

# For a safe driving trip

## Road Trip Safety

Japanese traffic rule check (quiz) : 14 questions in all

日本交通規則検査 ( 測驗 ): 14 個問題

일본 교통 규칙 검사 (퀴즈) : 모두 14 문항

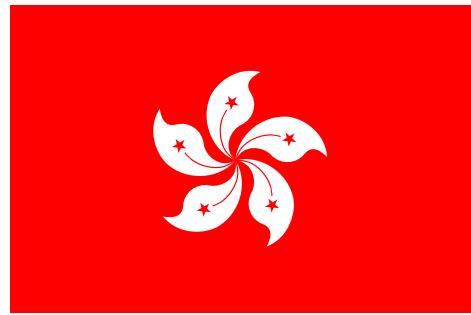
การตรวจสอบกฎจราจรของญี่ปุ่น (แบบทดสอบ): มีคำถามทั้งหมด 14 ข้อ

Pemeriksaan peraturan trafik Jepun (kuiz): 14 soalan dalam semua

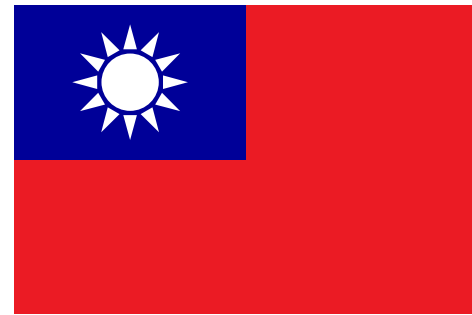
Start

# Quiz about road safety rules in Japan (14 questions)

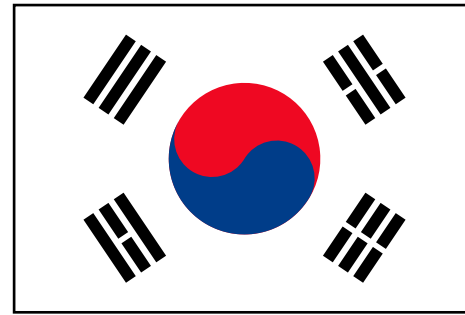
Please select your country.



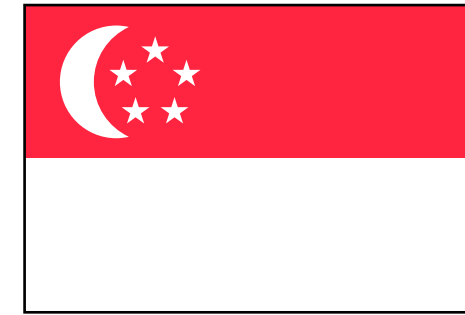
Hong Kong  
香港



Taiwan  
台灣



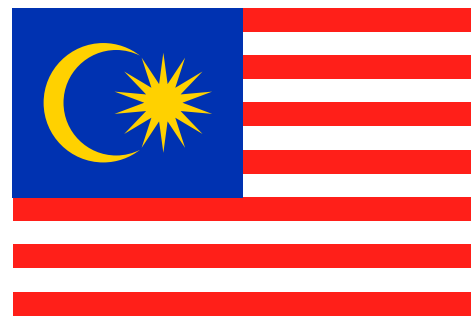
Korea  
한국



Singapore  
Singapura



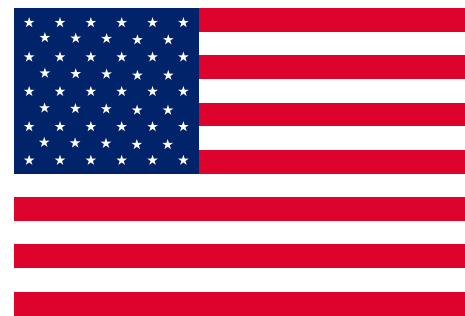
Thailand  
ประเทศไทย



Malaysia  
Malaysia



Australia



America



Europe

Other countries

Next

# Sila masukkan maklumat anda

Please enter your information

Jantina  
Gender

Lelaki  
Male



Perempuan  
Female



Generasi  
Generation

Remaja  
Teens

dua puluhan  
Twenties

tiga puluhan  
Thirties

empat puluhan  
Forties

lima puluhan  
Fifties

lebih daripada  
enam puluh  
Over sixty

Seterusnya / Next

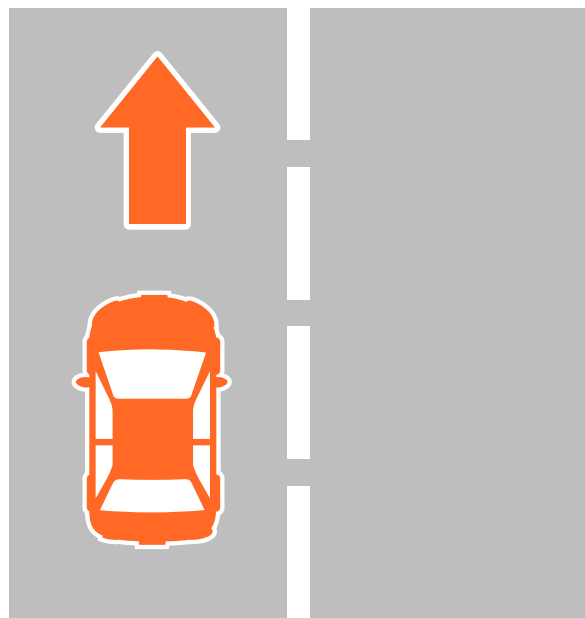
# Q.01

Di Jepun, sebelah mana jalan yang perlu anda memandu?

In Japan, which side of the road should you drive on?

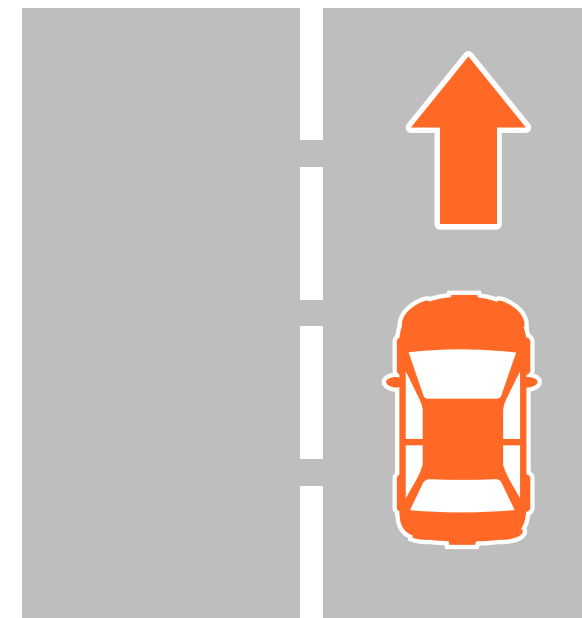
**A**

Lorong kiri  
Left lane



**B**

Lorong kanan  
Right lane



Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

**A**

Lorong kiri  
Left lane



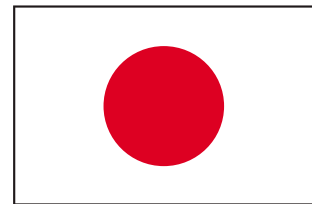
**B**

Lorong kanan  
Right lane



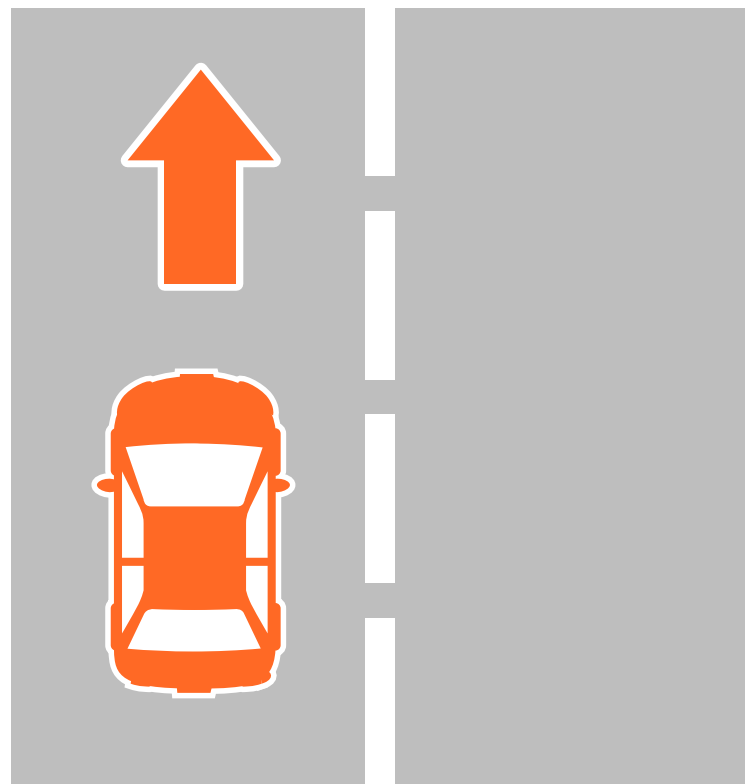
Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



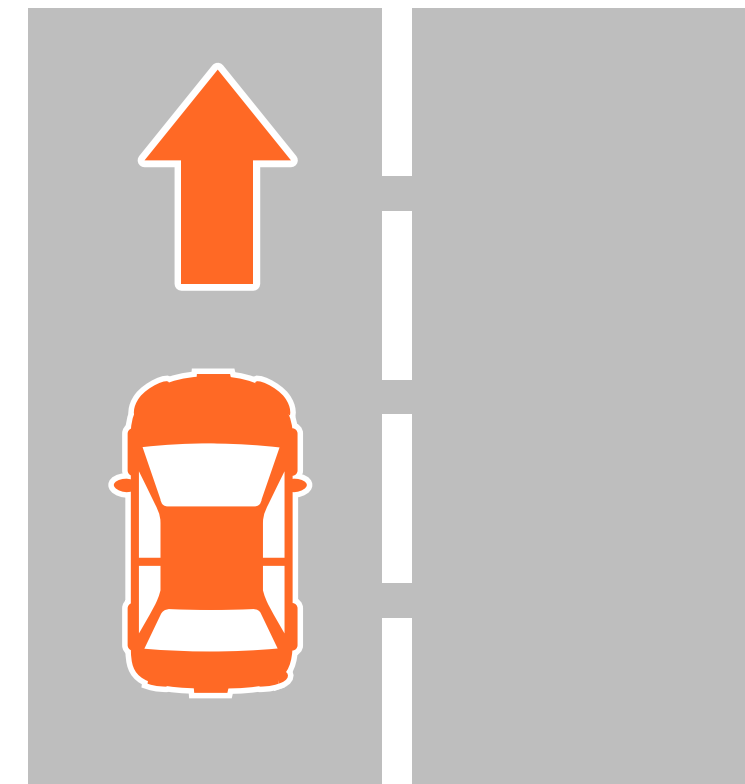
Kereta memandu di sebelah kiri jalan di Jepun

Cars drive on the left side of the road in Japan



Kereta juga memandu di sebelah kiri jalan di Singapura.

Cars drive on the left side of the road in Singapore too

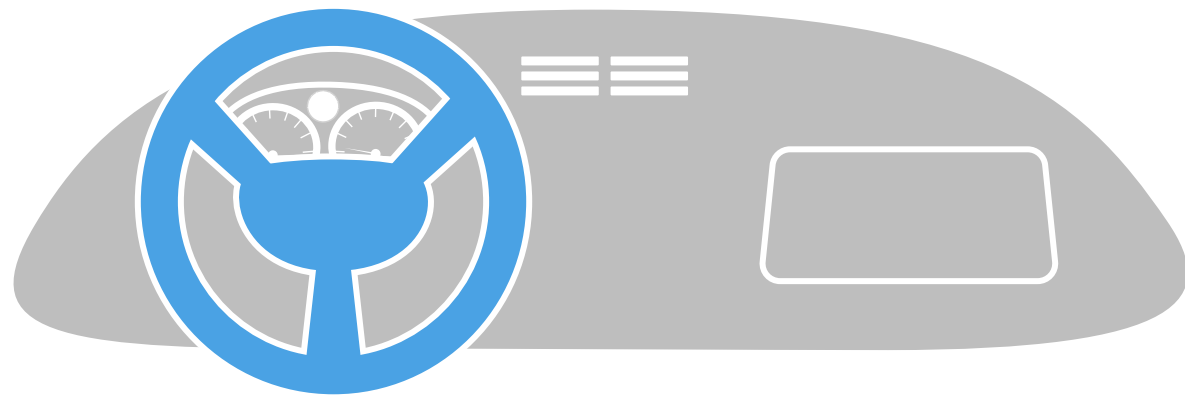


Seterusnya / Next

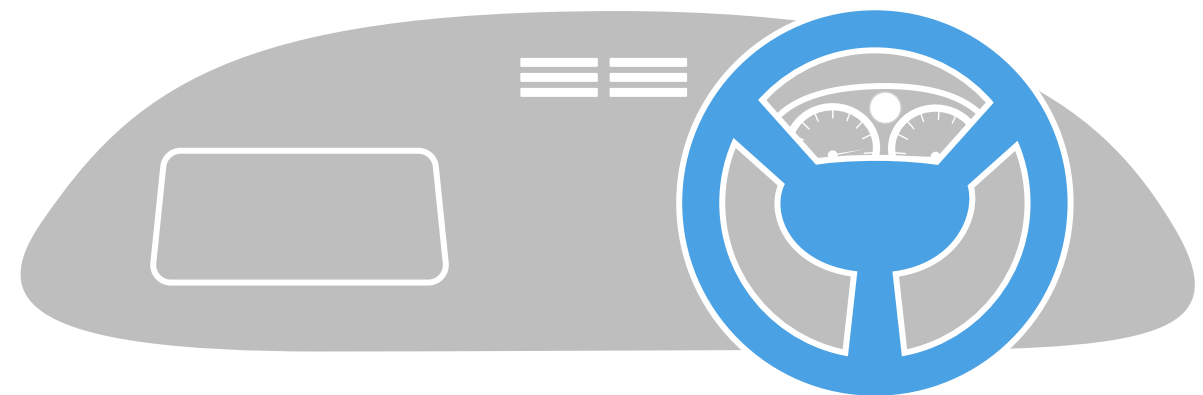
# Q.02 Di Jepun, sebelah mana roda stereng?

In Japan, which side is the steering wheel on?

**A** Pemanduan kiri  
Left-hand drive



**B** Pemanduan kanan  
Right-hand drive



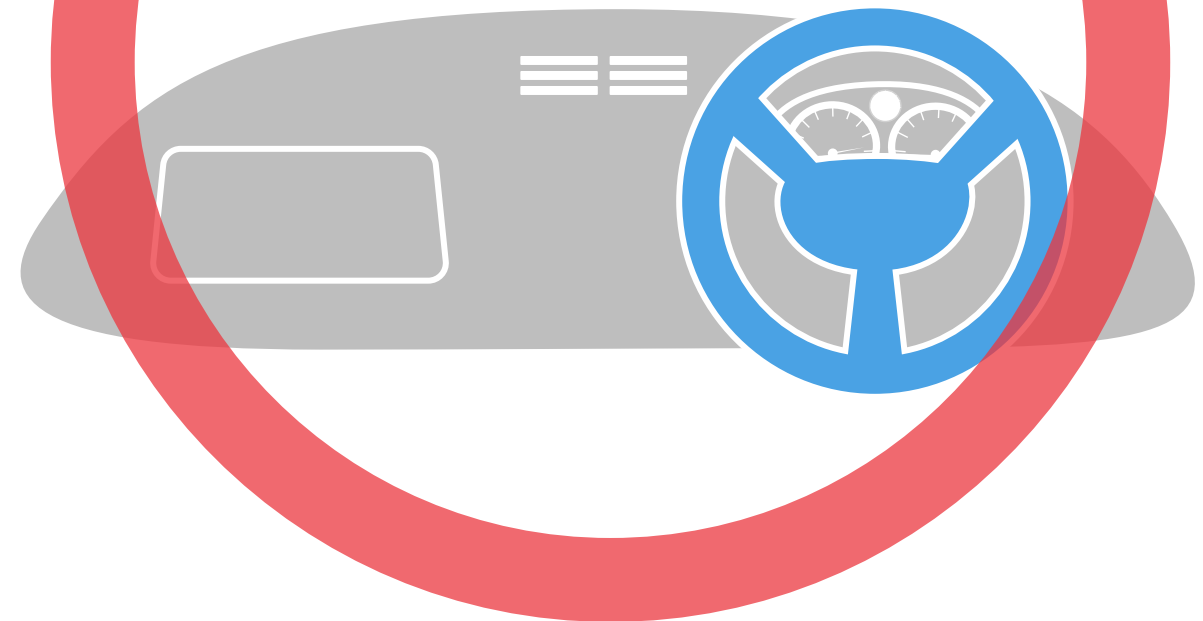
Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

**A** Pemanduan kiri  
Left-hand drive



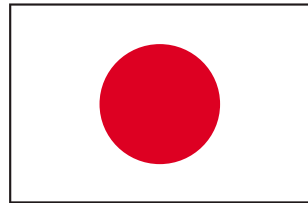
**B** Pemanduan kanan  
Right-hand drive



Seterusnya / Next

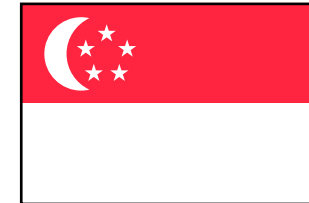
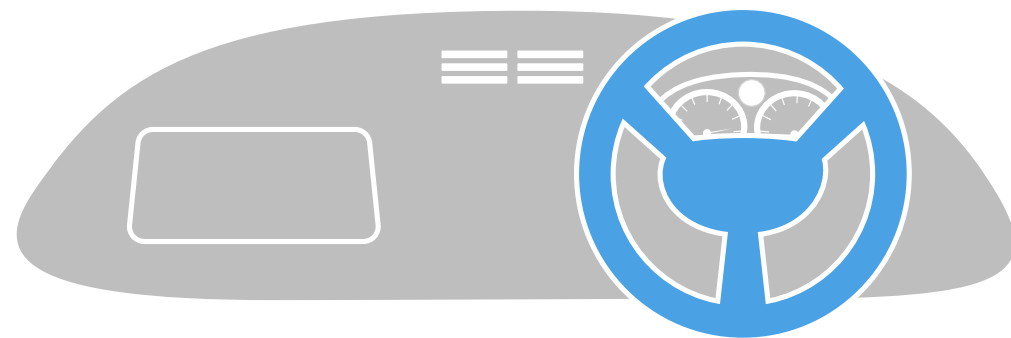


# Penerangan / Description



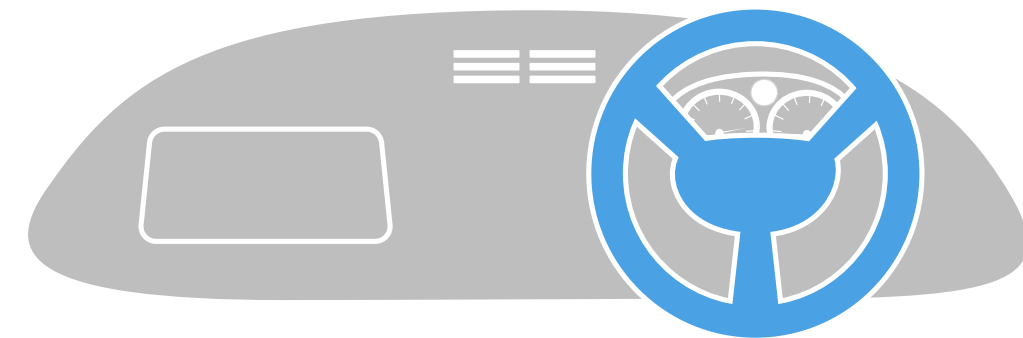
Di Jepun, kereta memandu di sebelah kiri jalan. Umumnya, stereng adalah di sebelah kanan kereta. Ia berbahaya untuk memandu di seberang. Sila sedar ini ketika memandu.

In Japan, cars drive on the left side of the road. Generally, the steering wheel is on right side of the car. It is dangerous to drive on the opposite side. Please be aware of this when driving.



Kenderaan biasanya memandu di sebelah kanan di Singapura.

In Singapore, vehicles are generally right-hand drive as well.



Seterusnya / Next

# Q.03

Sila pilih jawapan yang betul untuk setiap makna warna Lampu isyarat.

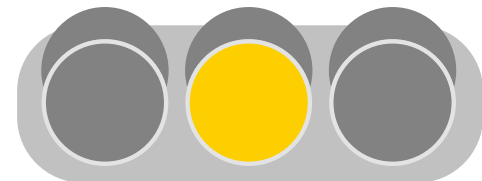
Please choose the correct answer for each traffic light color meaning.

Berhenti  
Stop

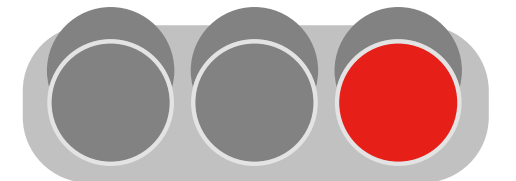
A



B

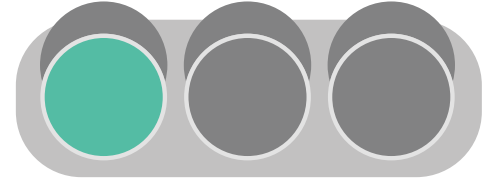


C

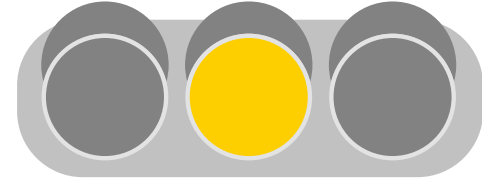


Pergi  
Go

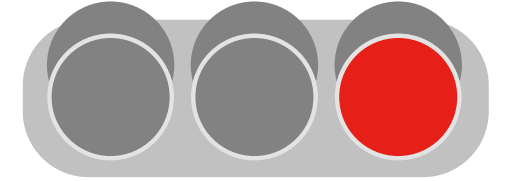
A



B



C



Pergi berhati-hati  
Go with caution

A



B



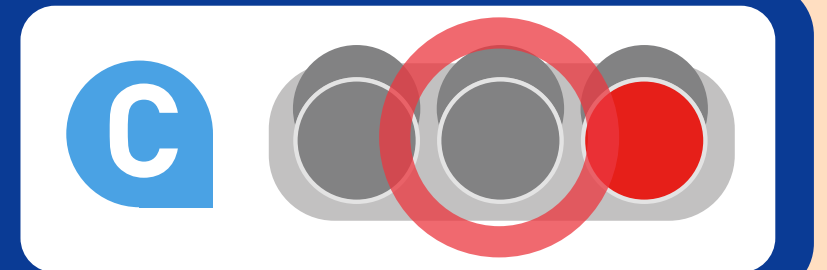
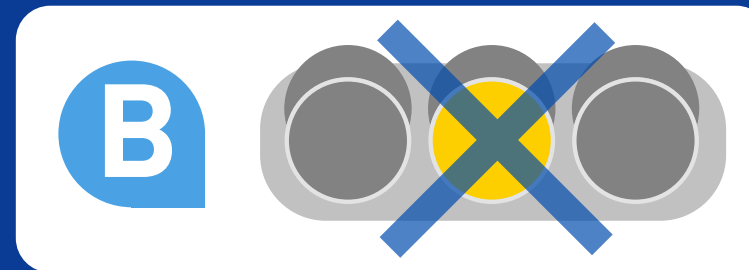
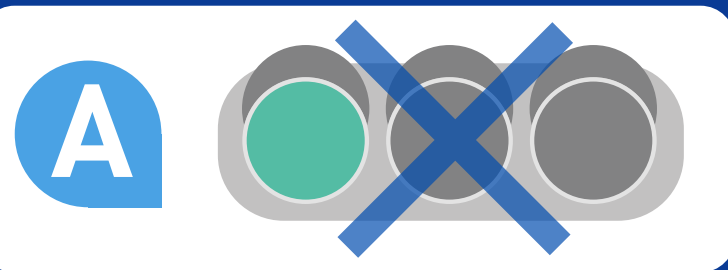
C



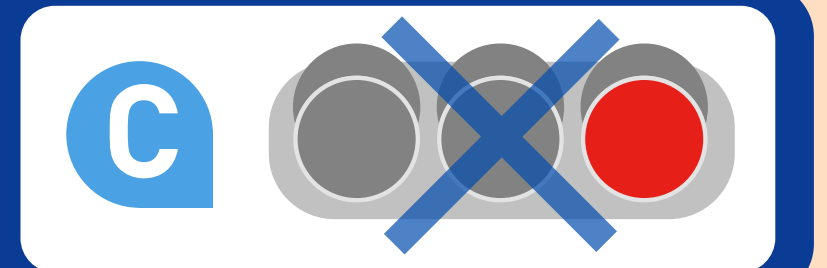
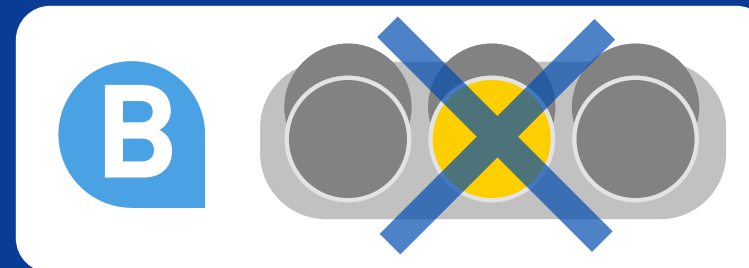
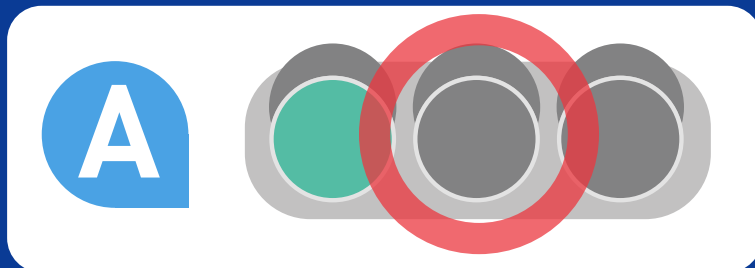
Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

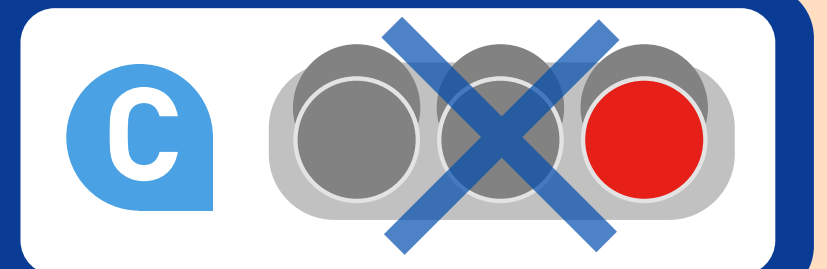
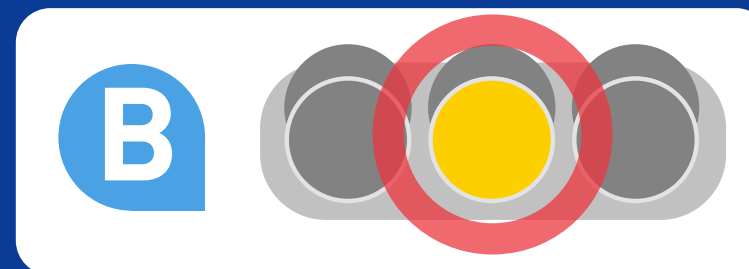
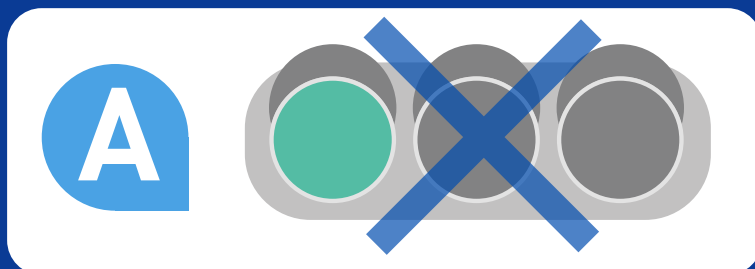
Berhenti  
Stop



Pergi  
Go

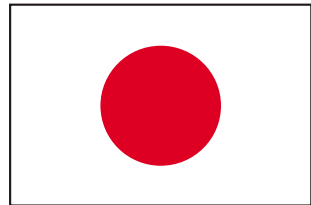


Pergi berhati-hati  
Go with caution



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Lampu isyarat Jepun

Japanese traffic lights



Maksud warna lampu isyarat Jepun adalah seperti berikut.

Sila ambil perhatian:

- ① Merah: Berhenti (Berhenti di tanda Berhenti)
- ② Biru (Hijau):  
Pergi (Teruskan, atau belok ke kanan atau kiri)
- ③ Kuning (Orange): Pergi berhati-hati  
(Jika anda berhenti, jangan mendahului tanda Berhenti).

The meaning of Japanese traffic light colors are as follows. Please take note:

- ① Red: Stop (Stop at the Stop sign)
- ② Blue (Green): Go (Proceed forward, or turn right or left)
- ③ Yellow (Orange): Go with caution  
(If you stop, do not go ahead of the Stop sign).



lampu isyarat  
Singapura

Singaporean  
traffic lights



Seterusnya / Next

# Q.04

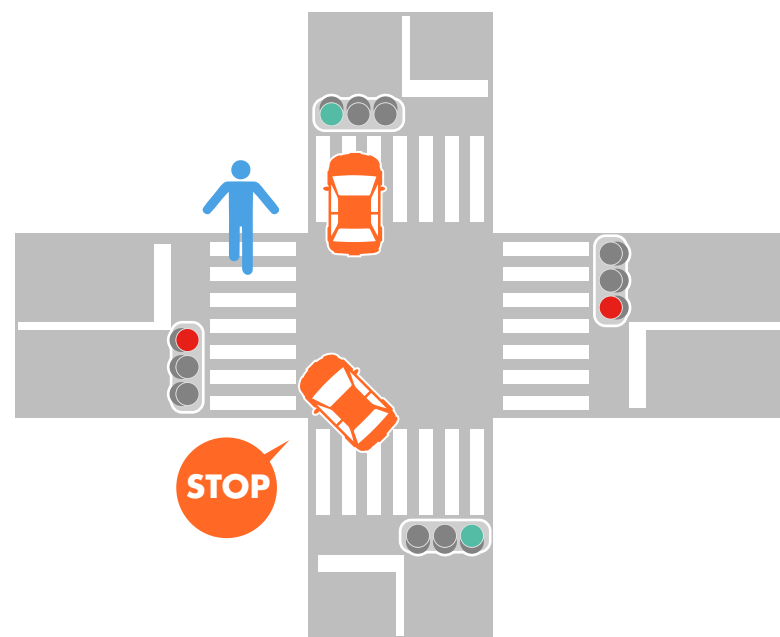
Di Jepun, apakah jawapan yang betul di persimpangan?

In Japan, which is the correct answer at an intersection?

**A**

Pejalan kaki mempunyai keutamaan

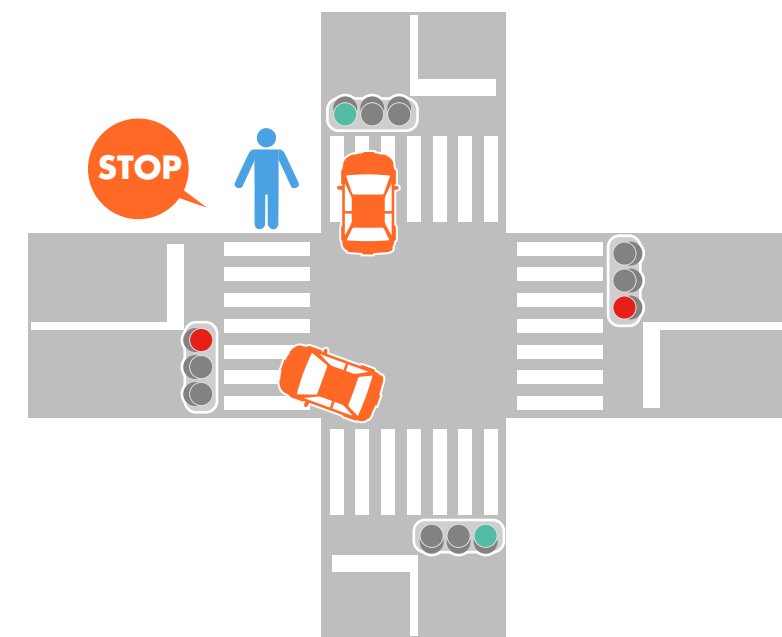
Pedestrians have priority



**B**

Kenderaan mempunyai keutamaan

Vehicles have priority



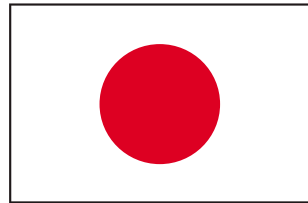
Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description

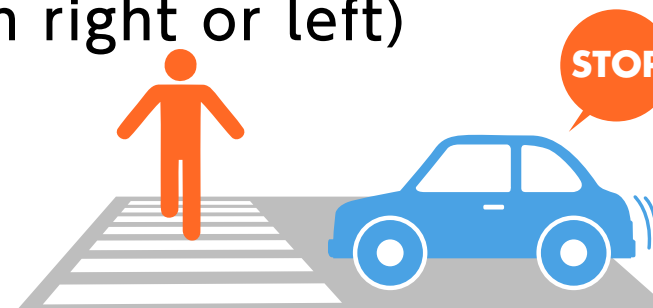


Di Jepun, apabila kereta belok kanan atau kiri di persimpangan, sila ambil perhatian bahawa susunan keutamaan adalah seperti berikut:

- ① Pejalan kaki mempunyai keutamaan (apabila kereta belok kanan atau kiri)
- ② Keutamaan kepada kereta membelok kiri
- ③ Keutamaan kepada kereta dari arah depan akan lurus apabila anda sedang menunggu untuk membelok ke kanan

In Japan, when cars turn right or left at an intersection, please take note that the order of priority is as follows:

- ① Pedestrians have priority (when cars turn right or left)
- ② Priority to cars turning left
- ③ Priority to oncoming cars going straight when you are waiting to turn right



Di Singapura, keutamaangunaan jalan raya diberikan kepada pejalan kaki.

In Singapore, priority is granted to pedestrians



Seterusnya / Next

# Q.05

Apakah makna tanda ini?



What is the meaning of this sign?

**A**

Perlambatan/hasil  
Slow/Yield

**B**

Berhenti  
Stop

**C**

Kemasukan dibenarkan  
Entry Permitted

**D**

Di larang meletak  
kendaraan  
No Parking

Seterusnya / Next



# Jawapan/Answer

**A**

~~Perlahan/hasil  
Slow/Yield~~

**B**

**Berhenti  
Stop**

**C**

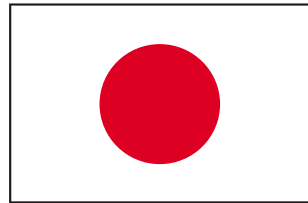
~~Kemasukan dibenarkan  
Entry Permitted~~

**D**

~~Di larang meletak  
kendaraan  
No Parking~~

Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Di Jepun, kereta mesti Berhenti di tempat di bawah:

- ① Tanda berhenti
- ② berkelip lampu isyarat merah
- ③ Di hadapan lintasan kereta api

In Japan, cars must Stop at the places below:

- ① Stop sign
- ② Red blinking traffic lights
- ③ In front of a railroad crossing



Tanda berhenti di Singapura  
Stop sign in Singapore



Seterusnya / Next

# Q.06

Apakah maksud lampu isyarat anak panah ini? (Jawapan tunggal)



What is the meaning of this arrow traffic light?  
(Single answer)

**A**

Kereta boleh pergi terus dan belok ke kiri  
Cars can go straight and turn left

**B**

Kereta boleh berbelok ke kanan  
Cars can turn right

**C**

trem/ kereta trem/ troli boleh belok ke kanan  
Trams/streetcars/trolleys can turn right

**D**

Pejalan kaki boleh pergi terus  
Pedestrians can go straight

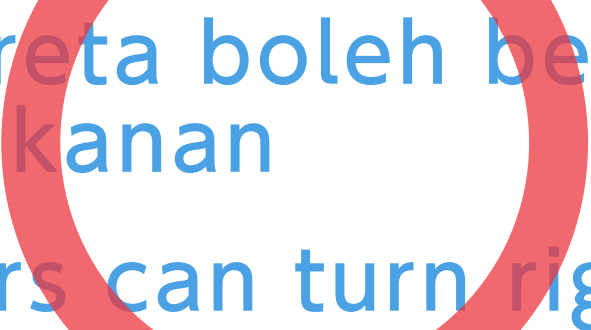
Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

**A**

~~Kereta boleh pergi terus dan belok ke kiri  
Cars can go straight and turn left~~

**B**

  
Kereta boleh berbelok ke kanan  
Cars can turn right

**C**

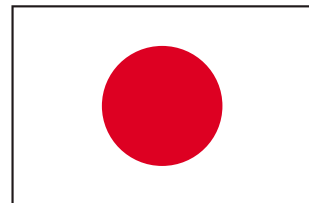
~~trem/ kereta trem/ troli boleh belok ke kanan  
Trams/streetcars/trolleys can turn right~~

**D**

~~Pejalan kaki boleh pergi terus  
Pedestrians can go straight~~

Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Di Jepun, terdapat anak panah lampu isyarat. Sila ambil perhatian bahawa kenderaan boleh pergi bergantung kepada arah dan warna anak panah.

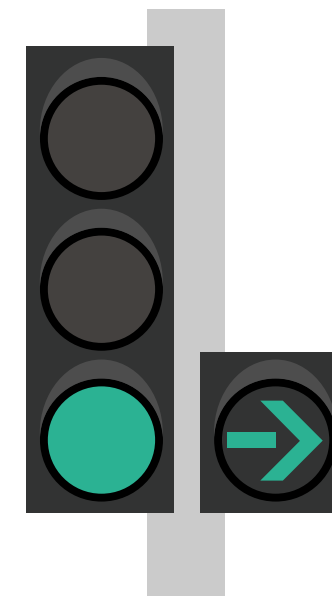
- ① Di Jepun, jika warna anak panah lampu isyarat berwarna hijau (biru), walaupun lampu isyarat merah bernyala, kereta boleh memandu ke arah yang ditunjukkan.
- ② Jika warna anak panah lampu isyarat berwarna kuning, walaupun lampu isyarat merah bernyala, hanya trem dan monorel boleh memandu ke arah yang ditunjukkan.

In Japan, there are arrow traffic lights. Please take note that vehicles can go depending on the arrow's direction and color.

- ① In Japan, if the arrow color is green (blue), cars can go in the direction it is pointing, even if the traffic light is red.
- ② If the arrow color is yellow, then only trams or streetcars can go in the direction it is pointing, even if the traffic light is red.



Anak panah lampu isyarat di Singapura.  
Arrow traffic lights in Singapore



Seterusnya / Next

# Q.07

Apakah makna tanda ini?

What is the meaning of this sign?



**A**

Sehala  
One-way

**B**

Jalan keutamaan  
untuk kereta  
Road prioritized  
for cars



**A**

Persimpangan  
di jalan  
Fork in the road

**B**

Tidak boleh  
belok kanan  
No right turns

Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer



**A**



Sehala  
One-way

**B**



Jalan keutamaan  
untuk kereta  
Road prioritized  
for cars



**A**



Persimpangan  
di jalan  
Fork in the road

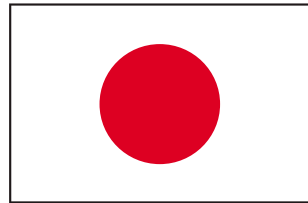
**B**



Tidak boleh  
belok kanan  
No right turns

Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Di Jepun, anda boleh melihat tanda-tanda Jalan Sehala dan Tanda Tiada Melalui/ Tanda Jangan Masuk. Sila ambil perhatian tanda-tanda tersebut.

- ① Pemandu mesti pergi ke arah yang tanda Jalan Sehala menunjukkan.
- ② Ikutilah semua tanda arah ke arah cara mereka menunjuk. Sila berhati-hati kerana terdapat pelbagai jenis tanda lalu lintas yang mungkin berbeza dari negara anda.

In Japan, you can see many One-Way signs and No Throughfare/Do Not Enter signs. Please take note of those signs.

- ① Drivers must go in the direction that a One-way sign is pointing.
- ② Follow all directional signs towards the way they are pointing. Please be careful as there are many different kinds of traffic signs that may be different than in your country.



Similar signs in Singapore



Seterusnya / Next

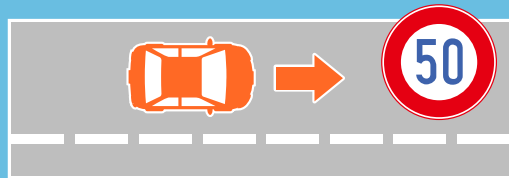


# Q.08

Sila pilih jawapan yang betul untuk had laju di Jepun.

Please choose the correct answer for the speed limit in Japan.

Jalan tetap  
Regular roads



**A**

50km/h

**B**

60km/h

**C**

80km/h

Lebuh raya  
Highways



**A**

100km/h

**B**

120km/h

**C**

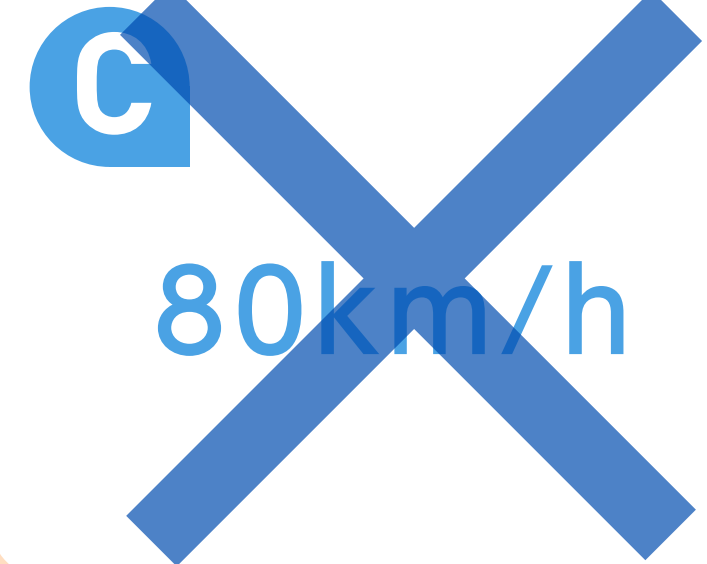
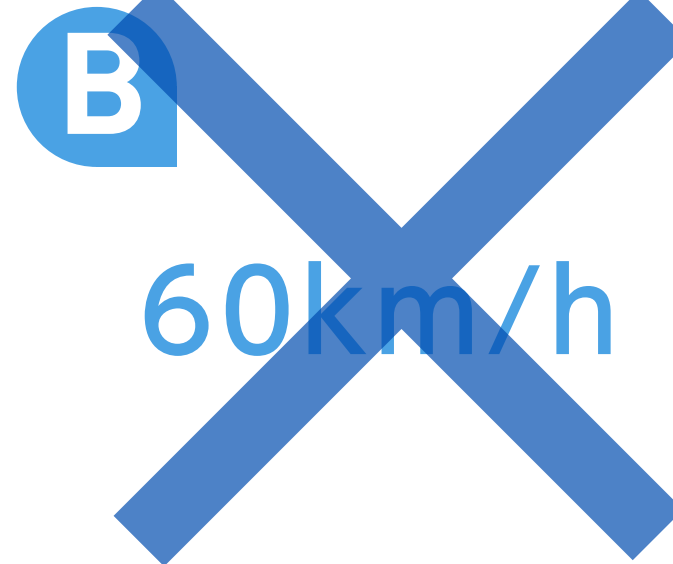
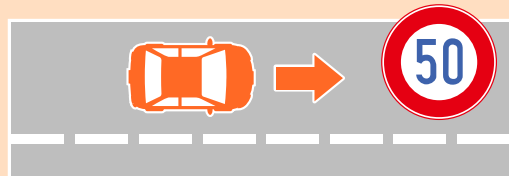
Tiada had laju

No speed limit

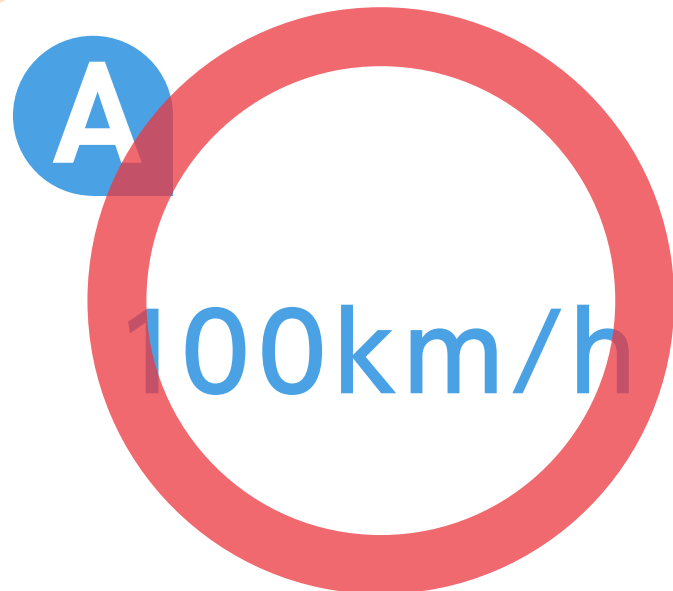
Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

Jalan tetap  
Regular roads

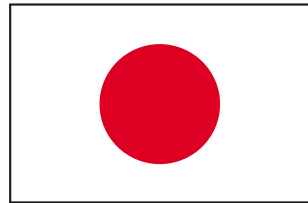


Lebuh raya  
Highways



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Di Jepun, had laju yang ditunjukkan pada tanda-tanda dan juga bergantung kepada keadaan jalan raya semasa. Sila memandu dengan teliti dan ikuti had laju.

Sekiranya tiada tanda had kelajuan, kelajuan maksimum ialah 60 km/j di jalan biasa dan 100 km / j di lebuh raya.

- ① Jalan tetap: 30 - 60km/j
- ② Lebuh raya: 70 - 100km/j

In Japan, speed limits are shown on signs and is also dependent on current road conditions. Please drive carefully and follow the speed limit.

If there are no speed limit signs, the maximum speed is 60 km/h on regular roads and 100 km/h on the highway.

- ① Regular roads: 30-60km/h
- ② Highways: 70-100km/h



Jalan biasa: 50km / jam  
Lebuh raya: 80km / jam

Regular roads: 50km/h  
Highways: 80km/h



Seterusnya / Next

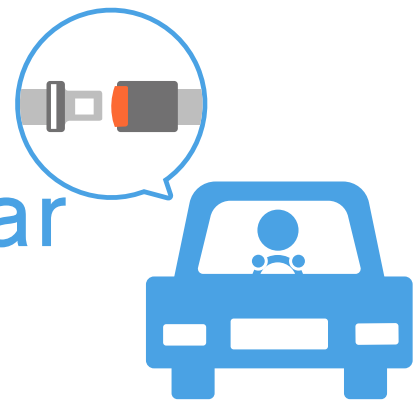
# Q.09

Apa yang dibenarkan semasa memandu?

What is allowed while driving?

**A**

Tiada tali  
pinggang keledar  
No seatbelt



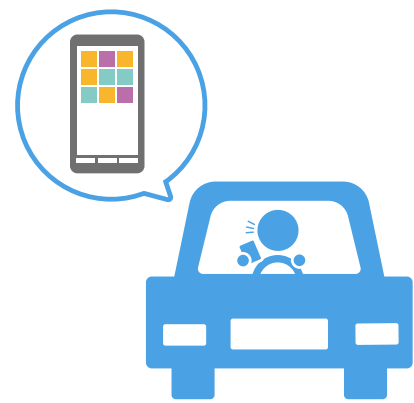
**B**

Memandu mabuk  
Drunk driving



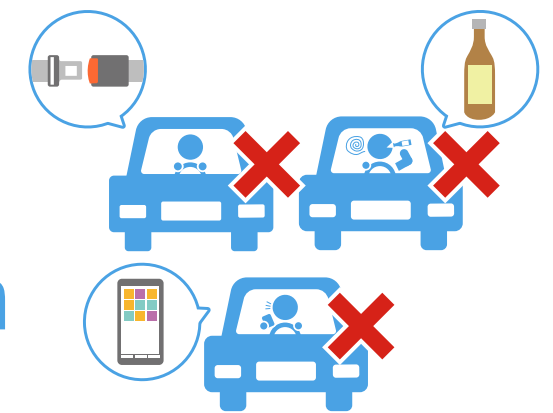
**C**

Bercakap di  
telefon  
Talking  
on the phone



**D**

A, B dan C semuanya  
tidak dibenarkan.  
A, B and C all of them  
are not allowed.

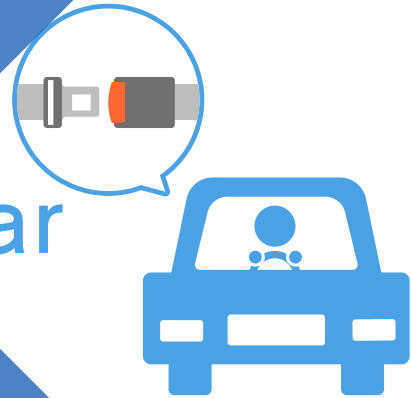


Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

**A**

Tiada tali pinggang keledar  
No seatbelt



**B**

Memandu mabuk  
Drunk driving



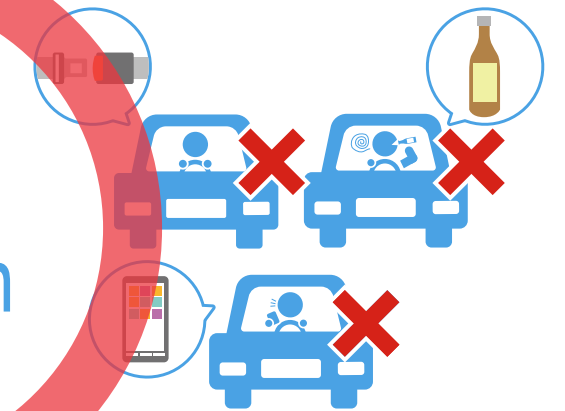
**C**

Bercakap di telefon  
Talking on the phone



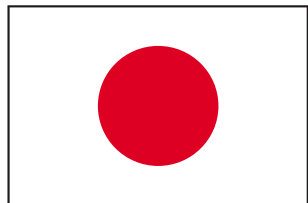
**D**

A, B dan C semuanya tidak dibenarkan.  
A, B and C all of them are not allowed.



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Di Jepun, tingkah laku yang berikut adalah berbahaya dan dilarang semasa memandu. Peraturan-peraturan ini mungkin berbeza daripada orang-orang di negara anda, jadi sila berhati-hati dengan mereka.

- ① Minum dan memandu adalah dilarang.  
(Ia adalah dilarang untuk memandu selepas minum alkohol. Ini termasuk minuman beralkohol rendah seperti bir).
- ② Semua penghuni kenderaan (di tempat duduk pemandu, tempat duduk penumpang, dan tempat duduk belakang) perlu mengikat tali pinggang keledar.
- ③ Penggunaan telefon atau peranti (bercakap, menghantar mesej, mencari, dan lain-lain) adalah dilarang semasa memandu.

In Japan, the following behaviors are dangerous and prohibited while driving. These rules may be different than those in your country, so please be aware of them.

- ① Drinking and driving is prohibited. (It is strictly prohibited to drive after drinking any alcohol. This includes low alcoholic drinks like beer).
- ② All vehicle occupants (in the driver's seat, passenger seats, and back seats) must fasten seatbelts.
- ③ Use of phones or devices (talking, texting, searching, etc.) is prohibited while driving.



- ① Di Singapura, minum dan memandu adalah dilarang.  
(Penalti bagi tahap kepekatan alkohol)  
Tahap darah-alkohol: 80mg / 100ml  
Tahap nafas alkohol: 35  $\mu$ g / 100ml
- ② Tali keledar mestilah sentiasa dipakai.

- ① In Singapore, drinking and driving is not prohibited  
(Penalty for alcohol concentration level)  
Blood-alcohol level: 80mg/100ml  
Breath-alcohol level: 35 $\mu$ g/100ml
- ② Seatbelts must always be worn.

Seterusnya / Next

# Q.10 Antara berikut yang manakah dibenarkan semasa letak kereta di Jepun? (jawapan berganda)

Which of the following is the allowed when parking in Japan?  
(multiple answers)

**A** Tempat letak kereta di tempat letak kereta awam.  
Parking in a public car parking lot.



**B** Tempat letak kereta jangka panjang di kedai serbaneka.  
Long-term parking at a convenience store.



**C** Tempat letak kereta di tepi jalan yang memaparkan tanda di bawah.  
Parking on the side of the road that displays the sign below.



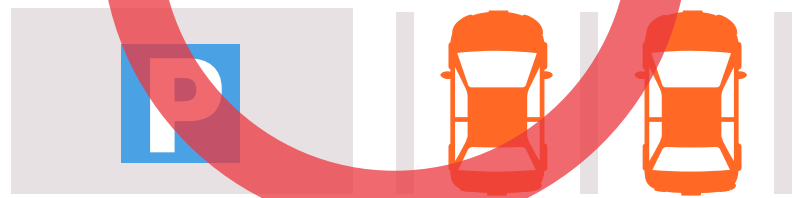
**D** Tempat letak kereta di tepi jalan yang memaparkan tanda di bawah.  
Parking on the side of the road that displays the sign below.



Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

**A** Tempat letak kereta di tempat letak kereta awam.  
Parking in a public car parking lot.



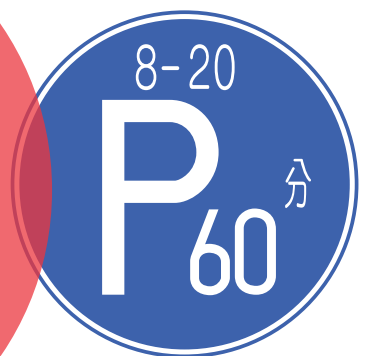
**B** Tempat letak kereta jangka panjang di kedai serbaneka.  
Long-term parking at a convenience store.



**C** Tempat letak kereta di tepi jalan yang memaparkan tanda di bawah.  
Parking on the side of the road that displays the sign below.



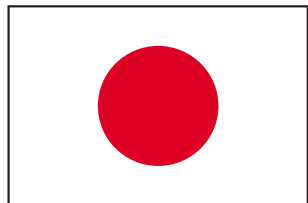
**D** Tempat letak kereta di tepi jalan yang memaparkan tanda di bawah.  
Parking on the side of the road that displays the sign below.



Seterusnya / Next



# Penerangan / Description



Di Jepun, tempat letak kereta di kawasan berikut dibenarkan:

- ① Di tempat letak kereta awam di mana anda akan menggunakan kedai dan kemudahan. (Ia dianggap sebagai etika yang buruk untuk meletak kereta di kedai serbaneka tetapi tidak menggunakannya).
- ② Di tempat letak kereta tol.
- ③ Di tepi jalan raya yang memaparkan tanda tempat letak kereta. (Jika anda meletak kereta di jalan raya tanpa tanda letak kereta, anda mungkin berisiko mendapat denda).

In Japan, parking in the following areas are allowed:

- ① In a public parking lot where you will use the stores and facilities.  
(It is considered poor etiquette to park at convenience stores but do not use them).
- ② At a toll parking lot.
- ③ On the side of the road that displays the parking sign. (If you park on a road with no parking sign, you may risk getting a fine).



(Kawasan dilarang letak kereta)

Kawasan garis kuning berganda

※ Naik dan turun kereta dengan cepat adalah dibenarkan

(No Parking Area)

Double yellow line area

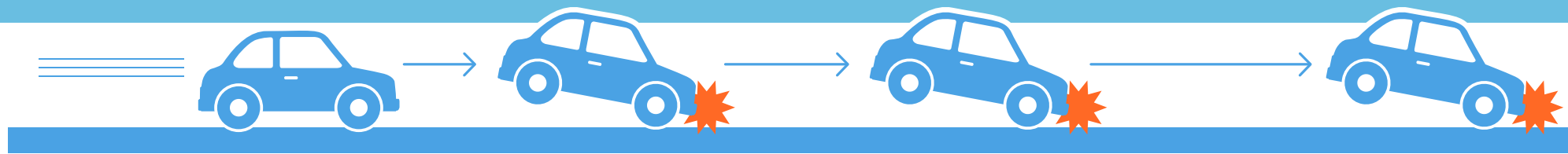
※ Getting on and off quickly is permitted

Seterusnya / Next

# Q. 1 1

Berapa licinnya di jalan musim sejuk berais berbanding jalan yang kering?

How much more slippery is it on an icy winter road compared to a dry road?



**A**

Tiada beza  
No difference

**B**

Lebih kurang 2 kali lebih licin  
About 2 times more slippery

**C**

Lebih kurang 5 kali lebih licin  
About 5 times more slippery

**D**

Lebih kurang 10 kali lebih licin  
About 10 times more slippery

Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

**A**

~~Tiada beza  
No difference~~

**B**

~~Lebih kurang 2 kali lebih licin  
About 2 times more slippery~~

**C**

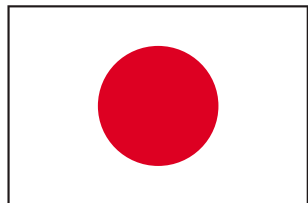
~~Lebih kurang 5 kali lebih licin  
About 5 times more slippery~~

**D**

Lebih kurang 10 kali lebih licin  
About 10 times more slippery

Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Jalan musim sejuk adalah **10 kali lebih** licin berbanding dengan jalan yang kering. Sila memandu dengan perlahan dan bertanggungjawab. Berhati-hati semasa musim sejuk sejak jalan raya mungkin kelihatan kering tetapi sebenarnya berais.

A winter road is **10 times more** slippery compared to a dry road. Please drive slowly and responsibly. Take extra care during winter since roads may look dry but is actually icy.



Seterusnya / Next

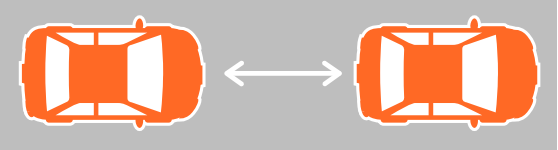
# Q. 12

Sila pilih jawapan yang betul semasa memandu dalam keadaan musim sejuk.

Please choose the correct answer when driving in winter conditions.

Jarak berikut di belakang kereta lain  
(membandingkan keadaan jalan kering)  
The following distance behind another car  
(comparing to dry road conditions)

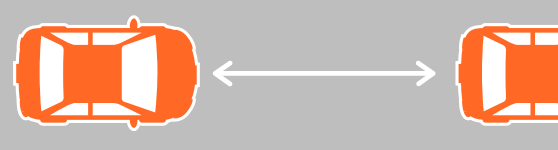
**A** Tiada perbezaan  
There is no difference



**B** Jarak hendaklah lebih dekat  
The distance should be closer



**C** Jarak hendaklah lebih jauh  
The distance should be further




Kelajuan memandu  
(Berbanding dengan keadaan jalan kering)  
The driving speed  
(Compared to dry road conditions)

**A** Tiada perbezaan  
There is no difference



**B** Pandu lebih cepat  
Drive faster



**C** Pandu lebih perlahan  
Drive more slowly

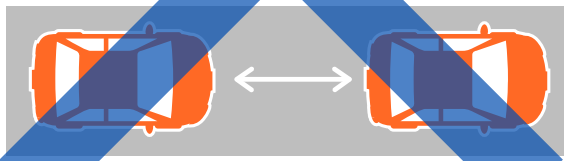


Seterusnya / Next

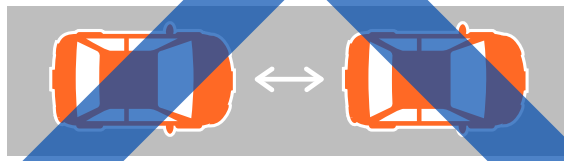
# Jawapan/Answer

Jarak berikutan  
di belakang  
kereta lain  
(membandingkan keadaan jalan kering)  
The following  
distance behind  
another car  
(comparing to dry road conditions)


**A** ~~Tiada perbezaan~~  
~~There is no  
difference~~



**B** ~~Jarak hendaklah  
lebih dekat~~  
~~The distance  
should be closer~~



**C** ~~Jarak hendaklah  
lebih jauh~~  
~~The distance  
should be further~~



Kelajuan  
memandu  
(Berbanding dengan keadaan  
jalan kering)  
The driving  
speed  
(Compared to dry road conditions)

**A** ~~Tiada perbezaan~~  
~~There is no  
difference~~



**B** ~~Pandu lebih cepat~~  
~~Drive faster~~

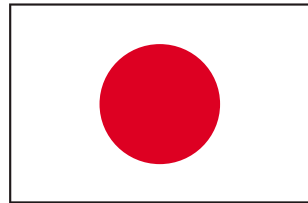


**C** ~~Pandu lebih  
perlahan~~  
~~Drive more slowly~~



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Dalam keadaan musim sejuk, ia mengambil lebih banyak masa dan jarak untuk menghentikan kereta anda berbanding dengan jalan kering. Sila tinggalkan jarak lebih berikuit di belakang kereta lain, melambatkan, dan memandu selamat.

In winter conditions, it takes much more time and distance to stop your car compared to dry roads. Please leave more following distance behind another car, slow down, and drive safe.



Seterusnya / Next

**Q. 13** Sila pilih jawapan yang betul untuk pengereman dalam keadaan musim sejuk.

Please choose the correct answer for braking in winter conditions.

**A**

Tiba-tiba membanting pada brek.

Suddenly slam on the brakes.



**B**

Sapukan brek perlahan-lahan.

Apply the brakes gently and slow down.

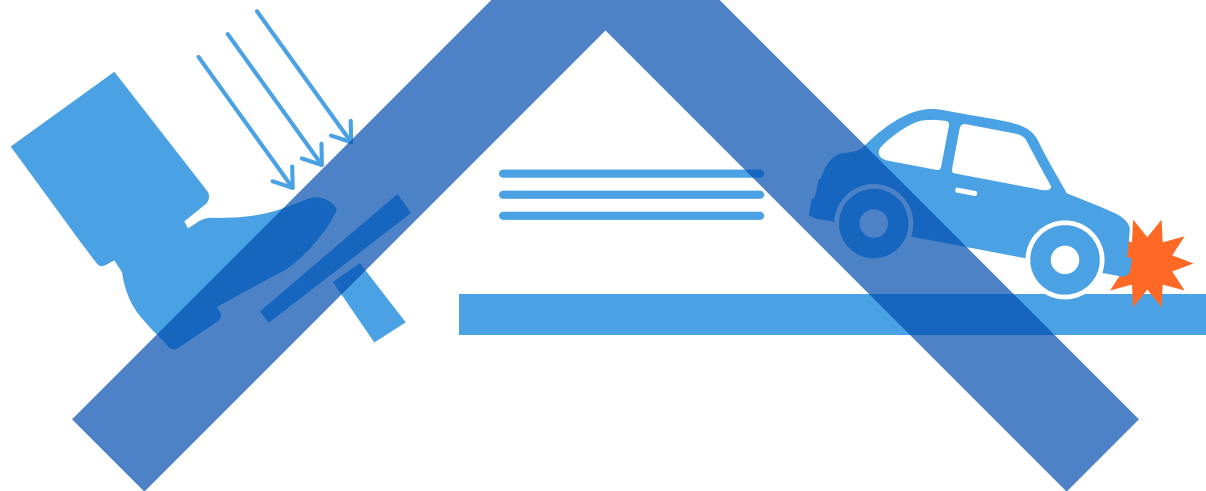


Seterusnya / Next



# Jawapan/Answer

**A** Tiba-tiba membanting pada brek.  
Suddenly slam on the brakes.

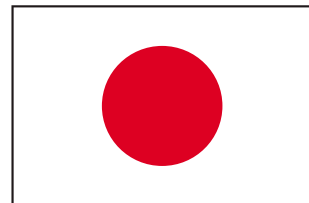


**B** Sapukan brek perlahan-lahan.  
Apply the brakes gently and slow down.



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description



Apabila menghempas pada brek di jalan raya yang berais, stereng akan mengunci dan kereta anda akan terlepas dari kawalan. Mengelakkan menghempas pada brek dan sebaliknya, perlahan-lahan memohon brek untuk melambatkan sebelum datang ke berhenti sama sekali.

## Mengenai ABS

Di Jepun, kebanyakan kereta sewa mempunyai sistem brek anti-kunci (ABS). Sebuah kereta yang dilengkapi dengan ABS menghalang roda dari mengunci, walaupun seorang pemandu menghempas pada brek. Apabila ABS aktif, pedal brek akan tiba-tiba bergetar. Terus memijak pedal brek walaupun ia bergetar dan menunjukkan kereta ke arah yang anda mahu pergi menggunakan stereng.

When slamming on the brakes on icy roads, the steering wheel will lock up and your car will slip out of control. Avoid slamming on the brakes and instead, gently apply the brakes to slow down before coming to a complete stop.

## About ABS

In Japan, most rental cars have an anti-lock brake system (ABS). A car equipped with an ABS prevents the wheels from locking up, even if a driver slams on the brakes. When ABS is active, the brake pedal will suddenly vibrate. Continue stepping on the brake pedal even as it is vibrating and point the car in the direction you want to go using the steering wheel.



Seterusnya / Next

# Q. 14

Sila pilih jawapan yang tepat untuk memandu di kawasan berbahaya (lengkung di jalan raya, keluar terowong) semasa musim sejuk.

Please choose the correct answer for driving in dangerous areas (curves in the road, tunnel exits) during winter.

Bagaimana untuk memandu di jalan-jalan curvy.

How to drive on curvy roads.

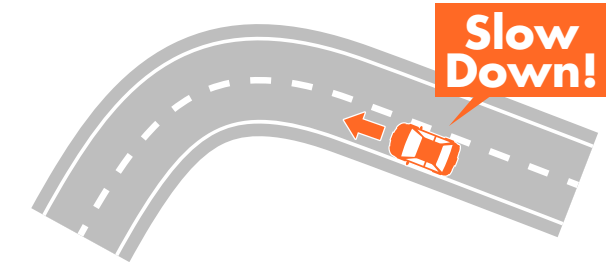
**A**

Kurangkan kelajuan secara beransur-ansur selepas masuk ke lengkung.  
Reduce speed gradually after going into curves.



**B**

Kurangkan kelajuan sebelum masuk ke lengkung.  
Reduce speed before going into curves.



Bagaimana untuk memandu berhampiran keluar terowong.

How to drive near tunnel exits.

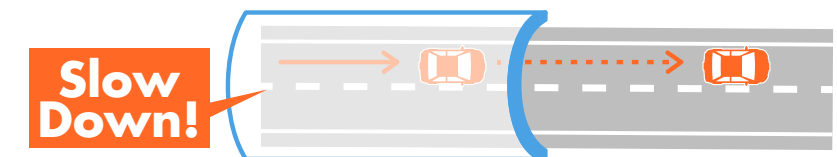
**A**

Pandu kelajuan yang sama seperti di dalam terowong.  
Drive the same speed as inside a tunnel.



**B**

Kurangkan kelajuan dalam terowong sebelum keluar.  
Reduce the speed in a tunnel before exiting.



Seterusnya / Next

# Jawapan/Answer

Bagaimana untuk memandu di jalan-jalan curvy.

How to drive on curvy roads.

**A**

Kurangkan kelajuan secara beransur-ansur selepas masuk ke lengkung.  
Reduce speed gradually after going into curves.



**B**

Kurangkan kelajuan sebelum masuk ke lengkung.  
Reduce speed before going into curves.

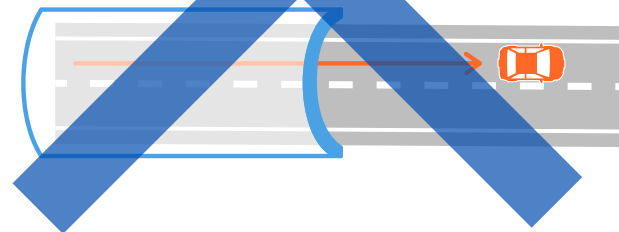


Bagaimana untuk memandu berhampiran keluar terowong.

How to drive near tunnel exits.

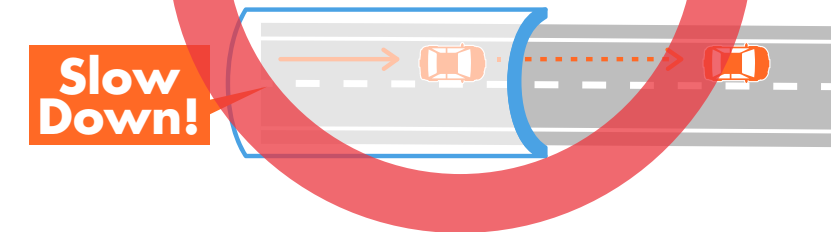
**A**

Pandu kelajuan yang sama seperti di dalam terowong.  
Drive the same speed as inside a tunnel.



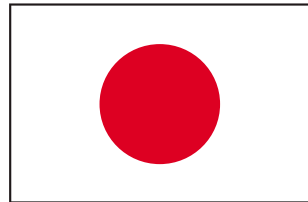
**B**

Kurangkan kelajuan dalam terowong sebelum keluar.  
Reduce the speed in a tunnel before exiting.



Seterusnya / Next

# Penerangan / Description

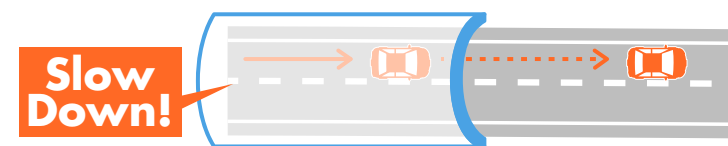
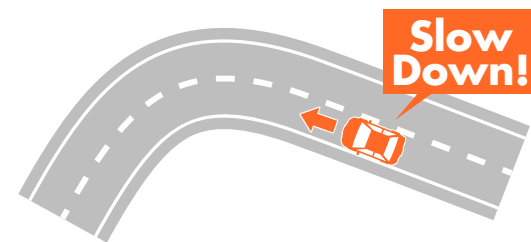


Pada musim sejuk, jalan raya adalah lebih licin berbanding keadaan jalan kering. Berhati-hati untuk memandu dengan selamat, terutamanya berhampiran tempat-tempat berikut.

- ① **Lengkung:** Menghidupkan di jalan raya menjadi sangat berbahaya apabila ia licin. Kurangkan kelajuan sebelum masuk ke lengkung dan bertukar perlahan-lahan.
- ② **Terowong:** Ia biasanya kering di dalam terowong. Bagaimanapun, jalan keluar sering berais dan mungkin menyebabkan kereta anda tergelincir jika anda keluar dari terowong pada kelajuan yang sama. Kurangkan kelajuan sebelum keluar terowong.

In winter, roads are much more slippery compared to dry road conditions. Take care to drive safely, especially near the following places.

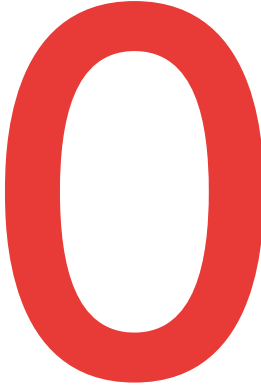
- ① **Curves:** Turns in the road become especially dangerous when it is slippery. Reduce speed before going into curves and make turns slowly.
- ② **Tunnel:** It is usually dry inside a tunnel. However, the exit is often icy and may cause your car to slip if you come out of a tunnel at the same speed. Reduce speed before the tunnel exit.



Seterusnya / Next

# Pemeriksaan pemahaman tentang peraturan lalu lintas di Jepun

## Comprehension check of traffic rules in Japan

	Jawapan anda Your Answer	Markah anda Your score
Q.01 Lorong memandu /Driving lane	<input type="radio"/>	 <hr/> <p>14</p>
Q.02 Roda stereng /Steering wheel	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.03 Lampu isyarat /Traffic lights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Q.04 Peraturan persimpangan /Rules of the intersection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Q.05 Tanda Berhenti /Stop sign	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.06 Lampu isyarat anak panah/Arrow traffic lights	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.07 Jalan Sehala/One-way	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.08 Had kelajuan/Speed limits	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.09 Peraturan semasa memandu/Rules while driving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Q.10 Tempat letak kenderaan/Parking	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.11 Keadaan licin di jalan raya musim sejuk/Slippery conditions on winter roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Q.12 Pemanduan pada musim sejuk/Winter driving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Q.13 Brek pada musim sejuk/Braking in winter	<input type="radio"/>	
Q.14 Kawasan terutamanya berbahaya pada musim sejuk/Especially dangerous areas in winter	<input type="radio"/>	

Seterusnya / Next

**Mempunyai perjalanan yang  
selamat dan bagus!**

**Have a safe and nice trip!**



**Selesai / Finish**