

Japanese Provisional Learner's Permit (Karimen) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement about passing a pedestrian is correct?**
 - A. When passing by a pedestrian, you could not maintain enough space between the pedestrian and the vehicle, so you slow down.**
 - B. The driver should accelerate to pass the pedestrian.**
 - C. Honk to warn the pedestrian.**
 - D. Drive on the sidewalk to pass the pedestrian.**

- 2. What is the recommended following distance?**
 - A. A safe distance that allows you to stop safely without colliding with the vehicle ahead.**
 - B. Two car lengths behind.**
 - C. The distance you would need to react after noticing brake lights.**
 - D. The distance your speed requires to match the vehicle ahead.**

- 3. No Entry sign ahead:**
 - A. Ignore the sign if in a hurry.**
 - B. Do not enter; find an alternate route.**
 - C. Turn around and drive the wrong way.**
 - D. Stop and wait for a police officer.**

- 4. What is the general rule for signaling before turning?**
 - A. Signal only after you start the turn.**
 - B. Never use signals.**
 - C. Use your turn signals well before the maneuver to inform others.**
 - D. Signal while reversing.**

- 5. A driver of a four-wheeled vehicle should lock the doors to prevent passengers from inadvertently opening them.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only when driving at high speed**
 - D. Only if passengers are children**

- 6. In Japan, on which side of the road do drivers drive, and which side should you pass on when overtaking?**
- A. Left side; pass on the right.**
 - B. Right side; pass on the left.**
 - C. Left side; pass on the left.**
 - D. Right side; pass on the right.**
- 7. Which statement about pushing a two-wheeled vehicle is correct?**
- A. A person pushing a two-wheeled vehicle with its engine turned off may walk on a pedestrian walkway.**
 - B. A person pushing a two-wheeled vehicle with its engine turned off must ride on the roadway.**
 - C. Two-wheeled vehicles must always stay on the sidewalks.**
 - D. A person pushing a two-wheeled vehicle with its engine turned off may not walk on a pedestrian walkway.**
- 8. What should you do when entering a highway from an on-ramp?**
- A. Accelerate to match the speed of traffic and merge safely.**
 - B. Stop at the end of the ramp and wait for a large enough gap.**
 - C. Enter the highway at any speed as long as you check mirrors.**
 - D. Drift onto the highway without merging.**
- 9. A moped rider proceeding at a speed of 50 km/h on a public road with no traffic signs or pavement markings is allowed.**
- A. Cannot Determine**
 - B. Not Applicable**
 - C. True**
 - D. False**
- 10. A compulsory automobile liability insurance certificate and a mutual relief system insurance certificate are important documents to be kept safely at home.**
- A. False**
 - B. Cannot Determine**
 - C. Not Applicable**
 - D. True**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about passing a pedestrian is correct?

- A. When passing by a pedestrian, you could not maintain enough space between the pedestrian and the vehicle, so you slow down.
- B. The driver should accelerate to pass the pedestrian.**
- C. Honk to warn the pedestrian.
- D. Drive on the sidewalk to pass the pedestrian.

The main idea is to yield to pedestrians and give them plenty of space. When a pedestrian is on or near the roadway, the safe, legal action is to slow down and, if needed, stop and wait until they have cleared the path. Honking can startle or confuse, and driving on the sidewalk is dangerous and illegal. Accelerating to pass a pedestrian would reduce your ability to react in time and increase the risk of a collision, so the correct approach is to slow down and wait for a safe gap to pass with ample space.

2. What is the recommended following distance?

- A. A safe distance that allows you to stop safely without colliding with the vehicle ahead.**
- B. Two car lengths behind.
- C. The distance you would need to react after noticing brake lights.
- D. The distance your speed requires to match the vehicle ahead.

The main idea being tested is what a following distance should represent. The recommended following distance is the safe space you keep so you can come to a full stop without hitting the vehicle in front, even if they brake suddenly. This distance accounts for your reaction time and the braking distance, and it isn't fixed to a specific number of car lengths because speed, road conditions, weather, and vehicle weight change what's safe. A practical way to think about it is to use a multi-second rule: pick a count of seconds as you follow—three seconds or more is a common target, with more space needed in rain, fog, snow, or at higher speeds. The idea is to have enough time to perceive the brake lights, react, and stop safely. The other ideas mix up parts of the total stopping distance: the reaction distance is only the distance you travel during your reaction time before braking begins; the notion of matching speed isn't about keeping a safe stopping buffer; and a fixed two-car-length rule isn't reliable at higher speeds or in adverse conditions. So the best description is a safe distance that lets you stop safely without colliding with the vehicle ahead.

3. No Entry sign ahead:

- A. Ignore the sign if in a hurry.
- B. Do not enter; find an alternate route.**
- C. Turn around and drive the wrong way.
- D. Stop and wait for a police officer.

A No Entry sign ahead means entering the road in that direction is forbidden for all vehicles. The safest and correct action is to not enter and instead find an alternate route. This respects the restriction and helps prevent dangerous head-on conflicts with traffic moving in the allowed direction. Ignoring the sign is unsafe and illegal. Turning around and driving the wrong way defeats the purpose of the sign and creates a high-risk situation. Stopping and waiting for a police officer isn't the standard response to a No Entry sign.

4. What is the general rule for signaling before turning?

- A. Signal only after you start the turn.
- B. Never use signals.
- C. Use your turn signals well before the maneuver to inform others.**
- D. Signal while reversing.

Signaling your intention well before a turn gives other road users time to react and helps prevent surprises. Activate your turn signal early as you approach the turn, keep it on during the maneuver, and cancel it after you've completed the turn. This practice improves safety because others can anticipate your movement and adjust their speed or position accordingly. The other options either wait too long, never signal, or apply to reversing rather than turning, which doesn't provide the necessary warning.

5. A driver of a four-wheeled vehicle should lock the doors to prevent passengers from inadvertently opening them.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only when driving at high speed
- D. Only if passengers are children

Locking the doors is a safety habit that helps keep passengers inside the vehicle and prevents the doors from being opened accidentally while moving. When the car is in motion, a passenger—especially a child—might reach for a door handle or be jostled enough to try to open a door, which could lead to serious injury. Engaging the locks reduces that risk, and many cars offer rear door child safety locks for extra protection when children are aboard. You should still be able to unlock quickly in an emergency, and use of the locks should not trap anyone. So, this statement is true.

6. In Japan, on which side of the road do drivers drive, and which side should you pass on when overtaking?

- A. Left side; pass on the right.**
- B. Right side; pass on the left.**
- C. Left side; pass on the left.**
- D. Right side; pass on the right.**

Japan uses left-hand traffic, so you keep to the left side of the road as you drive. When you need to overtake a slower vehicle, you pass on the right-hand side. This setup keeps traffic organized in countries with left-side driving, since faster vehicles use the lane to the right of the vehicle in front. So, the correct behavior described is driving on the left and passing on the right. As a safety reminder, always check the lane is clear, signal before changing lanes, and return to the left once you've overtaken.

7. Which statement about pushing a two-wheeled vehicle is correct?

- A. A person pushing a two-wheeled vehicle with its engine turned off may walk on a pedestrian walkway.**
- B. A person pushing a two-wheeled vehicle with its engine turned off must ride on the roadway.**
- C. Two-wheeled vehicles must always stay on the sidewalks.**
- D. A person pushing a two-wheeled vehicle with its engine turned off may not walk on a pedestrian walkway.**

When the engine is off, you're treated as a pedestrian. Pushing a two-wheeled vehicle while it's turned off is allowed on a pedestrian walkway because you're not driving the vehicle; you're simply moving alongside it as a pedestrian. The sidewalk is designed for people on foot, and pushing the vehicle there is safer and respects the flow of traffic. Riding on the roadway isn't required or appropriate here since the engine is off and you're not operating the vehicle as a rider. Saying you must stay on sidewalks all the time isn't accurate either, and saying you may not walk on a pedestrian walkway contradicts the pedestrian rule when the vehicle is off.

8. What should you do when entering a highway from an on-ramp?

- A. Accelerate to match the speed of traffic and merge safely.**
- B. Stop at the end of the ramp and wait for a large enough gap.**
- C. Enter the highway at any speed as long as you check mirrors.**
- D. Drift onto the highway without merging.**

When you enter a highway, use the acceleration lane to bring your speed up to the flow of traffic and merge into a safe gap. Check mirrors and blind spots, signal your intention, and adjust your speed so you can blend with traffic smoothly rather than forcing your way in. Stopping at the end of the ramp blocks others and leaves you in a dangerous position, while entering at an arbitrary speed or drifting onto the highway ignores the need to time your merge with traffic and find a safe gap. The idea is to accelerate to highway speed and merge safely into a break in traffic, not to stop or piggyback into the lane.

9. A moped rider proceeding at a speed of 50 km/h on a public road with no traffic signs or pavement markings is allowed.

- A. Cannot Determine**
- B. Not Applicable**
- C. True**
- D. False**

Mopeds have a specific maximum speed that you must not exceed on public roads. In Japan, a moped is restricted to about 30 km/h, even when there are no traffic signs or pavement markings. So traveling at 50 km/h would be faster than allowed and is not permitted. The absence of signs doesn't create a higher limit for this vehicle type; you must ride within the moped's speed limit. That's why the statement is not allowed. The other options aren't needed to change this conclusion because the rule is clear, and it isn't a matter of uncertainty or applicability.

10. A compulsory automobile liability insurance certificate and a mutual relief system insurance certificate are important documents to be kept safely at home.

- A. False**
- B. Cannot Determine**
- C. Not Applicable**
- D. True**

These certificates are proof of your insurance coverage and are meant to be kept with the vehicle whenever you drive. You need to be able to show them if you're stopped by police or involved in an accident. Keeping them at home would prevent you from presenting proof of insurance when it's required, which is why the statement is not correct. Store the documents in the car where they're easily accessible, and check that the information is up to date and valid.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://karimen.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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