

CONTENTS

Stage 1

Lesson 1 Basic Driving Information

- 1 Manners and Responsibilities Associated with Driving 10
- 2 Prohibition on Driving When Intoxicated..... 12
- 3 Obeying Traffic Laws 13
- 4 Preparations for Driving..... 14

Lesson 2 Obeying Traffic Signals

- 1 Types of Signals and Their Meanings..... 20
- 2 Precautions Regarding Signals 27

Lesson 3 Obeying Traffic Signs and Pavement Markings

- 1 Types of Traffic Signs and Pavement Markings and Their Meanings 30
- 2 Indications by Police Officers 48

Lesson 4 Places Vehicles May and May Not Access

- 1 Basic Principles of Road Use and Exceptions to Them 50
- 2 General Rule on Driving on the Left Side of the Road and the Exceptions 51
- 3 Roads Without Vehicular Lanes 53
- 4 Roads With Vehicular Lanes 53
- 5 Prohibition on Changing Lanes Unnecessarily 54
- 6 Areas Blocked to Traffic by Signs and Pavement Markings 55
- 7 Prohibition on Driving on Sidewalks, Pedestrian Walkways, or Similar, and the Exceptions 56
- 8 Prohibition on Proceeding Due to Traffic Conditions..... 57

Lesson 5 Giving Priority to Emergency Vehicles

- 1 Priority for Emergency Vehicles..... 60
- 2 Priority for Local Buses and Similar 62

Lesson 6 Intersections and Railway Crossings

- 1 Proceeding Through Intersections 66
- 2 Precautions When Proceeding Through Intersections 71
- 3 Proceeding Through Intersections that Have No Traffic Control..... 72
- 4 Railway Crossings 75
- 5 What to Do in Case of a Mishap at a Railway Crossing 78

Lesson 7 Maintaining a Safe Speed and Distance Between Vehicles

- 1 Speed Limits..... 82
- 2 Speed and Stopping Distance 84
- 3 Maintaining a Safe Speed and Distance Between Vehicles..... 85
- 4 Braking..... 86

- 5 Slowing Down 87

Lesson 8 Looking Out for Pedestrians and Others

- 1 Looking Out for Pedestrians (When Passing Near Them, When They are Crossing the Road, etc.) 92
- 2 Looking Out for Bicycles (When Passing Near Them, When They are Crossing the Road, etc.) 95
- 3 Looking Out for Children and People with Disabilities..... 96
- 4 Looking Out for Novice Drivers, Senior Drivers, Hearing Impaired Drivers and Others 97
- 5 Reckless Driving Not Permitted..... 98

Lesson 9 Visual Checks and Using Signals and Car Horn

- 1 Methods for Checking Your Surroundings... 100
- 2 When and How to Use Signals 100
- 3 Prohibition on Unnecessary Signals 102
- 4 Use of the Car Horn..... 103
- 5 Restrictions on Use of the Car Horn 104

Lesson 10 Changing Lanes

- 1 Prohibition Against Lane Changing 106
- 2 Prohibition Against Crossing the Road, making U-turns, or similar..... 107
- 3 Prohibition Against Cutting In on or Crossing in Front of Other Vehicles 108

Lesson 11 Overtaking

- 1 Prohibition on Overtaking 110
- 2 How to Overtake 115
- 3 Caution When Being Overtaken 118

Lesson 12 Passing Oncoming Traffic

- 1 Keeping Clearance to the Sides..... 120
- 2 Avoiding Obstacles 121

Lesson 13 The Driver's License System and Traffic Violation Notification System

- 1 The Japanese Driver's License System..... 124
- 2 Renewing a Driver's License, etc. 128
- 3 The Points System 131
- 4 The Revocation or Suspension of a Driver's License 133
- 5 Novice-Driver Term System 135
- 6 Course System for People Whose License has been Revoked 137
- 7 The Traffic Violation Notification System.... 137

Lesson 14 Automatic Transmission Vehicles

- 1 Automatic Transmission Vehicles 142
- 2 Driving Advanced Safety Vehicles (ASVs).... 144
- 3 Automated Vehicles 145

22. Road with right of way

A road marked with the “right of way” sign shown below or one for which the center line markings or vehicular lanes continue uninterrupted through the intersection.

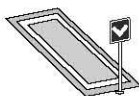


23. Safety zone

A raised area, or an area indicated by traffic signs and pavement markings, in the middle of the road for the purpose of ensuring the safety of passengers boarding or disembarking from streetcars, or pedestrians crossing the street.



Raised safety zone



Safety zone indicated by traffic signs and pavement markings

24. Vehicular lane

An area indicated by road markings as the part of the road designated for the passage of vehicles.

25. Exclusive lane

Part of the vehicular lane indicated by traffic signs and pavement markings as designated for the exclusive use of a particular type of vehicle.



26. Streetcar track

Part of the road required for the passage of streetcars, and consists of the area between the rails and an area 0.61 meters wide on either side of them.

27. Signal

Traffic signals are electrical lamps used to regulate the flow of traffic on roads.

28. Traffic sign

Signs are used to display regulations and other indications related to the flow of traffic on the roads.



29. Pavement marking

Pavement markings are lines, symbols, letters, etc., formed on the road using paint, rivets, or similar used to display regulations and other indications related to the flow of traffic on the roads.



30. Drive

The control of a vehicle or streetcar on the road (including the case of using an automatic operation device).

31. Park

The situation where the vehicle is stopped continuously in order to wait for passengers or cargo, or to load or unload cargo (not including cases where the vehicle is stopped in order to allow passengers to get in or out, or where the vehicle is stopped in order to load or unload cargo for five minutes or less), and to the situation where the vehicle is stopped and the driver has left the vehicle and is therefore unavailable to drive it.

32. Stop

The situation where the vehicle is stopped but the term “park” does not apply.

33. Slow down

A speed at which it is possible to stop the vehicle immediately (in general, a speed at which the distance from the point where the brake is applied to the point where the vehicle stops is one meter or less, or a speed of 10 km/h or less).

3 Ensuring the Safety of Passengers

It is the responsibility of the driver to make sure the area behind the vehicle is safe before a passenger opens a door or alights from the vehicle.

It is also important for the driver to lock the doors in order to ensure that passengers cannot open them accidentally.



RT Law 71 (4-3),
71-4 I



Quick Hint

Motorcycles...

When riding a motorcycle the driver and passenger must both wear approved helmets.

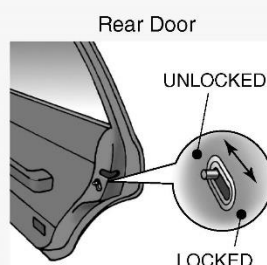
Drivers may not carry passengers during the first year after having obtained a license to operate either a regular or a large-size motorcycle.

Refer to page 287 for details.

Point

Child Locks on Doors

When the child lock lever on a rear door is in the LOCKED position it is not possible to open the door from the inside. Using the child lock feature is an effective way to prevent accidents caused by children playing with the door handle.



4 Using Child Seats

Child seats are effective in reducing injury on the occurrence of an accident and in preventing children from interfering with your control of the vehicle while it is in motion. A child seat should be used for any child who is too small to wear a seatbelt.

In particular, **use of a child seat** of the appropriate size **is required** for preschool children¹. Note that this does not apply in situations where the child cannot use a child seat due to a reason such as illness.



Child seat for preschool children



Child seat for school children

RT Law 71-3 III

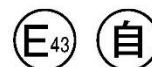
* 1

Preschool children...

As used here, this term refers to children less than six years of age.

* 2

Products that comply with safety standards bear a model designation mark or model certification mark, as shown below.



In addition to the child seats that are fixed with seatbelts, those that can be fixed easily and securely by metal fittings (ISOFIX standard child seats) are becoming popular.

Point

Precautions When Using Child Seats

As shown in the photo, allowing a child to ride in a car without a child seat can be very dangerous on the occurrence of a collision or if the driver is forced to brake suddenly. Be sure to keep the following precautions in mind when using a child seat.

- ① Select a child seat² that fits the child's size and can be securely fixed to the seat.
- ② Make sure that the seat is securely fixed and correctly used according to the instruction manual.



4 Seatbelts

*1

Examples of situations in which the requirement to wear a seatbelt does not apply:

- ① If there are not enough seatbelts for the number of passengers (rear seats only).
- ② If it is inappropriate to wear a seatbelt due to a medical condition such as injury, sickness, or pregnancy.
- ③ If it is not possible to wear a seatbelt in the appropriate manner because your height when seated is too low to see sufficiently, or similar.
- ④ When reversing the vehicle (driver only).



Quick Hint

Pregnant women

Pregnant women should wear seatbelts appropriately while driving to decrease risk of injury when accidents happen. You should consult your doctor for the details.

Seatbelts can substantially reduce injuries should you be involved a traffic accident. Furthermore, they can help you avoid fatigue by keeping your body in a suitable driving posture.

When driving in an automobile equipped with seatbelts, by law the driver **must wear** a seatbelt and insist the front and rear-seat passengers wear a seatbelt for safety. This also applies to cars equipped with airbags.

Note that the above requirement does not apply to passengers who cannot wear a seatbelt¹ due to reasons such as an illness.

● The Correct Way to Wear a Seatbelt

Shoulder straps should not pass across your neck and should not be too slack.

Sit back in the seat and do not recline the seat.

Lap belts should wrap around your pelvis and be somewhat tight.

Be careful not to twist the seatbelt when fastening it.



Insert the metal tip of the seatbelt fastener and push until an audible click is heard. Pull to make sure it is correctly fastened and will not suddenly come loose while driving.

Point

Supplementary Restraint System (SRS) Airbags

Some people think they do not need to wear a seatbelt because their cars are equipped with airbags. However, airbags may not be effective for passengers who are not wearing a seatbelt and therefore not sitting with a suitable posture. In fact, in some such situations airbags can actually be dangerous. Therefore you must always wear a seatbelt when driving an automobile, even if it is equipped with airbags.

① Airbag Operation

Airbags are generally designed to deploy when a collision occurs equivalent to hitting a concrete wall at a speed of 30 km/h or greater at an angle of 30° or less. If the car is struck from the side or collides with something soft, such as a tree or bush, they may not deploy.

② Airbag Precautions

For cars equipped with front passenger airbags, the following precautions also apply:

- Sit in the normal driving posture with your seatbelt fastened correctly.
- If a child is traveling in the car, do not allow it to stand on the front passenger seat or to sit on the lap of a passenger.
- Do not place objects in front of the airbag storage locations.



If you are not wearing a seatbelt, there is a danger of hitting your head against the windshield.

5 Your Driver's License and Other Documents

(1) Carrying Your Driver's License with You

You must carry the appropriate type of driver's license on your person when driving an automobile or moped.

(2) Keeping a Vehicle Inspection Certificate in Your Vehicle

You must keep a valid vehicle inspection certificate in your automobile, except for compact cars¹ that are not subject to vehicle inspection and light special equipment.

(3) Keeping a Liability Insurance Form in Your Vehicle

You must keep a valid compulsory automobile liability insurance form or mutual relief system insurance² certificate in your moped or automobile, except for light special equipment used for agriculture.

Vehicle Inspection Certificate
Liability Insurance Form
Driver's License



6 Emergency Equipment

You must keep emergency signaling devices such as flares or red flashlights in your automobile³.

If you are planning to drive on an expressway (national expressway or motorway), be sure your vehicle is equipped with an emergency warning reflector device (emergency warning reflector board or emergency warning reflector light) in case you are forced to stop on the roadway on the occurrence of an accident, or similar.



Flare



Emergency
Warning
Reflector Light



Red
Flashlights



Emergency
Warning
Reflector
Board

7 Restrictions on Use of Mobile Phones While Driving

Using a mobile phone (smartphone etc.) or car phone while driving, or looking at the screen of a car navigation system or car TV, can prevent you from paying adequate attention to the traffic conditions around you and is extremely dangerous. Unless you are using the autonomous driving system properly in an autonomous driving vehicle, never attempt to use a mobile phone⁴ or similar, or study the screen of a car navigation system, etc., while driving. You should also be sure to power off your mobile phone before starting your journey to ensure that it does not ring while you are driving.

Review

Mark each of the following statements true or false to check your comprehension of the preceding section.

1. Seatbelts have a variety of beneficial effects, such as reducing injury should an accident occur and helping to reduce fatigue while driving.
 2. When riding a motorcycle, you should wear clothing that exposes as much of your skin as possible.
- ▶ ▶ ▶ The correct answers are listed on the last page of the book.

RT Law 95 I,
RTV Law 66 I,
MVDI Law 8



Quick Hint

Conditions for driving

You must wear eye-glasses if it is mentioned on your driver's license.

***1**
Compact cars ... that are not subject to vehicle inspection.

This refers to vehicles exempted from the vehicle inspection requirement, such as motorcycles with a total engine displacement of 250 cc or less.

***2**
mutual relief system insurance...

This refers to mutual aid programs run by agricultural cooperatives or consumer cooperatives that have the same purpose as automobile liability insurance.

Safety Standard
43-2, etc.

***3**
Automobile...

Two-wheeled vehicles, heavy special equipment, light special equipment, and automobiles being towed by other vehicles are exempt from this requirement.

***4**
Mobile phone...

So-called hands-free phones, which do not require you to hold a handset in order to conduct calls, are exempt from this prohibition.

RT Law 71 (5-5)



Quick Hint

Dangers of Using a Mobile Phone While Driving

- ① Taking your eyes off the road to look for the handset, press buttons, etc.
- ② Possibility of loss of control of the automobile because you need to change your posture to pick up the handset, etc.
- ③ Danger that your attention will be focused on the phone call and not on driving.

43. Lane Direction Designations

Indicates the directions in which traffic in each lane must proceed from the intersection.



(327-7-A~D)

44. Two-Step Right Turn for Mopeds



When executing right turns, mopeds must proceed along the side of the intersection and use the two-step right turn method.

(327-8)

45. Direct Right Turn for Mopeds



When executing right turns, mopeds must move to the center of the roadway beforehand (to the right side of the roadway if the road is one way) and use the direct right turn method.

(327-9)

46. Roundabout - Drive Around in Clockwise Direction



At roundabout vehicles must drive around in clockwise direction.

(327-10)

47. Parallel Parking



Vehicles must park parallel to the edge of the road.

(327-11)

48. Perpendicular Parking



Vehicles must park perpendicular to the edge of the road.

(327-12)

49. Diagonal Parking



Vehicles must park at an oblique angle to the edge of the road.

(327-13)

50. Sound Horn



Indicates a location where vehicles and streetcars are required to sound their horns.

(328)

51. Sounding Zone



Indicates a zone where vehicles and streetcars are required to sound their horns.

(328-2)

52. Slow Down



Vehicles and streetcars must slow down.

(329-A · B)

53. Give Way



Indicates that vehicles on the cross street at the upcoming intersection have the right of way and that vehicles and streetcars must slow down and yield to cross traffic.

(329-2-A · B)

54. Stop



Vehicles and streetcars must come to a stop immediately before the intersection (if there is a stop line, immediately before the stop line).

(330-A · B)

55. Closed to Pedestrians



Pedestrians must not proceed.

(331)

56. Crossing by Pedestrians Prohibited



Pedestrians must not cross the road.

(332)

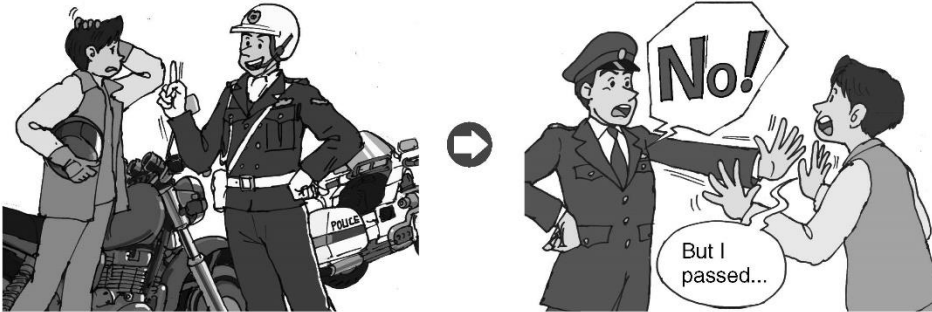
4 The Revocation or Suspension of a Driver's License

1 The Denial or withholding of a Driver's License

Before being issued a driver's license, a person to whom any of the following apply may **be denied a license** or may **have their license withheld** for up to six months even if the licensing examinations are passed.

On having been issued a driver's license, if it is proven that ③ or ④ below have previously applied to the person, the license may be revoked, or suspended within six months.

- ① A person who has a disease or illness (either physical or mental) that has been designated by law as one that may interfere with one's ability to drive safely.
- ② A person addicted to alcohol, narcotics, cannabis, opium, or stimulants.
- ③ A person who has committed a traffic violation or caused a traffic accident.
- ④ A person who incites a driver to commit a grievous violation¹ or whose use of a vehicle not on a road has led to death or injury².
- ⑤ A person who has received a notice to take a special qualifying examination.



RT Law 90



Quick Hint

In cases of an accident resulting in death or injury, drunk driving, failure to administer aid to the injured (i.e., hit and run), or obstructive driving the driver's license may be denied or revoked.

* 1

An act of inciting or abetting a driver of an automobile or moped to commit a grievous violation.

* 2

An act that leads to death or injury when driving an automobile or moped not on a road.

2 The Revocation or Suspension of a Driver's License

A person who obtained a license may have that license **revoked** or **suspended** within six months if any of the following apply.

- ① If it is confirmed that the person has a disease, illness or disability (either physical or mental) that has been designated by law as one that may interfere with one's ability to drive safely.
- ② If it is confirmed that the person is addicted to alcohol, narcotics, etc.
- ③ If the person commits a traffic violation or causes a traffic accident.
- ④ If the person incites a driver to commit a grievous violation or whose use of a vehicle not on a road has led to death or injury.
- ⑤ If it is feared that a person who has obtained a license will cause great danger to traffic if he or she drives.

RT Law 103

* 1

Reasons for Disqualification...

Conditions deemed inappropriate for granting a driver's license.

* 2

Minor infraction...

A traffic violation for which the basic points assessed are three points or less.



Quick Hint

When the Course for People with Traffic Violations Does Not Apply

- ① When the sum total assessed on the license exceeds six points.
- ② At the time when the point total reaches a certain level due to minor infractions and:
 - There is a previous occurrence on the driver's record.
 - Within the last three years a license has been suspended or otherwise penalized, or traffic violations have been committed that required the driver to take a course for people with traffic violations.
 - Within the last three years if the driver's use of a vehicle not on a road has led to death or injury, or he or she has incited a driver to commit a grievous violation.

RT Law 103-2



Quick Hint

If a person receives a temporary license suspension and later a regular license suspension, the period of time that his or her license was temporarily suspended is included when calculating the license suspension.

Point

Reasons for Disqualification¹

A person to whom any of the following applies will not be given a license.

- ① A person who does not meet the age requirement.
- ② A person for whom the designated period has not fully elapsed after being denied a license.
- ③ A person whose license is withheld.
- ④ A person for whom the designated period has not fully elapsed after revocation of his or her license.
- ⑤ A person whose license is suspended or temporarily suspended.

Course for People with Suspended Licenses

When a person's license is suspended due to traffic violations or other reasons, the period of suspension can be shortened if the person takes the course given by or sponsored by his or her local public safety commission and certain criteria are met.

Course for People with Traffic Violations

When minor infractions² are committed and the sum total assessed on the license reaches six points, the driver may take the course given by or sponsored by his or her local public safety commission to avoid a license suspension or other administrative penalty.

Courses offer: ① the knowledge required for driving an automobile; ② instruction based on an investigation of qualifications for driving; and ③ participation in traffic-safety community activities such as guiding pedestrians across crosswalks. When taking the course a choice is offered between ② and ③.

3 Temporary Suspension of a Driver's License

If a person who holds a license causes one of the following types of grievous major accident, the chief of police who holds jurisprudence in the area where the accident occurred may penalize the driver with a **temporary license suspension** of up to 30 days from the day of the accident.

- ① If the person causes an accident resulting in death or bodily harm and violates the duty concerning the accident (commits a hit-and-run).
- ② If the person causes an accident resulting in death or bodily harm while driving when drunk or under the influence of narcotics, etc.
- ③ If the person causes an accident resulting in death or bodily harm while committing an infraction to obstruct the passage of other vehicles and causing a serious traffic risk on the road.
- ④ If the person causes an accident resulting in death or bodily harm while unqualified to drive the vehicle.
- ⑤ If the person using a mobile phone or similar device causes an accident resulting in death or bodily harm while driving.
- ⑥ If the person causes an accident resulting in death while exceeding the speed limit.
- ⑦ If the person causes an accident resulting in death while fatigued (or ill).
- ⑧ If the person causes an accident resulting in death while committing a dangerous violation.

4 Revocation of a Learner's Permit

If something such as a mental or physical disability that may interfere with driving happens to a person who has obtained a learner's permit, the person commits a certain traffic violation¹, the person incites a driver to commit a grievous violation, or that person's use of a vehicle not on a road has led to death or injury, his or her learner's permit will be revoked.

RT Law 106-2

*1

This includes driving alone without a qualified instructor in the car.

5 Returning a Driver's License

In the following cases a driver's license must be returned to the local public safety commission as quickly as possible.

- ① If the license is revoked.
- ② If the license is invalidated.
- ③ After being reissued a license, when the license that was lost or stolen has been found or recovered. In this case it is necessary to return the previous (old) license that has been found or recovered.

RT Law 107



Quick Hint

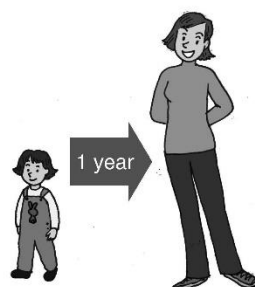
When your license has been suspended

You must quickly present your license to your local public safety commission. In this case, when the suspension period is over, your license will be returned.

5 Novice-Driver Term System

1 Novice-Driver Term

The period of one year² after obtaining a quasi-medium vehicle licence, regular license, large-size motorcycle license, regular motorcycle license, or moped license, is called the **novice-driver term**.



Over the year a person develops into a mature driver.

RT Law 100-2

*2

Period of one year...

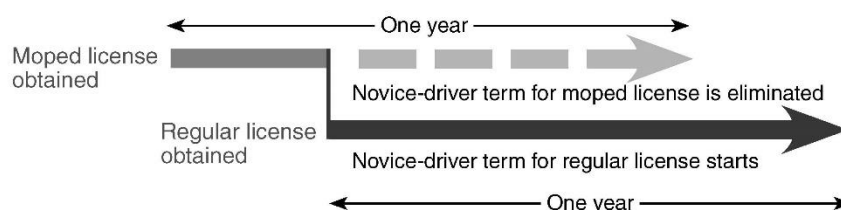
This excludes any period of time that the license is suspended.

Point

When a higher-grade license is obtained during the novice-driver term

When a license for driving a different type of vehicle (higher-grade license) is obtained during the novice-driver term, the novice-driver term on the previous license is eliminated.

Example: Within one year of obtaining a moped license a person obtains a regular license.



Quick Hint

The novice-driver term is a dangerous time when the probability of causing a traffic accident or traffic violation is high.

This is an extremely important period of time for becoming a good driver by following traffic regulations and driving carefully.

● Main Traffic Violations and Amounts of Fines

(Unit of fine: 1,000 yen)

Traffic violation		Points Points for under the influence of alcohol	Amount of fine			
			Large	Regular	Motorcycle	Moped, etc.
Manslaughter while driving and etc.		62				
Injuring someone while driving and etc.	Hospitalized for more than 3 months with an after effect of an injury	55				
	Hospitalized for more than 30 days	51				
	Hospitalized for more than 15 days	48				
	Hospitalized for less than 15 days	45				
	Destroying private property	45				
Reckless driving which caused death etc.		62				
Reckless driving which caused injuries etc.	Hospitalized for more than 3 months with an after effect of an injury	55				
	Hospitalized for more than 30 days	51				
	Hospitalized for more than 15 days	48				
	Hospitalized for less than 15 days	45				
Drunk driving		35				
Driving under the influence of drugs, etc.		35				
Obstructive driving (with significant traffic risk)		35				
Failure to administer aid to the injured		35				
Driving under the influence of alcohol	0.25 or more	25				
	0.15 or more but less than 0.25	13				
Aiding and abetting dangerous driving		25				
Obstructive driving (Causing a traffic hazard)		25				
Driving without a license		25				
Driving large vehicles, etc. without necessary qualification or license		12	19			
Driving illegally with a learner's permit		12	19			
Driving in a state of physical exhaustion, etc.		25				
Driving a vehicle without motor vehicle inspection (Vehicle Law)		6	16			
Driving a vehicle without insurance (Automobile Liability Insurance Law)		6	16			
Speeding	50 km or more	12	19			
	30 km or more (40 km for expressway) to less than 50 km	6	16			
	Expressway 35 km or more to less than 40 km	3	15	40	35	30
	30 km or more to less than 35 km	3	15	30	25	20
	25 km or more to less than 30 km (40 km for expressway)	3	15	25	18	15
	20 km or more to less than 25 km	2	14	20	15	12
	15 km or more to less than 20 km	1	14	15	12	9
Disregarding traffic signals	Red light, etc.	2	14	12	9	7
	Flashing light	2	14	9	7	6
Driving where prohibited		2	14	9	7	6
Driving in the wrong lane		2	14	12	9	7
Illegal sudden braking		2	14	9	7	6
Illegal overtaking		2	14	12	9	7
Failure to stop at a railway crossing		2	14	12	9	7
Entering a railroad crossing when it is prohibited		2	14	15	12	9
Failure to yield to a vehicle with the right-of-way		2	14	9	7	6
Failure to exercise due care and attention at an intersection		2	14	12	9	7
Failure to yield to a vehicle with the roundabout		2	14	9	7	6
Failure to exercise due care and attention at a roundabout		2	14	12	9	7
Obstructing a pedestrian crossing		2	14	12	9	7
Failure to slow down in a slow speed zone		2	14	9	7	6
Parking and leaving a vehicle violation	Parking and stopping in a prohibited area	3		27	25	20
	Parking in a prohibited area	2		23	21	17
Parking or stopping violation	Parking and stopping in a prohibited area	2	14	17	15	14
	Parking in a prohibited area	1	14	14	12	10
Exceeding the load limit	100% or higher	6	3	16	15	
	50% to 99%	3	2	15	14	
	Below 50%	2	1	14	14	
Defective vehicle maintenance	Braking mechanism and similar	2	14	12	9	7
	Tail-lights	1	14	9	7	6
Defective operating condition recorder		2	14	12	9	7
Failure to stop in a designated location		2	14	9	7	6
Failure to drive with due care		2	14	12	9	7
Obstructing the passage of small children		2	14	9	7	6
Use of mobile phone or similar (Causing a traffic hazard)		6	16			
Use of mobile phone or similar (Holding a phone)		3	15	25	18	15
Noisy driving		2	14	7	6	5
Failure to equip vehicle with a suitable muffler		2	14	7	6	5
Traffic offense for crossing a main road where it is prohibited		2	14	12	9	7
Ignoring the order to adopt measures on a national expressway		2	14	12	9	7
Failure to meet license requirements		2	14	9	7	6
Failure to display a number plate		2	14			
Vehicle custody and parking law offenses	Use of a road for parking	3				
	Parking for an extended period of time in a restricted area	2				
Violation in a vehicle passing zone		1	14	7	6	5
Failure to yield to a bus in a priority lane for buses		1	14	7	6	5
Driving in a streetcar lane		1	14	6	4	3
Crossing at a designated prohibited location		1	14	7	6	5
Failure to maintain a safe distance between vehicles		1	14	7	6	5
	Expressway	2	14	12	9	7
Illegal lane changes		1	14	7	6	5
Violation of the duty of overtaken vehicles		1	14	7	6	5
Interfering with public vehicles		1	14	7	6	5
Cutting in		1	14	7	6	5
Obstructing a vehicle method of a right/left turn at an intersection		1	14	6	4	3
Failure to observe a designated zone for vehicle passage		1	14	7	6	5
Obstructing a vehicle method such as left turns at a roundabout		1	14	6	4	3
Obstructing a vehicle with the right-of-way at an intersection		1	14	7	6	5
Obstructing an emergency vehicle		1	14	7	6	5
Violation of no entry point at an intersection		1	14	7	6	5
Driving without headlights		1	14	7	6	5
Failure to dim headlights		1	14	7	6	5
Failure to signal		1	14	7	6	5
Neglecting to honk a horn		1	14	7	6	5
Improper riding or loading		1	14	7	6	5
Exceeding vehicle loading capacity		1	14	7	6	5
Exceeding load size		1	14	9	7	6
Exceeding loading method restrictions		1	14	9	7	6
Violation of the duty to prevent falling/slipping load		1	14	7	6	5
Violation to take measures to prevent falling loads		1	14	7	6	5
Neglecting duties of protecting drivers who just received drivers' licenses		1	14	7	6	6
Failure to fasten seat belt		1	14			
Failure to use a child seat		1	14			
Failure to wear a helmet		1	14			
Improper operation of a large motorcycle		2	14			12
Violation of conditions for the use of the automatic operation device		2	14	12	9	7
Failure to display the novice driver's sign		1	14	6	4	
No sticker for Drivers' with Auditory Difficulties on his/her car		1	14	6	4	
Interfering with emergency vehicles on a main road		1	14	7	6	6
Violation of the rules governing the entry/exit from a main through lane		1	14	6	4	4
Violation of the rules governing the entry/exit from a main through lane by a towing vehicle		1	14	7	6	
Failure to provide a marker at the site of a breakdown		1	14	7	6	6
Spattering mud while driving				7	6	5
Failure to observe the duties prescribed by the Public Safety Commission				7	6	5
Failure to carry a driver's license				3	3	3

Note: This specific color indicates that it is a special violation of traffic law and others are general violations of traffic law.

Note: "Large" refers to large vehicles, medium vehicles, quasi-medium vehicles and heavy special equipment. Heavy vehicles to be towed are subject to "Parking or stopping violation (Parking or stopping in a prohibited area)". "Motorcycle" refers to large size and regular motorcycles. "Moped, etc." refers to light special equipment and mopeds.

Note: When a violation is committed and alcohol is found on the driver's breath (with a breath alcohol concentration of more than 0.15mg/liter and less than 0.25mg/liter), the driver will be charged with driving under the influence of alcohol and penalty points will be assessed.

Note: The amounts on the left of the "Amount of fine" columns for "Parking and leaving a vehicle violation" and "Parking or stopping violation" indicate the amount of fine for such violations in special areas for senior drivers, etc. The amounts on the right indicate the amount of fine for such violations in all other areas.

Note: Points for exceeding the load limit and driving under the influence of alcohol are indicated in the left column for large vehicles, and indicated on the right for regular vehicles.

Note: Use of mobile phone or similar (causing a traffic hazard) is committed penal provisions.

Note: Points will be assessed for "Failure to fasten seatbelts" in rear seats only when the violation is committed on the highway.

13

The Driver's License System and
Traffic Violation Notification System

(2) Traveling at slow speeds

Two-wheeled vehicles equipped with an automatic transmission have a function which prevents engine power from being transmitted to the wheels when the engine revolutions per minute are low. Because of this, completely releasing the throttle when traveling at low speeds will prevent engine power from being transmitted to the wheels and cause the vehicle to destabilize. Exercise caution.



2 Driving Advanced Safety Vehicles (ASVs)

Vehicles with advanced safety features, or ASVs, are equipped with systems that use the latest technologies to encourage safe driving. However, these systems have limitations. For example, they may not properly operate when traveling at a certain speed or higher. Unlike the autonomous driving system, these systems are driving support technologies assuming that the driver will perform necessary driving operations while constantly checking the surrounding conditions. The driver still needs to take responsibility for driving safely. If you drive an ASV, make sure you clearly understand their limitations and the caution they require, taking care not to overly rely on their technologies.

Point

Main practical functions of advanced safety vehicles

① Advanced Emergency Braking system (AEBS)

These systems use radar and cameras to detect vehicles and obstacles and how far they are from the front of the vehicle. When there is a risk of collision, the system alerts the driver to danger and may automatically apply the brakes.

② Lane departure warning systems

These systems use on-board cameras to keep track of lane markings and make it easier for the driver to stay in their lane on straight highways. They may supplement steering wheel operation, or issue a warning when the driver is about to wander out of the lane.

③ Adaptive cruise control (ACC) systems

These systems keep the vehicle at a set speed while maintaining an appropriate following distance by adjusting to the speed of the vehicle ahead.

④ Electronic stability control (ESC) system

These systems use sensors to detect when the vehicle might be sliding sideways on slippery road surfaces, applying the brakes to each wheel as needed in order to correct its course.



3 Automated Vehicles

The automatic operation device is a device that performs all cognitive, prediction, judgment, and operation abilities required for driving on behalf of the driver under certain usage conditions. An automated vehicle is a vehicle equipped with an automatic operation device.

Before using the automatic operation device to drive ; be sure to understand its content, performance, and usage correctly, and pay attention to these following points:

- ① Do not use the automatic operation device except under the specified usage conditions¹.
- ② While using the automatic operation device, you must immediately take notice of a request to take over the driving operation from the automatic operation device. Or, be sure to immediately notice any abnormality in the automated vehicle and be ready to take over the driving operation.²
- ③ While using the automatic operation device, if you notice a request to take over the driving operation from the automatic operation device or notice an abnormality in the automated vehicle, you must immediately check the surrounding situation and start the necessary driving operation.
- ④ An automated vehicle may be equipped with a system or device that supports the driver's safe driving, in addition to the automatic operation device. Such a system or device has different performance and usage. Always keep track of the system or device that is operating and drive properly without any overconfidence.



Do not drink or doze while using the automatic operation device.



Take over the driving operation immediately if there is a request.

* 1

Use of the automatic operation device is subject to restrictions on road types, for example on national expressways only, and on weather-related conditions, for example in fair weather only.

* 2

The following acts are prohibited because you need to be ready to take over the driving operation:

Drinking, sleeping, or changing seats while driving

Review

Mark each of the following statements true or false to check your comprehension of the preceding section.

1. Because vehicles with automatic transmissions are less dangerous than those with manual transmissions, drivers can pay less attention to driving as long as they understand the basics of AT operation.
2. Putting an automatic transmission vehicle in neutral while traveling downhill is a way to save fuel.
3. Because automatic transmission two-wheeled vehicles do not have a clutch, there is a danger of sudden acceleration if the throttle is turned too quickly.
4. A driver using the automatic operation device may take a nap for a short period of time while driving.

▶ ▶ ▶ The correct answers are listed on the last page of the book.



Quick Hint

Types of Child Safety Seats

Child safety seats are broadly divided into the following three types.

- **Infant Seat**
For newborns to infants aged roughly one year weighing up to 10 kg.
Also known as a baby seat.
- **Child Safety Seat**
For children weighing 9 to 18 kg aged roughly one to four years.
- **Booster Seat**
For children aged roughly four to ten years weighing 15 - 36 kg.
Also known as a junior seat.



Quick Hint

Seatbelts during Pregnancy

It is a common misconception that pregnant women do not need to wear a seatbelt. The effectiveness of seatbelts in protecting both mother and fetus have been scientifically proven.

To protect yourself and your unborn baby, check with your doctor and wear a seatbelt correctly.

(2) Usage of child safety seats

A Child safety seats are designed specifically to decrease injury and death in traffic accidents. At the same time, they prevent small children from disturbing drivers by restraining them properly within vehicles. For young children who cannot wear adult seatbelts properly, installation of appropriate child safety seats is necessary.

When a child rides in your vehicle, you should have a child safety seat that is suitable to the child's age installed, except when the child has an illness or other cases where it is not possible to do so.

B Select a child seat that fits your child's physique and can be securely fixed to the seat, and then follow the instruction manual to fix it to the seat correctly and use it properly.

(3) Wearing seatbelts for pregnant women

Wearing seatbelts properly protects both the pregnant women and her unborn baby should an accident occur. However, as every pregnant woman is different, she must ask her doctor whether or not wearing a seatbelt will adversely affect her health.

To prevent possible serious injury to the unborn baby in an accident, the pregnant woman should wear the safety belt properly. For example, she should use both the lap belt and the shoulder belt, not only the lap belt. A pregnant woman should never place the lap belt on or above her stomach.

Review

Mark each of the following statements true or false to check your comprehension of the preceding section.


1. When riding a motorcycle, being able to move freely is important, so wear short-sleeves in summer.
2. The use of a child seat is not required for a preschool child less than six years of age riding in the rear seat of a four-wheeled vehicle.

▶ ▶ ▶ The correct answers are listed on the last page of the book.

OPEN SESAME II

Back Forward Home Refresh Images Open Print Search Stop Stage 2 – Lesson 9

About the photo on page 231...



Bereaved families are the “other victims” of traffic accidents.

Besides their grief and loss at the death of their loved one, the following kinds of psychological burden can be placed on the families of people killed in traffic accidents. Please remember that the pain wrought by traffic accidents continues in a chain reaction. (The following are general examples. Individual cases may differ according to their circumstances.)

- They want to know the status of the investigation, what the offender said and how repentant he or she is, but no information is forthcoming.
- They suffer emotionally from seeing their deceased loved one's name and photograph in the media. Misunderstandings and harmful rumors can sometimes damage the reputation and dignity of the deceased.
- Family members themselves may be questioned by the police or prosecutors in the course of their investigation of the cause of the accident, and although they do not want to remember the accident, they are forced to talk about it. They may also be asked to attend investigations at the scene of the accident.
- They must submit as evidence the clothes and other items worn by the deceased at the time of the accident.
- They may have to attend court hearings and give evidence or be forced to listen to the offender's one-sided excuses.
- They may feel that the judgment is not commensurate with their feelings. There are also cases in which the offender is not prosecuted or punished.

NEXT

INDEX

●自動車の装置 Automobile Equipment

あくせる	アクセル accelerator
えんじん	エンジン engine
くらっち	クラッチ clutch
けいおんき	警音器 horn, car horn
たいや	タイヤ tire
ちえんじればー	チェンジレバー gear shift, gear change
どあみラー	ドアミラー side mirror
はんどぶれーき	ハンドブレーキ hand brake, parking brake
ぶれーき	ブレーキ brake
ほうこうしじき (ういんカー)	方向指示器 (ウインカー) direction indicator, turn signal
るーむみラー	ルームミラー rearview mirror

●重要語句 Glossary

あ

あいず	合図	101
あおいろのとうか	青色の灯火 green light	20
あおりうんてん (ぼうがいうんてん)	あおり運転 (妨害運転) road rage, obstructive driving	139, 241
あかいろのとうか	赤色の灯火 red light	21
あらかじめ	あらかじめ before (it), initially, beforehand	66, 67
あんぜんかくにん	安全確認 checking for danger, making sure it is safe	100, 102
あんぜんちたい	安全地帯 safety zone	6, 92
あんないひょうしき	案内標識 guidance signs	38
いきちがい	行き違い passing an oncoming vehicle	120
いちじていし	一時停止 (complete) stop	73

しかく	資格	125, 127
	requirement/qualifications	
しかく	死角	102, 156, 282
	blind spot/blocked view	
じかよう	自家用	298
	private use	
じぎょうよう	事業用	298
	commercial use	
しじひようしき	指示標識	36
	designation sign	
じてんしゃ	自転車	4, 95
	bicycle	
じてんしゃおうだんたい	自転車横断帯	5, 95
	bicycle crossing	
じどううんてんしゃ	自動運転車	145
	automated vehicles	
じどうしゃ	自動車	4, 126
	automobile	
じどうしゃけんさしょう	自動車検査証	17, 299
	motor vehicle inspection certificate	
じどうしゃせんようどうろ	自動車専用道路	316
	motorway	
じどうしゃそんがいばいしょうせきにんほけん ...	自動車損害賠償責任保険	17, 302
	compulsory automobile liability insurance	
しゃ	視野	177
	field of vision	
しゃかんきより	車間距離	85, 318
	distance between vehicles	
しゃこ	車庫	273, 277
	garage/parking place	
しゃせん	車線	6, 53, 106
	lane	
しゃどう	車道	5, 50
	roadway	
しゃはばとう	車幅灯	210
	sidelight	
しゃりよう	車両	4, 40
	vehicle	
しゃりようそうじゅうりよう	車両総重量	7
	gross vehicle weight	
しゃりようつうこうたい	車両通行帯	6, 53, 106
	vehicular lane	
じゅうたい	渋滞	51, 160
	congestion	

Review Answers

Stage 1

Lesson 1

P.12 1. ×
2. ○
3. ×

P.13 1. ○
2. ×
P.17 1. ○
2. ×

Lesson 2

P.26 1. ×
2. ×
3. ○
P.28 1. ×
2. ○

Lesson 3

P.48 1. ×
2. ○
3. ×
4. ○
5. ○

Lesson 4

P.54 1. ×
2. ○
3. ×
P.58 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×
4. ×
5. ×

Lesson 5

P.61 1. ○
2. ×
P.63 1. ○
2. ×

3. ○

Lesson 6

P.73 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○
4. ○
5. ×
6. ×

P.80 1. ×

2. ○
3. ×

Lesson 7

P.85 1. ×
2. ×

3. ○
4. ○

P.89 1. ×

2. ○
3. ×
4. ○
5. ×

Lesson 8

P.95 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○
4. ×

P.98 1. ○
2. ×

Lesson 9

P.102 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○
4. ○

P.104 1. ○
2. ×

Lesson 10

P.108 1. ○
2. ○
3. ×

Lesson 11

P.114 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○
4. ×

P.118 1. ×
2. ×

Lesson 12

P.122 1. ○
2. ×

Lesson 13

P.131 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×

P.140 1. ×
2. ○
3. ○
4. ○

Lesson 14

P.145 1. ×
2. ×
3. ○
4. ×

Stage 2

Lesson 4

P.162 1. ○
2. ○
3. ○

Lesson 6

P.182 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○
4. ×
5. ×
6. ○

Lesson 7

P.188 1. ○
2. ×
3. ×
P.203 1. ○
2. ×

Lesson 8

P.211 1. ○
2. ×
3. ×
4. ×
5. ×

P.216 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×

P.220 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×

P.225 1. ×
2. ×
3. ○

P.229 1. ×
2. ×

Lesson 9

P.249 1. ×
2. ×

Lesson 10

P.255 1. ×
2. ○
3. ×
4. ×
5. ○

P.261 1. ○

2. ×
3. ×
P.267 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○
4. ○
5. ○
6. ×
7. ×

Lesson 11

P.274 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×
4. ×

P.282 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×
4. ×
5. ×
6. ○

Lesson 12

P.288 1. ×
2. ×
3. ×
4. ×

Lesson 13

P.292 1. ○
2. ×
3. ○

Lesson 14

P.296 1. ×
2. ×
3. ○

Lesson 15

P.300 1. ×
2. ×
3. ○
4. ×
P.305 1. ×
2. ○

Lesson 16

P.311 1. ×
2. ○
P.314 1. ○
2. ×

Lesson 17

P.323 1. ×
2. ×
3. ○
P.334 1. ○
2. ○
3. ×