驾照笔试 / 驾照笔试 题册

28 道主题题＋28 道变式题，全部本站原创，不是官方考题。每个选项都有解析。

用法

1. 按章做主题题，限时按真考节奏（50 题 45 分钟＝每题约 54 秒）。
2. 对答案时四个选项的解析都读：错项为什么错，比对项为什么对更常被考。
3. 做错的题，当天做它的变式题；三天后再做一次。

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

带 ′ 的是同一考点的变式题：主题题做错时再做它。

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?
你到达一个四向停车路口并完全停稳，紧接着你右侧横向道路上也有一辆车停下。谁应该先走?

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?
你与一辆对向来车在同一时刻到达一个无控制路口。你准备左转，而对向车辆准备直行。你应该怎么做?

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?
你正行驶在设有凸起中央分隔带的多车道道路上，此时对向一辆校车停下并开启交替闪烁的红灯。你必须怎么做?

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?
在双向街道上行驶时，你听到警笛声并看到一辆闪灯的救护车从后方驶近。正确的做法是什么?

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?

当你接近一个没有画斑马线的住宅区路口时，一名持白手杖的行人向街道方向举起手杖。你应该怎么做?

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?

你在绿灯路口准备右转，所转入的支路地面没有画斑马线，此时一名行人迈下路缘准备横穿该支路。你必须怎么做?

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?

你行驶在限速超过 50 km/h 的双车道乡村公路上，需要超越一名沿道路右缘骑行的骑车人。你至少必须留出多少侧向距离?

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?

你准备在一个路边设有画线自行车道的路口右转。你应该如何安全地完成这次转弯?

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?

你在绿灯路口等待左转，对面驶来一辆摩托车，看起来距离还远、速度也慢。你应该怎么做?

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?

在公路上超越一辆慢车后，你如何判断何时可以安全并回右侧原车道?

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?

另一名驾驶者已经紧贴你车尾行驶了两公里，并不断挑衅鸣笛。最安全的应对方式是什么?

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?

你准备在一条安静的住宅区街道上驶离路边停车位，周围看不到其他车辆。你需要打转向灯吗?

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?

在湿滑路面上，你的车尾突然开始向右发生侧滑。你应该怎么做才能重新控制车辆?

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?

在公路高速行驶时，你的一个轮胎突然爆胎，车辆被猛烈拽向一侧。此时正确的第一时间动作是什么?

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.

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

带 ′ 的是同一考点的变式题：主题题做错时再做它。

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?

你在大雨夜晚驶在限速牌标示为 80 km/h 的公路上，周围大多数车辆仍以 80 km/h 行驶。你应该怎么做?

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?

某条街道张贴的限速为 50 km/h，但浓雾降低了能见度且路面结霜湿滑。下列哪项说法正确?

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?

在天气晴朗、视线良好的干爽路面上，你在市区道路上跟在一辆摩托车后面行驶。你至少应留出多少跟车距离？为什么?

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?

你在倾盆大雨中行驶在湿滑且不平的路面上。你与前车之间至少应保持多少跟车距离?

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?

你行驶在限速 90 km/h 的公路上，看到路肩停着一辆闪烁黄灯的拖车。你必须怎么做?

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?

在限速 50 km/h 的市区街道上，一辆公路养护作业车亮着闪烁警示灯停在路缘边。你经过它时的最高允许车速是多少?

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?

在路边泊车时，你必须与消防栓保持至少多少距离？该距离从哪里开始测量?

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?

根据 BC 省道路规则，下列哪项泊车行为是合法的?

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?

你在一条设有凸起路缘的街道上朝上坡方向泊车。在拉起手刹前，你应该把前轮朝哪个方向打?

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?

你在一条没有路缘的乡间道路上，驾驶手动挡汽车朝上坡方向泊车。你应该如何放置前轮方向和挡位?

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?

你错过了转弯路口，想在坡顶附近掉头。根据 BC 省规则，在坡顶附近什么情况下禁止掉头?

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?

一辆鸣笛且闪烁警灯的消防车正在你前方驶往紧急现场。如果你开车跟在它后面，适用哪条规定?

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?

在雨水浸透的路面上行驶时，你的轮胎与路面失去接触，车辆开始发生「水面滑行」(水漂)。你应该立即怎么做?

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?

你正驶近一段漫长而陡峭的山区公路下坡路段。在下坡过程中控制车速最安全的方法是什么?

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.

第 3 章 · 交通标志与信号灯 / Signs & Signals 交通标志与信号 / Signs & Signals

带 ′ 的是同一考点的变式题：主题题做错时再做它。

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?
大雪完全糊住了路口一块标志的牌面，但你能清楚认出它的八角形轮廓。你必须怎么做?

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?
在强烈逆光下驾驶时，你看不清前方标志上的文字，但认出了它的倒等边三角形轮廓。这块标志要求你怎么做?

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?
在一个晴朗的周日下午，Maya 驾车经过一块附有 30 km/h 标牌的游乐场区标志，随后又经过一块没有额外延长时段附牌的标准学校区标志。哪一处的 30 km/h 限速正在生效?

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?
在 BC 省，当学校区标志底部的附牌没有标明延长时段时，30 km/h 学校区的默认生效日期和时段是什么?

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?

你在 BC 省的一条主干道上行驶，看到前方路口有一个闪动的绿色圆形信号灯。这个信号表示什么?

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?

在 BC 省的一个路口，交通信号灯同时显示闪动绿箭头和稳定红灯。面对该信号的驾驶者允许做什么?

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?

当你以正常速度驶近路口时，交通信号灯变成了稳定黄灯。BC 省法律要求你怎么做?

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?

你在稳定红灯前等待，想要左转进入横向街道。在 BC 省，什么条件下允许在稳定红灯时左转?

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?

你在红灯闪动且放下栏杆的铁路道口前停车等待。一列长货运火车刚从你面前驶过。你什么时候可以驾车穿过铁轨?

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?

为什么 BC 交通法规把铁路道口的全部停车和避让义务放在机动车驾驶者一侧，而不是放在火车一侧?

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?

深夜，Kevin 驶入一个立有橙色标志的施工区，现场没有工人或机械在作业。根据笔试口径，施工区的规则和超速罚款如何适用?

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?

在一个正在作业的施工区，前方的交通信号灯是绿灯，但一名交通指挥员举牌示意你停车。你必须怎么做?

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?

你在一条画有单条黄实线中心线的双向道路上，跟在一名慢速骑自行车的人后面行驶。你是否允许跨越这条单黄实线来超越骑车人?

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?

一条双向街道由双黄实线分隔。驾驶者在什么情况下可以合法跨越双黄实线?

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.

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

酒精、药物与罚则 / Alcohol & Penalties

带 ′ 的是同一考点的变式题：主题题做错时再做它。

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?

Kevin 持有 7 级新驾驶者（N）驾照，已安全无事故驾驶了 23 个月。他在晚宴上喝了半杯啤酒，随后在警方路检点被拦下，检出微量酒精（低于 0.05）。Kevin 会面临什么后果?

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?

Sonia 是一名学习驾照（L 牌）驾驶者，傍晚早些时候吸食了大麻。在路边检查中，警方在她体内检出微量 THC。Sonia 会受到什么处罚?

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?

在晚间聚会喝了几杯酒后，Marcus 喝了两杯浓黑咖啡并冲了个冷水澡，准备开车回家。这些做法对他安全驾驶的能力有什么影响?

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?

Elena 深夜饮酒到午夜，睡了五个小时，早上 6 点在清新空气中慢跑后准备开车去上班。她在开车前应当知道什么?

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)?

一名持有完整 5 级驾照的驾驶者晚餐喝了两杯红酒，五年内首次在路边筛查仪（ASD）上吹出 0.06。根据即时路边禁驾（IRP），当场适用什么处罚?

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?

在收到首次 WARN 禁驾两年后，同一名 5 级驾照驾驶者第二次在路边筛查仪上吹出 0.05。这一次他的禁驾与车辆扣押分别是多少天?

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?

在路边检查被拦下时，一名驾驶者怀疑自己喝多了，于是拒绝向路边筛查仪（ASD）吹气。他的拒测行为会受到什么路边处罚?

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?

一名驾驶者在路边筛查仪上吹出 0.09（FAIL）。在这一 FAIL 结果下，禁驾时长与车辆扣押时长分别是多少?

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?

Liam 名下没有车，但在开借来的车等红灯时因发信息（使用电子设备）被开了一张罚单。除了 $320 的罚单（30 天内早缴 $295）外，Liam 还会收到什么账单?

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?

在同一个 12 个月评估期内，一名驾驶者收到两张普通超速罚单（每张 3 分，共 6 分），同时还触发了高风险驾驶人保费（DRP）。当两套驾驶人保费同时命中时，如何计费?

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?

一名驾驶者在限速 60 km/h 的路段开到 105 km/h（超出限速 45 km/h）被拦下。这是她首次严重超速。适用下列哪组处罚?

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?

对于因严重超速（超出限速 40 km/h 以上）被抓的车辆，多次违规的车辆扣押（vehicle impoundment）阶梯是如何递增的?

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?

根据 BC 省的省级行政禁驾（ADP）规则，单独使用 THC 以及 THC 与酒精并用时的血液浓度门槛分别是多少?

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?

对于持有完整驾照的驾驶者，BC 省的省级行政禁驾（ADP）门槛如何适用于可卡因、甲基苯丙胺（冰毒）、LSD 或氯胺酮等药物?

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.

答案与逐项解析

第 1 章答案与解析

1 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误。这是典型的「只记让右忘先后」陷阱。四向停车（four-way stop）的判断是两级的，只有两车真正同时到达时才用「让右」，分得出先后时一律按先完全停住者先行。 / 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. ✓ 正确。在四向停车路口（four-way stop），第一层判据是「先到先走」（谁先完全停住谁先走）；同时路权是被让出来的，起步前仍须确认对方确实让行。 / 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. ✗ 错误。路权（right of way）是规则指定的等待义务，不能靠闪远光灯去抢夺或主张，且闪灯容易造成对方误解。 / 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. ✗ 错误。明明自己先停稳却犹豫等待对方手势，正是四向停车路口两车同时起步发生刮蹭的常见原因，属于「只记让右忘先后」陷阱。 / 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′ 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误。左转需要横切对向车道，暴露时间最长，抢在直行车前左转极易引发侧面碰撞，违背了左转让直行的基本原则。 / 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. ✗ 错误。车头先探入路口并不赋予优先权，对向同时到达时左转车辆必须让直行车辆，属于「只记让右忘先后」陷阱。 / 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. ✗ 错误。喇叭只能提醒「我在这里」，不能改变路权规则要求对向直行车为你让路。 / 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. ✓ 正确。在无控制路口（uncontrolled intersection）两车对向且同时到达时，左转车辆侵入对向路径，必须让直行车辆先行。 / 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 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误。这是高频的「分隔带例外套校车」陷阱。中央分隔带（median）的免停例外只适用于闪灯鸣笛的紧急车辆，校车闪红灯没有任何分隔带例外。 / 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. ✗ 错误。面对闪红灯停靠的校车（school bus with flashing red lights），仅减速通过依然违法，因为下车孩童随时可能横穿整条马路。 / 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. ✓ 正确。当校车闪红灯（alternating flashing red lights）停靠时，同向与对向所有车道都必须完全停下，直到校车起步或司机关灯收牌示意可以通行，没有中央分隔带例外。 / 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. ✗ 错误。变道继续行驶同样违法，对向所有车道都必须停稳等待，属于「分隔带例外套校车」陷阱。 / 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′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。遇到闪灯鸣笛接近的紧急车辆（emergency vehicle），双向车流都必须靠边并完全停下（pull over and stop），让出中间通道。 / 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. ✗ 错误。加速在紧急车辆前方抢行会阻碍救援并带来极高碰撞风险，必须立即靠右减速并停下。 / 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. ✗ 错误。原地停在车道中央会堵死紧急车辆的通行路径，规则要求先靠边（pull over）再停下。 / 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. ✗ 错误。严禁尾随紧急车辆抢道，例如跟在执行任务的消防车后方至少要保持 150 公尺距离。 / 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 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。每个路口延长线都构成受保护的未标示人行横道（unmarked crosswalk），且持白手杖（white cane）行人举起手杖代表「我要过马路但不确定是否安全」，驾驶者必须完全停稳并保持停住，让对方凭声音确认安全。 / 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. ✗ 错误。持白手杖的视障行人看不见你的挥手手势，正确做法是完整停住并保持静止，不作手势或鸣笛干扰。 / 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. ✗ 错误。这是「无斑马线不算横道」陷阱。BC 法律承认未标示人行横道（unmarked crosswalk），画不画线只影响显眼程度，不影响行人受保护的权利。 / 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. ✗ 错误。把举起白手杖误解为「让你先走」是极其危险的认知错误，举杖恰恰是「我要过马路」的求助信号。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误。绿灯只是进入路口的许可（permission），不是凌驾于行人之上的路权，转弯车辆必须让正在过马路的行人，属于「只记让右忘先后」陷阱。 / 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. ✗ 错误。这是「无斑马线不算横道」陷阱。每个路口的延长线上都存在法定的未标示人行横道（unmarked crosswalk），且转弯时必须让行人。 / 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. ✓ 正确。路口即使没有画线也构成受保护的未标示人行横道（unmarked crosswalk），且转弯车辆横切人行路径时必须让行人先行。 / Correct. Even without painted lines, intersection corners form legally protected unmarked crosswalks, and turning vehicles crossing pedestrian paths must yield to pedestrians.

d. ✗ 错误。喇叭不能用来驱赶拥有合法路权的行人，转弯驾驶者承担等待义务。 / Incorrect. A horn must never be used to intimidate pedestrians who hold legal right of way; turning drivers bear the duty to wait.

4 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误。0.5 公尺仅适用于对方在人行道或有实体隔离的自行车道（separated bike lane）里的情况；在同一车道内硬挤过去极易刮擦骑车人。 / 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. ✗ 错误。1 公尺是一般低速道路的下限，但题干明确指出限速超过 50 km/h（over 50 km/h），此时法定最小侧向距离提高到了 1.5 公尺。 / 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. ✗ 错误。在确认安全的前提下，驾驶者可以跨越单条黄实线（single solid yellow line）去超越骑车人，决不能为了不压线而在同一车道内贴身挤过去。 / 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. ✓ 正确。超越骑车人（cyclist）的法定最小侧向距离（minimum passing distance）在一般道路为 1 公尺，而在限速超过 50 km/h 的道路上必须留出至少 1.5 公尺。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误。只看后视镜就直接从主车道横切自行车道，极易撞上盲区里直行的骑车人，造成典型的「右钩」事故（right hook），属于「盲信目测与后视镜」陷阱。 / 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. ✓ 正确。右转前先做右肩查（right shoulder check）确认盲区无骑车人，再短距借入自行车道，可把「横切冲突」变为「同向排队」，有效预防右钩事故（right hook）。 / 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. ✗ 错误。加速抢在直行骑车人前方右转正是引发「右钩」碰撞的直接原因，转弯车必须让直行的骑车人。 / 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. ✗ 错误。倒车影像只覆盖车尾固定视角，根本无法替代转弯前查探侧后方盲区的转头肩查（shoulder check），属于「盲信目测与后视镜」陷阱。 / 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 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误。这是「盲信目测与后视镜」陷阱。摩托车正面投影小，在视网膜上增大速率慢，人脑极易把实际上又近又快的摩托车误判为「还远、还慢」，抢行左转是摩托车致死事故最典型的原因。 / 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. ✓ 正确。人眼视觉系统会天然低估摩托车（motorcycle）的接近速度与距离，正确对策是不做速度估算，直接等它安全通过后再左转。 / 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. ✗ 错误。绿灯只是进入路口的许可，左转车辆必须让对向直行车辆，侵入对向车道逼停摩托车既违法又极其危险。 / 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. ✗ 错误。闪远光灯不能把让行义务转移给直行的摩托车，且强光会干扰骑手视线，属于危险抢行。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误。车尾刚越过对方前门时两车距离极近，此时并回会直接别车或刮蹭，属于「盲信目测与后视镜」陷阱。 / 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. ✗ 错误。高速行驶时单凭肉眼估计几公尺或几个车身长度极易失准，考试标准采用更可靠的后视镜二值判据。 / 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. ✓ 正确。超车（overtaking）后并回原车道的标准判据是：在车内后视镜（rearview mirror）里能完整看到被超越的那辆车（包括前保险杠），并在并回后保持正常速度。 / 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. ✗ 错误。过早并回且马上踩刹车减速，会迫使被超车辆急刹甚至引发追尾，并回后必须恢复并保持正常速度。 / 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 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。遇到侵略性驾驶者（aggressive driving / tailgating），你无法控制后方空间，但可以加大自己车前的空间（increase space in front），这样需要减速时可以平缓过渡，避免急刹被追尾，同时不作眼神与手势交流以降级冲突。 / 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. ✗ 错误。这是典型的「遇险本能急踩刹车」陷阱。点刹「教训」或提醒对方，极易把一次尾随骚扰直接升级成追尾事故。 / 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. ✗ 错误。超速并不能摆脱侵略性驾驶者，反而缩短了你自己与前车的反应距离，增加了失控和追尾前车的风险。 / 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. ✗ 错误。若对方持续跟随，绝对不要开回家（暴露住址且孤立无援），应当驶向人多的地方或警察局，必要时报警。 / 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′ 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误。打灯的判据不是「你觉得周围有没有人看」，而是「你是否要改变行进方向」，因为盲区或死角里可能正有你没看见的行人或骑车人。 / 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. ✗ 错误。喇叭只能表达「我在这里」，无法说明你打算向左驶出车道，不能替代转向灯。 / 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. ✗ 错误。无论在主干道还是住宅区小街，驶离路边车位都属于改变方向并汇入车道，规则没有道路等级例外。 / 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. ✓ 正确。转向灯（turn signal）是车上唯一能表达「我下一步打算做什么」的装置，只要改变行进方向（包括驶离路边车位 pulling away from the curb），就必须打灯。 / 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 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误。这是「遇险本能急踩刹车」陷阱。侧滑（skidding）的本质是轮胎抓地力已被用光，此时踩刹车会继续索取抓地力，导致车辆彻底失控打转。 / 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. ✗ 错误。反向急打方向盘并踩油门会加剧车尾摆动，违背了「松开油门、看哪儿转哪儿」的侧滑修正原则。 / 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. ✓ 正确。发生后部侧滑（rear-wheel skid）时，应先松开油门（ease off the accelerator）把抓地力还给转向，同时眼睛看向目标方向并将方向盘转向你想去的方向（steer in the direction you want to go），不要踩刹车。 / 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. ✗ 错误。视觉引导效应会导致「盯着什么看，手就往哪儿转」，盯着障碍物看反而会让车直接撞上去，必须盯着想去的安全路径看。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误。属于「遇险本能急踩刹车」陷阱。爆胎（tire blowout）瞬间车辆已被拽向一侧，急踩刹车会在同一方向上叠加剧烈偏航力，极易引发翻车或失控。 / 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. ✓ 正确。爆胎（tire blowout）处置的关键是第一步先握稳方向盘（grip the steering wheel firmly）、松开油门让车自然减速，待车速降下来后再缓慢驶向路肩并开启双闪。 / 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. ✗ 错误。高速爆胎瞬间猛打方向盘会与爆胎拉扯力叠加导致车辆失控，必须等自然减速后再平缓靠边。 / 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. ✗ 错误。行驶中挂倒挡或急促踩刹会彻底破坏传动系统与车身稳定，爆胎时严禁急刹与突然输入。 / 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.

第 2 章答案与解析

8 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「把限速牌当成必达目标」陷阱。限速（Speed limit）只是理想条件下的上限，「大家都开这么快」不构成违法抗辩，雨夜视线与附着力下降时仍开 80 km/h 会因速度相对于条件过快（Speed relative to conditions）违规。 / 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. ✓ 正确。牌面限速仅适用于理想条件；当降雨或夜间导致路面附着力与能见度变差时，低于限速、按当时条件安全行驶（Speed relative to conditions）才是守法做法。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「把限速牌当成必达目标」陷阱。任何情况下都绝不允许超过最高限速，恶劣天气超速更易诱发水面滑行（Hydroplaning）与追尾。 / 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. ✗ 错误。行驶中挂空挡会失去发动机制动（Engine braking）与驱动控制，在湿滑路面上极其危险且不合法。 / 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′ 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「把限速牌当成必达目标」陷阱。依 Motor Vehicle Act s.144(1)(c)，即使没超过牌面数值 50 km/h，速度相对于条件过快（Speed relative to conditions）也是可单独开罚单的独立违规。 / 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. ✗ 错误。只有低风险良好条件下无必要地开得过慢才会被评估扣分；在浓雾结霜的高风险条件下，减速慢行是法定义务。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「把限速牌当成必达目标」陷阱。永远不允许为了跟上车流而超速。 / 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. ✓ 正确。标志上的 50 km/h 只是理想条件下的上限（Speed limit）；在浓雾与结霜路面上按牌面速度行驶，仍可因速度相对于条件过快（Speed relative to conditions）被单独开具罚单。 / 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 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆」陷阱。2 秒规则（Two-second rule）仅适用于良好条件下跟随普通乘用车；跟摩托车必须增加到 3 秒。 / 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. ✗ 错误，把物理事实记反了。摩托车车身轻，能停得比普通轿车更快（而非更慢），因此留 2 秒容易追尾。 / 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. ✓ 正确。跟车距离（Following distance）分三档：跟随大型车辆或摩托车时须至少留 3 秒，其中跟摩托车留 3 秒是因为它能比你的车停得更快。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆」陷阱。150 公尺是跟随正在执行任务的消防车（Fire truck）的专用规定，不是跟摩托车的距离。 / 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′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。在恶劣天气、路面不平或湿滑条件下，跟车距离（Following distance）必须从良好条件的 2 秒增加到至少 4 秒。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆」陷阱。2 秒规则（Two-second rule）只适用于天气与路面均良好的基准条件，湿滑路面制动距离加长，2 秒不够安全。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。6 公尺是路口、人行横道与信号灯的静态泊车距离，动态跟车用秒数且在 50 km/h 时 2 秒就已约 28 公尺。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。15 公尺是铁路道口泊车最小距离，暴雨中动态跟车应保持至少 4 秒距离。 / 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 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。依减速让行（Slow down, move over）规则，拖车明确在受保护清单内；在限速 80 km/h 及以上的路段（本题为 90 km/h），通过时最高车速不得超过 70 km/h，且在多车道安全时须变道远离。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「减速让行门槛与对象缩水」陷阱。40 km/h 是原限速低于 80 km/h 路段的减速上限，且多车道安全时应并到远离路肩的车道而非留在最近车道。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「减速让行门槛与对象缩水」陷阱。拖车（Tow truck）、公路养护车、公用事业车等亮闪灯作业时均受保护，不减速变道可被罚 $173 并记 3 分。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆」陷阱。150 公尺是跟随执勤消防车（Fire truck）或坡顶掉头视距的数字，减速让行要求降速至 70 km/h 并安全变道通过，而非原地停车 150 公尺。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「减速让行门槛与对象缩水」陷阱。遇到亮闪灯的公路养护车辆必须按减速让行（Slow down, move over）规定降速，不能维持原限速 50 km/h。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「减速让行门槛与对象缩水」陷阱。70 km/h 仅适用于原限速 80 km/h 及以上的公路；本题原限速仅 50 km/h（低于 80 km/h），不能套用 70 km/h。 / 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. ✓ 正确。在原限速低于 80 km/h 的路段（如 50 km/h 市区道路），经过亮闪灯的受保护作业车时，减速让行（Slow down, move over）规定的最高通过速度为 40 km/h，且多车道安全时须并往远离的车道。 / 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. ✗ 错误，张冠李戴。20 km/h 是已立附例城市的窄小巷（宽度不超过 8 公尺）限速，低于 80 km/h 路段的减速让行门槛是 40 km/h。 / 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 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。1 公尺连消防车停靠与接水带的空间都不够，法定距离是 5 公尺。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。6 公尺是距离人行横道（Crosswalk）、路口、停车标志或交通信号灯的最小泊车距离，消防栓是 5 公尺。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。15 公尺是距离铁路道口最近一条铁轨的最小泊车距离，不是消防栓。 / 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. ✓ 正确。消防栓（Fire hydrant）必须留出至少 5 公尺以供消防车停靠接水带，且测量起点是路缘（Curb）上最接近消防栓的那一点。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。停车标志、信号灯与人行横道（Crosswalk）必须留出至少 6 公尺（以保护视线），5 公尺只够消防栓标准，停在 5 公尺处属违规。 / 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. ✓ 正确。合法路边泊车要求车身与路缘（Curb）平行且间距不超过 30 公分，并距铁路道口最近一条铁轨至少 15 公尺。 / 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. ✗ 错误。涂黄色或红色的路缘属于完全禁止停车位置（No-parking zones），无论距离多少均不可泊车。 / Incorrect. Curbs painted yellow or red are strictly prohibited no-parking zones; parking there is never permitted regardless of duration or distance.

d. ✗ 错误。桥面上与公路隧道内属于完全禁止停车位置（No-parking zones），即使紧靠边缘也严禁泊车。 / 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 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。坡道停车（Hill parking）中，只有「上坡＋有路缘」这一种情况是前轮向左打（转离路缘），这样万一车辆向后溜，前轮侧面会直接抵住路缘卡死。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「坡道打轮方向记反」陷阱。上坡有路缘时如果前轮打右，车辆向后溜时车头会甩向道路中央的车流；打右适用于下坡或上坡无路缘。 / 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. ✗ 错误。坡道停车绝不可把前轮留直或挂空挡；除拉手刹外，自动挡应挂 P 挡，手动挡上坡应挂一挡。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「坡道打轮方向记反」陷阱。没有路缘时没有任何东西可挡轮胎，无论上坡下坡都必须一律向右打，让车滑向路肩而非滑进车道。 / 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′ 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「坡道打轮方向记反」陷阱。上坡无路缘时若前轮打左，车向后溜时车尾和车身会滑入车道中央；且手动挡上坡应挂一挡而非倒挡（下坡才挂倒挡）。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「坡道打轮方向记反」陷阱。虽然上坡挂一挡正确，但因为「无路缘」，前轮不能打左，必须打右让车辆万一后溜时滑离车道。 / 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. ✗ 错误。前轮打右正确，但手动挡坡道停车（Hill parking）严禁挂空挡，上坡必须挂入一挡配合手刹。 / 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. ✓ 正确。坡道停车（Hill parking）口诀是「只有上坡有路缘打左，其余一律打右」：上坡无路缘时前轮向右打（让车溜向路肩而非车道），拉紧手刹，并将手动挡挂入一挡。 / 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 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆」陷阱。50 是市区默认限速数值（50 km/h），坡顶掉头（U-turn）的法定视距判据是 150 公尺，50 公尺视距远远不够安全掉头。 / 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. ✓ 正确。掉头（U-turn）横切车道多、耗时长，在坡顶或其附近，只要其他车辆在 150 公尺内看不到你，就严禁掉头。 / 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. ✗ 错误。坡顶视距不足 150 公尺禁止掉头适用于所有道路，并非仅限 30 km/h 学校区。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。消防栓 5 公尺和铁轨 15 公尺都是泊车距离，与坡顶 150 公尺掉头视距无关。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误，掉入「跟车秒数与特殊距离混淆」陷阱。2 秒规则仅用于普通车辆，跟随执行任务的消防车必须保持至少 150 公尺的绝对距离。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「泊车最小距离张冠李戴」陷阱。15 公尺是铁路道口泊车距离，跟在执勤消防车后方 15 公尺会严重妨碍消防作业面。 / 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. ✓ 正确。跟随执行任务的消防车（Fire truck）必须保持至少 150 公尺距离；这是少数使用绝对公尺数而非秒数的规定，目的是避免挡住消防作业面。 / 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. ✗ 错误。设有交通信号灯的路口（Intersection with traffic lights）属于明确禁止掉头（U-turn）的位置。 / Incorrect. Intersections controlled by traffic lights are locations where U-turns are explicitly prohibited.

14 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误。水面滑行（Hydroplaning）时轮胎浮在水膜上，猛踩刹车或急打方向会让车辆在恢复抓地力瞬间彻底失控侧滑。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「把限速牌当成必达目标」延伸的速度迷思。车速越快水滑越严重，加速只会让轮胎更难重新接触路面。 / 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. ✓ 正确。发生水面滑行（Hydroplaning）时，唯一正确的动作是松开油门、保持方向盘笔直、不要踩刹车，让车速自然下降直到轮胎重新获得抓地力。 / 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. ✗ 错误。挂空挡和拉手刹会锁死后轮并失去发动机制动（Engine braking），在湿滑路面上会直接引发甩尾。 / 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′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。长下坡应提前降入低挡，利用发动机制动（Engine braking）分担减速，让脚刹只做阶段性修正，从而避免刹车片与刹车油过热引发刹车热衰退（Brake fade）。 / 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. ✗ 错误。长下坡挂空挡滑行既不合法也不安全：丢掉发动机制动后动能全靠刹车片吸收，会导致刹车热衰退（Brake fade），在坡中段车速最高处失去制动力。 / 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. ✗ 错误，掉入「把限速牌当成必达目标」陷阱。高挡位缺乏发动机制动，且陡坡弯道必须按条件减速而非死守 80 km/h 牌面上限。 / 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. ✗ 错误，混淆了静态坡道停车与动态长下坡行驶。行驶中不能靠偏转车轮摩擦减速，必须使用低挡发动机制动（Engine braking）。 / 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.

第 3 章答案与解析

15 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。整套交通标志体系里八角形（octagon）只有一个含义，即停车标志（Stop sign）；哪怕牌面完全被雪盖住，指令依然成立。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了形状含义。让行标志（Yield sign）使用的是独一无二的倒等边三角形，而不是八角形。 / Confuses the meaning of shapes. A Yield sign uses a unique inverted equilateral triangle, not an octagon.

c. ✗ 混淆了形状含义。学校区（School zone）使用的是专属的荧光黄绿五角形，而非八角形。 / Confuses the meaning of shapes. A School zone uses a distinctive fluorescent yellow-green pentagon, not an octagon.

d. ✗ 混淆了形状含义。施工区警告标志（Construction sign）使用的是橙底菱形，八角形必为强制停车。 / Confuses the meaning of shapes. A Construction sign uses an orange diamond, whereas an octagon is always a mandatory stop.

15′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 混淆了停车标志与让行标志。强制完全停车是八角形停车标志（Stop sign）的要求。 / Confuses a stop sign with a yield sign. A mandatory complete stop is the requirement of an octagonal Stop sign.

b. ✗ 混淆了形状。学校区（School zone）的专属形状是荧光黄绿五角形。 / Confuses shapes. The exclusive shape for a School zone is a fluorescent yellow-green pentagon.

c. ✓ 正确。倒等边三角形在标志体系中只有一个含义，即让行标志（Yield sign），要求让清其他车辆，安全时可不停。 / 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. ✗ 错误。倒等边三角形专门绑定「让行」指令，不用于表示铁路道口（Railway crossing）。 / Incorrect. An inverted equilateral triangle is strictly reserved for the yield command and is not used to indicate a railway crossing.

16 答案 b

a. ✗ 落入「学校区与游乐场区时段对调」陷阱。学校区（School zone）仅在上课日（school days）8:00–17:00 有效，周日不上课故不生效。 / 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. ✓ 正确。游乐场区（Playground zone）的 30 km/h 限速在每天（every day）黎明到黄昏（from dawn to dusk）均有效，周日下午照常生效；而标准学校区仅在上课日有效。 / 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. ✗ 把学校区的「仅上课日」规则错误套用到游乐场区。游乐场在周末人反而更多，每天黎明到黄昏都限速 30 km/h。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了施工区与儿童限速区的时效。施工区（Construction zone）有牌时一天 24 小时有效，而学校区和游乐场区都有各自的法定生效时段。 / 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′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。若附牌（tab）只写了 30 km/h 速度而未写延长时段，学校区（School zone）默认适用「仅上课日上午 8 点至下午 5 点」。 / 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. ✗ 落入「学校区与游乐场区时段对调」陷阱。「每天黎明到黄昏」是游乐场区（Playground zone）的生效时段。 / 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. ✗ 错误。学校区跟课表走，仅在上课日（school days）生效，周末校园空置时不适用默认限速。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了标准学校区牌与条件性警告牌。「有儿童在路上或路肩时才减速」是另一种专门印有该文字的变体牌，而非标准学校区默认规则。 / 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 答案 c

a. ✗ 落入「把闪动绿圆灯当成提前左转」的跨省陷阱。在安大略省闪动绿圆灯表提前左转，但在 BC 提前左转必须由闪动绿箭头（Advance green arrow）表示。 / 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. ✗ 落入「二手资料误传即将转红」陷阱。除非行人按下按钮，否则主路平时一直保持闪绿；无故急刹会导致后车追尾。 / 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. ✓ 正确。在 BC，闪动绿圆灯（Flashing green light）专指行人控制的路口，主路长绿、行人按按钮才转黄变红，且侧向街道面对的是停车标志。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了正常闪绿灯与信号灯全灭。只有当信号灯全部熄灭（blacked-out）故障时，才按四向停车处理。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误。配合稳定红灯亮起的是闪动绿箭头而非全向绿灯，直行车辆必须等待红灯。 / 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. ✓ 正确。在 BC，闪动绿箭头加稳定红灯（Advance green arrow + steady red）表示允许按箭头方向提前左转，但直行车必须等红灯。 / 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. ✗ 错误。闪动绿箭头专门赋予该转向车流优先通行许可，左转车辆无需像普通红灯那样先停车等待。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了闪动绿箭头与闪动绿圆灯。行人控制路口使用的是闪动绿色圆灯（Flashing green light），而非绿箭头。 / Confuses a flashing green arrow with a flashing circular green light. Pedestrian-controlled intersections use a flashing circular green light, not an arrow.

18 答案 d

a. ✗ 错误。稳定黄灯预告红灯即将亮起，指令是停车而非加速抢行。 / 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. ✗ 落入「黄灯忽略安全条件」陷阱。若离停车线太近还无条件急刹，极易制造后车追尾事故。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了稳定黄灯与闪动黄灯。「减速并小心通过」是闪动黄灯（flashing yellow light）的含义。 / 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. ✓ 正确。稳定黄灯（steady yellow light）的完整规则是必须在进入路口前停车，除非因距离太近、车速太快已无法安全停下（unless unsafe to do so）。 / 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′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。稳定红灯（steady red light）下，先完全停车、没有禁止相应转向的标志，并向车辆、骑车人及行人让行确认安全后，可右转，也可左转进入单行道（one-way street）。 / 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. ✗ 漏记了左转进入单行道的例外。只要目标道路是单行道且满足停车、无禁牌、让清三类交通的条件，红灯也允许左转。 / 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. ✗ 错误。红灯转弯必须先完全停车（complete stop），且左转仅限转入单行道，不能转入双向道。 / 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. ✗ 无关干扰项。红灯左转进入单行道的规则与学校区时段或侧街标志无关。 / 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 答案 b

a. ✗ 落入「火车刚过就抢行」陷阱。此时红灯可能仍在闪动，且第一列火车会遮挡视线，反方向可能正驶来第二列火车。 / 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. ✓ 正确。铁路道口（Railway crossing）正常通行必须等红灯停止闪动、栏杆完全升起，再观察所有轨道确认没有第二列火车（second train）且出口有足够空间后方可通过。 / 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. ✗ 错误。必须等栏杆完全升起（fully raised）且红灯停闪，同时还要确认对岸出口有空间容纳你的车，不能盲目跟车停在铁轨上。 / 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. ✗ 违反法定停车义务。铁路道口红灯闪动时必须完全停车并保持等待，绝不能因暂时看不到或听不到火车就自行通过。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 错误。虽然多轨道需防范反方向第二列火车，但并非所有火车都成对行驶。 / Incorrect. Although multiple tracks require watching for a second train from the opposite direction, trains do not always travel in pairs.

b. ✗ 错误。铁路道口规则全天适用，与游乐场区的黎明至黄昏时段无关。 / Incorrect. Railway crossing rules apply 24 hours a day and have nothing to do with playground zone dawn-to-dusk hours.

c. ✓ 正确。铁路道口规则的底层逻辑是物理不对等：一列货运列车在紧急制动下要滑行超过一公里（more than one kilometre），根本无法为汽车减速。 / 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. ✗ 错误。原因在于列车巨大的制动距离这一物理客观规律，而非标志性质。 / Incorrect. The reason is the physical reality of a train's massive stopping distance, not the advisory nature of warning signs.

20 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。施工区（Construction zone）有牌时一天 24 小时有效，与当下有无工人在场无关；考试口径写的是「施工区罚款加倍」（按现行罚款附表，超速 20 km/h 以内罚 $170、21–40 km/h 罚 $220，高于普通路段的 $120 / $170 但非整整一倍，卷面须照「加倍」作答）。 / 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. ✗ 落入「无人施工区不减速」陷阱。施工区限速的判据是牌子在不在，不是人在不在，深夜无人照样开重罚单。 / 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. ✗ 错误。施工区罚款比普通路段加重，考试口径明确为「罚款加倍」（且警示牌印有含附加费的最低罚款 $196）。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了一般警告与施工区限速。虽然橙底代表施工区，但施工区内的限速牌具有强制法律义务，全天 24 小时必须遵守。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 把优先级弄反了。绿灯只是许可，而在施工区现场，交通指挥员的指令高于固定信号灯。 / 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. ✗ 错误。四向停车仅适用于信号灯全部熄灭故障的情形，不适用于有指挥员现场指挥的施工区。 / 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. ✓ 正确。交通指挥员（Traffic control person）的手势与指令在法律上优先于现场的交通标志与信号灯。 / Correct. Hand signals and directions from a traffic control person legally take precedence over traffic signs and signals at the scene.

d. ✗ 错误。无论现场是否立有印着最低罚款 $196 的警示牌，都必须无条件服从交通指挥员的停车指令。 / 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 答案 c

a. ✗ 落入「认为所有实线都绝对不可跨越」陷阱。不能把白实线禁变道、双黄实线禁超车概括成所有实线都不可跨。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了黄白标线的功能。白线分隔的是同向车道（same direction），双向道路分隔对向车流使用的是黄线。 / 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. ✓ 正确。单黄实线（Single solid yellow line）允许格外谨慎地安全超车；法规专门明确在安全前提下，允许跨越单条黄实线以超越骑自行车的人（cyclist）。 / 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. ✗ 选对了动作但理由完全错误。黄线分隔的是对向车流（opposing traffic），白线才分隔同向车道。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 错误。双黄实线（Double solid yellow line）严格禁止沿路超车（passing）。 / Incorrect. A double solid yellow line strictly prohibits passing other vehicles travelling along the road.

b. ✓ 正确。双黄实线虽禁止超车，但在左转进出道路或私家车道（turning left into or out of a road or private driveway）时有法定例外，前提是安全、不妨碍其他交通且无禁转标志。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了黄线与白线。双黄实线分隔的是对向车流，同向车道之间使用的是白线。 / 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. ✗ 落入「认为所有实线都绝对不可跨越」陷阱。双黄实线禁止的是沿路超车，并不禁止安全合规地左转进出私家车道或道路。 / 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.

第 4 章答案与解析

22 答案 b

a. ✗ 落入「不到0.08就没事陷阱」。0.05 是普通全牌照驾驶者的警告区间（Warn range）门槛，而分级驾照（GLP）的 L、N 阶段驾驶者实行零容忍（zero tolerance），体内不能有任何可检出的酒精或药物。 / 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. ✓ 正确。GLP 的 L、N 驾驶者检出任何量的酒精、THC 或可卡因，当场处以 12 小时停牌（12-hour suspension，不可申请复核）；随后 RoadSafetyBC 审查记录若加处禁驾（driving prohibition），之前攒下的 23 个月无禁驾期全部归零，N 阶段从头再算。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了 WARN 首次禁驾与 GLP 零容忍规则。低于 0.05 时当场是 12 小时停牌而非 3 天禁驾；且一旦后续被加处禁驾，N 阶段是整个计时从头重算，而不是只扣一个月。 / 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. ✗ 记错复核规则。讲义明确指出当场的 12 小时停牌（12-hour suspension）不可申请复核，没有申辩渠道。 / Mistakes the review rules. An immediate 12-hour suspension cannot be appealed or reviewed, leaving no formal dispute avenue.

22′ 答案 d

a. ✗ 落入「不到0.08就没事陷阱」的药物版。5 ng/mL 是一般驾驶者触发省级行政禁驾（ADP）的门槛，但 L 牌和 N 牌驾驶者对酒精、THC 和可卡因实行零容忍（任何可检出的量均违规）。 / 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. ✗ 混淆处罚措施。L 牌驾驶者违反零容忍规定时必须当场交出驾照并接受 12 小时停牌，而不是只交罚款继续开车。 / 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. ✗ 混淆扣车阶梯。60 天扣车适用于两年内第三次及以上的严重超速（excessive speed）等行为类违规，不是 L 牌首次检出微量物质的当场处罚。 / 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. ✓ 正确。L 阶段驾驶者检出任何量的酒精、THC 或可卡因，当场 12 小时停牌（12-hour suspension）并交出驾照；若 RoadSafetyBC 随后加处禁驾，L 阶段驾驶者须重新参加全部测试。 / 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 答案 c

a. ✗ 落入「醒酒偏方有效陷阱」。酒精绝大部分由肝脏以近似固定的速率代谢，浓咖啡和冷水澡完全不能加快代谢或降低血液酒精浓度（Blood Alcohol Content, BAC）。 / 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. ✗ 落入「醒酒偏方有效陷阱」。没有任何外部偏方能降低血液酒精浓度读数，只有时间（time）有效。 / Falls into the trap of believing sobering remedies work. No external remedy can reduce blood alcohol content readings; only time works.

c. ✓ 正确。只有时间能降低血液酒精浓度（Blood Alcohol Content, BAC）。浓咖啡与冷水澡只提升主观警觉度而不降低酒精浓度，容易让人产生「感觉清醒、敢开车」的危险错觉。 / 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. ✗ 错误。警方路边筛查仪（ASD）测定的是客观血液酒精浓度，喝咖啡或洗冷水澡不会带来任何法律豁免。 / Incorrect. Police Approved Screening Devices (ASDs) measure objective blood alcohol concentration, and drinking coffee or showering provides no legal exemption.

23′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。肝脏以固定速率代谢酒精，新鲜空气和运动都不会降低血液酒精浓度（Blood Alcohol Content, BAC）；深夜饮酒后只睡几小时，次日清晨通勤仍可能吹出 WARN 甚至 FAIL。 / 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. ✗ 落入「醒酒偏方有效陷阱」。运动和呼吸新鲜空气不能加速肝脏代谢酒精，五小时睡眠未必足以代谢完深夜大量饮入的酒精。 / 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. ✗ 错误。讲义明确提醒，深夜饮酒后次日早上通勤被查出 WARN 甚至 FAIL 在 BC 并不罕见。 / 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. ✗ 落入「醒酒偏方有效陷阱」。浓咖啡只能提神，不能降低血液酒精浓度。 / Falls into the trap of believing sobering remedies work. Strong coffee only increases alertness and does not reduce blood alcohol concentration.

24 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。血液酒精浓度 0.05 及以上（未达 0.08）属于警告区间（Warn range）。五年内首次 WARN 的处罚为：禁驾 3 天、扣车 3 天、行政罚款 $200、复牌费 $250、加拖车与保管费（$150 起），合计约 $600。 / 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. ✗ 落入「不到0.08就没事陷阱」。虽然刑法门槛是 0.08，但 BC 省的行政处罚（IRP）从 0.05 就开始当场吊牌、扣车、罚款。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了 WARN 首次与 FAIL 档。禁驾 90 天、扣车 30 天、罚款 $500 是吹出 0.08 及以上（FAIL）或拒测的处罚，或是 WARN 三次才达到 30 天禁驾/扣车。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了 GLP 低于 0.05 的零容忍停牌与 0.05 以上的 IRP。一旦读数达到 0.05 及以上，即使是新手也按 IRP 处理，普通 5 级驾照首次 WARN 则是 3 天禁驾加 3 天扣车。 / 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′ 答案 c

a. ✗ 记错累计阶梯。3 天禁驾与 3 天扣车是五年内首次 WARN；五年窗口内第二次 WARN 会跳升一档。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了二次与三次。30 天禁驾与 30 天扣车是五年内第三次 WARN 的处罚（合计约 $1,330）。 / 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. ✓ 正确。即时路边禁驾（Immediate Roadside Prohibition, IRP）在五年窗口内累计：WARN 第二次为禁驾 7 天、扣车 7 天、行政罚款 $300、复牌费 $250、拖车保管费 $230 起，合计约 $780。 / 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. ✗ 落入「禁驾与扣车天数同步陷阱」且混淆档位。不仅二次 WARN 不是 90 天，即便到了 FAIL 档也是禁驾 90 天配扣车 30 天。 / 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 答案 d

a. ✗ 落入「拒测逃避重罚陷阱」。如果拒测比最高档更轻，所有超标者都会选择拒测，因此法律将拒绝提供呼气样本直接定为最高档处罚。 / 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. ✗ 落入「禁驾与扣车天数同步陷阱」。FAIL 或拒测档的禁驾期是 90 天，但强制扣车期是 30 天，两个数字不同步。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了行政与刑事程序。路边拒测会当场触发行政即时路边禁驾（IRP），无需等待法院判决。 / 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. ✓ 正确。拒绝提供呼气样本（refusing to provide a sample）在法律上完全等同于 FAIL（0.08 及以上）：当场禁驾 90 天、强制扣车 30 天、行政罚款 $500、复牌费 $250（含拖管费合计约 $1,430）。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 落入「禁驾与扣车天数同步陷阱」。30 天禁驾配 30 天扣车是五年内第三次 WARN 的标准，而 FAIL 的禁驾期更长。 / 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. ✓ 正确。讲义特别提醒 FAIL（0.08 及以上）或拒测那一列的两个数字不同步：禁驾（driving prohibition）为 90 天，而强制车辆扣押（vehicle impoundment）为 30 天。 / 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. ✗ 落入「禁驾与扣车天数同步陷阱」。FAIL 档的扣车是 30 天，不是 90 天。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了超速扣车与酒驾 IRP 阶梯。60 天扣车属于两年内第三次严重超速，而非酒驾 FAIL。 / 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 答案 b

a. ✗ 落入「罚单即全部成本陷阱」。驾驶人记分保费（Driver Penalty Point Premium, DPP）与车险是两回事，针对的是驾照持有人，名下没有车也照样寄账单。 / 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. ✓ 正确。驾驶时使用电子设备记 4 个记分点（penalty points）；DPP 保费在 12 个月评估期内累积超过 3 分即开始收取（4 分对应 $214），且名下无车也照收。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了 DPP 与 DRP 的触发条件。高风险驾驶人保费（Driver Risk Premium, DRP）针对使用电子设备需要「三年内两次及以上定罪」才触发，首次触发的是 DPP。 / 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. ✗ 记错分值。不安全变道或不当转弯是 2 分，普通超速是 3 分，而使用电子设备/收发信息被放在 4 分档，一张罚单直接越过 3 分起征线。 / 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′ 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。讲义明确说明，当驾驶人记分保费（DPP）与高风险驾驶人保费（DRP）两套同时命中时，按金额较高的那一套收一次，不重复计费。 / 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. ✗ 记错计费规则。两套保费同时触发时不会叠加双倍收取，而是取高者收一次。 / Mistakes the billing rule. When both premiums are triggered, they are not combined or billed twice; only the higher single amount is charged.

c. ✗ 混淆门槛。DPP 保费只要 12 个月内超过 3 分（即从 4 分起）就开始收，两张普通超速罚单（3+3=6 分）早已超线。 / 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. ✗ 错误。记分点（penalty points）与驾驶人保费始终记在违规驾驶者本人名下，不可转嫁给车主。 / Incorrect. Penalty points and driver premiums are always assessed to the offending driver and cannot be transferred to the vehicle owner.

27 答案 c

a. ✗ 记错超速分档与扣车门槛。超出 21–40 km/h 罚款 $170；只要超出限速 40 km/h 以上（从 41 km/h 起）即构成严重超速（excessive speed）并当场扣车。 / 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. ✗ 混淆记分与扣车天数。6 分是不小心驾驶（careless driving），超速（含 excessive speed）记 3 分；且超速首次扣车是 7 天而非 3 天，7 天扣车不可复核。 / 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. ✓ 正确。超出限速 41–60 km/h 构成严重超速（excessive speed）：罚款 $320（30 天内早缴 $295）、记 3 分、首次当场扣车 7 天（3 天与 7 天扣车均不可申请复核），且一次严重超速定罪即触发高风险驾驶人保费（DRP）。 / 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. ✗ 混淆档位。$420 罚款适用于超出限速 60 km/h 以上；10 分适用于酒驾或刑法罪名；30 天扣车是第二次严重超速的阶梯。 / 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′ 答案 d

a. ✗ 落入「禁驾与扣车天数同步陷阱」。3 天、7 天、30 天（五年内累计）是酒精 WARN 档的阶梯，不是严重超速的行为类扣车阶梯。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了 GLP 12 小时停牌与扣车阶梯。车辆扣押没有 12 小时档。 / Confuses a GLP 12-hour suspension with impoundment tiers. Vehicle impoundment does not have a 12-hour tier.

c. ✗ 记错起始天数。首次严重超速扣车为 7 天，而非 30 天。 / Mistakes the initial duration. Vehicle impoundment for a first excessive speeding offence is 7 days, not 30 days.

d. ✓ 正确。行为类违规（如严重超速 excessive speed）的车辆扣押阶梯为：首次 7 天，第二次 30 天，两年内第三次及以上 60 天（其中超过 7 天的扣车才可申请复核）。 / 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 答案 a

a. ✓ 正确。省级行政禁驾（Administrative Driving Prohibition, ADP）的血液药物浓度（Blood Drug Concentration, BDC）门槛为：单独 THC 达 5 ng/mL，而 THC 与酒精并用时门槛减半为酒精 50 mg/100 mL 且 THC 2.5 ng/mL。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了 GLP 零容忍、硬性毒品门槛与全牌照 THC 门槛。对所有驾驶者实行「任何可检出量」即触发省级 ADP 的是可卡因、LSD、裸盖菇素、PCP、氯胺酮、冰毒等；THC 对普通驾照的省级 ADP 门槛是 5 ng/mL（L/N 新手才是 THC 零容忍）。 / 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. ✗ 落入「不到0.08就没事陷阱」。酒精与 THC 并用时，酒精达到 50 mg/100 mL（即 0.05）且 THC 达到 2.5 ng/mL 即触发省级 ADP，无需等到 0.08。 / 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. ✗ 混淆了省级 ADP 与联邦刑法。省级 ADP 可依据血液药物浓度或药物识别专家（Drug Recognition Expert, DRE）评估直接作出，无需法院先行定罪。 / 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′ 答案 b

a. ✗ 混淆了 THC 与其他违禁药物的门槛。5 ng/mL 是 THC 的省级行政门槛，而可卡因、LSD、冰毒等不是 5 ng/mL。 / 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. ✓ 正确。在省级行政禁驾（ADP）下，LSD、裸盖菇素、PCP、氯胺酮、可卡因、甲基苯丙胺等的血液浓度门槛是「任何可检出的量」（any detectable amount），且警方也可通过药物识别专家（Drug Recognition Expert, DRE）评估作为 ADP 依据。 / 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. ✗ 混淆药物类别。5 mg/L 是 GHB 的门槛，而可卡因、LSD、氯胺酮、冰毒等是任何可检出的量。 / 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. ✗ 错误。单独检出任何量的可卡因、冰毒、LSD 等即可直接触发省级 ADP，不需要同时饮酒。 / Incorrect. Detecting any amount of cocaine, methamphetamine, or LSD alone directly triggers a provincial ADP, with no requirement for alcohol consumption.