

116. Can you make a right turn on a red light?

- a) Yes as long as a sign does not tell you otherwise.
- b) Yes as long as you are in an HOV lane.
- c) No there are no right turns on red lights allowed in British Columbia.
- d) No there are no right turns on roadways shared with pedestrians.

**i** Ensure you first come to a complete stop and that your way is clear before making your turn.



117. How do you make a left turn from a two-way road onto a two-way road?

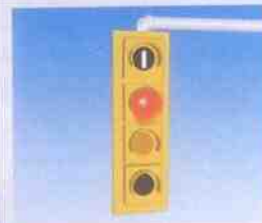
- a) Turn from the right lane making a smooth arc into the right curb lane.
- b) Turn from the right lane making a smooth arc into the lane right of the centre line.
- c) Turn from the closest lane to the centre dividing line into the right curb lane.
- d) Turn from the closest lane to the centre dividing line making a smooth arc into the lane to the right of the centre dividing line.

**i** Unless otherwise posted left turns are made from the far left lane. Signal, check all directions and ensure way is clear. After turning move into the right curb lane when it is clear to do so.



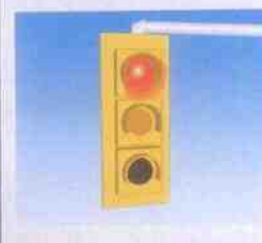
86. a) The top light is a left turn signal.  
b) The top light is a spare light should the other ones malfunction.  
c) The top light indicates pedestrians may not cross.  
d) The top light is a transit priority signal allowing public transit vehicles the right-of-way.

**i** Pedestrians and non-public transit vehicles must stop on the red light and yield the right-of-way to transit vehicles.



87. a) Come to a complete stop after which you may turn right or left onto a one-way street depending on the intersecting roadway and if signs permit you to do so.  
b) From a one-way street to a one-way street you may turn left after slowing for a red light.  
c) If you are in a hurry you may drive through red lights with caution only if the way is clear.  
d) All of the above.

**i** You must always come to a complete stop at the appropriate road markings or intersection edge on a red light before making any turns.



88. a) Pedestrians may cross the road and have right-of-way over vehicles.  
b) Pedestrians may cross the road but must yield right-of-way to vehicles.  
c) Stop and yield the right-of-way to vehicles.  
d) Cross the intersection in any direction.

**i** Vehicles must always be aware of their surroundings and yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing or those who need more time to cross.



77. a) Drive in this lane with the flashing green arrow.  
 b) Do not drive in the lane with the flashing green arrow.  
 c) Transit vehicles are not permitted in this lane.  
 d) Lane reserved for pedestrians.

**i** Lane control signs are placed above lanes to inform you which lane you may or may not drive in. They may appear in reversible lanes that have a double broken yellow line.



78. a) A flashing yellow light is a warning to never drive in this lane.  
 b) Drive in this lane with the flashing yellow light or in any flashing green arrow lane.  
 c) Transit vehicles only are permitted in this lane.  
 d) If not all lights are flashing yellow move out of this lane and into a green arrow lane, otherwise slow down and proceed with caution.

**i** You may only drive in this lane if all lanes have a flashing yellow light at which point you must slow down and proceed with caution. Otherwise move into a flashing green arrow lane if there is one.



79. a) Drive in the lane with the flashing red light.  
 b) Do not drive in the lane with the flashing red light.  
 c) Transit vehicles only are permitted in this lane.  
 d) Lane reserved for pedestrians.

**i** Lane control signs are placed above lanes to inform you which lane you may or may not drive in.



163. How can driver distractions be avoided?

- a) Plan your trip in advance and do not read maps or key addresses into any onboard devices.  
 b) Do not have intense conversations with passengers or talk on a cell phone.  
 c) Do not change radio controls, CD's, or other controls while driving; wait until stopped.  
 d) All of the above.

**i** You are in control of a moving vehicle that can seriously harm others and you. Avoid careless driving charges and penalty points by avoiding all driving distractions.



164. What should you do when glare from bright sunshine makes seeing difficult?

- a) Wear a good pair of sunglasses that cut reflected glare from the sun.  
 b) Use your sun visors and adjust them according to the glare.  
 c) Reduce speed when entering a tunnel, remove sun glasses, turn on headlights.  
 d) All of the above.

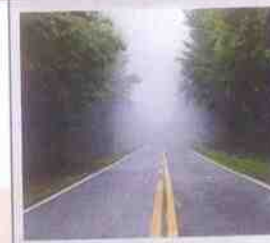
**i** If approaching vehicles at night with glaring headlights, look slightly to the right and above oncoming vehicles. Do not look directly at the headlights. Take steps to reduce glare where possible.



165. If driving in fog that becomes very dense, what should you do?

- a) Carefully pass vehicles that are moving too slowly or following too closely.  
 b) Stop on the road and wait for the fog to clear.  
 c) Turn on emergency flashers and pull off the road completely into a safe parking area.  
 d) Increase the space margin with the vehicle in front of you so that you may follow it.

**i** Do not become the first vehicle hit in a chain reaction. Get off the road completely and keep emergency lights flashing. Wait until fog has lifted before driving.



7. What should you do if you want to make a right turn?

- a) Do a complete traffic check of your surroundings using all of your mirrors.
- b) Move your car into the far left lane as possible.
- c) Signal and when safe move into the right lane.
- d) Both a) and c).

**i** Slow down look in all mirrors and do a traffic check, signal and when clear move into the right lane. Reduce speed gradually as you approach the turn and use both hands for turning the steering wheel.



8. Can you turn left on a red light from a one-way road onto a one-way road?

- a) Yes if you signal, stop first in the farthest left lane and then proceed when the way is clear.
- b) Yes as long as you drive slowly and cautiously.
- c) No left turns are permitted on a red light in B.C.
- d) Left turns are only permitted from two-way roads to two-way roads on a green light.

**i** Ensure you yield to pedestrians and traffic after first coming to a complete stop.



98. a) The yellow markings act as warnings to keep to the right of a painted island.  
b) The yellow markings act as left and right turn lane guides.  
c) The yellow markings provide drivers information about upcoming exits.  
d) The yellow markings indicate to slow down and turn left on these markings.

**i** Steer clear of solid painted road markings that are around fixed objects or act as warnings to a painted island. Ensure you do not drive over them.



99. a) Vehicles travelling on the right may pass when the way is clear.  
b) Vehicles travelling on the left may pass when the way is clear.  
c) Both vehicles may pass in either direction when the way is clear.  
d) No vehicles may pass in either direction.

**i** Solid yellow lines divide traffic going in opposite directions and do not allow vehicles to pass in either direction.



100. a) The red and blue car may change lanes when it is safe to do so.  
b) The red and blue car may not change lanes.  
c) Only the red car can change lanes when it is safe to do so.  
d) Only the blue car can change lanes when it is safe to do so.

**i** Broken white lines indicate you may change lanes.

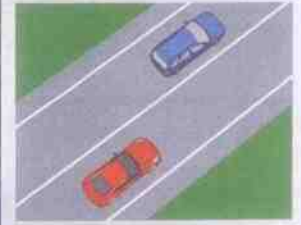


92. a) A left turn lane in the centre for those travelling north.  
 b) A left turn lane in the centre for those travelling south.  
 c) An extra lane for driving in.  
 d) A two-way left turn lane in the centre for traffic going in both directions.



**i** Two-way left turn lanes are meant to be shared by traffic going in both directions. Yellow markings may be reversed with solid lines outside the broken lines. Be aware and adhere to all marking rules.

93. a) Either vehicle may change lanes when it is safe to do so.  
 b) No vehicles may change lanes.  
 c) Slower vehicles must keep left.  
 d) None of the above.



**i** A solid white line indicates you may not change lanes.

- a) HOV lane ahead.  
 b) Paved road ends and gravel road begins.  
 c) A pedestrian crosswalk.  
 d) Railroad crossing ahead.



**i** Intersections may have two parallel white lines or lines (as in this diagram) with lights in the pavement. Either way motorists are to stop at the appropriate stop lines to allow pedestrians to cross.

196. As a B.C. driver what insurance responsibilities must you have?

- a) You are only required to have a valid driver's licence.  
 b) You are only required to have current licence plates on the vehicle you are driving.  
 c) You are required to have a valid driver's licence, current vehicle plates and proper insurance.  
 d) None of the above.

**i** You must have insurance in order to drive a vehicle. Coverage and plans vary, but the minimum amount of liability insurance must be carried by all B.C. motorists.



197. Which of these is grounds for a 30-day vehicle impoundment?

- a) If you are driving and do not have a licence.  
 b) If you are driving without wearing a seatbelt.  
 c) If you are driving with passengers not wearing seatbelts.  
 d) None of the above

**i** The police can immediately impound your vehicle for 30 days if you are driving and do not have a licence. Therefore never loan your car to anyone unlicensed as you may find your vehicle has been impounded.



198. Which of these situations may result in a driving suspension after a court order?

- a) If you are found to have been driving while impaired.  
 b) If you have a blood alcohol content over .08.  
 c) If you fail to provide a breath sample when requested to do so by police.  
 d) All of the above.

**i** If found guilty of the above three related impaired driving offences you will face a fine and a 1 year driving prohibition for a first offence.



5. a) Enter.  
 b) Do not enter road.  
 c) Come to a complete stop.  
 d) Only bicycles allowed.

**i** Do not enter under any circumstance.



6. a) Slow down playground zone nearby.  
 b) Slow down pedestrian zone nearby.  
 c) Slow down national park zone nearby.  
 d) Slow down construction zone nearby.

**i** Use caution and slow down for the nearby playground.



7. a) Reduce speed ahead.  
 b) Exit to the right.  
 c) One-way traffic in the direction indicated by the arrow.  
 d) Two-way traffic permitted.

**i** You can only travel in the direction of the arrow. Posted at cross streets.



8. a) Right turn and passing lane ahead.  
 b) Keep to the right except when passing.  
 c) Road turns to the right.  
 d) Merge ahead.

**i** Pass on the left. Keep to the right if you are not passing or are driving slower than regular traffic.



111. Vehicle tires are critical for safety and they must meet which of the following standards?

- a) Have a minimum tread and ensure tread is not less than the minimum requirements.  
 b) Not have any knots, exposed cords, bumps, bulges etc. making them unsafe.  
 c) Ensure tires are similar on all 4 wheels as some combinations are illegal.  
 d) All of the above.

**i** Check your owner's manual for tire safety tips as they will vary depending on vehicle make and weight. Also consult the Motor Vehicle Act Regulations for tread minimums.



112. If you are facing a red light and a police officer instructs traffic in the direction you are travelling to go straight, what should you do?

- a) First stop at the intersection and then proceed.  
 b) Slow down to 40 km/hr and then proceed through the intersection.  
 c) Follow the direction of the police officer despite what the traffic light or road sign indicates.  
 d) Treat the intersection as a four-way stop.

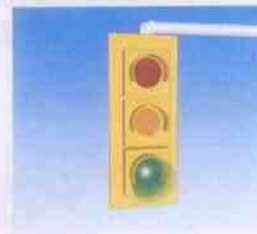
**i** Always follow the direction of a police officer that is directing traffic or face a fine and penalty points.



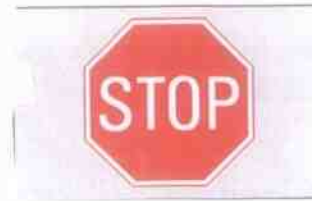
113. What does a steady green light mean?

- a) Come to a complete stop.  
 b) It means the light is about to turn red so slow down.  
 c) Green means go only if the intersection is clear and it is safe to go.  
 d) Green means speed up through the intersection to allow all cars to go through it.

**i** Aside from steady green lights there are: a) fresh green—just turned green so scan the intersection to make sure all is clear and b) stale green—has been green and is about to turn yellow. Look for clues and react accordingly.



c) Come to a complete stop.



b) Give others the right-of-way.



d) The maximum speed you can drive in good conditions.



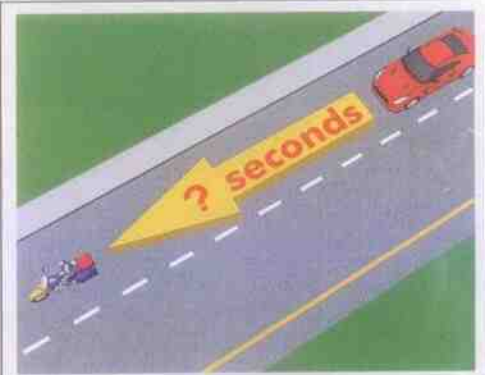
b) The speed limit is 50 km/hr ahead.



153. What is the minimum recommended following space behind a motorcycle?

- a) A minimum of 3 seconds.
- b) A minimum of 13 seconds.
- c) A minimum of 30 seconds.
- d) A minimum of 3 minutes.

**i** Motorcycle drivers require safe space margins as they may stop suddenly or lose control of their bike. Respect their need for extra space.












154. What is the best steering wheel position and how many hands should you use?

- a) Use both hands for best control at the 9:00 and 3:00 position.
- b) Use both hands for best control at the 11:00 and 1:00 position.
- c) Use one hand in any position.
- d) Use one hand in the 12:00 position.

**i** For best control of your vehicle use both hands on the outside of the steering wheel. The 10:00 and 2:00 position may also be used but the 9:00 and 3:00 position is better if the steering wheel has an air bag; should it go off, your hands have a better chance of staying on the steering wheel.



<p>34. a) Hidden left turn ahead.  b) Hidden crosswalk ahead.  c) There is a 3-way stop ahead that is hidden.  <b>d) There is a hidden side road ahead.</b></p> <p><b>i</b> Drivers on the hidden road ahead may not see traffic from the main road when they reach the intersection.</p>	
<p>35. a) Winding road ahead.  b) Hidden intersection ahead.  c) Turn right at bridge ahead.  <b>d) Road turns or bends to the right sharply ahead.</b></p> <p><b>i</b> The road changes and bends sharply so reduce speed to the suggested speed in order to follow the roadway safely.</p>	 
<p>36. a) <b>The road bends to the right ahead.</b>  b) The road bends to the left ahead.  c) One-way traffic ahead.  d) Right turn only lane ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> Adjust driving accordingly as the road bends or curves slightly to the right.</p>	
<p>37. a) Hidden intersection ahead.  b) Two-lane highway begins.  c) Two lanes are about to merge into one. Driver on the right has the right-of-way.  <b>d) Two lanes are about to merge into one. Drivers in both lanes are responsible to merge safely.</b></p> <p><b>i</b> Two lanes are merging into one. Merging is the equal responsibility of drivers in both lanes.</p>	

<p>42. a) The road has one lane ahead.  b) The two-way road curves ahead.  <b>c) A narrow structure is ahead.</b>  d) Slower traffic move to the right.</p> <p><b>i</b> Symbol represents a narrow structure ahead; often a bridge and that the bridge is narrower than the roadway.</p>	
<p>43. a) Mountain zone ahead.  <b>b) Bump, uneven or rough road ahead.</b>  c) Construction zone ahead.  d) Falling rocks ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> Slow down and keep both hands on the steering wheel for best control of your vehicle and to avoid sudden shifts.</p>	
<p>44. a) Single occupancy lane.  <b>b) Road ahead may be slippery.</b>  c) You are entering a snowbelt area.  d) Winding road ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> The road is slippery when wet. Reduce speed and drive with caution.</p>	
<p>45. a) <b>There is a steep hill ahead.</b>  b) You are in a mountain zone.  c) Caution trucks turning.  d) Construction zone ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> The road has a steep hill ahead. Slow down and be prepared to shift into a lower gear to slow down your vehicle.</p>	

155. When do you stop for school buses if there is a median?

- a) Whenever you approach and see one.
- b) Never because they will stop for you.
- c) Whenever they stop.
- d) Only if you are behind a stopped bus which has its upper red alternating lights flashing.

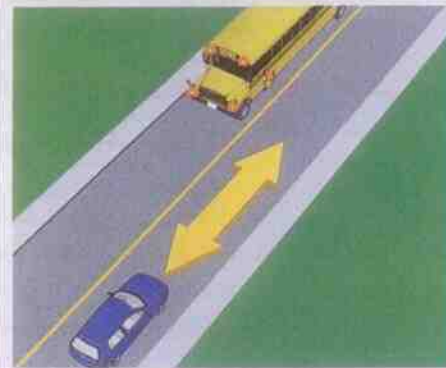
**i** Sometimes school buses also have flashing stop sign arms that swing out from the driver's side notifying vehicles to stop. Stay back required distance.



156. If there is no median, how far in front and behind a stopped school bus, with flashing red lights and stop sign arm extended, are you required to stop?

- a) At least 20 metres behind and far enough in front for children to exit the bus and cross safely.
- b) At least 20 feet behind and far enough in front for children to exit the bus and cross safely.
- c) At least 10 metres behind and far enough in front for children to exit the bus and cross safely.
- d) At least 10 feet behind and far enough in front for children to exit the bus and cross safely.

**i** Only proceed when the bus starts to move and the lights have stopped flashing.



131. Why is it important to be extra cautious around pedestrian crosswalks?

- a) A parked car may be blocking someone stepping out onto the crosswalk.
- b) A child may run out onto the crosswalk.
- c) All of the above.
- d) You do not have to be as long as you obey the lights, symbols and road markings.

**i** Whether the crosswalk is pedestrian activated or not, pedestrians are always high risk road users. Drivers may have vision blocks and not see pedestrians so extra caution should always be used.



132. What level must your blood alcohol content (BAC) be if you hold a learner's licence?

- a) less than 1.0
- b) less than .08
- c) less than .05
- d) 0.0

**i** You must have a blood alcohol level of 0.0. Therefore no alcohol. If you are caught drinking and driving you will get a suspension. You may also be charged with a Criminal Offence.



133. When using highbeam lights when do you have to switch to lowbeam lights?

- a) Within 150 metres of other vehicles whether you are approaching or following them.
- b) Within 50 metres of other vehicles whether you are approaching or following them.
- c) You do not have to switch.
- d) If the oncoming car puts their highbeams on you do not have to switch.

**i** Use lowbeam lights when you are less than 150 metres behind or in front of another vehicle. Remember never use parking lights while driving as they are illegal and are only intended for parking.





17. a) You are going the wrong way on an exit ramp.  
 b) You are not going the wrong way on an exit ramp.  
 c) One-way street ahead so ensure you do not go the wrong way.  
 d) You have parked your vehicle the wrong way.



**i** Wrong way signs are usually posted on exit ramps to warn you not to go the wrong way.

18. a) School zone, reduce speed to 60 km/hr.  
 b) Slow down school zone ahead, watch for children and drive with extra caution.  
 c) You are approaching a school bus loading zone.  
 d) Watch for pedestrians at crosswalk.

**i** Some school zone signs indicate the speed and when you must drive the speed, Sign 1 indicates to drive a certain speed and no matter what speed is indicated, it is in effect from 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. on school days. Sign 2 specifically tells you not only the speed but the hours when the speed must be adhered to. Sign 3 tells you the speed which is in effect from 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. when children are on the roadway or shoulder during school days.



30km/h

Sign 1



30km/h  
8 AM - 5 PM  
SCHOOL DAYS

Sign 2



50 km/h  
WHEN  
CHILDREN  
ON HIGHWAY

Sign 3



125. Who has the right-of-way in a traffic circle?

- a) Traffic approaching the traffic circle.  
 b) Traffic in the traffic circle.  
 c) Traffic turning right in the circle.  
 d) Traffic turning left in the circle.

**i** Slow down when approaching a traffic circle. Look for and obey stop or yield signs if posted. Enter when clear and travel with traffic flow in a counter-clockwise direction.



126. What must you consider before using a roundabout?

- a) Know where you want to go and enter the correct lane.  
 b) Slow down and yield to traffic in the roundabout.  
 c) Avoid driving beside large vehicles who may need more room when travelling in the roundabout.  
 d) All of the above.

**i** Roundabouts tend to be larger than traffic circles and typically have more than one lane. Keep a lookout for signs as you approach the roundabout and watch for pedestrians crossing before the roundabout.



148. Why is it a bad idea to pass on a hill or sharp curve?

- a) It is not a bad idea as long as you slow down, signal and make a smooth pass.
- b) It is not a bad idea as long as you speed up to ensure you make the pass safely.
- c) It is a bad idea because you can not see far enough ahead or around the curve for potential hazards.
- d) None of the above.

**i** Never pass when you are unable to see well enough ahead to assess whether a manoeuvre is safe or not. Passing on a hill or sharp curve can get you a fine and 3 penalty points.



149. What must the blue and green car consider when determining whether a safe gap exists to avoid a space conflict?

- a) Time to make turns.
- b) Traffic speed.
- c) Time to meet traffic flow speed.
- d) All of the above.

**i** Always ensure you do not create a space conflict. If the drivers of the green and blue car make their turn at the same time, they may crash into each other. By considering the above points and using caution an accident can be avoided.



120. If a traffic light is red, but there is a flashing green arrow pointing left what does that mean?

- a) Vehicles in the left turning lane may turn left.
- b) Vehicles in the left turning lane may turn right.
- c) No vehicles may turn only pedestrians may cross.
- d) The direction of the green arrow indicates there is a one-way street.

**i** Vehicles in both directions may be turning left. You may still turn left once the green flashing arrow is off provided the light is green but you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians who have the right-of-way.



121. Unless posted in cities, towns, villages and built-up areas the maximum speed limit is?

- a) 40 km/hr
- b) 50 km/hr
- c) 70 km/hr
- d) 80 km/hr

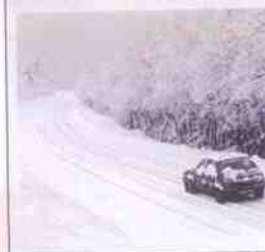
**i** Otherwise the speed limit is 80 km/hr outside of these areas if no speed limit is posted.



122. Snow may be as slippery as ice, what should you do when driving on snow covered roads?

- a) Look ahead and slow down.
- b) Avoid steering suddenly.
- c) Avoid braking suddenly.
- d) All of the above.

**i** When possible avoid driving in snow by checking weather forecasts regularly. If it is still necessary to drive, do so cautiously. Ensure you have good snow tires and carry sand or a piece of carpet in case you become stuck.



83. a) Pedestrians crossing the street towards the left may cross.  
 b) All traffic facing the lights may turn left or proceed straight.  
 c) Vehicles in the left turn lane may turn left.  
 d) This is a transit priority signal.

**i** When you see this signal and you are turning left you may face other vehicles from the opposite direction also making left turns.



84. a) You have the right-of-way to go in any direction in the intersection from the correct lane.  
 b) A flashing green light means only vehicles turning right may do so.  
 c) A flashing green light means only vehicles turning left may do so.  
 d) None of the above.

**i** When facing an advanced green light, oncoming traffic faces a red light enabling you to make left turns, go straight or turn right from the appropriate lane. When the arrow turns yellow slow down and stop if you can do so safely as oncoming traffic will begin to proceed.



85. a) Drive through the intersection only if it is clear to do so.  
 b) Stop and make a U-turn.  
 c) Stop and turn left.  
 d) Stop and turn right.

**i** Flashing green lights are pedestrian-controlled lights enabling vehicles to proceed only if the intersection is clear.



- a) Movie filming set.  
 b) Sightseeing binoculars ahead.  
 c) Survey crew.  
 d) Bird watchers ahead.

**i** Use caution as surveyors may be near the road. Obey all posted speed limits.



- a) Construction zone begins.  
 b) Construction zone ends.  
 c) Neighbourhood Watch thanks you.  
 d) Greeting posted at the beginning of towns with less than 1000 people.

**i** The construction zone speed has ended and you may resume speed.



8. a) Winding road ahead.  
 b) Follow the road in the direction of the lighted arrow.  
 c) Watch for farm vehicles approaching from the left.  
 d) Construction zone begins to the left.

**i** Always follow the arrow with flashing lights. It indicates which direction to follow.



69. a) Shooting range ahead.  
 b) Fallen rocks ahead.  
 c) Road widening ahead.  
 d) Blasting zone is ahead.

**i** You are entering a blasting zone, reduce speed and obey instructions on the sign.



19. a) Sign and flashing light is to warn you of an approaching playground.  
 b) Sign and flashing light is to warn you of a work zone ahead.  
 c) Sign and flashing light means prepare to stop at pedestrian activated crosswalk.  
 d) Sign and flashing light is to warn you to slow down at approaching busy intersection.

**i** Crosswalks with flashing lights are activated by pedestrians so be prepared to stop if lights are flashing.



20. a) Reduce speed to 50 km/hr in approaching school zone.  
 b) You must yield to pedestrians crossing the pedestrian crosswalk.  
 c) Sign and flashing light means prepare to stop at pedestrian activated crosswalk.  
 d) Slow down and proceed with caution at approaching busy intersection.

**i** Yield to all pedestrians crossing the roadway.



21. a) School crosswalk.  
 b) Hidden school bus stop.  
 c) Children must be accompanied by an adult in this area.  
 d) Intersection ahead.

**i** Watch for children and/or any pedestrians crossing. If present, follow the directions of the crossing guard.



22. a) If you are in lanes 1, 2 or 3 you have to follow the direction of the arrow.  
 b) If you are in lane 1 you may go straight and left.  
 c) If you are in lane 2 you may go in any direction.  
 d) If you are in lane 3, you may go straight or turn right.

**i** These signs are either hung above lanes or they are at the sides of lanes before intersections.



31. a) Lanes are for 5 or more passengers during days and times posted.  
 b) Lanes are for 3 or more vehicle passengers as well as buses in lanes shown.  
 c) Lanes are for pedestrians only, no vehicles permitted during days and times posted  
 d) Lanes are for loading and unloading passengers only during days and times posted.

**i** These lanes are for buses and vehicles that have 3 or more passengers and since no date or time is indicated these HOV (High Occupany Vehicle) lanes are in effect 24 hours a day.



**i** HOV lanes are reserved for carpools and for buses. Sometimes HOV lanes are also reserved for bicycles such as the sign at left. Motorcycles and taxis may also be on HOV signs. The number of passengers required may be specifically indicated in the sign. Read signs carefully to understand vehicle type, the number of passengers, and when you are permitted to drive in HOV lanes.



32. a) Cross street is a one-way street.  
 b) Cross street indicates right turns permitted on a red light.  
 c) Cross street has a right curb lane that is a reserved lane.  
 d) Cross street indicates to use the curb lane for all passengers and vehicles.









**i** Indicates there will be a reserved right curb lane at the cross street ahead.



33. a) No left turn.  
 b) You may go in the opposite direction.  
 c) No U-turns allowed.  
 d) Turning allowed after 6:00 p.m.

**i** U-turns are illegal on a curve, at intersections with traffic lights, where you can not see for 150 metres in either direction, etc. They are also illegal if a sign is posted. Check all resources for permitted and illegal U-turns.



<p>58. a) No animals allowed.  b) Watch for deer in the area who may cross the road.  c) You are entering a game farm.  d) Watch for deer hunters.</p> <p><b>i</b> Deer may cross the road in this area. Slow down and be aware of your surroundings.</p>	
<p>59. a) Broken bridge ahead.  b) Bridge ices ahead.  c) Bridge ahead lifts to let boats pass.  d) Do not drive on bridge ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> The bridge ahead will lift or swing up to let boats pass.</p>	
<p>60. a) Watch for fallen rocks on road ahead.  b) Steep hill shift into lower gear.  c) Construction zone ahead.  d) Large hail stone area.</p> <p><b>i</b> Rocks could be falling so drive carefully and be prepared to avoid an accident.</p>	
<p>61. a) Truck weigh station ahead.  b) Sharp turn ahead.  c) Hazard or obstruction.  d) Single lane ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> Downward lines indicate on which side to pass obstruction or hazard on. In this case keep right.</p>	
<p>54. a) Construction zone.  b) Heavy load vehicles may be on roads.  c) Truck crossing on road ahead.  d) No trucks allowed on road.</p> <p><b>i</b> Be cautious of trucks crossing in your path ahead.</p>	
<p>55. a) Next exit is in 40 kilometres.  b) Maximum safe speed to drive when exiting is 40 km/hr.  c) Drive at least a minimum of 40 kilometres on ramp.  d) Tourism information is at exit number 40.</p> <p><b>i</b> Ramps and exits have a maximum safe exit speed. Reduce speed further if conditions are not ideal.</p>	
<p>56. a) Paved road ends ahead.  b) Gravel road ends ahead.  c) One-way road ahead.  d) Road ends ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> The paved road ends ahead and is replaced by a gravel road. Reduce speed accordingly.</p>	
<p>57. a) Warning—construction zone ahead.  b) Turn right or left ahead because of a hazard or danger.  c) Road is very bumpy ahead.  d) Road closed ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> A checkered board pattern warns of danger or hazard so slow down and proceed with caution in direction of the arrows.</p>	

104. Who must obtain a vehicle inspection?

- a) Vehicles that were registered outside of B.C. that are now in B.C.
- b) Rebuilt, salvaged then repaired, or kit vehicles.
- c) If your vehicle is deemed unsafe by police.
- d) All of the above.

**i** Inspections are mandatory and you must fix whatever problem is identified during an inspection before your vehicle can be registered, licensed or insured.



105. Why must your vehicle undergo emissions testing?

- a) To identify whether it's grossly polluting the environment.
- b) Your vehicle may be a certain age where it's necessary to get tested.
- c) So that your vehicle is eligible for re-licensing.
- d) All of the above.

**i** If you receive notice to get emissions testing, your car needs to be inspected for re-licensing.



106. Why must you use signals when turning, changing lanes, parking or moving to or from the roadside?

- a) To inform other drivers of what you want to do.
- b) To inform pedestrians of what you want to do.
- c) To send out an alert of your intentions.
- d) All of the above.

**i** Failing to use proper signals can result in a fine and penalty points. Always signal to inform others of your intention. Using signals allows you to communicate with other vehicles and pedestrians.



139. What are passing or climbing lanes for?

- a) They allow for frequent stops and a rest area ahead.
- b) They are for vehicles that have trouble climbing hills.
- c) They help thin out traffic by providing an extra lane.
- d) They allow slower vehicles to move into the right lane so faster ones can pass on the left.

**i** Advance notice of passing lanes is provided as are signs warning when these lanes end. If driving at a reduced speed move into the right lane and allow faster moving vehicles to pass. Merge safely back when passing lane ends.



140. When can you pass on the right?

- a) You may never pass on the right.
- b) You can only pass on the right if there is an emergency.
- c) On multi-lane roads, when passing a vehicle turning left.
- d) On any type of road providing there is an unpaved shoulder.

**i** Remember vehicles in the lane you are entering have the right-of-way and should not have to slow down for you.



166. Which statement is false about driving in the rain?

- a) Rain can reduce visibility.
- b) Rain can cause a loss of traction of your vehicle.
- c) Rain can cause your vehicle to hydroplane; ride the water like skis.
- d) Rain can increase your braking ability.

**i** Reduce speed in rain as roads become slippery especially at the start when moisture mixes with oil and grease from roads making conditions extra slippery.



167. If you skid on a slippery road surface what should you do?

- a) Steer your vehicle into the direction you want to go.
- b) Steer your vehicle into the opposite direction you want to go.
- c) Apply gas to quickly get out of the skid.
- d) Turn off the ignition.

**i** Skids generally happen because a vehicle is travelling too fast for road, weather or traffic conditions and brakes are slammed suddenly. Always adapt your driving according to road conditions.



168. What is black ice?

- a) When snow is mixed with mud and then freezes.
- b) When newly paved roads are wet.
- c) When moisture freezes on the road and a thin layer of ice forms making the road shiny.
- d) When ice is mixed with snow.

**i** Black ice can form anywhere especially on bridges which get extra cold air from vehicles below. This causes the temperature to drop quicker on the bridge forming a thin layer of ice.



141. What should you do when entering a freeway?

- a) Signal, then stop to wait for an opening in traffic.
- b) Signal, then accelerate while merging smoothly into traffic.
- c) Signal, then accelerate and enter traffic quickly.
- d) Do what the vehicle ahead of you does.

**i** The entrance ramp of a highway has solid white lines and requires you to accelerate in them while looking for gaps in traffic. Then broken lines require you to merge smoothly with highway traffic.



142. What should you do when exiting a freeway?

- a) Signal, then stop to wait for an opening in traffic.
- b) Signal, then accelerate while merging smoothly into traffic and then proceed to the exit lane.
- c) Signal, move into the exit lane, reduce speed gradually and obey exit signs.
- d) Do what the vehicle ahead of you does.

**i** Ensure you slow down enough when in the exit lane because you may not realize how fast you are going having come off the freeway at a higher speed.

