

Japanese Driving Written Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What should a driver do if they see a pedestrian with a cane on the road?**
 - A. Ignore them**
 - B. Proceed at normal speed**
 - C. Slow down or stop**
 - D. Make sure to pass closely**
- 2. What should drivers do regarding vehicles displaying a learner's permit sign?**
 - A. Squeeze in ahead of them**
 - B. Overtake and pass them**
 - C. Ignore them**
 - D. Stop and assist**
- 3. When turning left at an intersection, how do the front and rear wheels behave?**
 - A. The rear wheels travel in a smaller radius**
 - B. The front wheels travel in a smaller radius**
 - C. Both travel in the same radius**
 - D. The front wheels travel in a larger radius**
- 4. What is required for a safe distance when driving at higher speeds?**
 - A. 0.5 seconds of reaction time**
 - B. Clear visibility ahead**
 - C. Two times the vehicle's length**
 - D. Staying longer than the stopping distance**
- 5. Is overtaking permitted within 30 meters of a route bus stop?**
 - A. Yes, it is permitted**
 - B. No, it is not permitted**
 - C. Only for emergency vehicles**
 - D. Only when the bus is not stopped**

- 6. Do moped riders need to signal when making a square right turn?**
- A. Yes, they must signal 30m before the turn**
 - B. No, they do not need to signal**
 - C. Only if there is traffic**
 - D. Only if they are under 18 years old**
- 7. What is the primary action required when towing a vehicle?**
- A. Use a safety chain**
 - B. Provide clear signals**
 - C. Place a cloth on the towing line**
 - D. Drive slowly**
- 8. What is the recommended rest period when driving for an extended duration?**
- A. Every hour**
 - B. Every two hours**
 - C. Every three hours**
 - D. Every 30 minutes**
- 9. What is the risk of continuing to drive when the light is red, even with an amber arrow?**
- A. There is no risk**
 - B. It could lead to a fine**
 - C. It is safe for streetcars only**
 - D. It is allowed**
- 10. When driving near pedestrians or bicycles, what must drivers do to ensure safety?**
- A. Increase speed**
 - B. Maintain a safe distance**
 - C. Honk the horn**
 - D. Ignore distractions**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What should a driver do if they see a pedestrian with a cane on the road?

- A. Ignore them**
- B. Proceed at normal speed**
- C. Slow down or stop**
- D. Make sure to pass closely**

When a driver sees a pedestrian with a cane on the road, it indicates that the individual may have a visual impairment or other disabilities affecting their mobility. In such situations, the driver should prioritize the safety of the pedestrian. Slowing down or stopping allows the driver to assess the pedestrian's actions and provide them with the necessary space to cross safely. This response is critical because pedestrians with canes may require extra time to navigate the road or may not be aware of oncoming traffic. By reducing speed or stopping altogether, drivers can prevent potential accidents and ensure a safer environment for all road users. This emphasizes the importance of being attentive and courteous towards vulnerable road users.

2. What should drivers do regarding vehicles displaying a learner's permit sign?

- A. Squeeze in ahead of them**
- B. Overtake and pass them**
- C. Ignore them**
- D. Stop and assist**

The correct response to vehicles displaying a learner's permit sign is to be cautious and patient rather than overtaking them aggressively. Vehicles with a learner's permit indicate that the drivers may be less experienced and therefore might exhibit unpredictable behavior on the road. In this context, overtaking and passing might seem necessary in some situations, but it is important to do so safely, observing all traffic laws, and ensuring that it is the right time to pass without putting anyone in danger. Drivers should be acutely aware of their surroundings and the potential for learners to make sudden stops or turns without signaling. Initially, it might appear that squeezing in ahead could be a benefit to traffic flow, but this approach endangers both the learner driver and yourself by causing stress or confusion. Simply ignoring the signs puts everyone at greater risk, as it does not account for the unique challenges that learner drivers face. Stopping to assist might be well-intentioned, but it is seldom appropriate on a busy road, and can also create hazards. Thus, exercising caution and adhering to safe driving practices while passing is essential when encountering vehicles displaying learner's permit signs.

3. When turning left at an intersection, how do the front and rear wheels behave?

- A. The rear wheels travel in a smaller radius**
- B. The front wheels travel in a smaller radius**
- C. Both travel in the same radius**
- D. The front wheels travel in a larger radius**

When a vehicle turns left at an intersection, the dynamics of the turn dictate the behavior of the front and rear wheels. The front wheels are responsible for steering the vehicle and are positioned away from the center of the turn, leading to a larger radius of travel compared to the rear wheels. As the vehicle turns, the rear wheels follow the front wheels but have a shorter path to complete the turn, resulting in them traveling along a smaller radius. This is due to the pivot point of the turn being closer to the rear axle. Therefore, the front wheels indeed travel in a larger circle than the rear wheels, which enables the vehicle to successfully navigate around the corner. Understanding this concept is crucial for safe driving, especially in tight turns or when maneuvering through intersections, as it influences how much steering input is needed and the awareness of surrounding obstacles or vehicles.

4. What is required for a safe distance when driving at higher speeds?

- A. 0.5 seconds of reaction time**
- B. Clear visibility ahead**
- C. Two times the vehicle's length**
- D. Staying longer than the stopping distance**

When driving at higher speeds, it is essential to maintain a following distance that exceeds the stopping distance. The stopping distance refers to the total distance a vehicle travels from the moment the driver perceives a need to stop until the vehicle comes to a complete stop. This distance increases with speed due to factors like greater momentum and longer reaction times. Maintaining a distance longer than the stopping distance ensures that the driver has adequate space to react to sudden emergencies or obstacles. It provides a buffer that can absorb any unexpected events without compromising vehicle control or safety. In contrast, the other options do not guarantee safety at higher speeds. For example, having only 0.5 seconds of reaction time may not be sufficient due to the increased speed, which can dramatically extend the actual stopping distance needed. Similarly, while clear visibility ahead is crucial for safe driving, it does not directly address the specific requirement for maintaining a safe distance based on speed and stopping capability. The suggestion of two times the vehicle's length may not correspond correctly to the increased stopping distance needed at higher speeds. Ultimately, maintaining a distance that is longer than the stopping distance takes into account all the necessary factors for safe driving under demanding conditions.

5. Is overtaking permitted within 30 meters of a route bus stop?

- A. Yes, it is permitted**
- B. No, it is not permitted**
- C. Only for emergency vehicles**
- D. Only when the bus is not stopped**

Overtaking within 30 meters of a route bus stop is not permitted under Japanese traffic law. This regulation is in place to ensure the safety of passengers who may be getting on or off the bus. When a bus stops at a designated stop, pedestrians and passengers can be expected to be moving to and from the bus, creating a potential hazard for vehicles attempting to overtake in that vicinity. The law emphasizes the duty of care that drivers must exercise in these situations, and the regulation prohibiting overtaking around bus stops serves to minimize risks to both pedestrians and drivers. This distance serves as a buffer zone, protecting people who are using the bus stop. In essence, the correct understanding is that safety is paramount, and regulations are designed to promote safe driving behavior in areas where pedestrians are likely to be present.

6. Do moped riders need to signal when making a square right turn?

- A. Yes, they must signal 30m before the turn**
- B. No, they do not need to signal**
- C. Only if there is traffic**
- D. Only if they are under 18 years old**

Moped riders are required to signal when making a square right turn, and the correct procedure is to do so at least 30 meters before the turn. This practice enhances safety by informing other road users of the rider's intentions, allowing for smoother traffic flow and reducing the risk of accidents. Signaling well in advance gives other drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists the opportunity to react appropriately, ensuring that everyone on the road can anticipate the moped's movements. This requirement is in line with general traffic regulations that emphasize communication among road users through the use of signals for turns and lane changes. The other choices do not align with these safety measures. Not signaling at all could lead to misunderstandings and potential collisions. Additionally, signaling only in certain conditions or based on age would not adhere to the established rules that apply uniformly to all riders, regardless of circumstances.

7. What is the primary action required when towing a vehicle?

- A. Use a safety chain
- B. Provide clear signals
- C. Place a cloth on the towing line**
- D. Drive slowly

In the context of towing a vehicle, the primary action required involves safety and ensuring that both the towing vehicle and the towed vehicle are securely connected. Using a safety chain is crucial because it acts as a backup to prevent the towed vehicle from disconnecting completely in case the towing mechanism fails. This helps to avoid potential hazards on the road, such as the towed vehicle breaking free and causing an accident. Providing clear signals is important for communication with other drivers but is not the primary action that ensures safety during towing. Driving slowly is a good practice while towing, but it isn't a replacement for proper safety measures. Placing a cloth on the towing line does not have a significant safety function and is not a standard requirement for towing. Thus, the emphasis should be on the importance of using a safety chain to guarantee that the towed vehicle remains securely attached during transit.

8. What is the recommended rest period when driving for an extended duration?

- A. Every hour
- B. Every two hours**
- C. Every three hours
- D. Every 30 minutes

The recommended rest period when driving for an extended duration is every two hours. This practice is essential for maintaining driver alertness and ensuring safety on the road. After about two hours of continuous driving, fatigue can set in, reducing a driver's ability to react to hazards and increasing the risk of accidents. Taking a break allows for physical stretching, mental relaxation, and a chance to refresh, which can significantly improve concentration and comfort during the journey. While rest periods more frequent than every two hours might seem beneficial, they could be unnecessary and interrupt the flow of a longer journey too frequently, potentially leading to more miles driven without significant rest. Conversely, longer intervals without breaks can lead to increased fatigue. Thus, the recommendation of a two-hour break strikes a balance between maintaining focus and ensuring adequate rest.

9. What is the risk of continuing to drive when the light is red, even with an amber arrow?

- A. There is no risk**
- B. It could lead to a fine**
- C. It is safe for streetcars only**
- D. It is allowed**

Continuing to drive when the light is red, even with an amber arrow, presents a significant risk as it indicates the possibility of a fine. When the traffic light is red, this typically means that vehicles must come to a complete stop in order to ensure the safety of all road users, including pedestrians and other vehicles. The amber arrow signifies that the light is about to change from green to red, warning drivers to prepare to stop and not proceed through the intersection. Running a red light can lead to serious consequences, such as traffic fines, points on your driving record, and potentially causing accidents. Traffic laws are in place to maintain order and safety on the roads; thus, disregarding these signals not only puts the driver at risk of legal penalties but also compromises the safety of others. In this context, stating that there is no risk, suggesting that it is only safe for streetcars, or claiming that it is allowed would be misleading, as these interpretations do not recognize the fundamental traffic regulations that apply to all vehicles when faced with a red signal.

10. When driving near pedestrians or bicycles, what must drivers do to ensure safety?

- A. Increase speed**
- B. Maintain a safe distance**
- C. Honk the horn**
- D. Ignore distractions**

Maintaining a safe distance is crucial for ensuring the safety of pedestrians and cyclists. When drivers keep a safe amount of space between their vehicle and these vulnerable road users, it reduces the risk of accidents. This buffer allows for adequate reaction time in case the pedestrian or cyclist makes unexpected movements, such as suddenly crossing the street or swerving to avoid an obstacle. Additionally, maintaining a safe distance respects the personal space of these individuals, contributing to a safer overall traffic environment. In contrast, increasing speed can lead to reduced reaction time, while honking the horn may startle pedestrians or cyclists instead of warning them. Ignoring distractions is also unwise, as being attentive to the road and any presence of other road users is essential for safe driving. Thus, keeping a safe distance is the most responsible and effective way to ensure the safety of pedestrians and cyclists.