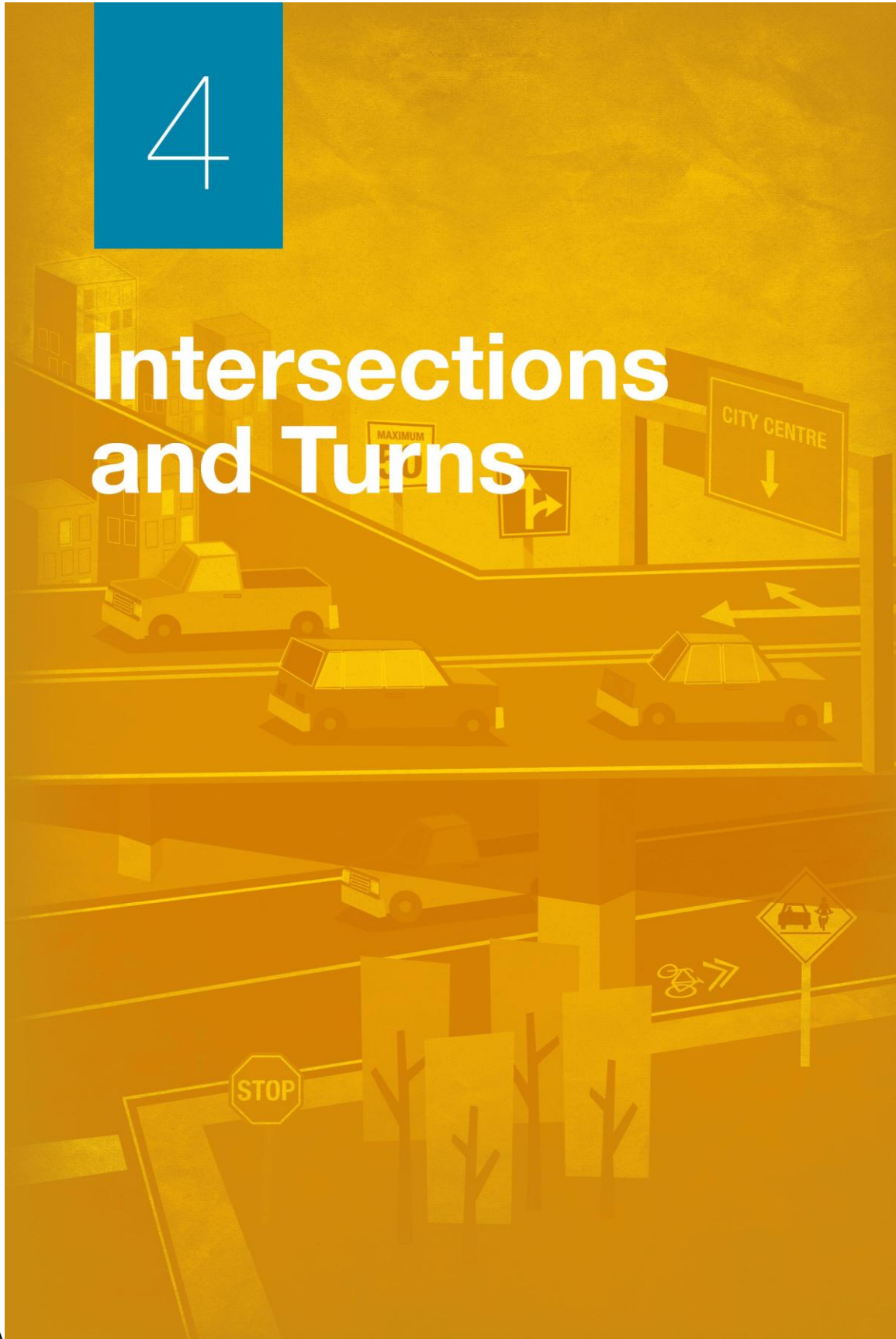


4

Intersections and Turns



Right-of-way

Where roadways meet and intersect, there is the possibility for a collision. Who should proceed and who must wait?

Right-of-way rules require one person to yield and allow the other to proceed. Signs, signals, and sometimes the position of your vehicle to other vehicles at an intersection determine the rules. However, even if you have the right-of-way, you are still responsible to do everything you can to prevent a collision.

Intersections

An intersection is where two or more roadways meet, creating a possible conflict between vehicles on those roads and with pedestrians crossing the roadways. These are high-risk locations for collisions. Intersections may be controlled by traffic signs, traffic signal lights, or both. Intersections not controlled by signs or signals are controlled by rules and regulations. To drive safely through an intersection with or without controls you must know the rules and regulations that determine who has the right-of-way.

Always be careful. Other drivers may not be paying attention to the signs and signals, or may be unaware of the rules at intersections without signs or signals.

Note: For information about traffic signs and traffic signals, refer to Chapter 2.

Directions given by a peace officer or police officer must be followed over traffic signs or signals.

Intersections controlled by signs

STOP SIGNS



A stop sign indicates that your vehicle must come to a **complete stop**. After stopping, check the intersection

carefully for pedestrians and other traffic. When safe, you may proceed.

路权

在道路交汇处，总会有发生车辆碰撞的可能。谁应该先通过，谁必须等待呢？

路权规则规定谁要让路以及谁可以先行。交通标志牌、信号灯及车辆的位置决定谁有优先权。尽管如此，即使你有优先权，你仍然有责任尽其所能避免车祸的发生。

交叉路口

交叉路口是两条或以上的道路交接的地方。在交叉路口，车辆之间、车辆与行人之间可能出现相互争路的情况。交叉路口是发生车辆事故的高风险区域。有些交叉路口是由交通标志牌、交通信号灯或者两者都参与管制，有些交叉路口没有交通标志牌也没有交通信号灯，这些路口就由交通规则来管制。要安全地通过交叉路口，无论该路口有无管制设施，司机必须了解有关路权的规则。

始终保持谨慎驾驶，其他司机有可能没有留意交通标志牌或信号灯，或者有可能不了解没有交通标志牌和信号灯的交叉路口的管制规则。

注：关于交通标志牌和交通信号灯的资讯，请参阅第二章。

必须服从治安或警察的指挥，他们的指示高于交通标志牌或者信号灯。

有交通标志牌管制的交叉路口

停牌



停牌表示你必须**完全停车**。停车后，要仔细查看交叉路口的行人和其他车辆，当确认安全后方可通过。

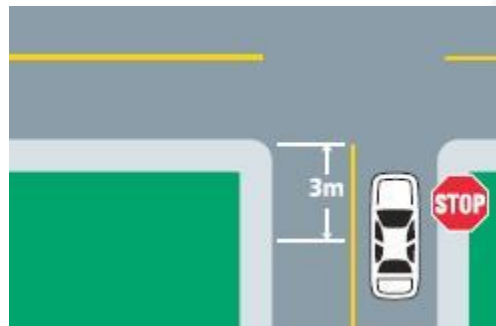
There are rules about where you must stop your vehicle when you come to a stop sign.

RULES FOR STOPPING AT INTERSECTIONS:

交叉路口的停车规则



Where a stop line has been marked, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before the stop line. Before moving forward, give pedestrians and traffic the right-of-way. 在标有停车线的路口，你必须在停车线之前完全停车。向前行驶前要让路给行人和有路权的车辆。



If there is no stop line or marked crosswalk at the intersection, you must stop within three metres (10 feet) of the intersecting roadway. Stop where you will not interfere with pedestrians who are crossing or are about to cross the roadway.

Three and four-way stops:

Intersections where stop signs are located at all corners are often referred to as "courtesy corners." Vehicles approaching from each direction are required to stop. All drivers must use courtesy and

遇到停车标志时，你必须遵守有关停车位置的规则。



Stop before the stop line at a marked crosswalk.

标有停车线的，在人行横道前的停车线前停车

Where there is no stop line, stop before the marked crosswalk

没有标停车线的，在人行横道（斑马线）前停车

在没有标出停车线和人行横道（斑马线）的交叉路口，你必须在离路口 3 米（10 英尺）内并且不妨碍正在或者准备过马路的行人的地方停车。

三向和四向的停牌：

有三向或四向停牌的交叉路口，通常被称为“礼让角”。从各个方向驶来的车辆都必须停车。所有的驾驶员必须小心谨慎，礼让的规则是先停的

caution. Courtesy is to allow the vehicle that arrived first to proceed first. If two vehicles arrive at the same time, courtesy allows the vehicle on the right to proceed first. You must not proceed unless you can do so safely.

YIELD SIGNS



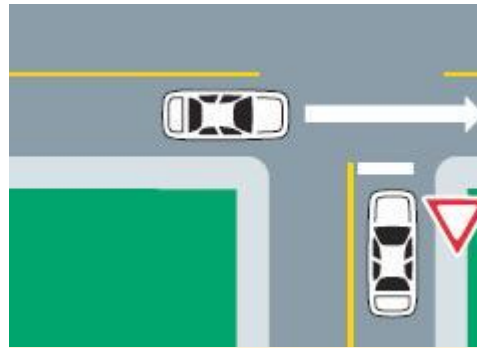
A yield sign means that you must allow other vehicles that do not face a yield sign the right-of-

way to proceed. When approaching a yield sign, reduce speed as you near the intersection and be prepared to stop.

You may be required to stop and yield the right-of-way to traffic or pedestrians. Wait for a safe gap in the traffic before you proceed.

If there are no pedestrians or traffic that you are required to yield to, you may proceed through the intersection without coming to a complete stop.

Your approach must be at a speed that allows you to stop easily to prevent a collision with another vehicle or person.



Vehicle at yield sign allows other vehicle to pass. 面对让牌的车辆必须让其他车辆先通过。

Uncontrolled intersections

Some intersections have no traffic signs and no traffic signal lights. At these intersections, you must **yield the right-of-way to a vehicle on your right**. Check for traffic approaching from your left and right when you are approaching an intersection without a traffic control device. Similar to an intersection controlled by a stop sign, adjust your speed to the

车辆先走。如果两辆车同时到达路口，则处于右侧的车辆先走。任何情况下，不管自己有无优先权，只要不能确保安全，就不可继续前行。

让牌



让牌表示你要让路给其他没有面对让牌的车辆。当驶近有让牌的交叉路口时，你要减速并做好停车准备。

有时候可能需要停车，让路给有路权的车辆或行人，等到有安全的时机才能前行。

如果没有行人或车辆需要礼让，你可以无需完全停车而驶过交叉路口。

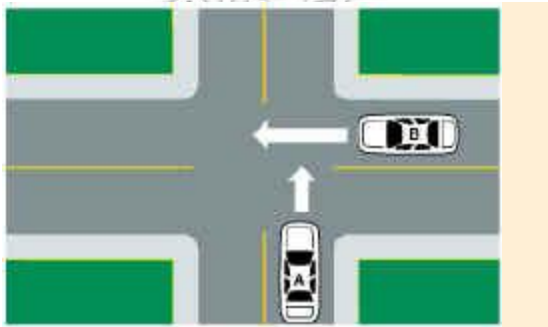
驶近让牌时，车辆的速度必须控制在随时可以停车的范围内，以避免和其他车辆或者行人发生碰撞。

无管制的交叉路口

有些交叉路口没有交通标志牌也没有交通信号灯。在这些路口，必须**让路给你右侧的车辆**。当你驶近一个没有交通管制设备的交叉路口，你必须观察从左、右两侧驶来的车辆。类似于有停牌的交叉路口，要根据路口视线的好坏和路况来调整车速。司机的视线可能被栅栏、树木、或者停泊的车

visibility and road conditions. Your view may be obstructed by fences, trees, or parked cars. You must reduce your speed enough to be able to stop your vehicle easily. When road conditions are slippery, reduce your speed to allow for the increased stopping distance.

Use caution and judgment at all intersections without signs or signals. Even if you have the right-of-way, be sure the other vehicle is going to yield before you proceed.



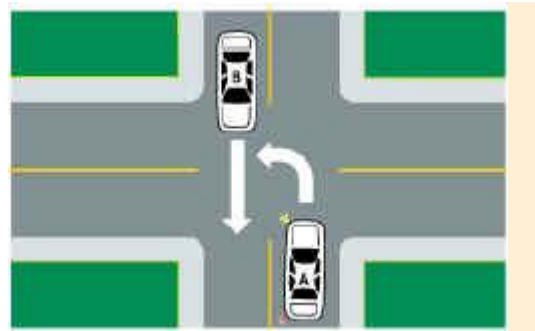
A yields to B: This intersection has no signs or signals and B is to the right of A.

A 车礼让 B 车：这个交叉路口没有交通标志牌或信号灯，而 B 车在 A 车的右边。

The T intersection without signs or signals (also known as an uncontrolled intersection) is a unique situation. There are no traffic control signs or signals, therefore the driver on the right (vehicle B) has the right-of-way. Be careful in this situation in case the driver going straight through (vehicle A) incorrectly assumes the right-of-way.

辆阻挡，必须减速，以便可以随时停车。当路面湿滑时，要减速以应对增加了的停车距离。

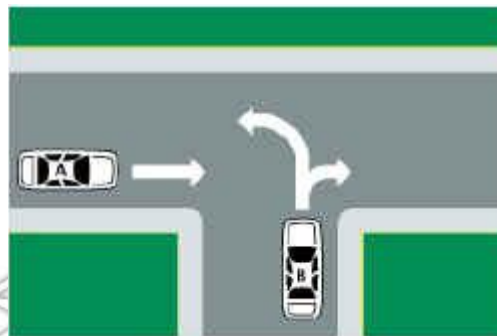
在所有没有交通标志牌或者信号灯的交叉路口，要小心谨慎，正确判断路况。即使拥有路权，也需要确认其他车辆会让路给你，才可以前行。



A yields to B: A would be crossing B's path and neither is to the right of the other.

A 车礼让 B 车：A 车想通过 B 车的车道，双方的车都不在对方的右边（转弯的车辆要让路给直行的车辆）。

没有交通标志牌或信号灯的 T 形交叉路口（也叫做无管制的路口）是一个特殊的情况。因为没有交通控制标志牌或信号灯，所以在右边的车辆（车辆 B）拥有路权。在这种情况下必须小心，防止直行的车辆（车辆 A）错误判断自己拥有路权而向前直行。



A yields to B: This intersection has no signs or signals and B is to the right of A.

For safety, drivers in the position of vehicle B must wait until the right-of-way is given before proceeding.

When exiting from service roads, alleys, parking lots and driveways, you must:

- stop before any sidewalk crossing
- stop before entering a main street
- yield to pedestrians

INTERSECTION REMINDERS:

- A driver turning left across the path of an approaching vehicle cannot turn left until it is safe.
- Parking lots have intersections without signs or signals, and the right-of-way rules apply.
- All intersections have crosswalks that may be marked or unmarked and you must not pass another vehicle that has stopped for a pedestrian.

Keep intersections clear

Do not enter an intersection until you are able to clear it completely.

If traffic is delayed at an intersection, do not enter the intersection until you can completely clear the intersection and crosswalk on the other side.



A 车礼让 B 车: 这个交叉路口没有交通标志牌或信号灯, B 车在 A 车的右边。为了安全起见, 车辆 B 的驾驶员必须等到对方给予了路权方可前行。

当驶离服务道路、小巷、停车场和私人车道时, 司机必须:

- 在人行横道之前停车
- 在驶入大路之前停车
- 礼让行人

交叉路口提示:

- 左转车辆需跨过其他车辆的行驶路线, 必须确保安全才可以左转。
- 路权规则适用于停车场里没有交通标志牌或信号灯的交叉路口。
- 所有交叉路口都有人行横道, 无论有无划线, 你绝对不能超越另外正在停车礼让行人的车辆。

保持交叉路口通畅

除非确认能够完全通过路口, 否则不要驶入交叉路口内。

如果交叉路口交通拥堵, 不能完全通过路口和另一侧的人行横道, 就要在路口之前等待。

Vehicles A is in the proper location. Vehicle B has blocked the crosswalk. Vehicles C and D have used poor judgment and have had to stop in the intersection. Cross traffic has been affected. Ensure that there is enough space to allow your vehicle to completely clear the intersection and crosswalks before entering.

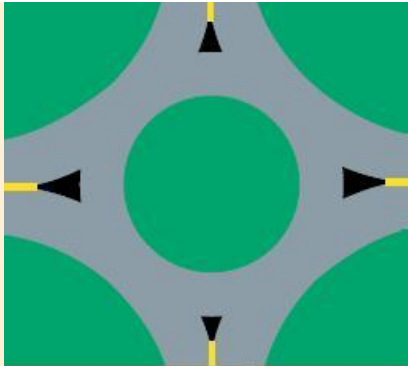
A 车停在正确的位置, B 车已经堵住了人行横道, C 车和 D 车判断失误导致在交叉路口内停车, 而影响横向道路的车辆通行。要确认有足够的空间允许车辆完全通过交叉路口和人行横道, 才可驶入交叉路口内

Traffic circles and Roundabouts

Traffic circles and roundabouts are circular intersections designed to improve traffic flow and safety. Traffic always circulates in a counter clockwise direction around a centre island. Vehicles entering the intersection must yield to traffic already in the circle.

There are differences between traffic circles and roundabouts. The centre island of a roundabout is smaller than the centre island of a traffic circle. The roundabout has been designed with a tighter curve around the island to encourage lower speeds and may have a sloped curb to allow more room for larger commercial vehicles. Pedestrian crossings on roundabouts are located away from the intersection for safety, as well as improved lines of sight for motorists and pedestrians. Drivers must follow similar rules when using roundabouts or traffic circles.

One lane traffic circle /roundabout



ENTERING CIRCULAR INTERSECTIONS:

Drivers entering a one lane circular intersection must yield to drivers already in the circle. Once in the circle, drivers must activate the right signal when preparing to exit.

EXITING CIRCULAR INTERSECTIONS:

Always wait to activate your right turn signal after passing the exit that is before your intended exit. This tells other drivers that you intend to leave the circle at the next exit. When you intend to exit at the first available exit:

- Use your right signal as you approach. Leave it on until you have exited the circle.
- As you approach, scan for pedestrians and cyclists at the crosswalks at the entrance and exits of the circle.

环岛路口和 Roundabouts

环岛路口用来改进车流量和提高安全性。车辆总是以逆时针方向绕着中心岛行驶。准备驶入环岛的车辆必须礼让正在环岛内行驶的车辆。

环岛路口和 Roundabout 有所区别，Roundabout 的中心岛比环岛的中心岛要小。Roundabout 的设计弯度更小，意在鼓励低速。另外还可能有一个有坡度的边缘，目的是为大型商业车辆提供更多的空间。为安全起见，人行横道设在 Roundabout 以外较远的地方，也是为司机和行人提供更好的视线。

不管是环岛路口还是 Roundabout，规则是相似的。

单车道环岛口/Roundabout

An example of a single lane circular intersection.

左侧是一个单车道环岛路口

驶入环岛路口

车辆驶入单车道环岛路口必须礼让已经在环岛路口内行驶的车辆。驶入环岛路口内，准备离开时，必须先亮起右转向灯。

驶出环岛路口

总是在你驶过你要离开的出口的前一个出口后才亮起右转向灯，这样就可以让其车辆了解你准备在下一个出口离开。如果准备在第一个出口就离开则需要：

- 当驶近环岛路口时，就亮起右转向灯直到完全离开环岛路口。
- 当驶近环岛路口时，要观察环岛出入口人行横道上的行人和自行车。

When you intend to use at any other exit:

- As you approach, scan for pedestrians and cyclists at the crosswalks at the entrance and exits of the circle.
- Activate your right signal when approaching the exit you wish to use.

Two lane traffic circle / roundabout

ENTERING CIRCULAR INTERSECTIONS:

Drivers entering the circular intersection must yield to drivers already in the circle. Once in the circle, drivers must activate the right signal when preparing to exit.

USING THE RIGHT LANE TO ENTER AND EXIT:

Drivers entering the circle from the right lane must do so when it is safe and stay in the right lane while in the circle. They must exit using the right lane.

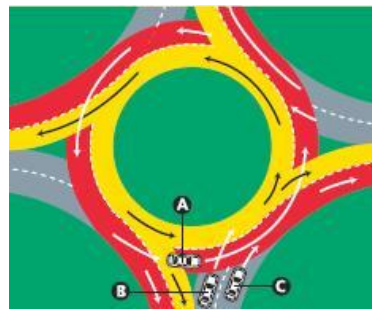
USING THE LEFT LANE TO ENTER AND EXIT:

Drivers using the left lane to enter the circle must do so when it is safe and stay in the left lane while in the circle/roundabout. They must exit using the left lane. Drivers planning to travel past the first exit should use the left lane to enter and exit.

IN CIRCULAR INTERSECTIONS:

While in the circle, the driver on the right must yield to the driver on the left. Activate the right signal when preparing to exit. Use caution when exiting and crossing through the right (outside) lane.

Do not change lanes in the circle. Traffic in the red lanes (white arrows) must yield to traffic in the yellow lanes (black arrows). Traffic entering the circle (grey lanes) must yield to traffic in the circle (both red and yellow lanes).



Vehicles B and C must yield to vehicles A.
B 车和 C 车必须礼让 A 车。

要使用其他出口离开环岛：

- 当驶近环岛路口时，观察环岛出入口人行横道上的行人和自行车。
- 当接近要驶离的出口时，亮起你的右转向灯。

双车道环岛路口/Roundabout

驶入环岛路口

车辆驶入环岛路口必须礼让已经在环岛路口内行驶的车辆。在环岛路口内，准备离开时，必须先亮起右转向灯。

使用右车道驶入和驶出

在安全的情况下车辆从右车道驶入环岛并保持右车道行驶，而且必须使用右车道驶出。

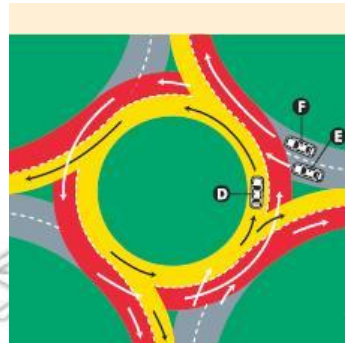
使用左车道驶入和驶出

在安全的情况下车辆从左侧车道驶入环岛并保持左车道行驶，而且必须使用左车道驶出。只要不是在第一个出口离开，就应使用左侧车道驶入和驶出环岛。

在环状交叉路口内：

在环状交叉路口内，在右车道的驾驶员必须礼让左车道的驾驶员。当准备从出口离开时，打开右转向灯。当你要驶出和穿越右边（外边）车道的时候要特别小心。

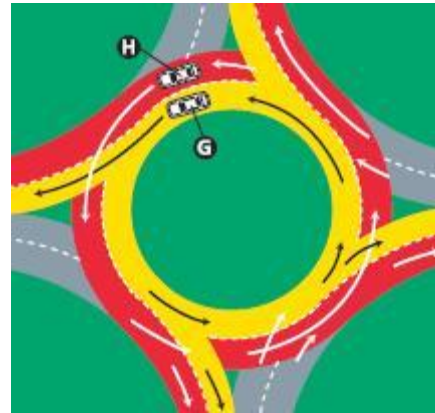
不要在环岛路口内变换车道。在红色车道的车辆（白箭头）必须礼让在黄色车道（黑箭头）内的车辆。正准备驶入环岛路口（灰车道）的车辆必须礼让已经在环岛路口内的车辆（红车道和黄车道）



Vehicle E must yield to vehicle D, while vehicles F and D may proceed together.
当 F 车和 D 车同时行驶时，E 车必须礼让 D 车。



Vehicle H must yield to vehicle G.



车 H 必须礼让车 G.

EXITING CIRCULAR INTERSECTIONS:

Always wait to activate your right turn signal after passing the exit that is before your intended exit. This tells other drivers that you intend to leave the circle at the next exit.

When you intend to use at the first available exit:

- Approach the circle using the right lane.
- Use your right signal as you approach. Leave it on until you have exited the circle.
- As you approach, scan for pedestrians and cyclists at the crosswalks at the entrance and exits of the circle.
- Yield to traffic in the circle.
- Exit the circle using the right lane.

When you intend to leave at any other exit:

- Approach the circle using the left lane.
- Activate your left signal to communicate that you do not plan to use the first exit.
- As you approach, scan for pedestrians and cyclists at the crosswalks at the entrance and exits of the circle.
- Yield to traffic in the circle.
- Exit the circle using the left lane.

Remember, when you exit using the left lane:

- Use your right signal when you pass the exit that is one before the exit you will use.

离开环岛路口:

一定要等到通过要驶离的出口之前的一个出口, 才打开右转向灯。这样就能明确告诉其他车辆你准备在下一个出口离开。

在第一个出口离开:

- 使用右车道驶近环岛路口。
- 驶近环岛出口时亮起右转向灯直到完全离开环岛路口。
- 驶近环岛时出口, 观察环岛出入口人行横道上的行人和自行车
- 礼让环岛内的车辆。
- 使用右车道驶出。

从其他出口离开:

- 驶近环岛出口时使用左车道。
- 打开左转向灯提示不会在第一个出口离开。
- 驶近环岛时, 观察环岛出入口人行横道上的行人和自行车
- 礼让路口内的车辆。
- 使用左车道驶出。

切记, 当使用左车道驶出环岛时:

- 在驶过要离开的出口前一个出口后才亮起右转向灯。

- Check for traffic in the right lane that may be continuing around the circle.
- Look ahead for pedestrians at the crosswalk where you will be exiting.
- Exit the circle using the left lane.
- If you cannot stop or exit safely, stay in your lane and travel around the circle/ roundabout again.

Turning

Many collisions are caused by drivers who fail to turn safely.

Right turns

Remember that travel lanes are not always marked with lines on the road or signs. A travel lane is a section of roadway wide enough to allow the passage of a single line of vehicles. This includes a curb lane lined with parking meters. The lane next to the curb where vehicles park is best referred to as a curb lane, not a parking lane. Curb lanes are not just for parking. They are used to turn off a road and onto a road.

Prepare for a turn well in advance. If you are not in the proper turning lane, check your rear view and outside mirrors and do a shoulder check. Signal and change lanes when it is safe. You should be in your proper turning lane at least 15 metres (50 feet) before the intersection.

Be sure you yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and traffic on the cross street. Before you begin to turn, check the street you are turning onto to decide if there is room to turn into the curb lane. Check over your right shoulder for cyclists and pedestrians approaching the intersections.

When turning right from a two-way road onto another two-way road, stay centred in your turning lane, and no more than one metre (3 feet) from the curb or edge of the road. Stay approximately this distance as you approach the intersection, while turning, and as you leave the intersection.

Remember the following when turning:

- Yield to pedestrians crossing in the crosswalk.
- Do not enter the crosswalk to turn until pedestrians are safely out of the intersection.

- 查看右车道的交通状况，或许要在环岛内继续行驶。
- 观察出口人行横道上的行人和自行车。
- 使用左车道驶出。
- 如果不能安全停车或驶出，在左侧车道内绕环岛行驶一周再驶出。

转弯

很多事故都是由于司机转弯不安全而发生的。

右转

不是所有车道都有路面标线或交通标志提示的。一个车道就是路面上宽度足够一辆车通过的狭长部分。这包括有停车咪表的路边车道。在路边可以停泊车辆的车道就被称作停泊车道或停车车道是不准确的，应该叫路边车道(Curb Lane)。这个车道不仅专门停泊车辆，还用于车辆驶入和驶出。

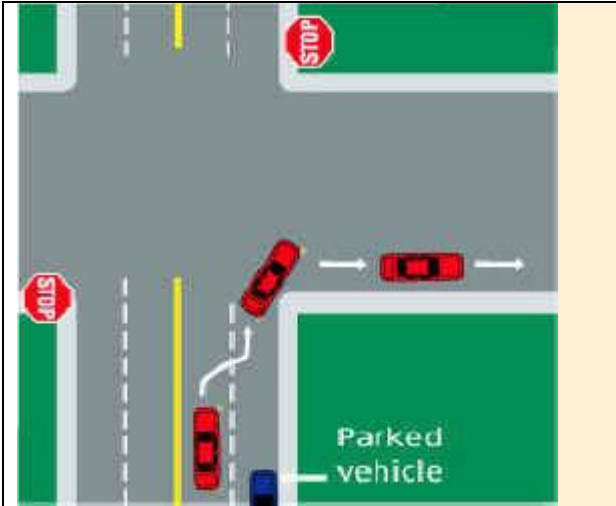
提前做好转弯的准备，如果没有行驶在正确的转弯车道，查看后视镜并回头观察盲区，确认安全后打开转向灯变换车道，在交叉路口至少 15 米（50 英尺）之前，就要进入转弯车道。

要让路给行人和有路权的车辆，开始转弯之前，先观察要转入道路是否有足够的空间可以驶入到路边车道。向右回头查看是否有自行车或行人正在靠近路口。

当从双向道路右转进入另一条双向道路时，保持在转弯车道的中间，和路崖或路边的距离不过超过 1 米（3 英尺）。在驶近、转弯和离开路口时，都保持这种距离。

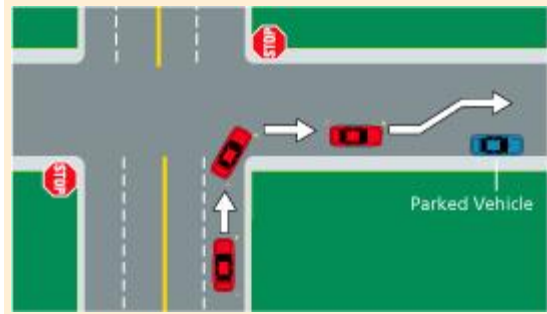
转弯时要注意以下几点：

- 让行于人行横道上的行人。
- 等到行人安全离开交叉路口后再进入人行横道转弯。

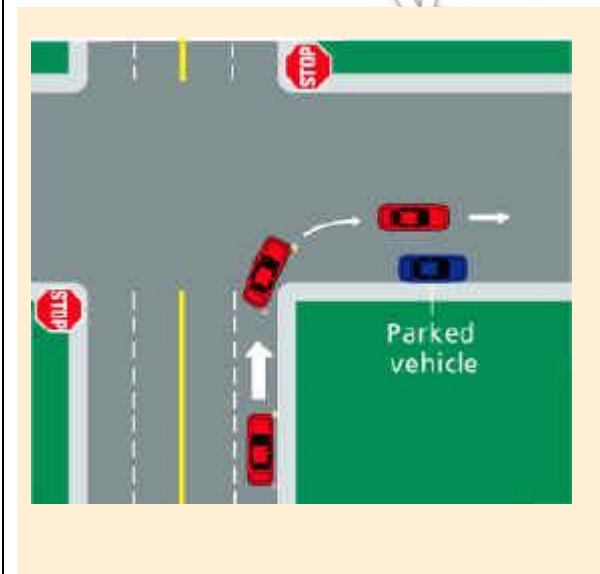


If it is safe, complete your turn by turning into the first available traffic lane on the right when there is space to allow you to gently accelerate and change lanes. After you complete the turn, look well ahead along your intended path.

如果转弯后有足够的空间可以平稳地加速变道时，安全情况下就转弯进入最右侧车道。完成转弯后，观察前方路况。



If a parked vehicle or obstruction is far enough away, complete the turn in the lane behind the vehicle or obstruction. Then change lanes to the left when safe. It is recommended for this type of turn that the curb lane be clear of parked vehicles for at least one-half a block. 如果转弯后右侧车道内的停泊车辆或其他障碍物足够远，则转入右侧车道后再向左安全变换车道。停泊车辆在至少半个街区远时建议采用这种转弯方法。



If the first available lane of the street you are turning onto has a parked vehicle or obstruction close to the corner, turn into the first available lane to the left of the parked vehicle. When the lane is free, turn directly into that lane.

Note: Yield to other vehicles approaching from your left that are travelling in the lane you will enter.

如果转入道路右侧车道内停泊的车辆或者障碍物靠近路口太近，则转向旁边的第一条车道。

注意让行左侧驶来要进入同一条车道的车辆。

Do not turn wide and occupy two lanes when turning. Unless prohibited by a sign, you may turn right on a red light after you come to a complete stop at the proper stopping point (stop line or crosswalk).

Left turns

Poor judgment of time and space when turning left is one of the leading causes of crashes. Left turns can be dangerous because there can be traffic approaching from more than one direction and your vehicle will be crossing the lanes of the oncoming traffic.

Prepare well in advance. You should be in your proper turning lane at least 15 metres (50 feet) before the intersection. When turning from a two-way road onto another two-way road with a single left turn lane, drive into the lane to the right side of the yellow line.

Remain behind the crosswalk if there is only room for one vehicle ahead of you in your lane in the intersection. Enter the intersection if it is legal to do so when the vehicle ahead of you clears the intersection. If you must stop in the intersection prior to completing a left turn, stay to the right of the yellow line and keep your front wheels pointed straight ahead. This will prevent you from being pushed into oncoming traffic if you are hit from behind.

Check the crosswalk of the road you are turning onto for pedestrians and cyclists. Look well along your intended path. When it is safe, turn the vehicle left at the intersection. Complete the turn by driving to the right side of the yellow line of the road you have entered.

Do not turn wide and occupy two lanes when turning.

Before turning left off a two-lane highway, do a shoulder check to the left to be sure you are not being passed by another vehicle on your left.

转弯时不要弧度过大占用两条车道。除非有限制标志，面对红灯时，在正确位置（停车线或人行横道前）完全停车并让行人及有路权的车辆后允许右转。

左转弯

左转弯时，时机和距离判断不准确是导致车辆事故的主要原因之一。左转弯风险较大是因为可能有不只一个方向的驶来车辆，并且要在对面快速驶来车辆的前面穿越。

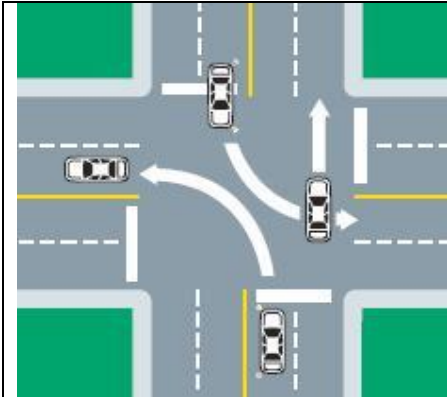
提前做好转弯的准备，在交叉路口至少 15 米（50 英尺）之前，就要进入转弯车道。当从一条双向道路左转到另一条双向道路且只有一条左转弯车道时，驶入紧靠黄线右侧的车道。

如果左转弯车道路口内只能容纳一辆车，紧随其后的车辆不要进入路口，要停在人行横道前等待，当前面的车辆已经驶离路口、条件允许的情况下，可以进入路口。如果需要在路口内停车让行其他车辆或行人，应该停止在黄线的右侧，并使车身和车轮都保持朝向正前方。这是为了防止如果被后面的车追尾碰撞时，不会被撞对面车流里与迎面而来的车辆再次相撞。

条件允许开始转弯之前，观察人行横道上是否有行人和自行车，并瞭望要进入道路前方的路况。确认安全后，左转进入黄线右侧的车道(左侧第一条行车道)。

转弯时不要弧度过大和占用两条车道。

从双向双车道的道路(同方向只有一条车道)左转弯前，要向左回头查看盲区确认没有车辆正从左侧超车。

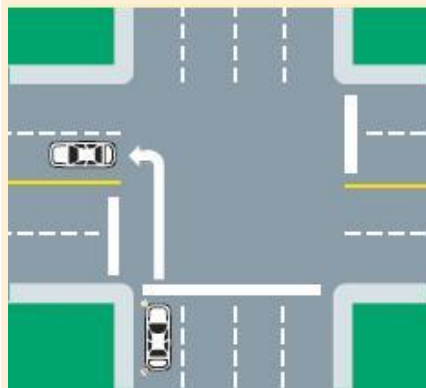


Two-way onto a two-way

When it is safe and legal, turn from the lane nearest and to the right of the yellow line. Turn into the lane nearest and to the right of the yellow line. Be sure you have enough time and space to turn safely if there is oncoming traffic. Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians crossing to your left.

双向道路转入另一双向道路

安全合法的情况下，从最靠近黄线的车道转弯，转入最靠近黄线右边的车道。如果有迎面驶来的车辆，确认有足够的时间和距离安全左转。要让行迎面而来的直行车辆和左边人行横道上的行人。

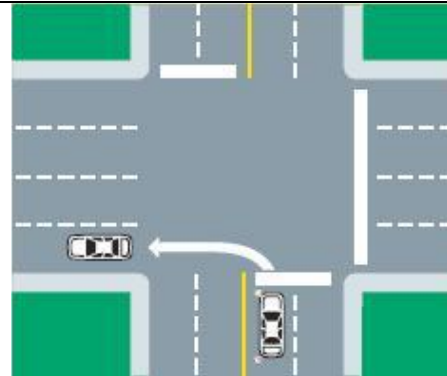


One-way onto a two-way

When it is safe and legal, turn from the lane nearest the left side of the road. Turn into the nearest lane to the right of the yellow line. Yield to pedestrians to your left.

单向道路转入双向道路

安全合法的情况下，从最左边的车道转入最靠近黄线右边的车道。要让行左边人行横道上的行人。

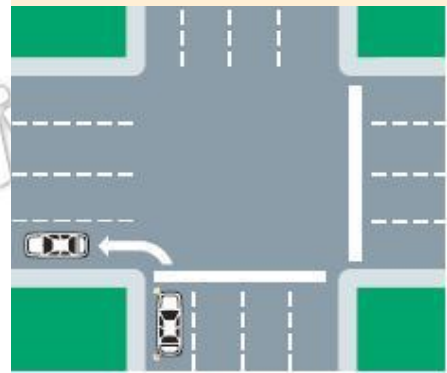


Two-way onto a one-way

When it is safe and legal, turn from the lane nearest the yellow line. Turn into the first available lane on the left side of the road. Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians crossing to your left.

双向道路转入单向道路

安全合法的情况下，从最靠近黄线的车道转入左边第一条可以使用的车道。要让行迎面而来的直行车辆和左边人行横道上的行人。



One-way onto a one-way

When it is safe and legal, turn from the lane nearest the left side of the road. Turn into the lane nearest to the left side of the road. Yield to pedestrians crossing to your left. When the light is red, if there are no signs prohibiting the turn, you may turn left on a red light from a one way to a one way after you come to a complete stop at the proper stopping location (stop line or crosswalk) and it is safe. This also applies to dual lane turns. Yield to pedestrians crossing to your left.

单向道路转入单向道路

安全合法的情况下，从最左边的车道转入最左边的车道。要让行左边人行横道上的行人。

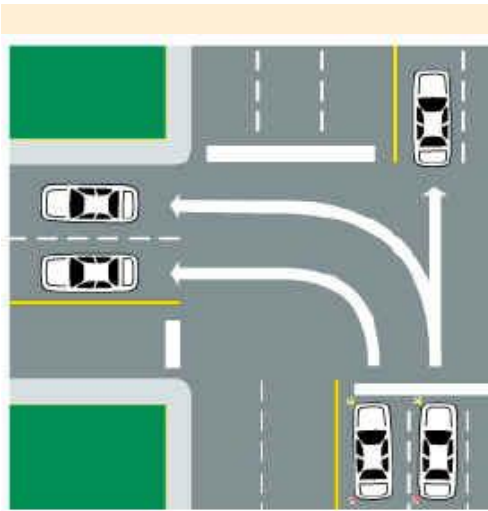
面对红灯时，如果没有限制左转的标志，在正确的位置（停车线或人行横道）前完全停车并

Turning lanes

Some lanes are designated as turning lanes. As you approach an intersection, always check the signs and pavement markings. Make sure you are in the correct lane to turn or go straight ahead.

Dual lane turns

When turning right or left where dual lane turns are indicated by pavement markings or signs, approach the intersection in one of the marked lanes and turn into the corresponding lane.



Dual lane turns 双车道左转

Dual lane turns can only be made where indicated. Never swing wide or change lanes in dual lane turn intersections as another vehicle could be turning beside you. Watch the vehicle turning beside you, as it may swing wide into your lane.

Unless prohibited by a sign, at a dual right turn intersection, you may turn right on a red light after you come to a complete stop at the proper stopping point (stop line or crosswalk).

After completing a turn, dual turn lanes may converge into one lane. The driver in the lane that ends must change to the available lane by following the proper steps for a lane change.

确认安全后，可以左转。这也适用于双车道或多车道转弯。

转弯车道

有些车道是专为转弯而设。驶近路口时，一定要观察交通标志牌和路面标记以确认自己在正确的车道内转弯或者向前直行。

双车道转弯

当有路面标记或交通标志牌显示双车道左转或右转，接近路口时选择其中一条转弯车道并转入相应的车道。

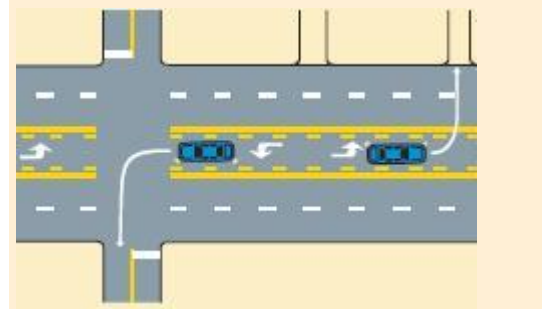
双车道转弯只可以在有交通标志或路面标记的路口进行，转弯的弧度不可过大或变道，因为车辆旁边可能同时有其他车辆也在转弯。要留意旁边正在转弯的车辆，警惕其转弯的弧度过大而进入自己的车道。

在双车道右转的路口，如果没有红灯禁止右转的交通标志，在正确的位置（停车线或者人行横道）前完全停车并确认安全后，可以在红灯时转右。

完成转弯后，双转弯车道可能合并成一个车道。其中一个车道内的车辆需要安全变换车道。

Two-way left turn lanes

A two-way left-turn lane allows vehicles from each direction to turn left using the same lane. Vehicles from both directions share this centre lane to turn left. It is permissible to cross the solid yellow line to enter the shared turn lane. Only enter the turning lane close to where you will be turning. Watch for oncoming vehicles in your lane.



Two-way left-turn lane 双向左转车道

Reminders for safe turning:

- Check for traffic, do a shoulder check, signal, and when safe, move into the proper lane.
- Signal with enough time to provide a reasonable warning to other drivers and pedestrians of your intention.
- Check oncoming and cross traffic as well as the crosswalk to your left for pedestrians. Watch for both vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

U-turns

A U-turn is done by turning your vehicle around at an intersection to go in the opposite direction by using oncoming lanes.



This sign means U-turns are not allowed. 这个标志表示不准掉头。

Do not do a U-turn unless you can do it safely. U-turns are not permitted:

- at an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal (traffic lights) unless permitted by a traffic control device

双向左转车道

双向左转车道允许从相反方向行驶的车辆使用同一条车道左转，从两个方向来的车辆共享这条中心车道左转，这种情况下是允许穿过黄色实线驶入中间车道的。不过只有在靠近将要转弯的路口时才可以驶入该转弯车道，留意该车道内是否有迎面驶来的车辆。

安全左转提示：

- 观察交通状况、回头查看盲区，打开转向灯，安全的情况下驶入适当的车道。
- 打开转向灯时机要合适，合理提示其他车辆和行人自己的意图。
- 特别留意对面和左右两侧横向行驶的车辆和左边人行横道上的行人。不要只注意车辆而忽视了行人，或只注意行人而忽视了车辆。

掉头

掉头是指车辆在路口转弯进入对面车道，使车辆朝相反的方向行驶。

只有在确认安全的情况下才可以掉头，以下情况是不允许掉头的：

- 在有交通管制信号（红绿灯或停牌、让牌）的路口（除非有允许掉头的交通标志或信号灯）

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• where a sign prohibits U-turns <p>In urban areas U-turns are not permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on a roadway between intersections• at an alley intersection• at an intersection where one or more of the roadways is an access to a public or private parking lot which the public can access <p>Outside urban areas (rural) U-turns are not permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on a curve• approach to or near the crest of a hill where the driver of another vehicle cannot see you that is approaching within 150 metres from either direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 有禁止掉头的标志 <p>在市区，以下情况是不允许掉头的：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 在两个交叉路口之间的路面• 在小巷的交叉路口• 路口内有一个或多个方向可以进入停车场(公共和私人)的路口。 <p>在市区外，以下情况是不允许掉头的：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 在弯道上• 接近上坡顶部、前方及后方其他车辆在150米远看不到的地方。
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