

Korean Driver's License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. How far in advance should a driver signal when changing lanes?**
 - A. 10 meters**
 - B. 30 meters**
 - C. 50 meters**
 - D. 100 meters**
- 2. What should a driver do if their vehicle is disabled and unable to travel on the expressway?**
 - A. Move the vehicle to the left side of the roadway**
 - B. Stay in the vehicle until help arrives**
 - C. Signal for assistance from other drivers**
 - D. Move the vehicle off the roadway if possible**
- 3. Directional arrows on the pavement must be followed once the driver has entered a lane that is so marked. True or false?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only in residential areas**
 - D. Only during daytime**
- 4. Are racing slicks and tires that extend beyond the fender well allowed?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for sports cars**
 - D. Only during racing events**
- 5. Who has the right-of-way on narrow roads where vehicles are approaching from both directions?**
 - A. Smaller vehicle**
 - B. Vehicle with no cargo**
 - C. Vehicle with cargo or passengers**
 - D. First vehicle to arrive**

- 6. What does a "no parking" sign indicate?**
- A. Parking is allowed after hours**
 - B. Parking is prohibited in that area**
 - C. You may park if you keep the engine running**
 - D. You can park for 15 minutes**
- 7. What action should be taken when an emergency vehicle approaches?**
- A. Continue driving at the same speed**
 - B. Pull over to the side and stop**
 - C. Speed up to get out of the way**
 - D. Ignore it if you're in a hurry**
- 8. If approached by a driver who appears impaired, what should you do?**
- A. Challenge them to pull over**
 - B. Keep your distance and report to authorities if necessary**
 - C. Offer to drive them home**
 - D. Ignore them and continue driving**
- 9. What does a solid white line mean on the road?**
- A. It is safe to change lanes**
 - B. Do not cross or change lanes**
 - C. You may cross if safe**
 - D. Indicates a bicycle lane**
- 10. What action must a driver take when an unaccompanied child or blind person with a cane is walking on the road?**
- A. Slow down**
 - B. Vehicles may continue driving**
 - C. Honk the horn**
 - D. Come to a complete stop**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How far in advance should a driver signal when changing lanes?

- A. 10 meters**
- B. 30 meters**
- C. 50 meters**
- D. 100 meters**

A driver should signal at least 30 meters before changing lanes to ensure that other road users are aware of the intention to change and can react appropriately. This distance allows sufficient time for drivers in adjacent lanes to notice the signal and adjust their speed or position if necessary. It also helps maintain safety by giving the signaling driver enough time to carry out the maneuver smoothly without causing confusion or danger to surrounding traffic. Depending on speed and traffic conditions, this 30-meter signaling distance aids in promoting safe driving habits and communication on the road.

2. What should a driver do if their vehicle is disabled and unable to travel on the expressway?

- A. Move the vehicle to the left side of the roadway**
- B. Stay in the vehicle until help arrives**
- C. Signal for assistance from other drivers**
- D. Move the vehicle off the roadway if possible**

If a vehicle becomes disabled on the expressway, the safest course of action is to move the vehicle off the roadway if possible. This is crucial for several reasons. First, it helps to prevent further accidents by allowing other vehicles to pass safely without having to navigate around an obstruction. Expressways often have high-speed traffic, and staying on the roadway can put both the driver and other motorists at risk. Additionally, moving the vehicle off the roadway provides a safer environment for both the driver and any passengers. Once the vehicle is in a secure location, the driver can then take the necessary steps to call for assistance without fearing for their safety due to oncoming traffic. While staying in the vehicle may seem like an option, it is only advisable if the vehicle is in a perilous position that cannot be moved safely. Overall, moving the vehicle off the roadway is a proactive approach to ensuring safety and minimizing potential hazards for everyone on the expressway.

3. Directional arrows on the pavement must be followed once the driver has entered a lane that is so marked. True or false?

A. True

B. False

C. Only in residential areas

D. Only during daytime

Directional arrows on the pavement are intended to guide drivers on the appropriate direction to follow when they enter a lane that is marked with such arrows. If a driver enters a lane that has directional arrows, they are legally obliged to follow the direction indicated by those arrows. This rule is in place to ensure the safe and orderly flow of traffic, preventing confusion and potential accidents that could arise from drivers disregarding these markings. The importance of adhering to directional arrows is especially emphasized in busy or complex traffic situations where proper lane discipline is crucial. By following these arrows, drivers help maintain a predictable traffic pattern, which benefits all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists. In contrast, the other options suggest varying conditions under which the obligation to follow these arrows might change, such as being limited to residential areas or only during daytime; however, the requirement to follow directional arrows is consistent and applies universally whenever a driver is in a lane that is marked. This illustrates the need for all drivers to be attentive to road signs and markings at all times, regardless of location or time of day.

4. Are racing slicks and tires that extend beyond the fender well allowed?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only for sports cars

D. Only during racing events

Racing slicks and tires that extend beyond the fender well are not allowed on public roads because they can compromise safety and vehicle control. Tires that surpass the fender well can create hazards such as debris being thrown off the tires, which can endanger other road users. Additionally, using slick tires, which are designed for optimal performance in racing conditions, can impede traction on wet or uneven surfaces common in everyday driving. The regulations emphasize the need for tires that provide adequate grip and safety for various driving conditions, which slicks do not offer for normal road use. Extending tires beyond the fender well also may lead to legal issues concerning vehicle modifications, further reinforcing the importance of strictly adhering to vehicle equipment standards.

5. Who has the right-of-way on narrow roads where vehicles are approaching from both directions?

- A. Smaller vehicle**
- B. Vehicle with no cargo**
- C. Vehicle with cargo or passengers**
- D. First vehicle to arrive**

In the context of navigating narrow roads where vehicles approach from opposite directions, the principle of who has the right-of-way often depends on various factors, including the size and load of the vehicles involved. The vehicle that has cargo or passengers typically has the right-of-way because larger or loaded vehicles may require more space to maneuver. When two vehicles reach a narrow section of road simultaneously, the vehicle with cargo or passengers may be better positioned to assert right-of-way, especially if the other vehicle is smaller and could more easily pull over or yield. This consideration also stems from the understanding that a fully loaded vehicle may have limitations in its ability to stop or navigate more quickly compared to a smaller or unladen vehicle. This scenario emphasizes the importance of cooperation and courtesy among drivers. Drivers of smaller or lighter vehicles often should yield to allow for safer passage in tight situations, even though the formal rules can vary. The fundamental idea is to ensure safety and prevent accidents on the road.

6. What does a "no parking" sign indicate?

- A. Parking is allowed after hours**
- B. Parking is prohibited in that area**
- C. You may park if you keep the engine running**
- D. You can park for 15 minutes**

A "no parking" sign clearly indicates that parking is prohibited in that area. This rule is established to ensure traffic flow, prevent obstruction, and maintain safety for all road users. Such restrictions exist in places where parking could hinder emergency services, block important roads, or create hazards for pedestrians and other vehicles. Understanding this sign is crucial because ignoring it can result in fines or even towing of the vehicle. It's important to look for additional signage that might indicate specific parking times or exceptions, but generally, "no parking" means you cannot leave your vehicle unattended in that space at any time.

7. What action should be taken when an emergency vehicle approaches?

- A. Continue driving at the same speed**
- B. Pull over to the side and stop**
- C. Speed up to get out of the way**
- D. Ignore it if you're in a hurry**

When an emergency vehicle approaches, the appropriate action is to pull over to the side of the road and stop. This maneuver helps ensure that the emergency vehicle can pass safely and quickly without obstruction, which is critical during emergencies where every second counts. Pulling over allows for a clear path for the emergency responder, whether it is an ambulance, fire truck, or police car. This action not only adheres to traffic laws in many regions but also demonstrates respect for the emergency services and their critical role in public safety. By stopping, you contribute to the overall efficiency of emergency operations and reduce the risk of accidents that can occur when vehicles are in motion during such situations.

8. If approached by a driver who appears impaired, what should you do?

- A. Challenge them to pull over**
- B. Keep your distance and report to authorities if necessary**
- C. Offer to drive them home**
- D. Ignore them and continue driving**

When encountering a driver who appears impaired, keeping your distance and reporting the situation to authorities is the appropriate course of action. This approach prioritizes safety for everyone on the road. Impaired drivers can pose a significant risk due to their potentially erratic behavior, and attempting to challenge or confront them may escalate the situation or put you in danger. Reporting the incident allows trained professionals to handle the issue appropriately, as they are equipped to deal with impaired drivers safely. By keeping your distance, you reduce the risk of being involved in an accident that could result from the impaired driver's unpredictable actions. In contrast, attempting to challenge the driver or offering to drive them home places both yourself and others at risk. Ignoring the situation does not contribute to safety and does not resolve the potential danger posed by the impaired driver. Thus, safely reporting the situation to authorities is the best action to take.

9. What does a solid white line mean on the road?

- A. It is safe to change lanes
- B. Do not cross or change lanes**
- C. You may cross if safe
- D. Indicates a bicycle lane

A solid white line on the road signifies that drivers should not cross or change lanes. This type of line is used to indicate that it's important to maintain the current lane due to safety concerns or specific traffic regulations. For instance, solid white lines are commonly found in areas where lane changes could be potentially hazardous, such as near intersections, pedestrian crossings, or in situations with heavy traffic. While the other options might suggest flexibility in driving behavior, only a solid white line conveys a clear message that lane changes are prohibited. This helps ensure a safer driving environment by discouraging maneuvers that could lead to accidents or conflicts with other vehicles. Understanding this road marking is crucial for complying with traffic rules and ensuring the safety of yourself and others on the road.

10. What action must a driver take when an unaccompanied child or blind person with a cane is walking on the road?

- A. Slow down
- B. Vehicles may continue driving
- C. Honk the horn
- D. Come to a complete stop**

When an unaccompanied child or a blind person with a cane is present on the road, the safest and most responsible action for a driver is to come to a complete stop. This ensures that the vulnerable individuals have the time and space they need to navigate safely across the road. Stopping allows the driver to assess the situation and react appropriately, prioritizing the safety of pedestrians, particularly those who may not be fully aware of their surroundings. By coming to a complete stop, drivers not only reduce the risk of accidents but also demonstrate a commitment to road safety and the well-being of all road users, including those who might be less capable of ensuring their own safety due to age or disability.