合格血液酒精门槛 / WARN and FAIL Blood Alcohol Concentration Thresholds	Warn range (0.05) / Fail (0.08)	血液酒精浓度达 0.05 及以上触发 WARN（首次禁驾 3 天、扣车 3 天、合计约 $600），达 0.08 及以上触发 FAIL（禁驾 90 天、扣车 30 天、合计约 $1,430）。 / A blood alcohol concentration of 0.05 or higher triggers a WARN (first offence brings a 3-day driving prohibition, 3-day vehicle impoundment, totaling about $600), while 0.08 or higher triggers a FAIL (90-day driving prohibition, 30-day vehicle impoundment, totaling about $1,430).
拒绝呼气测试等同最高档处罚 / Refusing a Breath Test Equals the Maximum Penalty	Refusing to provide a breath sample	拒绝提供呼气样本在法律上直接等同于 FAIL，当场禁驾 90 天、强制扣车 30 天、并处行政罚款 $500。 / Refusing to provide a breath sample legally equals a FAIL, resulting in an immediate 90-day driving prohibition, mandatory 30-day vehicle impoundment, and a $500 administrative penalty.
分级驾照驾驶者零容忍 / Zero Tolerance for Graduated Licensing Program Drivers	Zero tolerance (GLP L and N drivers)	L、N 阶段及带限制 55 的 Class 5 驾驶者体内检出任何量的酒精、THC 或可卡因，当场停牌 12 小时（不可复核），若随后被加处禁驾则 N 阶段累计月数归零重算。 / Learner (L), Novice (N), and Class 5 drivers with Restriction 55 who have any detectable alcohol, THC, or cocaine in their body face an immediate 12-hour suspension (non-reviewable); if a subsequent driving prohibition is imposed, all accumulated months in the N stage are reset to zero.
药物驾驶行政禁驾门槛 / Administrative Driving Prohibition Thresholds for Drug-Impaired Driving	Blood Drug Concentration (BDC) / Drug Recognition Expert (DRE)	省级行政禁驾（ADP）的血液 THC 门槛为 5 ng/mL，可卡因、LSD、冰毒等为任何可检出量，酒精与 THC 并用门槛为酒精 50 mg/100 mL 且 THC 2.5 ng/mL。 / Under provincial Administrative Driving Prohibition (ADP) rules, the blood drug concentration threshold for THC alone is 5 ng/mL, while cocaine, LSD, and methamphetamine require only any detectable amount; the threshold for combined alcohol and THC is 50 mg/100 mL of alcohol and 2.5 ng/mL of THC.
分心驾驶记分与罚款 / Penalty Points and Fines for Distracted Driving	Using an electronic device while driving	驾驶时使用电子设备或收发信息记 4 分（高于普通超速的 3 分），罚款 $320（30 天内早缴 $295），单次违规即超过 3 分门槛并触发 $214 的 DPP 保费。 / Using an electronic device or texting while driving carries 4 penalty points (higher than regular speeding at 3 points) and a $320 fine ($295 if paid within 30 days); a single violation exceeds the 3-point threshold and triggers a $214 DPP premium.
严重超速强制扣车与车主责任 / Mandatory Impoundment and Owner Liability for Excessive Speeding	Excessive speed / Vehicle impoundment	超出限速 40 km/h 以上（从 41 km/h 起）构成严重超速，当场强制扣车（首次 7 天、二次 30 天、两年内三次及以上 60 天），拖车与保管费由车主承担且 3 天与 7 天扣车不可复核。 / Driving more than 40 km/h over the speed limit (starting at 41 km/h) constitutes excessive speeding and results in immediate mandatory vehicle impoundment (7 days for a first offence, 30 days for a second, and 60 days for a third or subsequent offence within two years); towing and storage fees are charged to the vehicle owner, and 3-day and 7-day impoundments cannot be appealed.
两套驾驶人附加保费机制 / Two Driver Premium Systems: DPP and DRP	Driver Penalty Point (DPP) Premium / Driver Risk Premium (DRP)	DPP 在 12 个月内记分超过 3 分即收（4 分 $214 起），DRP 按过去三年高风险记录（如 10 分违规、严重超速、三年内两次用电子设备）评估；名下无车也照收，两套同时命中取高者收一次。 / The Driver Penalty Point (DPP) premium is billed when a driver accumulates more than 3 points in a 12-month period (starting at $214 for 4 points), while the Driver Risk Premium (DRP) is assessed on high-risk driving records over the past three years (such as 10-point offences, excessive speeding, or two electronic device convictions within three years); bills are sent even if the driver owns no vehicle, and when both apply, only the higher single amount is charged.
酒精代谢唯一途径 / Time as the Only Method to Metabolize Alcohol	Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) metabolism	只有时间能让肝脏按近似固定速率代谢并降低血液酒精浓度，浓咖啡、冷水澡、新鲜空气或剧烈运动只会让人主观感觉清醒而不会降低酒精浓度。 / Only time allows the liver to metabolize alcohol and lower blood alcohol concentration at a relatively fixed rate; strong coffee, cold showers, fresh air, or vigorous exercise only increase subjective alertness without lowering blood alcohol concentration.

自测提问（康奈尔左栏）

1. 为什么警察在路边不需要法院定罪就能当场吊销驾照并扣车？ / Why can police immediately suspend a licence and impound a vehicle at the roadside without a court conviction?
2. 0.05（WARN）、0.08（FAIL）与拒测分别对应多少天禁驾、多少天扣车和多少费用？ / How many prohibition days, impoundment days, and total costs correspond to 0.05 (WARN), 0.08 (FAIL), and refusing a test?
3. L/N 牌新手被检出微量酒精或 THC 会受到哪两级处罚？对升级有什么后果？ / What two stages of penalties do L and N novice drivers face when a trace of alcohol or THC is detected, and how does it affect graduation?
4. 分心驾驶和超速 40 km/h 以上分别记几分、罚多少，为什么借车给别人或名下没车也会赔钱？ / How many penalty points and fines apply to distracted driving and speeding over 40 km/h, and why can you owe money even when lending your car or owning no car?
5. 喝浓咖啡或冲冷水澡为什么反而会让饮酒后的驾驶者更危险？ / Why does drinking strong coffee or taking a cold shower actually make an impaired driver more dangerous?

总结：用一句话总结 BC 省如何通过「0.05 路边当场禁驾、新手零容忍、拒测等同最高罚则、以及超 3 分即收保费」把违规代价前置到路边。 / In one sentence, summarize how BC brings the consequences of violations forward to the roadside through 0.05 immediate roadside prohibitions, novice zero tolerance, treating test refusals as maximum penalties, and charging driver premiums once points exceed 3.