AUTOMOBILE WRITTEN EXAM

QUESTION BANK

New Edition — Announced June 2026

SECTION 1 CORRECT CONCEPTS AND ETHICS

▸ Prohibited Misconduct (Drunk Driving, Mobile Phone Use, Dangerous Driving)

No.	Ans	Question
1	(2)	(1) No vehicles allowed. (2) No cars (4+ wheels) or motorcycles allowed. (3) No pedestrians allowed.
2	(1)	(1) No overtaking. (2) No oncoming traffic. (3) No motor vehicles allowed.
3	(2)	(1) Two-way traffic. (2) No oncoming traffic. (3) Divided road.

No.	Ans	Question
4	(3)	When driving into a 'national highway construction zone', which of the following driving behaviors is most effective in preventing accidents? (1) Accelerate to overtake at the lane reduction point in the construction zone. (2) Activate the driver assistance system (such as ACC/LTA) and then feel free to look at your phone. (3) Change to the non-construction lane early, maintain a safe following distance, and stay fully focused and ready to brake at any time.
5	(1)	A new vehicle equipped with a Level 2 Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS) including full-speed range Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) and lane keeping is traveling on a national highway. Regarding driver behavior and awareness during driving, which of the following best complies with safety standards and effectively prevents accidents? (1) Recognizing that the current system has limitations in detecting 'stationary construction vehicles', the driver should actively take control when passing through construction zones rather than relying on the system. (2) The system will automatically follow vehicles and correct the steering wheel, so you can take the opportunity to scroll your phone or rest your eyes. (3) Because the system can recognize lane markings, it is safer to let the computer operate than to drive manually in heavy rain or heavy fog.
6	(2)	Which of the following behaviors regarding 'changing lanes' is incorrect? (1) When changing lanes, yield to vehicles traveling straight ahead and pay attention to safe following distance. (2) Lane changes on both sides are permitted on double solid white lines. (3) Activate the turn signal, turn your head to check the rearview mirror, check blind spots, and watch for obstacles, vehicles, or pedestrians.
7	(3)	When a driver reaches an intersection and proceeds or turns, which of the following regulations is correct? (1) When turning right from the slow lane, change into the slow lane at a point 20 to 40 meters from the intersection. (2) When turning right, the turn signal should be activated 50 meters before the intersection. (3) When turning right from the outer lane, the turn signal should be activated 30 meters before the intersection.
8	(1)	When changing lanes while driving, if the turn signal is not displayed throughout the entire maneuver as

No.	Ans	Question
		required, what is the regulation? (1) Regardless of whether it is a regular road or a highway, it is a violation and should be penalized according to the law. (2) It is only a violation when driving on a highway. (3) As long as there are no vehicles approaching from behind, not displaying the turn signal carries no penalty.
9	(1)	When a motor vehicle is traveling on a road with two or more lanes in the same direction, in addition to following signs and markings, which of the following behaviors is correct? (1) When changing lanes, yield to vehicles going straight and maintain a safe following distance. (2) When a small vehicle is traveling slowly, it should travel in the outer lane but may change lanes freely. (3) An ambulance on an emergency call should travel in the inner lane.
10	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who frequently changes lanes in traffic to overtake using gaps in traffic flow — which of the following is correct? (1) This is a reasonable driving behavior. (2) It is acceptable if it does not affect others. (3) Drivers must not use tailgating, sudden lane changes, or other improper methods to force other vehicles to yield.
11	(2)	A motor vehicle driver on a freeway or expressway who uses flashing lights or continuous honking to force the vehicle ahead to yield — which of the following is correct? (1) Reminding the vehicle ahead to yield is not a violation. (2) A fine of not less than NT$3,000 and not more than NT$6,000 shall be imposed. (3) No penalty applies as long as no accident occurs.
12	(3)	Regarding the Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) installed in vehicles, such as Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) and Lane Keeping Assist (LKA), which of the following statements is correct? (1) Once the system is activated, the driver may use a mobile phone or briefly close their eyes to rest. (2) The system can detect stationary obstacles ahead (such as construction vehicles), so there is no need to worry about rear-end collisions. (3) These are assistive functions; the driver must remain attentive to road conditions at all times and actively monitor by keeping both hands on the steering wheel.
13	(2)	A motor vehicle driver who forces other vehicles to yield on a road by tailgating or sudden lane changes: (1) Displaying a turn signal makes it a legitimate act. (2) This constitutes improper driving behavior. (3) It is permissible as long as no accident occurs.
14	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver approaches an intersection and encounters a situation where a police officer's directions conflict with the traffic signal, how should the driver proceed? (1) Follow the traffic signal. (2) Follow the police officer's directions. (3) Follow the vehicle ahead based on the current traffic conditions.
15	(3)	A driver whose license was previously revoked due to drunk driving must install what device in their vehicle before being allowed to drive after re-obtaining their license? (1) A dashcam. (2) A vehicle fire extinguisher. (3) An ignition interlock device (alcohol lock).
16	(2)	After completing drunk driving prevention education or alcohol addiction treatment and passing the required test, the obtained driver's license allows driving only vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock device (alcohol lock). What is the mandatory period of use? (1) Half a year. (2) 1 year. (3) 3 years.
17	(3)	Regarding drunk driving regulations, which of the following is correct? (1) The standard for a breathalyzer test is a breath alcohol concentration of 0.25 mg per liter or a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10% or above. (2) Re-offending drunk driving within 5 years is subject to a fine of NT$120,000. (3) Refusing a sobriety test for drunk driving is subject to a fine of NT$180,000, and the vehicle shall be impounded on the spot and the driver's license revoked.
18	(1)	A motor vehicle driver whose breath alcohol concentration reaches 0.25 mg per liter or blood alcohol concentration reaches 0.05% or above as determined by testing — for passengers in the same vehicle aged 18 and above but under 70, should they be penalized if there is no special reason? Which of the following statements is correct? (1) Passengers in the same vehicle should be penalized. (2) There is no penalty mechanism for passengers in the same vehicle. (3) Passengers in the same vehicle do not need to be penalized as long as they have not consumed alcohol.
19	(3)	A driver believes the alcohol has been metabolized after some time has passed and feels no discomfort. Which of the following is correct? (1) You may drive based on how you feel. (2) As long as you feel no discomfort, you may drive. (3) You must not drive after drinking.
20	(2)	A first-time drunk driving offender whose blood alcohol concentration exceeds the legal standard — which of the following is correct? (1) A fine of NT$15,000 to NT$90,000 shall be imposed. (2) A fine of NT$30,000 to NT$120,000 shall be imposed and the driver's license shall be suspended. (3) A warning only.

No.	Ans	Question
21	(2)	A driver commits drunk driving for the 3rd or more time within 10 years — which of the following is correct? (1) Only the fine amount is increased. (2) An additional fine of NT$90,000 on top of the previous penalty shall be imposed, the driver's license shall be revoked, and the offender's name shall be publicly disclosed. (3) Only demerit points are recorded.
22	(3)	Under current regulations, if a driver is stopped by police and explicitly refuses to undergo a breath alcohol test, what is the penalty for a first-time violation? (1) The fine amount is determined based on the measured alcohol concentration; the vehicle shall be impounded on the spot, the driver's license shall be suspended, and the driver must attend a road traffic safety course. (2) A fine of NT$90,000 shall be imposed; the vehicle shall be impounded on the spot, the driver's license shall be revoked, and the driver must attend a road traffic safety course. (3) A fine of NT$180,000 shall be imposed; the vehicle shall be impounded on the spot, the driver's license shall be revoked, and the driver must attend a road traffic safety course.
23	(2)	Regarding the enhanced penalty provisions for repeat drunk driving offenders, within how many years must a driver commit a second drunk driving violation to be considered a repeat offender subject to the maximum fine, with each subsequent violation incurring an additional NT$90,000 penalty? (1) Within 5 years. (2) Within 10 years. (3) Calculated over a lifetime, with no time limit.
24	(3)	Promoting 'designated driver services' is an important means of reducing drunk driving. Regarding the concept of designated driver services, which of the following statements best reflects safety assurance? (1) If you cannot find a designated driver, you can rest for a while and then slowly drive home. (2) A designated driver only needs to drive the car away; passengers do not need to care whether the designated driver holds a professional license. (3) Although designated driver services require a fee, compared to the fines, criminal liability, and loss of life resulting from drunk driving, it is the lowest-cost choice.
25	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver is found driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, in addition to fines and license suspension/revocation for the driver, what must also happen to the vehicle being driven? (1) If the vehicle owner is not the driver, the owner must receive a verbal warning and attend a training course. (2) The license plates of the vehicle shall be suspended for two years, and the plates shall be confiscated when the vehicle is impounded and stored. (3) The license plates of the vehicle shall be revoked for six months, and the plates shall be confiscated when the vehicle is impounded and stored.
26	(2)	Regarding the joint punishment imposed on 'passengers in the same vehicle' when a motor vehicle driver's breathalyzer reading exceeds the legal limit, in which of the following situations is punishment 'exempted'? (1) The passenger claims they did not know the driver had been drinking. (2) The passenger is under 18 years of age or is 70 years of age or older. (3) The passenger has no family relationship with the driver.
27	(3)	When a driver's blood alcohol concentration exceeds the prescribed standard and causes serious injury or death to others in an accident, in addition to criminal punishment under the Criminal Code, what is the administrative penalty? (1) Suspension of the driver's license for 2 years and mandatory attendance at road traffic safety courses. (2) Revocation of the driver's license, with no re-application permitted within 3 years. (3) Revocation of the driver's license, with no re-application permitted for life.
28	(1)	When a motor vehicle driver's blood alcohol concentration exceeds the prescribed standard and a child under 12 years of age is carried in the same vehicle, what is the prescribed penalty? (1) A fine of not less than NT$30,000 and not more than NT$120,000, and suspension of the driver's license for 2 to 4 years. (2) A fine of not less than NT$30,000 and not more than NT$120,000, and suspension of the driver's license for 1 to 2 years. (3) A maximum fine of NT$120,000 and revocation of the driver's license.
29	(1)	If a driver refuses to submit to an alcohol concentration test, the current regulations stipulate: (1) A fine of NT$180,000, immediate towing and impoundment of the vehicle, and revocation of the driver's license. (2) A fine of NT$60,000 and suspension of the vehicle license plate for 6 months. (3) A fine of NT$90,000 and 3 demerit points recorded.
30	(3)	The drunk driving prevention education and training course covers road traffic laws, accident prevention and handling, legal liability, and other topics, with a total duration of: (1) 10 hours. (2) 12 hours. (3) 15 hours.
31	(1)	Who bears the cost for a motor vehicle driver to apply for drunk driving prevention education and training? (1) The motor vehicle driver. (2) The Ministry of Health and Welfare. (3) The training organizer.
32	(1)	If a driver commits a drunk driving violation while driving another person's vehicle, is the vehicle's license plate subject to suspension? (1) The license plate must still be suspended. (2) As long as it is not your

No.	Ans	Question
		own vehicle, suspension is not required. (3) There is no specific regulation.
33	(2)	Within how many years, if a motor vehicle driver violates the regulation of 'alcohol concentration exceeding the prescribed standard' for the second time, will the maximum fine prescribed for the vehicle they drive be imposed? (1) 5 years. (2) 10 years. (3) 15 years.
34	(3)	If the owner of a vehicle knowingly allows a driver to operate the vehicle while the driver's blood alcohol concentration exceeds the legal limit, or while under the influence of drugs or hallucinogens, and fails to prohibit such driving, in addition to a fine under the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act, what action will be taken against the vehicle? (1) Suspension of the vehicle's license plates for 6 months (2) Suspension of the vehicle's license plates for 1 year (3) Suspension of the vehicle's license plates for 2 years
35	(3)	If a vehicle driver is tested by blood draw after driving under the influence of alcohol, and the blood alcohol concentration exceeds 0.05%, which of the following statements is incorrect according to the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act? (1) Passengers aged 18 or above in the same vehicle shall be subject to a fine. (2) Passengers over 70 years of age or bus passengers in the same vehicle are not subject to a fine. (3) Only the vehicle driver is penalized.
36	(2)	For vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock device (alcohol lock), what condition must the driver meet before starting the vehicle? (1) The vehicle can be started simply by inserting the key. (2) The breath alcohol concentration test result must be zero. (3) Approval from the vehicle owner is required.
37	(2)	When a vehicle driver encounters traffic congestion ahead while driving, what should the driver do? (1) Follow closely behind the vehicle ahead to prevent other vehicles from overtaking. (2) Maintain an appropriate safe following distance from the vehicle ahead and proceed in order. (3) Weave through traffic in a zigzag manner.
38	(2)	If a vehicle driver weaves in a zigzag manner on the road or drives in other dangerous ways (such as aggressively tailgating or cutting off other vehicles), which of the following penalties is correct? (1) A fine is imposed and the driver is not prohibited from driving. (2) A fine is imposed, and if an accident results, the driver's license is also revoked and the driver is prohibited from driving on the spot. (3) A fine is imposed and the driver's license is revoked.
39	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver approaches an intersection and encounters a situation where a police officer's directions conflict with the traffic signal, how should the driver proceed? (1) Follow the traffic signal. (2) Follow the police officer's directions. (3) Follow the vehicle ahead based on the current traffic conditions.
40	(2)	Regarding a motor vehicle driver who holds, smokes, or lights a cigarette while driving and poses a risk to others' safety, which of the following is correct? (1) It is a personal habit and not subject to punishment. (2) It violates the Road Traffic Management Penalty Act and is subject to a fine of NT$1,200. (3) It is a matter of violating environmental protection regulations.
41	(2)	Regarding regulations on vehicle cargo loading, which of the following constitutes 'improper conduct' subject to penalty? (1) Cargo is securely tied and stably stacked. (2) Cargo exceeds the prescribed length, width, or height, or is not covered tightly, causing scattered items to fall onto the road surface. (3) The weight of loaded items does not exceed the approved gross weight.
42	(3)	If a motor vehicle driver refuses to submit to an alcohol concentration test, what fine should be imposed? (1) NT$60,000. (2) NT$90,000. (3) NT$180,000.
43	(2)	Regarding the 'solid red line' (no stopping line) marked on the roadside, what is the general prohibition period for temporary stopping? (1) Only from 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM daily. (2) Unless otherwise specified, the general rule is 24 hours a day. (3) Only during nighttime hours to maintain traffic safety.
44	(3)	If a driver's blood alcohol concentration exceeds the legal limit and causes an accident resulting in serious injury or death, what is the penalty? (1) Driver's license revoked, ineligible to apply for a new license within 1 year. (2) Driver's license revoked, ineligible to apply for a new license within 2 years. (3) Driver's license revoked, permanently ineligible to apply for a new license.
45	(3)	When driving down a long slope, what is the correct driving method? (1) Use the foot brake as much as possible to control speed. (2) Do not use any brakes at all and let the vehicle coast naturally. (3) Make good use of low gear engine braking and avoid excessive use of the foot brake.
46	(2)	Which of the following statements is incorrect? (1) On road sections with a no-stopping sign, temporary stopping is permitted. (2) On road sections with a no-stopping sign, temporary stopping is not permitted.

No.	Ans	Question
		(3) On road sections with no-stopping road markings, if there are no other sign or marking regulations, parking and temporary stopping are permitted from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. the following morning.
47	(3)	For a vehicle driver who violates drunk driving regulations for the 2nd time within 10 years, what is the fine amount in New Taiwan Dollars? (1) NT$60,000. (2) NT$90,000. (3) NT$120,000.
48	(2)	If a vehicle driver continuously drives for more than 8 hours and the vehicle owner is responsible for this, what penalty should the vehicle owner face? (1) Revocation of the vehicle license plate. (2) Suspension of the vehicle license plate for 3 months. (3) A fine of NT$30,000.
49	(2)	What are the parking regulations on road sections with no-parking signs or markings (solid yellow line)? (1) Temporary stopping is prohibited. (2) Temporary stopping is allowed. (3) Parking is allowed.
50	(1)	On road sections with signs indicating curves, narrow roads, slopes, or one-way roads, may a small vehicle reverse if necessary for yielding, parking, or starting? (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) Only with a person guiding from behind the vehicle.
51	(1)	A motor vehicle driver who lends his/her driver's license to another person to drive shall be penalized by: (1) Suspension of his/her driver's license. (2) Revocation of his/her driver's license. (3) Suspension of his/her vehicle's license plates.
52	(2)	If the owner of a motor vehicle or motorcycle knowingly allows a driver who has committed drunk driving, drug use, or similar offenses to drive without prohibition, what will be done in addition to a fine? (1) Suspension of the owner's driver's license for 2 years. (2) Suspension of the vehicle's license plates for 2 years. (3) Confiscation of the vehicle.
53	(3)	What is the fine in New Taiwan Dollars for a driver whose blood alcohol concentration exceeds the legal limit? (1) NT$1,200 to NT$2,400. (2) NT$6,000 to NT$12,000. (3) NT$30,000 to NT$120,000.
54	(2)	Can a U-turn be made on road sections with signs indicating curves, slopes, narrow roads, narrow bridges, tunnels, or at railroad level crossings? (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) No special regulation.
55	(3)	When a professional motor vehicle driver's professional driving license is revoked due to expiration of the periodic review, which of the following regarding the application and driving regulations is correct? (1) The driver may use the revoked professional license to apply for an equivalent class ordinary driving license, and may still drive before the replacement is issued. (2) The driver may not apply for an ordinary driving license and must retake the licensing exam before driving. (3) The driver may apply for an equivalent class ordinary driving license, but must not drive before the replacement is issued.
56	(2)	Which of the following is correct for motor vehicle drivers when driving on roads? (1) In case of an urgent matter to communicate, a mobile phone may be used. (2) Using a hand-held mobile phone, computer, or other device with similar functions to make calls, talk, transmit data, or engage in any other behavior that impairs driving safety is prohibited. (3) As long as it does not disturb others, making and receiving calls is permitted.
57	(3)	Regarding the regulations for carrying passengers in a motor vehicle, which of the following is correct? (1) Passengers may be carried outside the vehicle cabin depending on the situation. (2) Passengers may ride outside the vehicle as long as the speed is low. (3) Passengers must not be carried outside the vehicle cabin.
58	(1)	Which of the following descriptions is correct for small motor vehicles traveling on roads with two or more lanes in the same direction? (1) Both inner and outer lanes may be used. (2) When traveling at a slower speed, the driver should keep to the inner lane. (3) Lanes may be changed freely at any time.
59	(2)	What does this sign mean? (1) No motor vehicles allowed. (2) No empty taxis allowed. (3) No vehicles of any kind allowed.
60	(1)	What does this sign mean? (1) No vehicles of any kind allowed. (2) One-way road. (3) Slow down.
61	(2)	While driving, which of the following is correct regarding the use of display devices within the driver's field of vision? (1) In-vehicle audio-visual devices may be used while driving as long as the sound is muted. (2) Entertainment display devices should be turned off, but driving assistance displays such as navigation

No.	Ans	Question
		or reversing cameras may be used. (3) All display devices must be turned off to avoid distracting the driver.
62	(2)	Regarding a driver who operates a vehicle after consuming narcotics, hallucinogens, anesthetics, or alcohol, which of the following is incorrect? (1) If the driver causes an accident resulting in death, they shall be fined, the vehicle shall be immediately impounded, and the driver's license shall be revoked. (2) Only a fine shall be imposed. (3) The driver shall be fined, the vehicle shall be immediately impounded, and the driver's license shall be suspended.

No.	Ans	Question
63	(1)	A driver enters a gas station to refuel. Which of the following practices is correct? (1) Turn off the engine and all electrical equipment, do not use a mobile phone throughout the refueling process, and start the engine only after refueling is complete before driving away. (2) Since refueling takes only a short time, it is acceptable to keep the engine idling with the air conditioning on and depart after refueling is done. (3) To save time during refueling, it is acceptable to use a lighter to smoke or check items in the trunk while inside the vehicle.
64	(2)	While driving, a driver notices a child in the back seat sticking their hand out of the window. Which of the following actions is correct? (1) If the vehicle speed is not fast and there are no oncoming vehicles nearby, briefly sticking out is harmless; just remind the child to be careful. (2) Passengers must not stick their head or hands out of the vehicle while it is in motion; the driver should immediately stop them and close the window or activate the window safety lock. (3) Passengers are responsible for their own behavior; the driver should focus on driving and should not be distracted by handling such matters.
65	(2)	When a motor vehicle is being driven on a road, the driver: (1) May use a hand-held mobile phone, computer, or other device with similar functions to make calls, talk, transmit data, or engage in any other behavior that impairs driving safety. (2) May not use a hand-held mobile phone, computer, or other device with similar functions to make calls, talk, transmit data, or engage in any other behavior that impairs driving safety. (3) May use a hand-held mobile phone, computer, or other device with similar functions to make calls, talk, transmit data, or engage in any other behavior that impairs driving safety when road conditions are good.
66	(3)	While driving, if you feel mentally fatigued and slightly drowsy, what should you do? (1) Concentrate harder and slow down. (2) Apply stimulants or take medication to stay alert and continue driving normally. (3) Pull over at the nearest safe roadside, get out and rest briefly, then resume driving after recovering.
67	(2)	While driving on an urban road, a fire truck is approaching from behind with its siren on, traveling in the same direction and along the same route as the driver. Which of the following actions is correct? (1) Following the fire truck allows you to pass through congested sections; just maintain a safe distance. (2) You should pull over to the right to let the fire truck pass, then resume driving at the normal speed limit; you must not chase after it at high speed. (3) After the fire truck passes, the road is clear, so you should speed up to follow it in order to pass through that section quickly and avoid traffic backup.
68	(1)	After attending a banquet where the driver consumed alcohol, they feel they only drank a little and are mentally clear, and their companions also say they appear normal. Which of the following is correct? (1) Even if the driver feels sober after drinking, alcohol still impairs reaction time and judgment; they should take a taxi or use a designated driver service. (2) If companions confirm no abnormality and the driver feels fully conscious, they may drive home. (3) Resting in the car for 30 minutes to let the alcohol wear off is sufficient for safe driving.
69	(2)	According to the Road Traffic Safety Rules, which of the following persons is NOT eligible to take the automobile driver's license examination? (1) A person who has quit alcohol addiction and obtained a medical certificate and passed a physical examination. (2) A person addicted to alcohol, narcotic drugs, opiates, or their substitutes. (3) A person whose driver's license was previously revoked for drunk driving, but whose prohibition period has already expired.
70	(2)	When a motor vehicle or motorcycle driver drives under the influence of alcohol with a breath alcohol concentration exceeding the legal standard but not reaching criminal liability, the penalty is: (1) Referred to court for criminal sentencing. (2) A fine, immediate impoundment of the vehicle, suspension of the driver's license for 1 to 2 years, and suspension of the vehicle license plate for 2 years. (3) Revocation of the driver's license.
71	(3)	For a motor vehicle driver who exceeds the prescribed maximum speed limit by 40 km/h or more, the fine imposed shall be in New Taiwan Dollars: (1) 1,200–2,400 NTD. (2) 2,400–6,000 NTD. (3) 6,000–36,000

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72	(1)	Driving while intoxicated or failing to yield to pedestrians at a pedestrian crossing, resulting in injury or death, if criminal liability applies: (1) The penalty shall be increased by up to one-half. (2) No punishment is required. (3) The original penalty shall be applied.
73	(1)	A motor vehicle driver who uses a hand-held mobile phone, computer, or other device with similar functions to make calls, talk, transmit data, or engage in any other behavior that impairs driving safety while driving on a road shall be subject to a fine of: (1) NT$3,000. (2) NT$2,000. (3) NT$1,000.
74	(1)	Driving with a blood alcohol concentration exceeding the legal standard, in addition to immediate vehicle impoundment and driver's license suspension for 1 to 2 years, the fine in NT$ is: (1) Motorcycle NT$15,000–90,000; car NT$30,000–120,000. (2) Motorcycle NT$10,000–90,000; car NT$30,000–90,000. (3) Motorcycle NT$6,000–12,000; car NT$30,000–90,000.
75	(2)	An offender who violates drunk driving regulations for the 2nd time within 10 years, in addition to a fine of NT$120,000 and immediate vehicle impoundment, with mandatory road safety course attendance: (1) The vehicle license plate shall be suspended. (2) The driver's license shall be revoked. (3) The driver's license shall be suspended.
76	(3)	For two or more motor vehicles racing or performing stunts on a road, in addition to imposing a fine of NT$30,000–90,000 on the drivers and immediately prohibiting them from driving, the authorities shall also: (1) Suspend their driver's licenses. (2) Revoke their vehicle license plates. (3) Revoke their driver's licenses and suspend their vehicle license plates for 6 months.
77	(1)	If a motor vehicle driver refuses to submit to a breath alcohol concentration test, in addition to a fine of NT$180,000 and mandatory road safety course: (1) The driver's license shall be revoked. (2) The driver's license shall be suspended. (3) The vehicle license plate shall be suspended.
78	(3)	If a vehicle owner, knowing the driver has been drinking, fails to prohibit them from driving, in addition to a fine: (1) The vehicle license plate shall be revoked. (2) The driver's license shall be suspended. (3) The vehicle license plate shall be suspended.
79	(2)	A motor vehicle driver who drives without a license or while intoxicated and causes injury or death, if criminally liable, shall have their penalty increased by up to: (1) One-third. (2) One-half. (3) Double.
80	(3)	A motor vehicle or motorcycle driver whose breath alcohol concentration test result exceeds the standard, in addition to a fine and immediate vehicle impoundment, shall have their driver's license suspended for: (1) 3 months. (2) 6 months. (3) 1 to 2 years.
81	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who weaves (swerves) on the road shall be subject to: (1) A fine. (2) A safety course. (3) A fine, suspension of the vehicle license plate for 6 months, and mandatory road safety course attendance.
82	(2)	If a drunk driver whose alcohol concentration exceeds the standard has their vehicle impounded on the spot, can the fine be substituted with a license suspension? (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) No regulation.
83	(1)	Driving on a freeway or expressway: (1) Speeding and racing are prohibited; slow-speed parallel driving is also prohibited. (2) Speeding and racing are allowed, but slow-speed parallel driving is prohibited. (3) Speeding and racing are prohibited, but slow-speed parallel driving is allowed.
84	(3)	Driving after drinking produces a 'tunnel vision effect' for the driver, as if driving in a tunnel with light ahead but darkness all around. Therefore, drunk driving causes: (1) No change in the field of vision. (2) A wider field of vision. (3) A narrower field of vision.
85	(1)	A motor vehicle driver's breath alcohol concentration must not reach, per liter: (1) 0.15 mg. (2) 0.25 mg. (3) 0.55 mg.
86	(3)	A driver of a small passenger vehicle who carries a young child not properly secured in a child safety seat shall be subject to: (1) Suspension of driver's license. (2) Revocation of driver's license. (3) A fine.
87	(2)	A motor vehicle driver who leaves a child under 6 years old or a child requiring special care unattended inside a vehicle shall be subject to: (1) A fine. (2) A fine and 4 hours of mandatory road safety course. (3) A fine and demerit points.
88	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who leaves a child under what age, or a child requiring special care, unattended in a vehicle shall be fined NT$3,000 and required to attend 4 hours of road safety course? (1) 4 years old. (2) 5 years old. (3) 6 years old.

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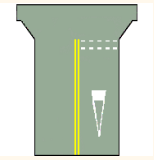
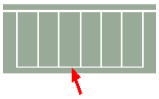
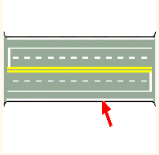
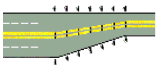
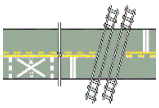
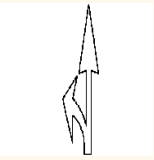
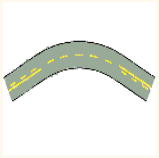
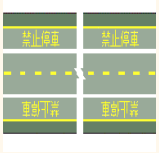
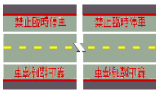
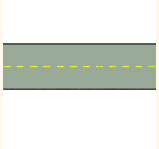
89	(1)	If a motor vehicle driver exceeds the maximum speed limit by how many kilometers per hour or more, they shall be fined NT$6,000–36,000 and be prohibited from driving on the spot: (1) 40 km/h. (2) 50 km/h. (3) 60 km/h.
90	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who drives a commercial bus under the influence of alcohol shall have their driver's license revoked, and: (1) May not reapply for 2 years. (2) May not reapply for 3 years. (3) May not reapply for 4 years.
91	(3)	When driving uphill in second gear, what gear should be used going downhill? (1) Fourth gear. (2) Third gear. (3) Second gear.
92	(3)	The safest method to control speed when driving down a long slope is to use: (1) The foot brake. (2) The hand brake. (3) Low gear with timely engine braking.
93	(1)	Which of the following statements is correct? (1) The driver, front-seat passengers, and rear-seat passengers of small vehicles must all wear seatbelts. (2) The turn signal should only be displayed after starting to move. (3) Children must sit in the front seat of a small passenger vehicle.
94	(1)	No-parking zones are in effect daily from: (1) 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM. (2) 7:00 PM to 8:00 AM. (3) 24 hours a day. If extension or reduction is necessary, it shall be indicated by signs and supplementary plates.
95	(3)	No-stopping zones are in effect daily from: (1) 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM. (2) 7:00 PM to 8:00 AM. (3) 24 hours a day. If reduction is necessary, it shall be indicated by signs and supplementary plates.
96	(3)	In a no-stopping zone: (1) Stopping is prohibited, but parking is allowed. (2) Parking is prohibited, but temporary stopping is allowed. (3) Neither temporary stopping nor parking is allowed.
97	(2)	In a no-parking zone: (1) Temporary stopping is prohibited, but parking is allowed. (2) Parking is prohibited, but temporary stopping is allowed. (3) Neither parking nor temporary stopping is allowed.
98	(3)	On a road section where parking is allowed, if there are no parking spaces: (1) Double parking is allowed. (2) Double parking is allowed at any time. (3) Double parking is not allowed.
99	(1)	On road sections with no U-turn signs, no left turn signs, directional restriction lines, no-passing lines, or no lane-change lines: (1) U-turns are not allowed. (2) Reversing is allowed. (3) U-turns are allowed when there is no oncoming traffic.
100	(3)	If a motor vehicle driver removes the muffler, causing noise pollution, the driver shall be fined, prohibited from driving on the spot, and have the vehicle license plates suspended for six months. If the offense is repeated within one year, the penalty shall be: (1) Revocation of the driver's license (2) Suspension of the driver's license for one month (3) Suspension of the driver's license for six months

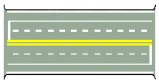
▸ Other (Railway Crossings, Compulsory Insurance, Eco-Driving, Weather, Driving Ethics)

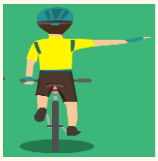
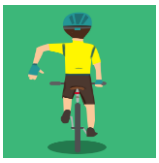
No.	Ans	Question
101	(3)	 (1) No motor vehicles allowed. (2) Unguarded railway level crossing. (3) Guarded railway level crossing.
102	(2)	 (1) Narrow road. (2) Tunnel. (3) Narrow bridge.

No.	Ans	Question
103	**(2)**	(1) Steep downhill slope. (2) Wharf / embankment. (3) Slippery road.
104	**(1)**	(1) Keep right. (2) One-way road. (3) Right turn allowed.
105	**(2)**	(1) No parking. (2) Stop for inspection. (3) No motor vehicles allowed.
106	**(3)**	(1) No pedestrians allowed. (2) Stop and go. (3) No vehicles of any kind allowed.
107	**(3)**	(1) No pedestrians allowed. (2) No vehicles of any kind allowed. (3) No cars (4+ wheels) allowed.
108	**(2)**	(1) No vehicles of any kind allowed. (2) No articulated vehicles allowed. (3) No heavy trucks or articulated vehicles allowed.
109	**(1)**	(1) No motorcycles allowed except heavy motorcycles. (2) No cars (4+ wheels) allowed. (3) No motorcycles of any kind allowed.
110	**(2)**	(1) Single-track electrified railway crossing. (2) Double-track or more electrified railway crossing. (3) Single-track railway crossing.

No.	Ans	Question
111	(1)	(1) Provincial highway route number. (2) County road route number. (3) National highway route number.
112	(3)	(1) First-aid station. (2) Gas station. (3) Repair station.
113	(2)	(1) Pedestrian overpass. (2) Pedestrian underpass. (3) Parking area.
114	(3)	Road designated for: (1) Motor vehicles only. (2) Buses only. (3) Bicycles and motorcycles (except heavy motorcycles) only.
115	(1)	 The white inverted triangle road marking shown is: (1) Yield line. (2) Stop line. (3) Road obstacle line.
116	(3)	 (1) Parking line. (2) Obstacle approach line. (3) Vehicle parking line.
117	(1)	 The white solid line indicated by the arrow is: (1) Road edge line. (2) Lane line. (3) Double no-passing line.
118	(3)	 (1) Obstacle approach line. (2) Railway crossing approach line. (3) Road width change line.
119	(2)	

No.	Ans	Question
		The white dashed line is: (1) Zebra pedestrian crossing line. (2) Lane line. (3) Road edge line.
120	(1)	 (1) Railway crossing approach line. (2) Obstacle approach line. (3) Road width change line.
121	(3)	 (1) No parking line. (2) Directional dividing line. (3) Guide line.
122	(2)	The yellow double solid line is: (1) One-way no-passing line. (2) Two-way no-passing line. (3) Lane line.
123	(1)	 The yellow solid line paired with yellow dashed line is: (1) One-way no-passing line. (2) Two-way no-passing line. (3) Lane line.
124	(3)	The white double solid line is: (1) Directional restriction line. (2) Two-way no-passing line. (3) No lane-change line.
125	(1)	 The yellow solid line is: (1) No parking line. (2) No stopping line. (3) Vehicle parking line.
126	(2)	 The red solid line is: (1) No parking line. (2) No stopping line. (3) Vehicle parking line.
127	(3)	 The yellow dashed line is: (1) Lane line. (2) Directional restriction line. (3) Directional dividing line.

No.	Ans	Question
128	(1)	 What is the white solid line between the outermost road edge line and the lane line? (1) Fast/slow lane dividing line. (2) Directional dividing line. (3) Double no-passing line.
129	(1)	 (1) Watch for bicycles. (2) Watch for pedestrians. (3) Watch for motorcycles.
130	(3)	 (1) Railway crossing ahead. (2) Highway vehicle spacing distance. (3) Highway exit distance.
131	(1)	 (1) Highway interchange name. (2) Place name and mileage. (3) Highway exit distance.
132	(3)	 (1) Industrial road. (2) County road route number sign. (3) District/township road route number sign.
133	(2)	 (1) Provincial highway route number sign (regular road). (2) Provincial highway route number sign (expressway). (3) Maximum speed limit sign.
134	(1)	 (1) Parking area. (2) Park. (3) U-turn road.
135	(1)	 (1) Bus station or transfer station. (2) Metro station. (3) Taxi stand.
136	(1)	

No.	Ans	Question
		(1) Lane designated for bicycles only. (2) Lane designated for motor vehicles only. (3) Lane designated for motorcycles only.
137	(1)	The intersecting crosswalk marking at the intersection is: (1) Diagonal pedestrian crossing line. (2) Grid line. (3) Bicycle crossing line.
138	(1)	When a driver discovers the transverse road marking shown, how should they react? (1) Slow down. (2) Speed up to pass. (3) Check the tires.
139	(1)	 The cyclist's hand signal indicates an upcoming: (1) Right turn. (2) Left turn. (3) Slow down / temporary stop.
140	(3)	 The cyclist's hand signal indicates an upcoming: (1) Right turn. (2) Left turn. (3) Slow down / temporary stop.

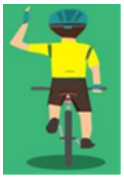
No.	Ans	Question
141	(1)	What is the 'double solid yellow line' used to divide the road into two-way lanes, prohibiting vehicles from crossing and making U-turns? (1) Directional dividing line. (2) Road edge line. (3) Lane change prohibition line.
142	(3)	When a motor vehicle driver passes a railway level crossing and the vehicle suddenly stalls on the tracks and cannot be restarted, with the warning bell already ringing and the barrier beginning to lower, which of the following emergency responses is most correct according to accident prevention and emergency procedures? (1) Immediately call the insurance company or a tow truck and wait for professionals to handle it. (2) Since the train has not been seen yet, stay in the vehicle to protect it and keep trying to restart the engine until it starts. (3) Immediately press the 'emergency button' beside the level crossing and try to push the vehicle off the tracks; if the train is approaching, quickly leave the vehicle and escape to open areas on both sides.
143	(1)	Which of the following statements about tire maintenance is correct? (1) Regularly check tire pressure; maintaining proper tire pressure can reduce fuel consumption and extend tire life. (2) Once the tire tread wears down to the tread wear indicator, keep driving as long as there is no blowout. (3) The higher the tire pressure, the more fuel-efficient, so tires should be inflated to the maximum limit.
144	(1)	When a motor vehicle passes a railway level crossing and the vehicle becomes stuck on the tracks due to a breakdown or other sudden situation and cannot be driven away, what is the most correct action for the driver to take? (1) Immediately press the red 'emergency button' beside the level crossing and try to push the vehicle off the tracks. (2) As long as the level crossing sensor is activated, the train will brake automatically and the driver can stay in the vehicle. (3) Immediately call 110.
145	(2)	When approaching a railway level crossing, if the barrier is malfunctioning and remains raised, but a watchman is present and signaling a warning with a flag, what should the driver do? (1) Observe that no train is coming and proceed directly. (2) Immediately slow down and stop, and obey the watchman's

No.	Ans	Question
		instructions to stop or proceed. (3) Honk the horn and pass quickly to avoid disrupting traffic.
146	(1)	When a vehicle breaks down or encounters an obstacle at a railway level crossing, an emergency response should be carried out immediately. The correct order is: (1) Press the "Level Crossing Emergency Button" → "Push the broken-down vehicle off the crossing" → "When a train approaches, personnel quickly run away from the crossing." (2) "When a train approaches, personnel quickly run away from the crossing" → "Push the broken-down vehicle off the crossing" → Press the "Level Crossing Emergency Button." (3) Press the "Level Crossing Emergency Button" → "When a train approaches, personnel quickly run away from the crossing" → "Push the broken-down vehicle off the crossing."
147	(3)	A motor vehicle driver approaches a railway level crossing where the vehicle ahead has already passed, but the warning lights are on and the warning bell is ringing. Which of the following is correct? (1) You may follow closely behind the vehicle ahead and pass. (2) Continue to accelerate and pass. (3) You must stop before the stop line at the railway level crossing.
148	(3)	Which of the following behaviors at a railway level crossing may be punished with a fine of not less than NT$15,000 and not more than NT$90,000? (1) Failing to reduce speed to below 15 km/h. (2) Stopping 10 meters before the level crossing. (3) Overtaking, making a U-turn, reversing, or making a temporary stop on the level crossing.
149	(3)	Regarding penalties for violations at a railway level crossing, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Overtaking or making a temporary stop at a railway level crossing is considered a general illegal parking offense, subject to a fine of NT$600 to NT$1,200. (2) Making a U-turn or reversing at a railway level crossing, analogous to "making a U-turn in a no-U-turn section," is subject to a fine of NT$600 to NT$1,800. (3) Overtaking, making a U-turn, reversing, making a temporary stop, or parking at a railway level crossing, due to the serious risk of collision with a train, is subject to a fine of NT$15,000 to NT$90,000 and suspension of the driver's license for one year.
150	(3)	When a car approaches an intersection shared with a mass rapid transit (MRT) system and the warning bell is ringing and the flashing signal is displayed, how should the driver respond? (1) As long as the MRT vehicle has not yet arrived, pass through quickly. (2) Honk to alert the MRT vehicle to slow down, then pass through quickly. (3) Stop and wait for the MRT vehicle to pass, then look and listen in both directions to confirm no MRT vehicle is approaching before proceeding.
151	(2)	When a car approaches a railroad level crossing and the vehicle ahead has not yet cleared the crossing, how should the following vehicle handle the situation? (1) Follow closely behind and enter the crossing. (2) Stop behind the stop line and wait until the vehicle ahead has cleared the crossing by a safe distance so that the following vehicle can pass safely, then proceed. (3) Honk to urge the vehicle ahead to move faster.
152	(2)	If a vehicle stalls on a railroad level crossing, what is the correct order of emergency actions? (1) Call 119, push the vehicle away, press the emergency button beside the crossing. (2) Press the emergency button beside the crossing, push the vehicle away, and have all persons evacuate the crossing as quickly as possible. (3) Continuously honk the horn, push the vehicle away, call 119.
153	(2)	When approaching a railroad level crossing and you see that the warning bell is ringing and the flashing warning lights are flashing, but the barrier has not yet come down, the driver should: (1) Immediately accelerate and pass through the crossing. (2) Stop immediately before the stop line and must not forcibly enter the crossing. (3) First observe whether a train is coming and then decide whether to pass.
154	(2)	Regarding "Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance": if a driver causes an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol, and the insurance company has paid compensation to the victim, how does the law handle the situation? (1) It is a statutory vehicle insurance claim and the drunk driver will not be subject to recovery action. (2) The insurance company may exercise its right of subrogation to recover the paid compensation from the drunk driver. (3) The government budget compensates the insurance company.
155	(3)	Which of the following driving behaviors best aligns with eco-driving principles? (1) To maintain smooth power, occasionally press the accelerator while driving to increase engine RPM. (2) To avoid frequent restarts that waste fuel, keep the engine idling for extended periods while waiting at a red light. (3) Anticipate traffic conditions ahead, accelerate and decelerate smoothly, avoid sudden acceleration, and maintain a safe following distance.
156	(1)	There have been several incidents on national freeways where vehicles with Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) collided with attenuator trucks. Which of the following statements about ADAS is incorrect? (1) It has autonomous driving capability, so the driver does not need to actively monitor road

No.	Ans	Question
		conditions. (2) The rear-end collisions with attenuator trucks occurred because the system failed to correctly identify stationary objects. (3) It has driver assistance functions that help improve driving safety.
157	(1)	When driving on national freeways, you often see 'attenuator trucks' with large yellow crash cushion devices mounted at the rear. Which of the following statements about the function and purpose of attenuator trucks is correct? (1) It is a mobile barrier designed to protect construction workers and accident responders from being directly struck by out-of-control vehicles. (2) Attenuator trucks only appear at nighttime construction zones. (3) Attenuator trucks can absorb 100% of the impact force, so it is fine to collide with one.
158	(3)	For privately owned passenger vehicles newly registered and licensed from February 28, Republic of China Year 115 (2026) onward that have window tinting film applied, the visible light transmittance of the front windshield must be: (1) 50% or above. (2) 60% or above. (3) 70% or above.
159	(1)	If a restricted driver fails to drive a vehicle equipped with an 'ignition interlock device (alcohol interlock)' as required, in addition to a fine, how should the vehicle be handled? (1) The vehicle shall be towed away and impounded on the spot. (2) The vehicle's license plates shall be suspended for one year. (3) The vehicle shall be confiscated and auctioned publicly.
160	(3)	When a car reaches an intersection, even if the signal ahead is a "green light," but you hear an emergency vehicle (such as an ambulance) siren from behind or from the side: (1) My vehicle has the right of way and should pass through the intersection as quickly as possible. (2) Just follow closely behind the vehicle ahead. (3) You must yield to the emergency vehicle and allow it to pass first; you may not force your way through just because the light is green.
161	(1)	The freeway shoulder (outer shoulder) is open for driving during specific periods. Which of the following rules regarding shoulder use is incorrect? (1) To avoid congestion on the main lanes ahead, you may merge onto the shoulder at any time. (2) When driving on an open shoulder, you should merge back onto the main lane in an orderly manner before the end point. (3) If not officially announced as open, the shoulder is only for use by ambulances, fire trucks, and official duty vehicles.
162	(1)	When checking the fluid level of an automatic transmission, under what condition is the check usually most accurate? (1) Engine running at idle and warmed up to operating temperature. (2) Cold engine, ignition off. (3) The vehicle can be checked as soon as it is started.
163	(1)	Which of the following statements about tire maintenance is correct? (1) Regularly check tire pressure; maintaining proper tire pressure can reduce fuel consumption and extend tire life. (2) Once the tire tread wears down to the tread wear indicator, keep driving as long as there is no blowout. (3) The higher the tire pressure, the more fuel-efficient, so tires should be inflated to the maximum limit.
164	(3)	When two or more vehicles race or compete on the road, in addition to fining the driver NT$30,000–90,000 and immediately prohibiting them from driving, the authority shall: (1) Suspend their driver’s license. (2) Revoke their vehicle registration. (3) Revoke their driver’s license.
165	(2)	When a vehicle stops on a railway level crossing and cannot move, what is the most important life-saving action the driver should take? (1) Stay in the vehicle and floor the accelerator to try to escape. (2) Press the "Emergency Button" as soon as possible, or call the toll-free emergency number "1933" to notify the relevant authorities. (3) Get out of the vehicle first and look for nearby people to help push the vehicle away.
166	(2)	At an unattended railway level crossing with no barrier, warning bell, or flashing signal, the driver must stop how many meters before the tracks, look and listen in both directions, and confirm no train is coming before crossing? (1) 1–2 meters before. (2) 3–6 meters before. (3) 4–8 meters before.
167	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver accumulates how many demerit points within one year for traffic violations, they must attend a road traffic safety course? (1) 9 points. (2) 12 points. (3) 15 points.
168	(2)	If a motor vehicle driver causes an accident with no injuries or fatalities but fails to handle the situation as required and flees the scene, in addition to a fine of NT$1,000 to NT$3,000, what additional penalty shall be imposed? (1) Revocation of the driver's license. (2) Suspension of the driver's license for 1 to 3 months. (3) Suspension of the vehicle license plates for 1 to 3 months.
169	(3)	For a professional driver's license held by a professional driver under the age of 60, starting from the date of issuance, how often must it be reviewed? (1) Once every 1 year. (2) Once every 2 years. (3) Once every 3 years.
170	(2)	According to legal definitions, traffic control facilities established by prescribed lines, figures, lettering, or

No.	Ans	Question
		other guiding devices marked on road surfaces or other structures to regulate the movement of vehicle drivers and pedestrians on roads are called? (1) Signs. (2) Markings. (3) Signals.
171	(3)	When a vehicle breaks down on the freeway awaiting assistance with warning signs and hazard lights set up, which of the following statements is correct? (1) All occupants should remain inside the vehicle with seatbelts fastened. (2) The driver should stand directly behind the vehicle to direct traffic. (3) Occupants should move behind the guardrail or safety barrier.
172	(2)	While driving, if the red brake system warning light on the dashboard remains illuminated (after confirming the handbrake is fully released), how should the driver correctly handle this? (1) As long as the brakes can still be pressed, maintain the current speed and drive to the destination before inspecting. (2) Immediately activate the hazard lights, slow down, pull over to a safe location, and contact a tow truck. (3) Release the accelerator and press the brake pedal until the warning light goes off.
173	(2)	Regarding the legal responsibility for vehicle owners of cars that have been out of the factory for 8 years or more who fail to conduct the scheduled exhaust emission inspection within the required period, which of the following statements is correct? (1) One violation record is noted for the vehicle; no fine is required. (2) A fine shall be imposed by law and improvement must be completed within a specified period. (3) It is a self-management item with no legal binding.
174	(2)	Starting from February of the Republic of China year 96 (2007), for those who held a heavy truck license and directly upgraded to obtain a semi-trailer truck license, what is their driving qualification? (1) They may drive a large passenger bus. (2) They may not drive a large passenger bus. (3) They may only drive a large passenger bus at night.
175	(1)	Starting from June 30, 2023 (Republic of China Year 112), a person who newly obtains a heavy truck driver's license is permitted to drive which of the following vehicles? (1) Small vehicles. (2) Ordinary light motorcycles. (3) Semi-trailer trucks.
176	(2)	 Which of the following statements is correct? (1) This sign indicates to the driver that there are two entrances to the expressway from Zhongli. (2) This sign indicates to the driver that the two upcoming expressway exits both lead to Zhongli. (3) This sign indicates to the driver that only the second upcoming expressway exit leads to Zhongli.
177	(1)	 (1) Catering and Hospitality Services (2) Service Area (3) Rest Area
178	(3)	Are there any restrictions on vehicles with a total engine displacement of 1,200 cc or less driving on expressways or freeways? (1) There are time-of-day restrictions. (2) Vehicles over 10 years old from the manufacturing date are prohibited. (3) There are no restrictions.
179	(2)	Regarding gear shifting when overtaking, which of the following statements is correct? (1) First shift up one gear to increase acceleration and complete the overtake. (2) First shift down one gear to increase acceleration and complete the overtake. (3) First shift up two gears to increase acceleration and complete the overtake.
180	(1)	For vehicles parked at expressway service areas or rest stops, what is the maximum allowable parking duration? (1) 4 hours. (2) 12 hours. (3) There is no time limit, but parking must not exceed the service area's operating hours.
181	(1)	Regarding the use of engine braking to assist in controlling speed on long downhill sections, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Manual transmission vehicles can freely select gears, so engine braking is more effective than automatic transmission vehicles, but the foot brake should still be used in conjunction. (2) When an automatic transmission vehicle is in D gear, the transmission automatically adjusts to the optimal gear, and the engine braking effect is equivalent to that of a manual transmission vehicle. (3) Regardless of manual or automatic transmission, engine braking is sufficient to handle all downhill situations and no additional use of the foot brake is necessary.

No.	Ans	Question
182	(2)	If the 'Low Engine Oil Pressure' warning light suddenly illuminates on the dashboard while driving, how should the driver respond? (1) This warning light is only a maintenance reminder, and the engine oil can be checked at the next scheduled maintenance. (2) The driver should safely pull over to the side of the road and turn off the engine as soon as possible, check the oil level and contact a repair service, and should not continue driving. (3) The driver should immediately accelerate to increase engine RPM so that the oil pump builds up pressure and restores normal oil pressure.
183	(2)	Which of the following is a no-parking sign? (1) (2) (3)
184	(1)	Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3 Which of the following statements is correct? (1) All of the signs above are stop-and-check signs. (2) Only Figure 2 is a stop-and-check sign. (3) Only Figure 1 and Figure 2 are stop-and-check signs.
185	(3)	Which of the following is NOT a 'stop then proceed' sign? (1) (2) (3)
186	(3)	Regarding fuel-efficient driving methods for automobiles, which of the following is correct? (1) After a cold start, press the accelerator in place to complete the warm-up before driving. (2) Turns should be smooth and steady; engine braking should be avoided as much as possible. (3) Maintain a safe following distance from the vehicle ahead to avoid emergency braking.
187	(1)	When this icon is displayed on the automobile dashboard, it usually refers to: (1) High beam indicator light. (2) Fog light indicator light. (3) Headlight indicator light.
188	(2)	According to the legal definition, which of the following is NOT included in the definition of 'road'? (1) Arcades and corridors. (2) Private parking lots. (3) Plazas and alleys.
189	(2)	When using engine braking to decelerate (such as on a long downhill slope), how should you operate? (1) Activate the O/D (overdrive) gear. (2) Deactivate the O/D gear or shift to a lower gear. (3) Shift to N (neutral) gear.
190	(1)	If an automobile driver causes serious bodily injury to another person by violating the Road Traffic Safety Rules or the control regulations of Article 33 of the Penalty Act, in addition to a fine, what other penalty will be imposed? (1) Suspension of driver's license for 3 to 6 months. (2) Revocation of driver's license. (3) Confiscation of the vehicle.
191	(2)	While driving, if you suddenly brake hard and the rear right side of the vehicle slides out of control to the right, how should you operate the steering wheel? (1) Correct to the left. (2) Correct to the right. (3) Keep going straight.
192	(2)	Regarding the description of license plate 'cancellation and surrender,' which of the following is correct? (1) The vehicle may never be used again permanently. (2) The vehicle may reapply for a license plate after passing inspection. (3) It is not necessary to apply to the motor vehicle authority for a change of registration.
193	(2)	Both the 'No Passing' and 'Two-Way Traffic' signs involve oncoming vehicles. Which of the following correctly describes the difference between the two? (1) 'No Passing' is a warning sign that alerts drivers to oncoming vehicles ahead; 'Two-Way Traffic' is a regulatory sign that prohibits vehicles from traveling in both directions. (2) 'No Passing' is a regulatory sign that prohibits two vehicles from passing each other on that road section; 'Two-Way Traffic' is a warning sign that alerts drivers that the road ahead changes from one-way to two-way traffic. (3) Both signs have the same function, both reminding drivers of oncoming vehicles ahead, and differ only in the width of the road section where they are placed.

No.	Ans	Question
194	(2)	 The hand gesture of the cyclist in the image indicates that they are about to: (1) Turn left. (2) Turn right. (3) Stop temporarily.
195	(3)	When a vehicle is traveling on a freeway or expressway and encounters dense fog, heavy smoke, strong wind, heavy rain, or other special conditions causing very low visibility, the speed should be below how many kilometers per hour? (1) 60 km/h. (2) 50 km/h. (3) 40 km/h.
196	(2)	When driving a car, you should maintain a smooth and gradual speed. At the same vehicle speed, which gear provides greater output torque? (1) Higher gear provides greater torque. (2) Lower gear provides greater torque. (3) Both gears provide the same torque.
197	(2)	What is the correct way to operate the clutch pedal in a manual transmission vehicle? (1) Press slowly, release quickly. (2) Press quickly, release slowly. (3) Press quickly, release quickly.
198	(2)	Taiwan's highway route number signs use different frame shapes to distinguish road classifications. Which of the following pairings is correct? (1) National freeways use a plum blossom shape, provincial highways use a square shape, and city/county roads use a shield shape. (2) National freeways use a plum blossom shape, provincial highways use a shield shape, and city/county roads use a square shape. (3) National freeways use a shield shape, provincial highways use a plum blossom shape, and city/county roads use a triangle shape.
199	(2)	When approaching an intersection and the traffic signal has already changed to yellow, what is the safest way to proceed? (1) Accelerate and pass through. (2) Slow down and brake early. (3) Apply emergency brakes.
200	(1)	If a vehicle accumulates 3 traffic violations within 3 months, what penalty shall be imposed? (1) Suspension of the vehicle license plate for 1 month. (2) Revocation of the vehicle license plate. (3) Suspension of the vehicle owner's driver's license for 1 month.
201	(2)	When driving and you discover a 'Road Closed' construction sign ahead, what should the driver do? (1) Slow down and carefully pass through the construction section. (2) Detour as directed by on-site instructions; do not force entry. (3) Turn on hazard lights, then slowly pass along the edge of the construction zone.
202	(1)	The sign in the picture is: (1) Designated vehicle only (buses only). (2) Designated vehicle only (buses prohibited). (3) Designated vehicle only (vehicles with four or more wheels only).
203	(2)	Which of the following statements about long-distance driving on the freeway is incorrect? (1) The driver should stay focused, rest regularly, and avoid fatigued driving. (2) If feeling mentally fatigued, temporarily stop the vehicle in a pullout area for a short rest before continuing. (3) Before departure, confirm the vehicle's condition and prepare emergency equipment and roadside assistance information for contingencies.
204	(2)	When the engine exhaust appears as 'bluish-white smoke', what engine problem does this usually indicate? (1) Coolant leak. (2) Burning engine oil. (3) Water entering the engine.
205	(1)	When this icon is displayed on the dashboard, it usually refers to? (1) Insufficient fuel level. (2) Insufficient engine oil pressure. (3) Insufficient coolant.
206	(1)	

No.	Ans	Question
		When is this signal used? (1) When a vehicle breaks down or is temporarily parked on the roadside. (2) To indicate direction. (3) When overtaking.
207	(2)	When temporarily stopping with a child aged 6 or under in the vehicle, which of the following is correct? (1) You may leave the child alone in the vehicle for up to 3 minutes; when leaving your seat you must remove the key and lock the vehicle before moving away, but must not be away for more than 20 minutes. (2) You must not leave the child alone in the vehicle. (3) If there are 2 children keeping each other company, they may remain in the vehicle; when leaving your seat you must remove the key and lock the vehicle before moving away, but must not be away for more than 20 minutes.
208	(2)	If a person penalized under the violation penalty regulations wishes to contest the ruling, against whom should they file a lawsuit, and to which court should they directly bring the case? (1) The case officer of the original penalizing authority. (2) The original penalizing authority. (3) The original reporting authority.
209	(2)	A driver on the freeway realizes they need to exit at the upcoming interchange, but between their current lane and the outer exit lane there is a white double solid line (lane change prohibited line). What should the driver do? (1) Turn on the turn signal, confirm it is safe, then cross the white double solid line to change to the exit lane. (2) Do not cross the white double solid line; continue to the next interchange and loop back. (3) Slow down to below 40 km/h, then briefly cross the white double solid line to enter the exit lane.
210	(1)	Road centreline yellow markings and white markings between same-direction lanes may both appear as a solid line paired with a dashed line. Regarding the difference between the two, which of the following is correct? (1) A yellow solid-dash pairing is a 'one-way overtaking prohibition line' placed at the road centre to regulate opposing-direction overtaking; a white solid-dash pairing is a 'one-way lane-change prohibition line' placed between same-direction lanes to regulate lane changes. (2) Yellow and white solid-dash paired markings serve the same function and differ only in colour to indicate speed-limit zone grades. (3) A yellow solid-dash pairing is a 'one-way lane-change prohibition line' placed between same-direction lanes; a white solid-dash pairing is a 'one-way overtaking prohibition line' placed at the road centre.
211	(3)	When driving on the road and seeing this sign, which type of vehicle is prohibited from entering? (1) Taxi. (2) Large truck. (3) All of the above are prohibited from entering.
212	(3)	What is the nature of this sign? (1) Warning sign. (2) Instruction sign. (3) Prohibition sign.
213	(3)	Which of the following is correct? (1) A vehicle owner who permits an unlicensed person to drive their vehicle will have their license plate suspended for 1 month. (2) An unlicensed minor who drives will have their guardian's driver's license suspended. (3) A motor vehicle driver who permits an unlicensed person to drive their vehicle shall have their driver's license suspended.
214	(1)	When driving on the road shown in the figure, on which type of road marking is overtaking permitted? (1) Yellow dashed line. (2) Yellow solid line. (3) White solid line.
215	(1)	Which marking indicates a no stopping zone? (1) Red solid line. (2) Yellow solid line. (3) White solid line.
216	(1)	Which of the following statements about driver assistance systems is correct? (1) It may not function properly in low visibility conditions such as rain or fog. (2) It may not function properly at low temperatures. (3) It can function normally in all types of weather.
217	(3)	For an automatic transmission vehicle, in which gear position is it NOT permitted to start the engine? (1) N (Neutral). (2) P (Park). (3) R (Reverse).
218	(3)	A passenger car is defined as a vehicle with how many seats or fewer (including the driver)? (1) 5 persons. (2) 7 persons. (3) 9 persons.

No.	Ans	Question
219	(3)	Regarding driving an automatic transmission vehicle on a highway, which gear position is correct to use? (1) L2 gear. (2) L gear. (3) D gear.
220	(2)	For a driver under 60 years of age holding a professional driver's license, the license shall be reviewed starting from the date of issuance: (1) Once every 1 year. (2) Once every 3 years. (3) Once every 5 years.
221	(2)	Which of the following correctly describes the appearance of pedestrian crosswalk markings? (1) Zebra stripes are white longitudinal stripes parallel to the road centerline; sleeper stripes are white diagonal lines. (2) Zebra stripes are white diagonal lines; sleeper stripes are white transverse lines perpendicular to the road centerline. (3) Zebra stripes and sleeper stripes look identical and are distinguished only by their location.
222	(3)	On a road section with a no-stopping sign posted: (1) Only parking is prohibited; temporary stopping is allowed. (2) Temporary stopping is prohibited only during the daytime. (3) Both temporary stopping and parking are prohibited at all times.
223	(3)	Regarding road access rights for large heavy motorcycles with engine displacement exceeding 250cc, which of the following is correct? (1) Large heavy motorcycles of 250cc or above may travel on expressways. (2) Large heavy motorcycles of 550cc or above may travel on expressways. (3) Large heavy motorcycles of 550cc or above may only travel on expressway sections that have been officially designated and announced.
224	(2)	Both 'No Oncoming Traffic' and 'No Overtaking' are red circular prohibitory signs involving a two-vehicle relationship. Which of the following correctly describes the difference in what each sign regulates? (1) 'No Oncoming Traffic' prohibits vehicles traveling in the same direction from overtaking the vehicle ahead; 'No Overtaking' prohibits oncoming vehicles from passing each other on that road section. (2) 'No Oncoming Traffic' prohibits oncoming vehicles from passing each other on that road section; 'No Overtaking' prohibits vehicles traveling in the same direction from crossing into the oncoming lane to overtake the vehicle ahead. (3) Both signs prohibit vehicles from crossing the road centerline; they differ only in the width of road section to which they apply.
225	(3)	From which of the following dates are newly licensed automobile drivers prohibited from riding light motorcycles? (1) June 30, 2021. (2) June 30, 2022. (3) June 30, 2023.
226	(3)	Regarding professional drivers of small vehicles, what is the maximum age to which the professional driving age can be extended, after which the driver must apply to exchange for an ordinary driver's license of the same vehicle category? (1) 65 years old. (2) 68 years old. (3) 70 years old.
227	(2)	Where is the deceleration lane on a freeway located? (1) On the innermost side of the main lanes. (2) Between the main lanes and the ramp, exclusively for vehicles exiting from the main lanes to the ramp. (3) Between the ramp and the main lanes, exclusively for vehicles merging from the ramp onto the main lanes.
228	(3)	Forcibly overtaking a vehicle without being yielded to by the vehicle ahead? (1) Whether it is a violation depends on the road section being driven. (2) It is not a violation and will not be penalized. (3) It is a violation and shall be subject to a fine.
229	(1)	When a vehicle is traveling on a freeway under normal weather conditions at a speed of 100 kilometers per hour, what is the minimum safe following distance between vehicles? (1) 80 meters for large vehicles, 50 meters for small vehicles. (2) 90 meters for large vehicles, 50 meters for small vehicles. (3) 80 meters for large vehicles, 60 meters for small vehicles.
230	(1)	If a motor vehicle driver is involved in an accident where no one is injured or killed and fails to handle the situation as required, what is the fine? (1) NT$1,000–3,000. (2) NT$3,000–5,000. (3) NT$5,000–10,000.
231	(3)	During vehicle operation, if there is sudden acceleration or sudden braking, which of the following statements is incorrect? (1) The probability of an accident increases. (2) Tires and brake pads wear out faster. (3) It will not generate exhaust pollution.
232	(3)	Which of the following reversing behaviors by a driver does NOT violate traffic regulations? (1) Reversing on a one-way road section to save driving time. (2) Reversing and turning around in front of a railway level crossing. (3) Reversing a short distance when parking at the roadside.
233	(2)	Which of the following diagrams shows a traffic control signal? (1) (2) (3)

No.	Ans	Question
234	(3)	For large heavy motorcycles with a total engine displacement of 550 cc or more, which of the following is NOT in compliance with regulations when riding on freeways and expressways? (1) A full-face or open-face helmet must be worn. (2) Headlights must be on at all times. (3) Carrying passengers is limited to one person.
235	(1)	What is the function of the yellow double solid lines in the diagram? (1) To separate opposing lanes of traffic, with overtaking prohibited in both directions. (2) To separate lanes traveling in the same direction, with lane changes prohibited in both directions. (3) To separate lanes traveling in the same direction, with lane changes prohibited in one direction.
236	(3)	A person holding a large bus driver's license? (1) May drive an articulated truck. (2) May drive a large heavy motorcycle. (3) May drive a large truck.
237	(2)	Regarding driver behavior, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Complying with traffic laws and order can only be considered a quality driver, and has nothing to do with driving ethics. (2) Complying with traffic laws and order not only makes one a quality driver, but is also part of driving ethics. (3) Driving ethics only relates to yielding to pedestrians and has nothing to do with obeying traffic laws.
238	(2)	Regarding special vehicles such as fire trucks, ambulances, police patrol vehicles, emergency rescue vehicles, and toxic chemical disaster response vehicles, which of the following statements about their speed limits is correct? (1) Their driving speed is completely unrestricted by any regulations. (2) When performing emergency duties, they are not subject to speed restrictions. (3) When performing duties, they are the same as ordinary vehicles and must comply with speed limit regulations.
239	(2)	A motor vehicle driver causes an accident; if no one is injured or killed and the vehicle is still drivable, but the driver fails to promptly mark the vehicle's position and move it to the roadside, causing obstruction to traffic, what is the penalty according to regulations? (1) The driver shall be fined between NT$3,000 and NT$6,000. (2) The driver shall be fined between NT$600 and NT$1,800. (3) The vehicle owner shall be fined between NT$1,200 and NT$3,600.
240	(3)	A motor vehicle driver holds a small vehicle driver's license but drives an articulated truck, large bus, or large truck. What is the penalty? (1) The driver shall be fined between NT$36,000 and NT$60,000, and one traffic violation record shall be added to the vehicle. (2) The vehicle owner shall be fined between NT$36,000 and NT$60,000. (3) Both the vehicle owner and the driver shall each be fined between NT$40,000 and NT$80,000, and one traffic violation record shall be added to the vehicle.
241	(3)	When a vehicle reaches an uphill and downhill slope of approximately equal gradient, if 2nd gear is used going uphill, which gear should be selected going downhill to achieve fuel efficiency, safety, and time savings? (1) Drive in 3rd or 4th gear. (2) Shift into neutral (N gear). (3) Drive in 2nd or 1st gear.
242	(3)	As shown in the figure, what type of road marking is the 'yellow dashed line' marked in the middle of the road? (1) Lane line. (2) Road edge line. (3) Traffic directional dividing line.
243	(3)	When a motor vehicle driver hears the siren of a fire truck, ambulance, police patrol vehicle, engineering rescue vehicle, or toxic chemical disaster response vehicle and fails to yield immediately, what penalty will be imposed under the Road Traffic Management Penalty Act? (1) A fine of not less than NT$1,200 and not more than NT$2,400, and suspension of the driver's license. (2) A fine of not less than NT$3,600 and not more than NT$30,000, and suspension of the driver's license. (3) A fine of not less than NT$6,000 and not more than NT$30,000, revocation of the driver's license, and suspension of the vehicle's license plate for 6 months.
244	(3)	Regarding the penalty for a driver who fails to yield to emergency vehicles such as fire trucks and ambulances upon hearing their sirens, which of the following statements is correct? (1) If the driver fails to yield but no accident occurs, a fine of NT$3,600 and 1 demerit point are imposed; if the failure causes death or injury, the penalty is increased to a fine of NT$6,000 to NT$30,000 and suspension of the driver's license. (2) Regardless of whether an accident occurs, a uniform fine of NT$10,000 to

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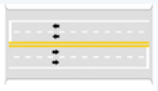
		NT$100,000 and revocation of the driver's license are imposed to deter drivers from taking chances. (3) If the driver fails to yield without causing an accident, a fine of not less than NT$6,000 and not more than NT$30,000 and 3 demerit points are imposed; if the failure causes death or injury, the penalty is increased to a fine of NT$10,000 to NT$100,000, revocation of the driver's license, and revocation of the vehicle's license plate.
245	(3)	When a motor vehicle is traveling on a general road (not a highway or expressway), if the driver or passenger is not wearing a seatbelt, how much is the fine imposed on the driver? (1) NT$3,000. (2) NT$1,000. (3) NT$1,500.
246	(2)	What does this traffic controller's hand gesture mean? (1) Vehicles from the left may turn right. (2) Vehicles from the right may turn left. (3) Vehicles from the left may turn left.
247	(3)	What does this sign warn drivers about? (1) The road ahead is closed; a U-turn is required. (2) There is a fork in the road ahead. (3) There is an obstacle or traffic island ahead; vehicles should travel in separate lanes.
248	(1)	 What is the 'double solid yellow line' used to divide the road into two-way lanes, prohibiting vehicles from crossing and making U-turns? (1) Directional dividing line. (2) Road edge line. (3) Lane change prohibition line.
249	(3)	The sign in the figure urges vehicle drivers to slow down; what location is approaching? (1) Rest stop. (2) First-aid station. (3) Fork in the road.
250	(3)	What is the main category of a traffic sign with a red-bordered triangle, white background, and black markings? (1) Caution sign. (2) Regulatory sign. (3) Warning sign.
251	(3)	When driving on a national freeway, if you see '2,000m' or '2km' marked below the interchange exit advance notice sign, what does it mean? (1) It represents the deceleration distance from the sign to the interchange exit. (2) It represents the interchange number. (3) It represents that the distance from the sign to the upcoming interchange exit is 2,000 meters.
252	(2)	What does this sign indicate? (1) Harbor/Port. (2) Ferry crossing. (3) Repair station.
253	(2)	Starting from June 30, 2023 (Republic of China Year 112), what is the regulation regarding driving light motorcycles with a newly obtained automobile driver's license? (1) A car driver's license can still be used to drive light motorcycles. (2) Light motorcycles may not be driven. (3) Light motorcycles may only be driven in remote areas.
254	(2)	At an intersection where going straight and turning left are both prohibited, and only right turns are allowed, which sign(s) should be installed? (1) Install only a 'No Left Turn' prohibitory sign; drivers will naturally choose to turn right. (2) Install a 'Right Turn Only' mandatory sign to positively indicate that only right turns are permitted. (3) Install both a 'No Left Turn' and a 'No Straight Ahead' prohibitory sign simultaneously.
255	(2)	For a professional small vehicle driver aged 68 or above who wishes to extend their professional driver's

No.	Ans	Question
		license validity until age 70, which of the following regulations is correct? (1) As long as the physical examination is deemed qualified, the extension can be granted directly regardless of whether there was any penalty record in the previous year. (2) The driver must have had no license suspension penalty in the previous year, pass a physical examination, and submit proof of passing a cognitive function test or a certificate of no dementia; the license may then be renewed or annotated for extension each year. (3) Only a certificate of no dementia needs to be submitted, and a professional driver's license valid for two years can be issued at once.
256	(2)	For a person who has not yet obtained a driver's license and is subject to a 'license suspension' penalty under the Road Traffic Management Penalty Act, what are the regulations regarding their application to obtain a driver's license? (1) Once all fines are paid, they may immediately participate in the driver's license examination. (2) During the maximum stipulated suspension period, they may not apply for or obtain a driver's license. (3) They must undergo one month of re-education for traffic violations before being allowed to take the driver's license examination.
257	(3)	When fire trucks, ambulances, police cars, and emergency engineering vehicles on duty are traveling on a road with two or more lanes in the same direction, where may they travel? (1) Only the inner lane. (2) Only the outer lane. (3) Both inner and outer lanes.
258	(2)	Those subject to permanent revocation or suspension of their driver's license must first complete a traffic violation education course (re-application examination class) before taking the driver's license exam. How many hours of instruction are required for the automobile class? (1) 2 days, 15 hours total. (2) 2.5 days, 18 hours total. (3) 3 days, 24 hours total.
259	(2)	Both the "One-Way Street" sign and the "Road Direction of Travel" sign have white arrows on a blue background. Which of the following correctly describes the difference between the two? (1) The "One-Way Street" sign is circular, placed at intersections, indicating that traffic at the intersection may only proceed in the direction of the arrow. (2) The "Road Direction of Travel" sign is circular, placed at intersections, indicating that vehicles must proceed in the direction of the arrow; the "One-Way Street" sign is rectangular, placed on one-way roads, indicating that only one-directional travel is permitted on that road section. (3) The two differ only in name; their functions and placement locations are completely identical and they can be used interchangeably.
260	(3)	When a motor vehicle driver causes an accident resulting in injury or death of another person, which of the following responses is correct? (1) Immediately move the vehicle involved in the accident to the roadside without waiting for the consent of the parties involved. (2) Remove evidence at the scene that is unfavorable to our side. (3) Immediately take rescue and first aid measures.
261	(3)	What does this sign indicate? (1) Lane divergence. (2) Fork in the road. (3) Road direction of travel.
262	(2)	After a driver stops at an intersection following a traffic officer's stop signal and then sees the officer signal to allow movement in their direction, how should the driver proceed? (1) Accelerate immediately to avoid delaying vehicles behind. (2) Before moving, still pay attention to the movement of people and vehicles within the intersection, and proceed smoothly only after confirming it is safe. (3) Wait at least five seconds to confirm the signal has stopped changing before proceeding.
263	(1)	If a motor vehicle driver removes the muffler and causes noise pollution, what is the duration of the fine, on-the-spot prohibition from driving, and suspension of the vehicle license plate? (1) 6 months. (2) 3 months. (3) 2 months.
264	(3)	For patients with epilepsy who can provide a medical certificate from a physician at a medical institution stating that there has been no seizure for the past 2 or more years, which of the following applies? (1) They are still not eligible to apply for a driver's license. (2) They may only apply for a motorcycle license. (3) They may apply for both a motorcycle license and an ordinary small vehicle license.
265	(2)	When using high-beam headlights while driving at night, in which of the following situations should you immediately switch to low-beam headlights? (1) When passing through well-lit urban roads, you may keep the high beams on to improve your own visibility. (2) When meeting oncoming vehicles or approaching vehicles traveling in the same direction ahead, you should switch to low-beam headlights to avoid causing glare to others. (3) You only need to switch to low-beam headlights when entering a tunnel; high beams may be used throughout all other road sections.

No.	Ans	Question
266	(2)	What is the passing score for the road test portion of the driver's license examination? (1) 60 points. (2) 70 points. (3) 80 points.
267	(2)	Motorcycles with a total engine displacement of less than how many cubic centimeters are prohibited from traveling on expressways? (1) Less than 450 cc. (2) Less than 550 cc. (3) Less than 650 cc.
268	(2)	Regarding the route numbering of Taiwan's national freeway system, which of the following is correct? (1) National Freeway No. 1 is an east-west expressway. (2) National Freeway No. 3 is a north-south expressway. (3) National Freeway No. 5 is the western longitudinal expressway.
269	(1)	In the same direction, a white dashed line (lane line) and a white solid line (no lane change line) are painted between lanes. Which of the following correctly describes the difference between the two? (1) A white dashed line means vehicles may change lanes when it is safe to do so; a white solid line means lane changes are prohibited. (2) A white dashed line means the lane is about to end and vehicles should merge into an adjacent lane as soon as possible; a white solid line means lane changes are permitted normally. (3) Both have the same function of dividing lanes; the dashed and solid lines merely indicate the grade of the road section.
270	(3)	Is it correct that the faster a car travels, the more fuel-efficient it is? (1) Correct, driving at high speed shortens travel time and therefore saves fuel. (2) Correct, as long as a constant high speed is maintained, it is always the most fuel-efficient. (3) Incorrect, excessively high speeds increase wind resistance and fuel consumption.
271	(2)	A sign prohibiting entry of vehicles with four or more wheels is posted at a road entrance. Which of the following vehicles may enter that road section? (1) A private passenger car, because it is a small vehicle and not within the scope of the restriction. (2) A standard heavy motorcycle, because it is not a vehicle with four or more wheels. (3) A light truck, because it is used for cargo transport and differs in nature from ordinary automobiles.
272	(1)	1. What is the managing authority for freeways and expressways? (1) The Freeway Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Highways Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. (2) Both are managed by the Highways Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. (3) The Institute of Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
273	(2)	(1) Fork road. (2) Narrow bridge. (3) Narrow road.
274	(3)	2. If a vehicle evades toll payment on a highway or bridge that requires a fee, and as a result a toll collector is injured or killed, the driver shall? (1) Have their vehicle license plate confiscated for 6 months. (2) Have their driver's license suspended for 6 months. (3) Have their driver's license revoked.
275	(2)	3. Regarding the difference between the two prohibition signs "No Entry for Any Vehicle" and "No Through Traffic", which of the following descriptions is correct? (1) "No Entry for Any Vehicle" prohibits both vehicles and pedestrians; "No Through Traffic" prohibits vehicles only. (2) "No Entry for Any Vehicle" prohibits vehicles only and pedestrians are not restricted; "No Through Traffic" prohibits both vehicles and pedestrians. (3) Both signs apply to exactly the same subjects and only differ in the road section level where they are placed, and may be used interchangeably.
276	(3)	4. When reversing, if the driver finds that their line of sight is obstructed or cannot fully confirm through the rearview mirror whether the area behind the vehicle is safe, which of the following actions is most correct? (1) Focus entirely on the reversing camera or radar display and there is no need to get out of the vehicle. (2) Continuously hold down the horn as a warning and slowly accelerate while reversing. (3) The driver should get out of the vehicle and personally inspect the actual situation before reversing.
277	(3)	5. When a vehicle reaches a channelization zone, what is the correct action? (1) Vehicles may stop to pick up or drop off passengers. (2) Vehicles may stop briefly but must not park for an extended period. (3) Vehicles must not enter or cross over the channelization zone.
278	(3)	Regarding the regulations for a person holding a domestic driver's license to apply for an 'International Driving Permit', which of the following statements is correct? (1) After obtaining the International Driving Permit, the original domestic driver's license becomes invalid and is confiscated by the highway supervisory authority. (2) One must pass the international road traffic signs examination again before being eligible to obtain it. (3) Within the validity period of the domestic driver's license, one may exchange

No.	Ans	Question
		it for an International Driving Permit of the same vehicle category.
279	(1)	(1) Two-way traffic. (2) Narrow road. (3) Fork road.
280	(3)	Regarding large heavy motorcycles with a total engine displacement of 550cc or more, which of the following statements is correct? (1) They may travel on expressways on any road and at any time. (2) Riders with excellent driving skills are exempt from road restrictions. (3) They must travel on designated roads and during designated times, and may not enter expressways arbitrarily.
281	(2)	Regarding the regulations on the use of vehicle license plates, which of the following is correct? (1) License plates may be borrowed from another vehicle, provided both parties agree. (2) Vehicle license plates must not be forged, altered, lent for use on another vehicle, or used from another vehicle. (3) Only forgery is prohibited; borrowing another vehicle's license plate is not restricted.
282	(2)	If a motor vehicle driver causes serious injury or death to another person in an accident and flees the scene, what is the penalty for their driver's license? (1) Suspension of the driver's license for 1 year. (2) Revocation of the driver's license, with a permanent ban on reapplying, except for those meeting specific conditions. (3) Only a fine is imposed; the driver's license is not affected.
283	(1)	If a person uses a motor vehicle to commit a crime and receives a confirmed sentence of imprisonment or higher, what will happen? (1) Their driver's license will be revoked. (2) Their driver's license will be suspended. (3) Their license will be reissued as a high-risk driver's license.
284	(3)	When turning a car's steering wheel more than half a turn, which operating method should be used? (1) Smooth hand-over-hand (push-pull) rotation. (2) Single-hand controlled rotation. (3) Continuous cross-hand rotation.
285	(1)	What is a road whose access points are fully controlled, has a divided median for two-way traffic, intersects with other roads only via grade separation except at origin and destination points, and is exclusively for motor vehicles? (1) Freeway (expressway). (2) Arterial expressway (quick road). (3) On-ramp/off-ramp.
286	(3)	When a vehicle driver causes death or injury to others due to negligence, in addition to administrative liability, what other liability must they bear? (1) Criminal liability. (2) Civil liability. (3) All of the above.
287	(2)	Regarding a person subject to a lifetime ban from obtaining a driver's license, which of the following is correct? (1) Once the penalty is imposed, the person can never retake the licensing exam for life. (2) A person who meets the conditions and whose restriction period has expired may reapply to take the licensing exam. (3) The person may immediately regain exam eligibility after paying all fines.
288	(2)	Regarding a learner's driving permit for automobiles, which of the following is correct? (1) The holder may drive any vehicle type as instructed by the driving instructor. (2) The holder may only practice the designated vehicle type; to learn to drive a large vehicle, the holder must already possess a small vehicle driver's license. (3) Upon obtaining the permit, the holder may practice driving on public roads alone.
289	(2)	When a person resists a police officer performing traffic duty or a person legally conducting a traffic enforcement inspection, resulting in injury or death, which of the following is correct? (1) Only a fine and license revocation will be imposed, and the person may still reapply for a driver's license. (2) In addition to a fine and license revocation, the person is permanently prohibited from reapplying for a driver's license; however, those who meet specific conditions and have exceeded the prescribed period are exempt. (3) A fine will be imposed and the license plates will be suspended.
290	(2)	Regarding fire trucks, police vehicles, and emergency rescue vehicles on duty: (1) They may stop briefly in emergency situations but must still comply with general parking restrictions. (2) While on duty, they may stop as needed based on actual circumstances. (3) They may only stop in locations that do not affect traffic; all other situations must still follow general parking regulations.
291	(2)	Regarding Taiwan's highway route numbering system, which uses odd and even numbers to distinguish road orientation, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Odd numbers represent east-west roads, and even numbers represent north-south roads. (2) Odd numbers represent north-south roads, and even numbers represent east-west roads. (3) The odd or even numbers are merely sequential serial numbers and have no relation to road orientation.
292	(2)	Regarding the time limit for idling while a vehicle is parked, which of the following is correct? (1) A vehicle

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		may idle continuously while parked with no time limit. (2) While driving, idling should be minimized as much as possible, which not only saves energy but also reduces pollutant emissions. (3) You may stay in the vehicle with the air conditioning on because you are afraid of the heat.
293	(2)	Regarding the use of road signs on freeways or expressways, which of the following is correct? (1) Only freeway or expressway-specific signs are used; general road signs are no longer used. (2) Freeway or expressway-specific signs are used as the primary signs, but general road signs may still be used in certain situations. (3) Only general road signs are used, the same as on ordinary roads.
294	(1)	When a car is traveling in a lane shared with mass rapid transit (MRT) vehicles and the driver hears or sees signals or lights indicating an approaching MRT vehicle, which of the following actions is correct? (1) The driver shall immediately change lanes as required to yield priority passage to the MRT vehicle and must not follow closely behind it. However, this does not apply where the road authority has made other provisions. (2) As long as a safe distance is maintained, the car may travel side by side with the MRT vehicle in the same lane. (3) The driver may accelerate and travel ahead of the MRT vehicle to help facilitate traffic flow.
295	(3)	When driving on a long downhill slope, what is the safest way to operate the vehicle in order to avoid brake failure caused by overuse of the brakes? (1) Shift into neutral and coast downhill to save fuel. (2) Keep the transmission in D gear and use the foot brake to control speed. (3) Shift into a low gear and use engine braking, avoiding excessive use of the foot brake.
296	(3)	When a light truck must carry on-duty crew members for operational needs, what is the regulation regarding the number of such passengers? (1) Including the driver, the total number of people must not exceed 4. (2) As many people as can fit in the cargo area may be seated. (3) Excluding the driver, no more than 2 additional persons are permitted.
297	(2)	Regarding traffic accidents on freeways and expressways, which respective authority has full responsibility for handling each type? (1) Both are uniformly handled by the National Freeway Bureau Police of the National Police Agency under the Ministry of the Interior. (2) Freeways are handled by the National Freeway Bureau Police; expressways are handled by the police authority of the relevant county or city government, or an agency designated by the National Police Agency. (3) Both are handled by the local county or city government police authority.
298	(2)	When taking the driver's license examination, what is the passing score for the written test (traffic regulations)? (1) 80 points. (2) 85 points. (3) 90 points.
299	(3)	What does the route number represented by the plum blossom sign in the picture indicate? (1) Provincial highway route number. (2) County road route number. (3) National freeway route number.
300	(1)	To achieve eco-friendly and fuel-efficient driving habits, which of the following driving behaviors should be avoided to reduce fuel consumption? (1) Using congested routes during peak hours with frequent acceleration and deceleration. (2) Planning routes in advance, avoiding congested sections, and maintaining a steady speed. (3) Appropriately using engine braking instead of frequently pressing the foot brake.
301	(1)	Regarding the 'advanced driver assistance system' equipped in vehicles, which of the following statements is correct? (1) The main purpose of adding the advanced driver assistance function is to help drivers improve driving safety during travel. (2) Once activated, it can completely replace the driver's judgment, and the driver no longer needs to pay attention to road conditions. (3) Once activated, the vehicle is no longer bound by road speed limits and traffic signals, and the vehicle makes autonomous decisions.
302	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver runs a red light at an intersection controlled by traffic signals and causes an accident resulting in serious injury to another person, which of the following regarding driver's license penalties is correct? (1) No additional driver's license penalty is required. (2) In addition to the penalty for running a red light, the driver's license shall be suspended for 3 to 6 months. (3) The driver's license shall be revoked without exception, and the person shall be permanently barred from obtaining a new license.
303	(3)	After a vehicle drives through a flooded road section, what effect does it have on the braking system? (1) Water washes away dirt from the brake pads, so braking performance improves. (2) Braking performance is unchanged and no special attention is needed. (3) Moisture creates a water film between the brake

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		pads and brake disc, causing a significant reduction in braking performance; the brakes should be gently applied under safe conditions to generate heat through friction and remove the moisture.
304	(2)	Regarding students who hold a learner's driving permit, which of the following statements about road driving rules is correct? (1) A learner's driving permit may temporarily serve as a driver's license, and the student may drive alone on public roads at any time; police are not permitted by law to issue citations. (2) Road driving practice is only permitted when accompanied by a licensed driver or a qualified instructor from a driving school, on designated routes and within designated times as required. (3) As long as a person with a valid driver's license is present, the student may drive on the expressway for practice.
305	(3)	What is the meaning of the sign shown in the image? (1) No entry. (2) Yield. (3) Stop for inspection.
306	(1)	What is the meaning of the sign shown in the image? (1) Indicates that a ferry crossing is ahead, with a ferry available to transport vehicles across. (2) Indicates that a vehicle inspection checkpoint is ahead. (3) Indicates that a motorcycle-only lane is ahead.
307	(3)	Regarding the relationship between driving behavior and fuel consumption and exhaust emissions, which of the following statements is incorrect? (1) Frequent sudden acceleration and deceleration is not only dangerous but is also a primary cause of high fuel consumption. (2) The more frequent sudden acceleration and deceleration, the more severe the exhaust pollution emitted. (3) As long as the vehicle is properly maintained, no matter how frequently one accelerates or decelerates, it will not affect exhaust emissions.
308	(2)	When a passenger car driver carries young children while driving on ordinary roads in an urban area and fails to secure the children in a child safety seat as required, what is the correct penalty? (1) A fine of NT$600 to NT$1,200, and 1 demerit point recorded. (2) A fine of NT$1,500 to NT$3,000. (3) A fine of NT$3,000 to NT$6,000, and the driver's license suspended for 1 month.
309	(2)	Regarding the relationship between vehicle speed and the driver's field of vision, which of the following statements is correct? (1) The faster the speed, the wider the driver's field of vision, and the easier it is to see objects on both sides. (2) The faster the speed, the narrower the driver's visible field of vision, and peripheral objects tend to become blurry. (3) The size of the field of vision is only related to the size of the windshield and has nothing to do with vehicle speed.

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310	(1)	When a driver passes through an intersection with a pedestrian crosswalk and notices a pedestrian preparing to cross, which of the following actions is correct? (1) The driver should stop before the pedestrian crosswalk and yield to pedestrians, and proceed only after pedestrians have crossed safely. (2) After estimating the pedestrian's crossing speed, accelerate and pass to reduce the impact on traffic behind. (3) Sound the horn to warn pedestrians to yield, and let pedestrians cross after the vehicle has passed.
311	(3)	If a passenger leaves belongings in the vehicle, the driver should: (1) Notify the passenger and may claim a reward of at least 10% of the item's value. (2) Donate to a charity to help the disadvantaged. (3) Turn in to the nearest police station for claiming.
312	(1)	Passenger vehicles should pick up and drop off passengers on: (1) The right side of the road. (2) The left side of the road. (3) Anywhere convenient.
313	(1)	A driver enters a road construction zone where construction warning signs and traffic cones are set up to narrow the lanes ahead. Which driving behavior is correct? (1) Change lanes in advance as directed, reduce speed according to the posted construction zone speed limit, and watch for construction workers. (2) If no vehicles are behind, accelerate through the narrowed section from the original lane. (3) Cross over the traffic cones into the closed lane to avoid congested traffic.
314	(1)	To establish safe road habits, which of the following practices is most appropriate for a driver? (1) Obey

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		traffic rules throughout the entire journey, without violating rules due to smooth road conditions, sparse traffic, or time pressure. (2) Flexibly adjust based on the current situation, for example, it is acceptable to run a red light late at night when there is no traffic in order to save time. (3) Accelerate through intersections when there are no surveillance cameras to improve commuting efficiency.
315	(1)	While driving on an urban road, a large vehicle is parked ahead on the roadside or a construction barrier blocks the view, making it impossible to see the situation ahead. Which driving behavior is most correct? (1) Reduce speed and maintain high alertness, anticipating that pedestrians, motorcycles, or bicycles may suddenly appear from behind the obstruction, and maintain sufficient reaction distance and braking time. (2) Drive as close to the obstruction as possible to narrow the blind spot and widen the viewing angle; accelerate away only after confirming no one is behind the obstruction. (3) Since the driver has the right of way on the main lane, vehicles or pedestrians emerging from behind the obstruction should yield, so maintaining the current speed is acceptable.
316	(2)	According to international OECD research, when a vehicle collides with a pedestrian, motorcycle, or bicycle, and the impact speed increases from 30 km/h to 50 km/h, how does the fatality probability of the struck road user change? (1) It increases from approximately 10% to approximately 30%; the effect of speed increase is linear. (2) It increases sharply from approximately 10% to approximately 80%; the effect of speed increase is nonlinear and steep. (3) It increases from approximately 20% to approximately 50%; the effect of speed increase is relatively moderate.
317	(1)	When following a vehicle approaching a railway level crossing, you should: (1) Slow down and maintain a safe distance from the vehicle ahead. (2) Drive as usual. (3) Speed up to cross the level crossing.
318	(2)	A driver caught in a traffic jam notices that the signal at the intersection ahead has turned yellow. What is the most appropriate action at this point? (1) Assess that you are close to the stop line and traveling at a higher speed, making it difficult to stop safely, so accelerate and proceed through. (2) Still decelerate and stop to wait for the next green light. (3) Switch to an adjacent lane and accelerate through to reduce the time spent waiting at the intersection.
319	(1)	While driving, a driver notices that a vehicle behind is continuously tailgating and repeatedly flashing its lights as a urge to speed up. What is the most appropriate course of action? (1) Decelerate appropriately, move to the right, and yield the lane to let the vehicle behind pass first. (2) Accelerate to increase the distance from the vehicle behind to maintain driving safety. (3) Maintain the current speed and ignore the situation to avoid encouraging the tailgating behavior.
320	(3)	When driving and you notice someone leading an animal across the road, you should: (1) Honk the horn to urge them to cross quickly. (2) Accelerate and pass through. (3) Stop temporarily and proceed after they have crossed.
321	(1)	When driving through a muddy or flooded section where pedestrians are walking, you should: (1) Slow down to avoid splashing water on pedestrians. (2) Speed up through the water. (3) Continuously honk and flash lights to force pedestrians to yield.
322	(2)	When elderly, disabled, women, or children board a passenger vehicle, you should: (1) Politely refuse to carry them. (2) Wait until all passengers are seated securely before driving. (3) Take the opportunity to charge double.
323	(2)	The purpose of parking bays inside long tunnels is for: (1) Parking to rest. (2) Parking disabled vehicles. (3) Overtaking when the vehicle ahead blocks the way.
324	(2)	When driving inside a long tunnel: (1) You may change lanes freely. (2) You may not change lanes freely. (3) If congested, you may change to a less crowded lane.
325	(1)	If a vehicle's periodic inspection is overdue by more than one month, the penalty is: (1) A fine and suspension of the vehicle license plate. (2) Revocation of the vehicle license plate. (3) A fine.
326	(1)	A motor vehicle driver who allows an unlicensed person to drive their vehicle shall be subject to: (1) Suspension of their driver's license. (2) Revocation of their driver's license. (3) Revocation of the vehicle license plate.
327	(1)	When a motor vehicle driver causes an accident resulting in injury or death, they must handle it immediately. If the accident causes serious injury or death and the driver flees the scene: (1) the driver’s license shall be revoked, and the person shall be permanently barred from reapplying; (2) a fine shall be imposed; (3) the driver’s license shall be suspended for one year..

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328	(1)	Commercial vehicles (except commercial buses) must be inspected annually: (1) At least once per year if less than 5 years old; at least twice per year if 5 years or older. (2) At least once per year if 3 years or older. (3) At least twice per year if less than 5 years old.
329	(2)	Vehicle inspections are divided into 3 types: (1) Deregistration, periodic, and ad hoc inspection. (2) License application, periodic, and ad hoc inspection. (3) Scrappage, emission, and periodic inspection.
330	(3)	For professional vehicle drivers under the age of 60, their professional driver's license must be reviewed once every how many years from the date of issue: (1) 1 year. (2) 2 years. (3) 3 years.
331	(1)	A person with a learner's driving permit should practice driving at: (1) A driving school practice area or on roads and times designated by the highway or urban road authority. (2) On expressways. (3) On freeways.
332	(2)	Private small passenger vehicles with a license plate are exempt from periodic inspection if the vehicle is less than how many years old from manufacture? (1) 4 years. (2) 5 years. (3) 6 years.
333	(3)	If a professional driver's license cannot be reviewed on time due to illness, overseas travel, etc., the driver may apply for a make-up review with the original license and relevant documentation, but must do so within: (1) 1 month. (2) 3 months. (3) 6 months after recovery or return.
334	(2)	An applicant for a small vehicle ordinary driver's license must have learning experience of at least: (1) 6 months or more. (2) 3 months or more. (3) 2 months or more.
335	(1)	An applicant for a small vehicle professional driver's license must have: (1) At least 6 months of driving practice experience, or hold an ordinary small vehicle license for at least 3 months. (2) At least 9 months. (3) 10 months.
336	(1)	If someone cheats by having another person take the driving test on their behalf, the penalty for the applicant is: (1) Cancellation of testing qualification, revocation of any existing driver's license, and a 5-year ban on retaking the test from the date of discovery. (2) A 3-month ban on retaking the test. (3) A 6-month ban on retaking the test.
337	(1)	For patients with epilepsy, if they provide a diagnosis certificate issued by a medical institution confirming no seizures for at least the past two years: (1) They may apply for a driver’s license examination. (2) They may not apply for a regular driver’s license examination. (3) There are no specific regulations..
338	(1)	Temporary stopping time limit is: (1) Less than 3 minutes. (2) Less than 5 minutes. (3) Less than 10 minutes.
339	(1)	Outside the vehicle cabin: (1) No passengers may be carried. (2) Passengers may be carried. (3) No restrictions.
340	(1)	When carrying passengers: (1) The number must not exceed the approved capacity. (2) Depends on need. (3) No regulations or restrictions.
341	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who violates road traffic safety rules and causes a fatal accident shall have their: (1) Vehicle registration suspended. (2) Driver's license suspended. (3) Driver's license revoked.
342	(2)	A motor vehicle driver involved in an accident with no injuries or deaths who fails to follow required procedures and flees the scene, in addition to a fine, shall have their: (1) Vehicle registration suspended. (2) Driver's license suspended. (3) Driver's license revoked.
343	(2)	A driver who fails to drive on the right side of the center of an unmarked road shall be subject to: (1) Driver's license suspension. (2) A fine. (3) Vehicle registration suspension.
344	(2)	No temporary stopping is allowed within how many meters of a fire hydrant or fire station entrance? (1) 10 meters. (2) 5 meters. (3) 15 meters.
345	(2)	When driving near schools or hospitals: (1) Honk frequently to alert students or patients. (2) Unless in an emergency or dangerous situation, honking is prohibited. (3) Only one short honk is allowed.
346	(1)	When driving through road sections marked with school or hospital signs, you should: (1) Slow down and be prepared to stop at any time. (2) Honk frequently to alert pedestrians. (3) Speed up to avoid congestion.
347	(3)	On roads with heavy traffic in urban areas: (1) You may overtake after honking two long horn blasts. (2) You may overtake after honking two short horn blasts. (3) Honking or overtaking is not permitted.

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348	(1)	Vehicles with temporary license plates: (1) Must not carry passengers or cargo for commercial purposes. (2) May carry cargo commercially. (3) No regulation.
349	(1)	When the driver of a vehicle ahead hears the horn of an overtaking vehicle from behind, if there are no obstacles ahead: (1) The driver should slow down and move to the side, or signal to yield. (2) There is no need to yield. (3) Accelerate.
350	(1)	Upon hearing the siren of a fire truck, ambulance, police vehicle, emergency rescue vehicle, or hazardous materials response vehicle, regardless of direction: (1) Yield immediately. (2) No need to yield. (3) No need to yield as long as you stay in your lane.
351	(1)	When a railway crossing barrier has not been lowered, or the watchman has not signaled to stop, you should: (1) Still look and listen to confirm no train is approaching from either direction before crossing. (2) Speed up to cross. (3) Wait for the watchman's signal before crossing.
352	(1)	A scrapped vehicle: (1) May not be re-registered or re-licensed for use. (2) May be re-registered after repair. (3) No regulation.
353	(3)	Those who use forged, altered, or fraudulently obtained license plates shall be subject to: (1) A fine and prohibition from driving. (2) Confiscation of the license plates. (3) A fine, confiscation of the license plates, and on-site impoundment of the vehicle.
354	(1)	A driver shall be required to attend road safety training in which of the following situations? (1) Running through a railway level crossing. (2) Temporarily stopping within 10 meters of an intersection. (3) Failing to maintain a safe distance when changing lanes.
355	(1)	Private small passenger vehicles with license plates (except those using LPG or CNG) must be inspected: (1) Exempt from periodic inspection if less than 5 years old; at least once per year if 5 to 10 years old; at least twice per year if over 10 years old. (2) At least 3 times per year if over 10 years old. (3) At least twice per year if less than 5 years old.
356	(3)	A person who drives a small vehicle during the period when their small vehicle driver's license is suspended shall, in addition to a fine of NT$36,000–60,000 and immediate impoundment of the vehicle on the spot, also: (1) Have their vehicle registration certificate suspended again. (2) Have their driver's license suspended again. (3) Have their driver's license revoked.
357	(1)	Illegally parking in a disabled parking space: (1) Subject to a fine. (2) Subject to license plate suspension. (3) Subject to a verbal warning.
358	(2)	Lending a license plate to another vehicle or using another vehicle's plate: in addition to a fine: (1) The license plate shall be suspended. (2) The license plate shall be revoked. (3) The vehicle shall be confiscated.
359	(2)	The penalty for a motor vehicle driver who fails to comply with traffic control regulations while driving on a freeway or expressway and is cited on the spot is: (1) Demerit points only, no fine. (2) Fine and demerit points recorded. (3) Fine only.
360	(3)	Overtaking, making a U-turn, reversing, or parking on a railway level crossing: (1) Subject to a fine. (2) Subject to a fine and demerit points. (3) Subject to a fine and driver's license suspension.
361	(1)	The penalty for forcibly crossing a railway level crossing is: (1) A fine and driver's license suspension. (2) Driver's license revocation. (3) A fine.
362	(2)	A driver who has had their license suspended twice within 2 years due to demerit points and commits another point-worthy violation shall: (1) Have their driver's license suspended. (2) Have their driver's license revoked. (3) Be fined.
363	(1)	Abandoned vehicles occupying public roads, after being reported by the public or identified by police or environmental protection authorities, and the owner is notified but fails to remove the vehicle by the deadline: (1) The environmental authority may tow and store the vehicle and charge the owner for costs. (2) Leave it as is. (3) Destroy it immediately.
364	(1)	Abandoned vehicles towed and stored by environmental or contracted agencies, after public notice, if unclaimed for how long, may be disposed of as waste? (1) 1 month. (2) 2 months. (3) 3 months.
365	(3)	When automatically recording a speeding violation, consecutive citations may be issued if the violation locations are at least: (1) 14 km apart. (2) 8 km apart. (3) 6 km apart. However, this does not apply to violations inside tunnels.

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366	(2)	After receiving a traffic violation notice, the vehicle owner or driver may, within: (1) 10 days. (2) 30 days. (3) 50 days. pay the fine at the designated location without going through formal adjudication.
367	(2)	If the front seat of a small passenger vehicle or the cab of a truck carries more passengers than permitted, the driver shall be subject to: (1) Driver's license suspension. (2) A fine. (3) A fine and driver's license suspension.
368	(2)	In a hit-and-run case, if the vehicle owner is notified to appear for explanation but fails to appear without justification, or refuses to provide information about the driver: (1) The vehicle license plate shall be revoked. (2) The vehicle license plate shall be suspended. (3) The vehicle owner's driver's license shall be suspended.
369	(2)	A motor vehicle driver driving lawfully in the fast lane who causes injury or death because a pedestrian or slow vehicle unlawfully enters the fast lane, if criminally liable, shall have their penalty: (1) Unchanged. (2) Reduced. (3) Increased.
370	(3)	If the penalized person disagrees with the adjudication, they should file a lawsuit against the original adjudicating agency with the Administrative Litigation Division of the High Administrative Court; the appeal must be filed within: (1) 10 days. (2) 20 days. (3) 30 days. from the date the adjudication is served.
371	(3)	Which of the following violations may be cited directly against the vehicle owner? (1) Driving without a license. (2) Drunk driving. (3) Illegal parking with the driver absent.
372	(1)	An unauthorized assembled vehicle driven without approved registration, or a scrapped vehicle still driven on roads, shall have the vehicle: (1) Confiscated and fined. (2) Auctioned publicly. (3) Returned after the fine is paid.
373	(2)	A driver who operates a heavy truck, bus, or articulated vehicle without a license, in addition to a fine, shall: (1) Have the license plate revoked. (2) Be prohibited from driving on the spot. (3) Have the vehicle confiscated.
374	(3)	When driving on a freeway or expressway, if the driver, front-seat passengers, or rear-seat passengers of a small vehicle fail to wear seatbelts, the driver shall be fined: (1) NT$1,000–2,000. (2) NT$1,500–3,000. (3) NT$3,000–6,000.
375	(2)	After a parking violation is cited but not corrected, consecutive citations may be issued every: (1) 1 hour. (2) 2 hours. (3) 30 minutes.
376	(3)	When automatically recording speeding violations, consecutive citations may be issued when: (1) Violations are at least 4 minutes apart or past 1 intersection. (2) Violations are at least 5 minutes apart or past 1 intersection. (3) Violation locations are at least 6 km apart, at least 6 minutes apart, or past 1 intersection. However, this does not apply to violations inside tunnels.
377	(2)	A driver who illegally double-parks shall be fined: (1) NT$1,200 to NT$3,000. (2) NT$1,800 to NT$3,000. (3) NT$2,400 to NT$3,000.
378	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who, without justification, fails to attend a mandatory road safety course shall be fined NT$1,800. If after re-notification they still fail to attend for more than 6 months, the penalty is: (1) Vehicle registration suspension. (2) Driver's license revocation. (3) Driver's license suspension.
379	(1)	Before processing vehicle transfer, deregistration, re-registration, license plate surrender, plate cancellation, plate replacement, or driver's license replacement, the vehicle owner or driver: (1) Must. (2) Does not need to. (3) No regulation. pay all outstanding violation fines.
380	(3)	The speed limit on freeway or expressway ramps is: (1) 20 km/h. (2) 30 km/h. (3) As indicated by the speed limit sign.
381	(3)	On freeway sections with a maximum speed limit of 90 km/h or above, slower small vehicles traveling below: (1) 60 km/h. (2) 70 km/h. (3) 80 km/h. should drive in the outer lane.
382	(3)	On a freeway or expressway, small vehicles traveling in the same lane at 70 km/h should maintain a minimum following distance of: (1) 15 meters. (2) 25 meters. (3) 35 meters.
383	(2)	Large vehicles on a freeway or expressway should drive in: (1) The inner lane. (2) The outer lane. (3) Either lane freely.
384	(1)	While driving on a freeway or expressway: (1) You may not use the shoulder to overtake. (2) You may use the shoulder to overtake. (3) You may only use the acceleration lane to overtake.

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385	(3)	Under normal weather conditions, the maximum speed limit on a freeway or expressway is: (1) 120 km/h. (2) 110 km/h. (3) As indicated by the speed limit sign.
386	(2)	In dense fog, smoke, heavy rain, or strong wind with very low visibility, vehicles on a freeway or expressway should: (1) Maintain a minimum speed of 60 km/h. (2) Drive below 40 km/h or pull over to the shoulder and activate hazard lights. (3) Maintain normal speed.
387	(2)	On single-lane ramps and acceleration/deceleration lanes: (1) Overtaking is allowed. (2) Overtaking is not allowed. (3) Vehicles may stop temporarily.
388	(2)	If you miss an exit ramp on a freeway or expressway: (1) Pull over and wait for a gap to make a U-turn to the ramp. (2) Continue to the next exit. (3) Pull over and wait for a gap to reverse to the ramp.
389	(3)	The plum blossom-shaped traffic sign is: (1) A decorative design on the roadside. (2) An indication of a major highway. (3) A national highway sign.
390	(3)	The inner lane of a freeway or expressway is the passing lane, but small vehicles may: (1) Drive slowly. (2) Not use it. (3) Drive at the maximum speed limit for that section. in the inner lane when traffic is not obstructed.
391	(1)	Traffic disorder, congestion, paralysis, and accidents are primarily caused by: (1) Drivers or road users not obeying traffic rules. (2) Too many vehicles. (3) Roads not being wide enough.
392	(1)	Most accidents are caused by human factors and failure to obey traffic rules. Therefore, the priority should be: (1) Traffic rule education and training to cultivate driving ethics. (2) Raising driving skills test standards. (3) Teaching vehicle maintenance methods.
393	(1)	If you feel the vehicle swaying while driving in strong wind: (1) Grip the steering wheel firmly, reduce speed, increase following distance, and avoid changing lanes. (2) Speed up to pass through. (3) It does not affect driving safety; no action needed.
394	(1)	At what speed does a small passenger vehicle consume the least fuel on a freeway? (1) 80–90 km/h. (2) 50–60 km/h. (3) 110–120 km/h.
395	(2)	If a vehicle's license plate is lost and not reported for replacement, and the vehicle is still driven after citation: (1) No fine but the vehicle shall be prohibited from driving. (2) The vehicle owner shall be fined and the vehicle prohibited from driving. (3) The driver shall be fined.
396	(3)	A person whose driver's license has been permanently revoked may apply to retest for a license after how many years, in the case of a fatal accident? (1) 8 years. (2) 10 years. (3) 12 years.
397	(1)	When entering a gas station to refuel: (1) The engine should be turned off before refueling. (2) Refueling may be done with the engine on or off. (3) The engine should not be turned off because the air conditioning needs to circulate.
398	(3)	When entering a gas station to refuel: (1) You may make or receive mobile phone calls. (2) You may only receive calls but not make them. (3) Making or receiving mobile phone calls is strictly prohibited.
399	(3)	During an emergency brake in a typical vehicle, if the wheels lock up and you turn the steering wheel to the right, the vehicle's direction of travel will be: (1) To the right. (2) To the left. (3) Uncontrollable.
400	(3)	While driving, if you encounter an accident scene where police are already present: (1) Use your phone to livestream it for friends and family. (2) Stop to watch and broaden your experience. (3) Detour away and do not linger at the scene to avoid causing congestion.
401	(2)	The driving practice route for a learner's permit holder must be approved by: (1) The highway supervision authority. (2) The highway or urban road authority. (3) The local police department.
402	(1)	A learner's permit holder should practice driving on: (1) Roads approved by the highway or urban road authority. (2) Regular surface roads. (3) Expressways or freeways.
403	(1)	If a learner's permit holder practices without a licensed driver supervising, this is a violation subject to: (1) A fine. (2) Vehicle impoundment. (3) License plate revocation.
404	(1)	If a learner's permit holder practices driving on unauthorized roads or outside designated times: (1) This is a violation subject to a fine. (2) It is acceptable if a driving instructor is present. (3) There is no specific regulation.
405	(1)	When parking, a vehicle shall be positioned in the direction of traffic flow and kept close to the edge of the roadway. The distance between the outer side of the front and rear tires and the curb or edge of the

No.	Ans	Question
		road shall not exceed: (1) 40 cm (2) 50 cm (3) 60 cm
406	(1)	When a small vehicle temporarily stops at the roadside, it should be parked facing the direction of traffic, close to the road edge, with the right-side tire outer edges no more than how far from the curb or road edge? (1) 60 cm. (2) 70 cm. (3) 80 cm.
407	(1)	When temporary stopping is needed, on a road section without a no-stopping restriction: (1) Stop facing the direction of traffic, close to the road edge. (2) Stop anywhere. (3) Activate hazard lights and stop anywhere.
408	(3)	On road sections with curve, steep slope, narrow bridge, or tunnel signs, or at railway level crossings: (1) Reversing is allowed for convenience. (2) Overtaking is allowed. (3) Overtaking is not allowed.
409	(3)	Fire trucks, ambulances, police vehicles, engineering rescue vehicles, and toxic chemical disaster response vehicles that have completed their missions shall travel at a speed that: (1) Is unrestricted. (2) Does not exceed 50 kilometers per hour. (3) Complies with the Road Traffic Safety Rules.
410	(3)	While driving, if you encounter traffic cones, barricades, guardrails, or other construction closure equipment without workers present, this means: (1) Construction has not started; you may move the barriers and pass carefully. (2) Construction is finished but barriers remain; you may move them and pass. (3) You must not enter the construction zone or disturb the equipment.
411	(1)	When the inner lane is closed for construction, may the outer shoulder be used? (1) Follow the 'Temporary Shoulder' sign to use the shoulder carefully; stop using the shoulder when you see the 'No Shoulder Driving' sign. (2) The shoulder may be used on all construction sections. (3) The shoulder may be used when no police are present.
412	(2)	Regarding the seatbelt requirement for taxi passengers, if the driver has fulfilled their duty to inform but the passenger still does not wear a seatbelt, who is penalized? (1) The driver. (2) The passenger. (3) Neither.
413	(3)	Regarding large heavy motorcycles with a total engine displacement of 550cc or more, which of the following statements is correct? (1) They may travel on expressways on any road and at any time. (2) Riders with excellent driving skills are exempt from road restrictions. (3) They must travel on designated roads and during designated times, and may not enter expressways arbitrarily.
414	(2)	Which type of weather information is closely related to road disasters and should be closely monitored? (1) Tides. (2) Rainfall. (3) Temperature.
415	(3)	Which driving behavior is incorrect? (1) Regularly listening to police radio for real-time traffic information. (2) If stranded on the road, use roadside mileage markers to identify your location for rescue. (3) When encountering a rockfall blocking the road, park anywhere without checking if the area is safe.
416	(3)	Which is NOT a purpose of road authorities implementing bridge/road closures? (1) Increased risk of road/bridge failure makes it dangerous, so roads are closed in advance to prevent casualties. (2) To expedite repairs and ensure user safety after disasters or during construction. (3) Closures are just to inconvenience road users.
417	(2)	What is the correct way to use the gas pedal and brakes on snowy roads? (1) Press the gas and brakes hard to avoid skidding. (2) Both the gas and brakes should be controlled very gently. (3) No different from driving on normal roads.
418	(2)	When driving in mountain areas and encountering snow in winter, what is the safest approach? (1) Rush downhill to leave the snowy area. (2) Install snow chains; if unavailable, do not force driving. (3) Light snowfall poses no driving safety concern.
419	(3)	What is the correct way to handle curves on snowy roads? (1) Shift to neutral and coast through the curve. (2) No need to pump the brakes; just drive through. (3) Pump the brakes gently to reduce speed and avoid snow/ice in the curve.
420	(3)	According to vehicle owner manuals for driver assistance systems, under which road condition might the system fail to function correctly, potentially causing a traffic accident? (1) Normal weather conditions. (2) When the vehicle ahead is centered in the lane. (3) When there is a large speed difference with the vehicle ahead or the vehicle ahead is stationary.

No.	Ans	Question
421	(2)	When using a driver assistance system, how should the driver respond to sudden changes in traffic? (1) Accelerate to overtake quickly. (2) Maintain proper driving posture and stay focused. (3) Ignore warning signals to prevent interfering with the system.
422	(2)	The system that detects obstacles ahead and provides warnings, and if necessary directly applies the brakes, is called: (1) Anti-lock Braking System (ABS). (2) Automatic Emergency Braking System (AEB). (3) Passive Emergency Braking System.
423	(2)	Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using a vehicle driver assistance system? (1) It can help reduce the risk of collisions caused by human error. (2) It allows the driver to use a phone or take a brief nap. (3) It can make parking easier.
424	(3)	What is the most important thing to note when using a vehicle driver assistance system? (1) The system can always be safely relied upon. (2) The system should never be used. (3) The system is a tool to assist driving but cannot replace safe driving behavior.

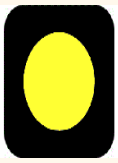
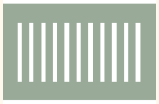
Section 1 — Total: 424 questions (No. 1 ~ 424)

SECTION 2 PROACTIVE YIELDING CULTURE

▸ Intersection Safety (Signalized / Unsignalized Intersections, Yielding to Pedestrians)

No.	Ans	Question
425	(3)	(1) Two-way traffic. (2) Narrow road. (3) Fork road.
426	(1)	(1) Fork road. (2) Two-way traffic. (3) Dead end.
427	(1)	(1) Road width narrows on the right side. (2) Narrow road ahead. (3) On-ramp merging.
428	(3)	(1) Fork in the road。（2）Narrow bridge。（3）On-ramp merging。

No.	Ans	Question
429	(3)	(1) Right-side cliff. (2) Watch for falling rocks. (3) Left-side cliff.
430	(1)	(1) Unguarded railway level crossing. (2) Guarded railway level crossing. (3) No motor vehicles allowed.
431	(1)	(1) Watch for traffic signals. (2) Danger. (3) Slow down.
432	(2)	(1) Bumpy road. (2) Slippery road. (3) No overtaking.
433	(2)	(1) No motor vehicles allowed. (2) Watch for handcarts. (3) Watch for pedestrians.
434	(2)	(1) Watch for pedestrians. (2) Watch for children. (3) No pedestrians allowed.
435	(2)	(1) Watch for children. (2) Watch for pedestrians. (3) No pedestrians allowed.
436	(1)	(1) No pedestrians allowed. (2) Watch for pedestrians. (3) Watch for children.
437	(1)	(1) Designated vehicle road. (2) No motor vehicles. (3) No vehicles of any kind allowed.

No.	Ans	Question
438	(1)	(1) Roundabout direction. (2) Divided road. (3) One-way road.
439	(1)	(1) Pedestrians only. (2) Watch for pedestrians. (3) Watch for children.
440	(2)	(1) Fork road. (2) Dead end. (3) Narrow road.
441	(2)	(1) Flashing yellow light. (2) Traffic control signal. (3) Crosswalk flashing signal.
442	(2)	 [Refer to image] (1) Crosswalk flashing signal. (2) Special flashing yellow light signal. (3) Flashing red light signal.
443	(1)	[Refer to image] (1) Pedestrian-only signal. (2) Flashing yellow light. (3) Pedestrian crossing signal.
444	(3)	[Refer to image] (1) Flashing yellow light. (2) Flashing red light signal. (3) Pedestrian crossing signal.
445	(1)	[Refer to image] The white diagonal striped line is: (1) Zebra-stripe pedestrian crossing line. (2) Crossbar-stripe pedestrian crossing line. (3) Stop line.
446	(2)	 [Refer to image] The white patterned line is: (1) Zebra-stripe pedestrian crossing line. (2) Crossbar-stripe pedestrian crossing line. (3) Stop line.

No.	Ans	Question
447	(1)	When passing through an intersection and finding a pedestrian carrying a white cane or guide dog crossing the road, how should you proceed? (1) Regardless of whether there are traffic signals, you should stop temporarily to let them pass first and maintain a wider safe distance. (2) Go around them and pass directly. (3) Sound the horn when approaching to alert the pedestrian to cross carefully.
448	(2)	When driving through a pedestrian crossing on a green light, if a pedestrian crosses without following the signal, which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (1) The pedestrian shall be fined NT$500. (2) If the driver fails to stop and yield, the driver shall be fined NT$1,200. (3) If the pedestrian's action causes the driver to be unable to react in time and an accident occurs, the pedestrian still bears responsibility.
449	(1)	To eliminate the 'A-pillar blind spot' and prioritize pedestrians, what is the SAFEST action before a vehicle turns and approaches a pedestrian crossing? (1) Slow down, briefly stop, and turn your head to check whether there are pedestrians behind the A-pillar; proceed only after confirming no one is there. (2) Turn directly as long as no pedestrian is visible. (3) Sound the horn to warn pedestrians and turn directly.
450	(2)	The 'two-stage door opening method' means: (1) Open the door in two stages without checking for traffic or pedestrians. (2) First open the door slightly, check for traffic and pedestrians, then open fully. (3) Both of the above.
451	(2)	Person A is a private passenger car driver, and Person B is a commercial heavy truck professional driver. Both have 2 red-light-running violations within one year. Under the new 2026 (ROC Year 115) system, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Both A and B have reached the cumulative threshold for the three designated violations, and both must attend a corrective prevention class. (2) A has not yet reached the threshold and is temporarily exempt; B, as a commercial heavy vehicle driver subject to a lower threshold, must attend a corrective prevention class. (3) A and B share the same threshold of 3 violations; both currently have 2 violations and have not yet reached the threshold, so neither needs to attend.
452	(1)	Under the new regulations effective March 31, 2026, regarding drivers who must attend a corrective prevention course, which of the following is CORRECT? (1) Car and motorcycle drivers who have accumulated three or more red-light violations within one year. (2) Car and motorcycle drivers who have accumulated 12 or more demerit points due to different traffic violations within two years. (3) Commercial large vehicle drivers who have run a red light once within one year.
453	(2)	From March 31, 2026 onwards, how many times must a commercial large vehicle professional driver run a red light within one year before being required to attend a road traffic safety course at their own expense? (1) 1 time. (2) 2 times. (3) 3 times.
454	(3)	Starting March 31, 2026, which specific traffic violations by professional drivers of large commercial vehicles must be included as subjects for road safety education sessions? (1) Failing to yield according to right-of-way rules at unsignalized intersections. (2) Failing to reduce speed as required when approaching pedestrian crossings, hospitals, and schools without traffic control signals. (3) All of the above.
455	(2)	A driver approaches an intersection with a dedicated right-turn lane and is about to turn right. Which of the following behaviors best complies with regulations and embodies the spirit of 'proactive yielding'? (1) If the straight-ahead lane is backed up, you may occupy the right-turn lane to go straight and then merge back into the main lane. (2) You should enter the right-turn lane as required, slow down while turning, and stop temporarily to let pedestrians on the crosswalk pass first. (3) Once the right-turn signal is lit, turning vehicles have the right of way and do not need to yield to pedestrians already in the intersection.
456	(3)	When a large vehicle approaches a pedestrian crossing and a pedestrian has not yet stepped onto it but shows an intention to cross, which of the following is correct? (1) Since the pedestrian has not yet entered, you may proceed first. (2) Sound the horn to alert the pedestrian and then proceed. (3) You should reduce speed and be ready to stop at any time to yield to the pedestrian.
457	(1)	A driver approaches an intersection and fails to stop and yield to pedestrians on the crosswalk. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (1) If the violation results in serious injury or death of another person, 2 demerit points are recorded. (2) A fine of NT$1,200 to NT$6,000 is imposed. (3) Failing to yield to visually impaired persons carrying a white cane or guide dog results in a fine of NT$2,400 to NT$7,200.
458	(1)	A driver at an intersection sees a green light and prepares to turn left. At this moment, pedestrians are still slowly crossing on the pedestrian crosswalk markings. Which of the following behaviors is correct?

No.	Ans	Question
		(1) Stop about 3 meters in front of the pedestrians and remain completely stationary until they have passed. (2) Slowly glide toward the pedestrians, and once they have walked past the center line, accelerate and pass behind them. (3) As long as the pedestrians have not yet walked into your intended path, you may maintain your speed and turn.
459	(3)	When approaching an unmarked intersection without a division between major and minor roads, if a car driver intends to turn left while an oncoming vehicle is simultaneously turning right into the same lane, which of the following statements is correct? (1) The larger vehicle has the right of way; the smaller vehicle should yield. (2) The left-turning vehicle should yield to the right-turning vehicle. (3) The right-turning vehicle should yield to the left-turning vehicle.
460	(3)	At an unsignalized intersection where the cross road has lane dividing markings but the through road does not, yet both are two-way roads with one lane in each direction, and both vehicles are turning, how should they proceed? (1) The vehicle on the road without lane dividing markings should stop and yield to the vehicle on the road with lane dividing markings. (2) The vehicle from the road with fewer lanes should proactively stop and yield to the vehicle from the road with more lanes. (3) The vehicle on the left should stop and yield to the vehicle on the right.
461	(2)	When driving at night and a pedestrian is crossing ahead, what should you do? (1) Switch to high beams to alert the pedestrian, then slow down, confirm it is safe, and proceed. (2) Maintain low beams, slow down, confirm it is safe, and then proceed. (3) Maintain low beams and keep speed while passing.
462	(2)	A car driver is traveling on a multi-lane road and is preparing to turn left at an intersection. Which of the following driving behaviors is incorrect and dangerous? (1) Proceeding to the center of the intersection before turning, without encroaching on the oncoming lane. (2) Making a wide sweeping turn or crossing multiple lanes directly from the second outermost lane to turn left. (3) When a dedicated left-turn lane is available, changing into it early to wait.
463	(3)	When a car driver arrives at an intersection and the vehicle ahead has stopped to yield to pedestrians, which of the following is correct? (1) Change lanes from behind, go around the vehicle ahead, and pass through the intersection directly. (2) Honk repeatedly to urge the vehicle ahead to move. (3) Wait in order behind the vehicle and yield to pedestrians to cross first.
464	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who approaches a pedestrian crossing or an intersection otherwise legally open to pedestrians and fails to stop and yield to pedestrians, thereby causing an accident resulting in injury, shall be fined NT$18,000–36,000, and their driver's license shall be: (1) Revoked. (2) Suspended for 6 months to 1 year. (3) Suspended for 1 to 2 years.
465	(3)	When a vehicle passes through an intersection where no pedestrian crossing has been marked and encounters pedestrians crossing, how should the driver handle the situation? (1) Sound the horn to signal pedestrians to cross quickly. (2) Slow down and maintain a safe distance as appropriate when passing. (3) Regardless of whether there is a traffic officer directing or signal indication, the driver must stop and yield to pedestrians first.
466	(2)	When approaching an intersection with a flashing red light signal, the driver should: (1) Slow down while approaching, confirm it is safe, then pass carefully. (2) Come to a full stop before the stop line, observe that there are no oncoming vehicles or pedestrians from left and right, then proceed. (3) A flashing red light and a flashing yellow light carry the same right-of-way, so stopping and yielding is not required.
467	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who, when approaching a pedestrian crossing or another intersection legally open to pedestrians, fails to stop and yield to a visually impaired person carrying a white cane or accompanied by a guide dog, shall be fined NT$: (1) 600–1,800. (2) 1,200–6,000. (3) 2,400–7,200.
468	(1)	Before a vehicle approaches a pedestrian crossing, how should the driver put the concept of stopping and yielding into practice? (1) The driver should slow down and stop when pedestrians are crossing. (2) If a pedestrian is still waiting at the roadside, pass as quickly as possible. (3) When a pedestrian is one lane-width away from the vehicle, the driver may pass without slowing down.
469	(1)	When driving through an area or lane with a 'Pedestrian Priority Zone' start sign, the driver should: (1) Slow down and be prepared to stop at any time to let pedestrians pass first. (2) Honk the horn to remind pedestrians to be careful. (3) As long as pedestrians are not blocking the way, drive at normal speed.
470	(3)	What is the legal liability of a driver who fails to stop and yield to pedestrians at a crosswalk as required, causing pedestrian injury or death? (1) Must pay a fine and attend a training course. (2) Fine and suspension of driver's license for 1 to 2 years. (3) Fine, suspension/revocation of driver's license, criminal liability under the law, with sentence increased by up to one-half.

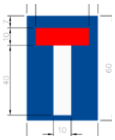
No.	Ans	Question
471	(2)	When a turning vehicle approaches an intersection and encounters pedestrians, the correct defensive driving concept is: (1) Slow down, turn first, then let the pedestrians in front of the vehicle pass. (2) Stop temporarily and check the blind spots of the A-pillar and rearview mirrors, then start moving only after pedestrians have completely passed. (3) Honk the horn to alert pedestrians to watch for the approaching vehicle.
472	(3)	If the traffic light at an intersection has already turned green, but pedestrians on the crosswalk have not yet finished crossing, how should this be handled? (1) The green light is on, so you may slowly approach the pedestrians to alert them. (2) Go around the pedestrians and accelerate through. (3) Continue to wait, and start moving only after they have safely crossed.
473	(3)	When a vehicle reaches an intersection and the green light comes on, which of the following statements is most correct regarding how to proceed through the intersection? (1) Green means permission to proceed; if there are pedestrians on the crosswalk, you may honk as a warning and then pass. (2) When the light is green, pedestrians are not permitted to cross according to the rules, so the driver may proceed normally as indicated by the signal. (3) Even when the light is green, you should still pay attention to activity at the intersection; if pedestrians are crossing, yield to them first.
474	(3)	When approaching an intersection with a pedestrian crosswalk, what should the driver do? (1) The driver may accelerate and pass if the pedestrian has not yet stepped onto the crosswalk. (2) The driver may proceed as long as the signal light is green. (3) The driver should slow down and be prepared to stop at any time to give pedestrians the right of way.
475	(1)	The ultimate goal of establishing a 'yield culture at intersections' for road safety is: (1) To create a people-centered, mutually respectful safe environment. (2) To increase government tax revenue. (3) To inconvenience drivers in order to reduce road traffic.
476	(3)	Regarding intersections where vehicles must stop and yield as required, which of the following is INCORRECT? (1) Intersections with a stop sign or 'STOP' road marking. (2) Intersections with a flashing red light signal. (3) Intersections with a flashing yellow light signal.
477	(2)	What is the most important concept of 'defensive driving' at intersections? (1) Securing the right of way first. (2) Anticipating that others may violate traffic rules. (3) The faster the speed, the safer it is.
478	(2)	Before preparing to turn right, at what distance should a driver move into the rightmost lane and activate the turn signal? (1) 10 meters. (2) 30 meters. (3) Change lanes upon reaching the intersection.
479	(2)	When a vehicle approaches a pedestrian crosswalk without traffic control signals, which of the following statements about the driver's required behavior is correct? (1) If there are no pedestrians on the crosswalk, the driver may maintain the original speed to pass. (2) Regardless of whether there are pedestrians on the crosswalk, the driver should slow down and approach cautiously. (3) Before a pedestrian steps onto the crosswalk, the vehicle has the right of way.
480	(1)	When the green signal light for "walking pedestrians" is flashing, it means: (1) A warning to pedestrians that the remaining green light time is short; those who have not yet entered the road should avoid stepping in; those who have already entered the road should cross as quickly as possible or stop on a traffic island in the road. (2) Pedestrians may cross the road. (3) Pedestrians are prohibited from entering the road.
481	(3)	When a large vehicle is turning right at an intersection, how should a small vehicle respond? (1) Pass quickly from the right side. (2) Drive close to the large vehicle to avoid being cut off. (3) Drive behind the large vehicle and keep a safe distance to avoid entering the inner wheel difference zone.
482	(3)	At an intersection without signals, signs, and with equal right of way, when two vehicles are both going straight and arrive at the same time, how should they proceed? (1) The one who honks first has priority. (2) Large vehicles have priority. (3) The vehicle coming from the left yields to the vehicle coming from the right.
483	(1)	Regarding driving speed, according to speed limit signs or road markings, which of the following statements is INCORRECT for roads without speed limit signs or markings? (1) Driving speed must not exceed 50 km/h; this also applies to slow lanes with a fast-slow lane dividing line. (2) On roads without lane lines, traffic direction lines, or directional restriction lines, speed must not exceed 30 km/h. (3) When passing road sections marked with curves, tunnels, schools, or hospital signs, unsignalized intersections, and other congested areas, drivers should slow down and be prepared to stop at any time.
484	(2)	Two vehicles arrive simultaneously at an uncontrolled intersection from different directions, with the same number of lanes in their respective directions of travel. Regarding right of way, which of the following is

No.	Ans	Question
		correct? (1) The left-side vehicle is going straight and the right-side vehicle is turning; the left-side vehicle must yield to the right-side vehicle. (2) Both vehicles are going straight; the left-side vehicle must yield to the right-side vehicle. (3) Both vehicles are going straight; the right-side vehicle must yield to the left-side vehicle.
485	(2)	When a driver performs a "head-swing check" at an intersection, the main purpose is: (1) To relieve neck fatigue. (2) To avoid blind spots caused by the vehicle's A-pillar obstructing the line of sight, and to confirm whether pedestrians are present. (3) To let the police know you are watching the road, in order to avoid a fine.
486	(2)	When approaching an intersection and the signal changes from green to yellow, what is the safest and most lawful action? (1) Accelerate to pass through the intersection before the red light. (2) If the front wheels have not yet crossed the stop line, stop and do not proceed through the intersection. (3) Always brake to an emergency stop.
487	(3)	Which of the following situations does NOT fall under the definition of "running a red light" in traffic regulations? (1) The signal has just turned red and the driver still accelerates to pass through the intersection. (2) When the red light comes on, the vehicle crosses the stop line and stops on the pedestrian crossing. (3) When the yellow light comes on, the vehicle body has already completely passed the stop line.
488	(3)	When a driver passes through an intersection and encounters a red light, if the front wheels cross the stop line and the vehicle stops on the pedestrian crossing, does this constitute running a red light? (1) As long as the car has not driven completely through the intersection, it does not count. (2) Even though the front wheels crossed the stop line, as long as the vehicle has stopped, it does not count. (3) It is considered running a red light.
489	(3)	Regarding the criteria for determining a red-light violation, which of the following statements is incorrect? (1) After the red light turns on, the vehicle still crosses the stop line into the connecting road section, including left turn, straight, U-turn, and right turn (except where permitted by arrow green light). (2) After the red light turns on, the vehicle body still crosses the stop line and is sufficient to obstruct the passage of pedestrians (if there is a crosswalk) and vehicles in other directions. (3) When the signal facing the vehicle is not a red light, the vehicle has already crossed the stop line.
490	(2)	After the red light turns on, the vehicle body still crosses the stop line. Which of the following statements is incorrect? (1) If it is sufficient to obstruct the passage of pedestrians (with a crosswalk) and vehicles in other directions, it is deemed running a red light. (2) As long as the vehicle does not encroach on the pedestrian crosswalk, it will not be penalized. (3) If only the front wheels cross the stop line, it is regarded as 'failure to comply with road marking instructions'.
491	(2)	A motor vehicle driver passing through a signalized intersection, under circumstances where there are no arrow directional signals, runs a red light while turning left or right. The applicable penalty is: (1) Turning right without following the instructions of signs, road markings, or signals. (2) Running a red light. (3) Combined penalty for both turning without following the instructions of signs, road markings, or signals, and running a red light.
492	(2)	A motor vehicle driver following behind a large vehicle has their line of sight obstructed and fails to notice the signal has turned red, then crosses the stop line and enters the intersection to continue driving. Which of the following is correct? (1) Because the line of sight was blocked without intentional action, the driver should be exempt from penalty. (2) The driver should bear the liability for the violation of 'running a red light'. (3) The large vehicle ahead should bear the liability for the violation of obstructing the line of sight.
493	(1)	At an intersection with a malfunctioning traffic signal, when a person legally authorized to direct traffic on-site signals drivers to proceed, what is the effect? (1) The directing personnel's hand signals take precedence over the traffic signals, and it is lawful to proceed by following their directions. (2) The displayed red light signal shall prevail; otherwise it is deemed running a red light. (3) The driver should judge based on the traffic flow independently, as hand signals are only advisory in nature.
494	(2)	When a car is making a left turn and the signal changes to red before it has crossed the stop line, which of the following statements is correct? (1) It constitutes "failure to turn left as required" and is subject to a fine of NT$600. (2) It constitutes "running a red light" because the signal was red at the moment it crossed the stop line. (3) It is considered "residual clearance at an intersection" and is not subject to penalty.
495	(2)	Regarding the correct procedure when a car driver runs a red light by crossing into the opposing lane

No.	Ans	Question
		while yielding to a fire truck on duty, which of the following is correct? (1) Drive away from the intersection after yielding and ignore any traffic ticket. (2) Come to a safe stop as soon as possible after yielding; if cited, you may file an appeal with supporting facts to have the ticket dismissed. (3) Accelerate through the intersection to make way for the fire truck.
496	(1)	When a vehicle reaches an unsigned intersection and a vehicle on a secondary road encounters a vehicle on a main road, which of the following correctly states the right-of-way rule? (1) The secondary road vehicle must yield to the main road vehicle. (2) It depends on the speed of both vehicles; the faster one goes first. (3) As long as the main road vehicle is still far away, the secondary road vehicle may proceed directly through the intersection.
497	(2)	When a car driver enters a signalized intersection while traffic is congested, thereby impeding the passage of other vehicles, which of the following is correct? (1) It is treated as running a red light and is subject to a fine of NT$1,800 to NT$5,400, plus 3 demerit points on the driver's record. (2) A fine of NT$600 to NT$1,800 is imposed. (3) The situation is special and the driver cannot be held responsible, so no penalty is imposed.
498	(2)	When a vehicle crosses the stop line into the intersection area to make a U-turn while the light is red, how should this behavior be determined? (1) It constitutes an "illegal U-turn" and is subject to a fine. (2) It constitutes "running a red light" because the vehicle crossed the stop line and entered the intersection area while the light was red. (3) As long as the U-turn does not go beyond the far end of the intersection, there is no violation.
499	(1)	At an intersection with traffic signals, turning right directly when the red light is on is classified as what type of violation? (1) It is considered running a red light. (2) It is not considered running a red light, but is considered a right turn on red violation. (3) As long as no accident occurs, it is not considered running a red light.
500	(1)	At an intersection without marked boundaries, if a vehicle ignores the red light and attempts to cross the intersection, with the vehicle body already extending beyond the stop line to the extent that it obstructs the passage of people and vehicles from other directions, is this considered running a red light? (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) No specific regulation.
501	(1)	When an ambulance is not performing emergency rescue duties and is not sounding its siren, and it runs a red light at a signal-controlled intersection, is this considered running a red light? (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) No specific regulation.
502	(2)	Which of the following situations would be determined as 'running a red light'? (1) The vehicle had already completely entered the intersection before the red light came on and passed through safely. (2) When the red light came on, the front wheels crossed the stop line and the vehicle stopped on the pedestrian crossing. (3) The vehicle was still stopped before the stop line when the red light came on.
503	(2)	Regarding the legal consequences when a vehicle's body straddles the pedestrian crossing while waiting at a red light, which of the following statements is correct? (1) It is treated as 'improper temporary parking' and subject to a fine of NT$300. (2) It is penalized as 'running a red light'. (3) If there are no pedestrians passing during that time, there is no violation.
504	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver approaches an intersection and makes a turn, the driver should: (1) At a multi-lane intersection, the driver may turn left directly from the outer lane. (2) When turning left, activate the turn signal 30 meters before the intersection and move into the inner lane or left-turn lane. (3) At a multi-lane intersection, vehicles in the inner lane may turn right directly.
505	(1)	While waiting at a red light, if the cross-direction signal has already turned red but your own direction's green light has not yet lit up and you start moving early, which of the following statements is correct? (1) This constitutes 'running a red light,' because the signal was still red when the vehicle crossed the stop line. (2) This constitutes 'normal starting,' in line with the general principle of traffic flow optimization. (3) This constitutes 'failing to use lights properly when starting.'
506	(3)	A lane is designated as a 'left-turn only lane.' When only the straight-ahead and right-turn green arrows are lit, what is the legal consequence for a driver who turns left using the left-turn only lane? (1) It is deemed 'running a red light,' because proceeding is prohibited when that directional arrow is not lit. (2) It is deemed a 'legal turn,' but the driver bears an absolute duty of care regarding right-of-way. (3) It is deemed 'failing to follow road markings,' subject to a fine of NT$900.
507	(1)	When a vehicle approaches a pedestrian crossing where pedestrians are already crossing, what distance must the vehicle maintain from pedestrians to avoid a violation? (1) The vehicle must maintain a distance

No.	Ans	Question
		of at least 3 meters. (2) The vehicle must maintain a safe yielding distance of 1 meter. (3) As long as the vehicle does not collide with a pedestrian, there is no specific distance requirement.
508	(3)	When a vehicle passes through an intersection where no pedestrian crossing has been marked and encounters pedestrians crossing, how should the driver handle the situation? (1) Sound the horn to signal pedestrians to cross quickly. (2) Slow down and maintain a safe distance as appropriate when passing. (3) Regardless of whether there is a traffic officer directing or signal indication, the driver must stop and yield to pedestrians first.
509	(1)	Regarding the difference between a 'flashing red light' and a 'flashing yellow light,' which of the following statements is correct? (1) A flashing red light means vehicles must 'stop and then proceed'; a flashing yellow light means vehicles must 'slow down when approaching, pay attention to safety, and pass with caution.' (2) For both signals, drivers only need to ease off the accelerator to pass. (3) A flashing yellow light requires a complete stop before proceeding; a flashing red light only requires slowing down.
510	(2)	When a vehicle approaches a roundabout intersection without traffic signals, which of the following statements about right-of-way priority is correct? (1) Following the principle of 'yield to vehicles from the left, give way to vehicles on the right,' vehicles on the right side waiting to enter the roundabout have priority. (2) Vehicles already circulating inside the roundabout have priority; other vehicles should enter in sequence afterwards. (3) Vehicles coming from a wider road or a road with heavier traffic have priority to enter the roundabout.
511	(2)	When driving a vehicle into a 'pedestrian priority zone' and a pedestrian is walking in the middle of the road ahead without noticing the approaching vehicle from behind, what is the correct defensive driving action? (1) Lightly tap the horn to alert the pedestrian, then accelerate and pass after they move aside. (2) Maintain a safe following distance behind the pedestrian, slow down and wait; do not honk the horn to pressure them to yield. (3) Quickly drive past the pedestrian through the narrow space on their side to clear the road.
512	(3)	When a motor vehicle driver reaches a signalized intersection shared with mass rapid transit vehicles and turns right on a red light, what is the fine in New Taiwan Dollars? (1) NT$600–1,800. (2) NT$900–2,700. (3) NT$1,200–3,600.
513	(1)	Regarding the 'school zone start' sign installed on roads, what is its primary legal and regulatory function? (1) To indicate that the road section is the main route for students traveling to and from school, reminding drivers to slow down. (2) To indicate that no vehicles are permitted to enter the road section; only school buses and faculty/staff vehicles may pass. (3) To indicate that the road section is private land, accessible only to the school's teachers and students during specific hours.
514	(1)	At an intersection equipped with both a 'left-turn arrow' and a 'circular' green light, if the 'circular green light' is currently illuminated, which of the following statements is correct? (1) The circular green light permits travel in all directions; vehicles may turn left after yielding to oncoming through traffic. (2) You must wait until the left-turn arrow green light is illuminated before turning left. (3) When the circular green light is on, left turns are prohibited under any circumstances.
515	(2)	When driving on a mountain road and seeing a 'Danger' warning sign ahead with no supplementary explanation plate, how should the driver respond? (1) The sign is only a general reminder; maintain current speed and proceed. (2) Heighten alertness, reduce speed and proceed slowly, watching for all possible hazards ahead. (3) There must be falling rocks on that section; stop immediately to observe before proceeding.
516	(3)	When a vehicle reaches an unsignalized intersection where no major or minor road designation exists and the number of lanes is equal, which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (1) A turning vehicle shall stop and yield to a through-going vehicle. (2) When both are through-going vehicles or both are turning vehicles, the vehicle on the left shall stop and yield to the vehicle on the right. (3) The vehicle that entered the intersection first has the right of way.
517	(2)	Where is a triangular 'Attention: Signal Ahead' warning sign most likely to be installed? (1) At intersections with traffic control signals, to enhance signal visibility. (2) At an appropriate distance in front of an intersection where signals are difficult to notice, to warn drivers in advance. (3) At unsignalized intersections, to replace traffic control signals in regulating traffic.

No.	Ans	Question
518	(1)	The traffic control hand signal shown in the figure indicates: (1) All vehicles stop. (2) Vehicles coming from the front stop. (3) Vehicles coming from the left stop.
519	(1)	Traffic control personnel can use hand gestures to guide moving vehicles. What does this gesture mean? (1) Vehicles coming from the left turn left. (2) Vehicles coming from the right turn left. (3) Vehicles coming from the right proceed quickly.
520	(2)	A driver reaches an intersection and a traffic control officer signals the driver to turn left. How should the driver proceed? (1) Turn left immediately as directed; the officer has ensured the intersection is clear, so no need to watch for other vehicles or pedestrians. (2) Turn left as directed, but still slow down while turning and watch for oncoming straight-through vehicles and pedestrians at the intersection. (3) Observe and confirm safety independently before deciding whether to turn left; the hand signal is only a suggestion.
521	(2)	Before a traffic signal changes from green to red, it will first display yellow. Regarding the meaning of the yellow light, which of the following is correct? (1) The yellow light means "caution," and vehicles should slow down but may continue through the intersection. (2) The yellow light warns drivers and pedestrians that the red light is about to appear and the right of way will be lost; vehicles that have already passed the stop line should proceed quickly, while those that have not should stop and wait. (3) The yellow light is merely a transitional signal between red and green with no legal regulatory effect.
522	(2)	Traffic control personnel can use hand gestures to guide moving vehicles. What does the gesture made by the traffic control officer in the image indicate? (1) Vehicles coming from the right proceed quickly. (2) Vehicles coming from the left proceed quickly. (3) All vehicles stop.
523	(3)	Which of the following images shows a 'narrow road' sign? (1) (2) (3)
524	(2)	Regarding the markings of pedestrian crosswalks, which of the following correctly describes the principle for installing 'ladder markings' versus 'zebra markings'? (1) Ladder markings are installed on road sections without signals; zebra markings are installed at signalized intersections. (2) Ladder markings are installed at signalized intersections; zebra markings are installed on road sections without signals. (3) Both serve the same purpose and differ only in appearance, so they may be used interchangeably.
525	(2)	When a driver approaches an intersection and finds that the gestures of a traffic control officer are inconsistent with the traffic signal indications, how should the driver comply? (1) Follow the traffic signals, because signals have legal authority and hand gestures are for reference only. (2) Follow the traffic control officer's gestures, because hand signals take priority over traffic signal indications. (3) The driver may use their own judgment about the intersection conditions and choose either one to follow.
526	(1)	What does the hand gesture in the image represent? (1) Stop for traffic coming from the left. (2) Stop for traffic coming from the right. (3) Stop for traffic coming from the front.
527	(2)	When approaching a roundabout, which of the following is correct? (1) Temporary stopping is permitted within the roundabout. (2) When approaching an unsignalized roundabout, you must yield to vehicles already in the roundabout. (3) The roundabout sign is a prohibitory sign used to urge drivers to proceed slowly and give priority to vehicles on the outer ring.

No.	Ans	Question
528	(1)	What is the meaning of the following sign? (1) Start of pedestrian priority zone sign. (2) Pedestrian hazard sign. (3) No pedestrian entry sign.
529	(1)	 What is the meaning of the sign above? (1) Indicates the road ahead has no exit and cannot be passed through; placed at the entrance of a dead-end road. (2) Road construction ahead. (3) One-way street.
530	(1)	Regarding the 'stop line,' which of the following descriptions is incorrect? (1) Guides vehicle drivers to travel along the indicated route. (2) This marking is a solid white line. (3) Used to indicate the boundary at which vehicles must stop.
531	(1)	What is the white inverted triangle marking on the ground? (1) Yield line. (2) One-way street. (3) No parking.
532	(1)	What does this hand gesture indicate? (1) Vehicles from the right may proceed quickly. (2) Vehicles from the left may proceed quickly. (3) Vehicles from the right must turn left.
533	(2)	When a driver passes through an intersection and sees a white inverted triangle 'yield line' marking on the road surface, which of the following driving behaviors complies with the regulations? (1) Must come to a complete stop before the marking, and may proceed only after confirming it is safe. (2) Should slow down, pay attention to traffic coming from the main road, and yield priority to vehicles on the main road. (3) The marking only reminds drivers that there is an intersection ahead; drivers may maintain their current speed to pass through.
534	(3)	What does this sign mean? (1) No parking. (2) No stopping. (3) Stop and proceed.
535	(2)	When a driver traveling on a mountain road sees a 'Left-Side Cliff' warning sign ahead, what should they do? (1) Move the vehicle to the left side of the road to observe the cliff edge and respond early. (2) Slow down, keep to the right side of the road, stay away from the cliff side, and watch for changes in road conditions. (3) Accelerate through the section to reduce the time the vehicle is exposed to the hazardous area.
536	(1)	What does this police hand signal mean? (1) Oncoming traffic stop. (2) Front and rear stop, left and right may proceed. (3) All vehicles stop.
537	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver approaches a light rail transit intersection, what should they do? (1) Slow down, pass after confirming safety, and may stop on the track area if necessary. (2) Pay attention to train movements, pass quickly under safe conditions, and must not stop on the track area. (3) If traffic ahead is congested, they may still enter the track area to wait.

No.	Ans	Question
538	(2)	Regarding 'lane control signals,' which of the following descriptions is correct? (1) Red, yellow, and green circular lights control vehicle movement at intersections, installed at intersections. (2) A red 'X' light and a green '↓' or '→' arrow light control the use of individual lanes, commonly used on reversible lane sections. (3) Red and green pedestrian figure lights indicate whether pedestrians may cross, installed at the ends of pedestrian crossings.
539	(2)	When a driver is traveling on an unmarked road section and encounters a 'zebra crossing' with pedestrians crossing, how should the driver respond? (1) Slow down and honk to alert pedestrians to cross faster. (2) Stop and yield to pedestrians first; do not force through. (3) Pedestrians should watch for oncoming vehicles and yield on their own; the driver may maintain speed.
540	(2)	When a driver sees a 'Attention: Signal Ahead' warning sign while driving, how should the driver respond? (1) It indicates the signal ahead will turn red soon; slow down immediately and prepare to stop. (2) It indicates there is a traffic control signal ahead; pay attention in advance and prepare to follow signal instructions. (3) It indicates the signal ahead is for reference only; the driver may decide whether to proceed.
541	(2)	When the traffic control signal shows green, how should a driver proceed? (1) A green light grants absolute right of way; accelerate through the intersection to avoid signal change. (2) You may proceed, but when turning, you must still yield to vehicles going straight and pedestrians in motion. (3) Green only suggests proceeding; the driver must still stop, observe, and then start.
542	(2)	When a driver approaches an intersection and sees a traffic officer making a stop gesture toward their direction, where should the driver stop the vehicle? (1) Stop immediately in place, regardless of the vehicle's current position. (2) Stop in front of the stop line at the intersection; if there is no stop line, stop in front of the edge of the intersection. (3) Slowly drive to the center of the intersection then stop, to help the officer identify the vehicle's movement.
543	(2)	On which type of road section is the 'Two-Way Traffic' warning sign most commonly installed? (1) On all two-way roads, reminding drivers to watch for oncoming vehicles. (2) Ahead of road sections where a one-way road is about to end and transition to two-way traffic, to warn drivers in advance. (3) Ahead of road sections where the number of lanes decreases, reminding drivers to watch for merging traffic.
544	(2)	Where is the "Watch for Children" warning sign most commonly placed? (1) Roads near busy commercial districts or tourist attractions. (2) Roads near schools, kindergartens, or children's playgrounds. (3) Intersections with pedestrian crossings.
545	(2)	Traffic officers use different hand gestures to signal stop or go to different directions. Which of the following descriptions of hand signals is correct? (1) One arm raised above the head: only vehicles from the front must stop; vehicles from other directions may proceed. (2) One arm raised above the head: all vehicles from all directions must stop. (3) One arm raised above the head: vehicles from the front and rear must stop; vehicles from the left and right may proceed.
546	(2)	What does the hand gesture shown in the picture by a traffic police officer on duty represent? (1) Vehicles from the front must stop. (2) Vehicles from the right must stop. (3) Vehicles from the left may proceed quickly.
547	(3)	Traffic control signals use red, yellow, and green lights to regulate the movement of vehicles on the road. Which of the following correctly describes the function of traffic control signals? (1) Red and yellow lights flash alternately to warn drivers to slow down or stop before proceeding. (2) Red and green lights indicate whether pedestrians may cross, accompanied by a countdown display. (3) Red, yellow, and green lights display in sequence to instruct vehicles to stop, caution, or proceed.
548	(2)	A red triangular "Danger" warning sign is placed on a road. What is the purpose of this sign? (1) The section ahead is an accident-prone area; drivers are reminded to slow down. (2) There is a hazardous road condition ahead for which no dedicated warning sign exists; drivers are reminded to proceed with caution. (3) The road ahead is about to be closed; drivers are reminded to prepare for a detour.
549	(1)	The section where a highway or expressway connects with other roads or other highways/expressways, forming a grade-separated interchange via ramps, is called what? (1) Interchange. (2) System terminal point. (3) At-grade intersection.

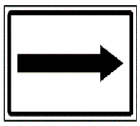
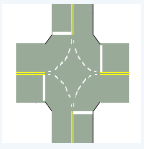
No.	Ans	Question
550	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver approaches a multi-lane roundabout, which of the following regarding vehicle right-of-way is correct? (1) Vehicles in the outer lane have absolute priority. (2) Vehicles in the outer lane must yield to vehicles in the inner lane. (3) Whoever is driving faster passes first.
551	(2)	When a driver sees a 'Right Lane Ends' warning sign ahead while driving, how should they respond? (1) Both sides of the road ahead narrow simultaneously; slow down and drive in the center. (2) The right side of the road ahead narrows; slow down, move to the left lane in advance, and watch for merging traffic. (3) The road on the right ahead is closed for construction; stop and wait for construction workers to direct traffic.

No.	Ans	Question
552	(3)	When approaching an intersection having already passed the stop line and the yellow light comes on, you should: (1) Stop. (2) Back up behind the crosswalk. (3) Continue forward.
553	(1)	At an intersection with a traffic island separating fast and slow lanes, vehicles in the slow lane: (1) Must not turn left. (2) May turn left. (3) No regulation.
554	(2)	When opposing left-turning and right-turning vehicles must enter the same lane, which has priority? (1) The right-turning vehicle goes first. (2) The left-turning vehicle goes first. (3) Both proceed simultaneously.
555	(1)	When reaching an intersection with a malfunctioning signal and no traffic officer: (1) Vehicles on the minor road must yield to those on the major road. (2) Major road yields to minor road. (3) Neither needs to yield.
556	(1)	At an intersection where both a traffic officer and traffic signals are present, which takes precedence? (1) The traffic officer's directions. (2) The traffic signal. (3) No regulation.
557	(1)	When approaching a pedestrian crossing, you should: (1) Slow down, and if pedestrians are crossing, stop and let them pass first. (2) Follow traffic signals or the officer's directions. (3) Honk and speed up to pass.
558	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who runs a red light at a signal-controlled intersection and is cited on the spot: (1) A fine of NT$3,600–5,400. (2) Driver's license suspended for 1 month. (3) A fine of NT$1,800–5,400 and demerit points recorded.
559	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who runs a red light and is cited on the spot, in addition to a fine, shall also have demerit points recorded: (1) 1 point. (2) 2 points. (3) 3 points.
560	(1)	Before a multi-lane intersection: (1) You must not change lanes across the double white solid line. (2) You may change lanes across the double white solid line for turning convenience. (3) You may change lanes across the double yellow solid line.
561	(3)	When the traffic signal is green at an intersection: (1) You have the right of way and should speed up. (2) You should stop and restart. (3) You should slow down and proceed carefully.
562	(3)	When the traffic signal is a flashing yellow light at an intersection, the correct action is: (1) Stop, look, and then proceed. (2) No need to look, pass quickly. (3) Slow down, look left and right carefully, and proceed.
563	(2)	The safer approach when driving through an unsignalized intersection is to look: (1) Right first, then left. (2) Left first, then right. (3) Either side first.
564	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who runs a red light at a signalized intersection shared by mass rapid transit vehicles and is cited on the spot shall be: (1) Fined NT$1,800–5,400 and have violation points recorded. (2) Have their driver's license suspended for 1 month. (3) Fined NT$3,600–10,800 and have violation points recorded.
565	(2)	When driving through an intersection shared with mass rapid transit vehicles where the audio/visual signals have malfunctioned and no traffic officer is present, the driver should: (1) Ignore the transit vehicles and proceed. (2) Stop, look, and listen for transit vehicles from both directions before proceeding. (3) Honk to warn pedestrians and proceed.
566	(3)	How should a vehicle safely pass through a light rail signalized intersection? (1) Check for light rail and use your own judgment. (2) When the straight arrow green light is on, you may freely turn left or right. (3) Follow the signs, markings, and signals at the intersection.
567	(2)	Which driving behavior is incorrect? (1) The yellow zone along light rail tracks is a no-stopping area; pass

No.	Ans	Question
		through quickly. (2) When the light rail audio/visual warning sounds, ignore it and speed up. (3) When passing through intersections shared with light rail transit, obey traffic signals.
568	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver approaches a pedestrian crossing or an intersection otherwise legally open to pedestrian crossing and fails to stop to allow a pedestrian who is crossing to proceed first, and the violation is cited on the spot, the driver shall be subject to which of the following penalties? (1) A fine of NT$1,200 to NT$3,600 and demerit points on the driver's record. (2) A fine of NT$1,200 to NT$6,000, demerit points on the driver's record, and mandatory attendance at a traffic safety course. (3) A fine of NT$1,800 to NT$5,400 and demerit points on the driver's record.
569	(3)	A motor vehicle driver who approaches a pedestrian crossing or an intersection otherwise legally open to pedestrians and fails to stop and yield to pedestrians, thereby causing an accident resulting in injury, shall be fined NT$18,000–36,000, and their driver's license shall be: (1) Revoked. (2) Suspended for 6 months to 1 year. (3) Suspended for 1 to 2 years.

▸ Turning (Left / Right Turns, U-turns)

No.	Ans	Question
570	(1)	 (1) Right curve. (2) Left curve. (3) Continuous curves, right first.
571	(1)	 (1) Left curve. (2) Right curve. (3) Continuous curves, left first.
572	(1)	 (1) Continuous curves, right first. (2) Left curve. (3) Continuous curves, left first.
573	(1)	 (1) Continuous curves, left first. (2) Right curve. (3) Continuous curves, right first.
574	(2)	[(1) Left curve. (2) Roundabout. (3) Fork road.
575	(2)	 (1) No U-turn. (2) No left turn. (3) No overtaking.

No.	Ans	Question
576	(2)	[(1) No left turn. (2) No U-turn. (3) No oncoming traffic.
577	(3)	[(1) Left curve. (2) Left turn direction. (3) Go straight then turn left.
578	(1)	(1) Go straight then turn right. (2) Go straight then turn left. (3) Left turn prescribed direction.
579	(2)	 (1) Left turn direction. (2) Right turn direction. (3) Left and right turn direction.
580	(1)	 The white dashed line in the figure is: (1) Intersection traffic guidance line. (2) Box junction marking. (3) Channelization line.
581	(1)	Left arm raised up, palm facing right and slightly curved, indicates: (1) Right turn. (2) Left turn. (3) Allowing rear vehicle to overtake.
582	(2)	[Left arm extended horizontally, palm facing down, indicates: (1) Right turn. (2) Left turn. (3) Slow down.

No.	Ans	Question
583	(2)	On a road with a dividing island separating fast and slow lanes, which of the following turning rules is correct for large vehicle drivers? (1) Slow lane vehicles may turn left, and fast lane vehicles may also turn right, as long as they watch for oncoming traffic. (2) Slow lane vehicles may not turn left, and fast lane vehicles may not turn right, except where signs, markings, or signals indicate otherwise. (3) Large vehicle drivers may choose their turning method according to traffic flow conditions.
584	(3)	Regarding a motor vehicle approaching an intersection without signals or with malfunctioning signals and no traffic officer directing traffic, which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (1) Vehicles on a secondary road shall stop and yield to vehicles on a main road. (2) Where no signs, markings, or signals designate main or secondary roads, vehicles on the road with fewer lanes shall stop and yield to vehicles on the road with more lanes. (3) When both vehicles are going straight or both are turning, the vehicle on the right shall stop and yield to the vehicle on the left.

No.	Ans	Question
585	(1)	Regarding the rules for motor vehicles proceeding and turning at intersections, which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (1) When merging from two same-direction lanes into one lane, if there is no straight-through lane, vehicles in the inner lane shall yield to vehicles in the outer lane. (2) When merging from two same-direction lanes into one lane, vehicles shall yield to vehicles in the straight-through lane. (3) During traffic congestion, vehicles in inner and outer lanes shall mutually yield, taking turns alternately vehicle by vehicle, while maintaining safe following distances and intervals.
586	(1)	When a vehicle is turning, which of the following is INCORRECT? (1) A motor vehicle on a road with two or more same-direction lanes shall not drive in the inner lane except when preparing to turn left. (2) At an intersection with dedicated left-turn or right-turn lanes, straight-through vehicles shall not occupy the dedicated turning lanes. (3) At an unsignalized intersection where both roads have the same number of lanes, turning vehicles shall stop and yield to straight-through vehicles.
587	(1)	Regarding the rules for motor vehicle drivers when turning or changing lanes, which of the following statements is CORRECT? (1) Occupying the oncoming lane to make a left turn before reaching the center of an intersection is subject to a fine of NT$600–1,800. (2) At an intersection with dedicated left-turn or right-turn lanes, straight-through vehicles may drive in the dedicated lane. (3) When turning left across multiple lanes, one must not enter the inner lane.
588	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver fails to yield to oncoming straight-through traffic when turning left at an intersection, what penalty shall be imposed? (1) A fine and suspension of the license plate. (2) A fine of NT$600–1,800. (3) A fine and revocation of the driver's license.
589	(2)	When a vehicle turns left (right), it should first activate the left (right) turn signal at both the front and rear of the vehicle; when changing lanes, it should first activate the signal in the direction of the intended lane change. Which of the following is correct? (1) The turn signal should be displayed for 5 seconds. (2) The turn signal should remain on until the turn or lane change is completed. (3) The turn signal only needs to be displayed briefly.
590	(3)	Which of the following vehicles will cause an inner wheel difference (off-tracking) when turning? (1) Small vehicles. (2) Large vehicles. (3) Both.
591	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver turns right at a multi-lane intersection, how should they choose their lane? (1) Any lane may be used to turn right. (2) Follow the road signs and markings, or use the outermost lane to turn. (3) Turning from the inner lane is safer.
592	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver is turning left at an intersection and there are already vehicles waiting to turn ahead, what is the appropriate action? (1) Go around the vehicle in front and turn left first. (2) Wait in order behind the other vehicles. (3) Directly enter the oncoming lane to make the turn.
593	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver is at an intersection equipped with traffic guide lines and does not follow the guide lines but cuts directly into the turning path, what applies? (1) As long as it does not affect other vehicles, there is no violation. (2) Failure to comply with road marking instructions is subject to a fine. (3) It is sufficient to simply slow down.
594	(3)	A person who drives a small vehicle without a valid driver’s license shall be fined: (1) NT$300–600. (2) NT$3,600–7,200. (3) NT$36,000–60,000.
595	(1)	Regarding the 'directional guide sign', what is its formal functional definition under traffic regulations? (1) Used to indicate the route direction and number for travel. (2) Used to inform vehicle drivers that they must travel in the direction indicated by the sign, which is mandatory in nature. (3) Used to mark the road section as a pedestrian priority zone where vehicles must slow down.
596	(2)	Regarding traffic signs at roundabout sections, which of the following statements is correct? (1) The 'roundabout' warning sign is placed inside the roundabout intersection, instructing vehicles to travel in a counterclockwise direction. (2) The 'roundabout' warning sign is placed in advance before approaching the roundabout section, to warn of the upcoming roundabout intersection ahead. (3) The 'roundabout' warning sign and the 'roundabout travel direction' sign have the same function and can be used interchangeably.
597	(3)	When a motor vehicle travels to an unsignalized intersection, which of the following statements is correct? (1) A through vehicle must yield to a turning vehicle. (2) When a through vehicle has not yet entered the intersection, the turning vehicle goes first. (3) An oncoming turning vehicle must yield to a through vehicle.
598	(2)	A driver approaching an intersection sees a 'right turn only' compliance sign, but their destination is to the left. What should they do? (1) The sign is only advisory; the driver may decide the turning direction as

No.	Ans	Question
		needed. (2) They should turn right as indicated by the sign, then find another appropriate route to reach the destination. (3) They may proceed straight through the intersection and turn left at the next intersection to reach the destination.
599	(3)	When a car travels on a road with a median island dividing fast and slow lanes, unless otherwise indicated by signs, markings, or signals, what is the general rule? (1) Vehicles in the fast lane may not make a left turn. (2) Vehicles in the slow lane must first merge into the fast lane before turning right. (3) Vehicles traveling in the slow lane may not make a left turn.
600	(1)	When driving through a long tunnel and encountering an emergency such as a fire, what should the driver do? (1) Stay calm, immediately pull the vehicle to the side of the tunnel, and clear the lane for emergency vehicles to enter. (2) Use the vehicle cross-passage to make a U-turn and quickly leave the scene. (3) Stop the vehicle in place.
601	(3)	Under which circumstances may a motor vehicle driver sound the horn? (1) When approaching a sharp curve. (2) When intending to overtake the vehicle ahead in the same lane on a suburban road. (3) Both of the above are permitted.
602	(3)	When a car experiences a tire skid while navigating a curve, what is the safest course of action? (1) Immediately press the brakes to slow down. (2) Quickly turn the steering wheel to correct the direction. (3) Release the accelerator and avoid sudden acceleration or sudden braking.
603	(1)	When a driver sees a 'Junction' warning sign ahead, how should they respond? (1) There is an intersection ahead; slow down and watch for vehicles that may merge from the side. (2) The road ahead is about to end; prepare to make a U-turn or take a detour. (3) The road ahead splits into two lanes; choose the inner lane and accelerate away from the diverging section.
604	(1)	When a car approaches a multi-lane roundabout, which of the following statements about right-of-way is correct? (1) Vehicles in the inner lane should be given priority. (2) Vehicles in the outer lane should be given priority. (3) Vehicles coming from the wider road or the road with heavier traffic have priority to enter the roundabout.
605	(1)	What does this sign represent? (1) Mandatory direction of travel. (2) One-way road. (3) Park on the left side.
606	(1)	What does this sign represent? (1) Mandatory direction of travel. (2) One-way road. (3) For motor vehicles only.
607	(2)	When reaching an intersection with a dedicated left-turn signal, what should the driver do when the left-turn signal lights up? (1) Immediately accelerate through the intersection to avoid disrupting traffic behind. (2) Turn left as indicated by the signal and pay attention to other vehicles and pedestrians. (3) Stop first to observe, and turn left slowly only after confirming no vehicles are present.
608	(2)	On a road with a dividing island separating fast and slow lanes, which of the following rules regarding turning is correct for vehicles traveling in the slow lane? (1) Under safe conditions, vehicles in the slow lane may turn left at any time. (2) Vehicles in the slow lane may not turn left directly. (3) Vehicles in the slow lane may turn left directly only when there are no oncoming vehicles.
609	(2)	A car is waiting to turn left at an intersection. When the signal changes to a circular green light, how should the driver proceed? (1) To maintain traffic flow, turn on the turn signal and make the left turn immediately. (2) Must wait until there are no oncoming vehicles going straight, and may only turn left after confirming it is safe; preemptive passage is not allowed. (3) No need to consider oncoming straight-going vehicles; as long as you are within the center point of the intersection, you may turn left with priority.
610	(2)	What is the meaning of the pictorial sign? (1) Keep to the left. (2) Right turn direction. (3) Left turn

No.	Ans	Question
		direction.

No.	Ans	Question
611	(1)	When turning right at an intersection, you should first: (1) Display a turn signal or hand signal. (2) Change lanes. (3) Turn.
612	(1)	When turning right: (1) First display the right turn signal at the front and rear. (2) First display the left turn signal. (3) Extend the right arm horizontally.
613	(3)	On road sections with curve, slope, or narrow road signs, you should: (1) Speed up to avoid congestion. (2) Honk at the vehicle ahead to speed up. (3) Slow down and be prepared to stop at any time.
614	(1)	A vehicle in the inner lane intending to turn left at an intersection should: (1) Display the turn signal 30 meters before the intersection and turn left at the center of the intersection. (2) Turn left immediately upon reaching the intersection. (3) Display the right turn signal and turn left.
615	(3)	On road sections with curve, slope, narrow bridge, or tunnel signs, or at railway level crossings: (1) U-turns are allowed. (2) U-turns are allowed at speeds below 5 km/h. (3) U-turns are not allowed.
616	(1)	Before making a U-turn: (1) Stop and display the left turn signal or hand signal, check for traffic in both directions, watch for pedestrians, then make the U-turn. (2) Glance left and right, and turn when clear. (3) Honk 3 times, then make the U-turn.
617	(3)	Which of the following is incorrect regarding left turns at an intersection? (1) You may only turn left when the left-turn signal is on. (2) You may turn left after straight-going vehicles have passed. (3) You may rush to turn left as soon as the green light comes on.
618	(2)	A driver on a road with a traffic island separating fast and slow lanes, while in the fast lane: (1) May turn right. (2) Must not turn right. (3) No specific regulation.
619	(1)	On roads with three or more lanes in the same direction, large vehicles must not drive in which lane, except when preparing to turn left? (1) The inner lane. (2) The middle lane. (3) The outer lane.
620	(2)	When opposing vehicles turn left and right into a road with two or more lanes: (1) Left-turning vehicles enter the outer lane; right-turning vehicles enter the inner lane. (2) Right-turning vehicles enter the outer lane; left-turning vehicles enter the inner lane. (3) Vehicles may drive in any lane.
621	(1)	The faster a vehicle travels around a curve, the centrifugal force produced is: (1) Greater. (2) Smaller. (3) Unchanged.
622	(2)	When turning or changing lanes, drivers should develop the habit of turning their head to look left and right because: (1) To check for oncoming vehicles. (2) To watch for blind spots not visible in the rearview mirror. (3) To avoid glare from the windshield.

▸ Turning (Left / Right Turns, U-turns)

No.	Ans	Question
623	(3)	You are stopped at an intersection and a large vehicle is stopped to your front-left, preparing to turn right. Which of the following is most reasonable? (1) Turning vehicles must yield to straight-going vehicles, so you should pass through as quickly as possible. (2) If you can see the large vehicle's side mirrors, it means the other driver can definitely see you. (3) You should avoid approaching its right side and the inner turning zone, yield to the large vehicle to turn right first, and avoid getting caught in its rear wheel offset and blind spots.
624	(2)	Regarding the sensing limitations of Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC), which of the following objects is most likely to cause the system to misjudge and lead to an accident? (1) A large vehicle traveling steadily ahead in the lane at normal speed. (2) A construction buffer vehicle completely stationary in a work zone. (3) A regular heavy motorcycle changing lanes at a steady speed in an adjacent lane.
625	(1)	A large vehicle is traveling inside a tunnel where the vehicle ahead is moving slowly and there are no obvious prohibition signs. Which of the following is correct? (1) Should maintain lane position and keep a safe following distance. (2) May change lanes and overtake at any time. (3) May briefly accelerate to

No.	Ans	Question
		overtake, then return to the original lane.
626	(1)	When a large vehicle makes a right turn, what is the most correct operation to avoid accidents caused by the inner wheel difference? (1) When turning right, the vehicle should activate the turn signal 30 meters before the intersection, move into the outer lane, right-turn lane, or slow lane, and then make the right turn after reaching the intersection. (2) Hug the right side and turn directly to shorten the distance. (3) Accelerate through the intersection to avoid obstructing traffic.
627	(2)	When a large vehicle loaded with cargo passes through a tunnel and encounters traffic congestion, which of the following is most compliant with regulations? (1) You may follow closely behind the vehicle ahead to prevent other vehicles from cutting in. (2) Maintain a safe following distance, ensure the cargo is secure, and avoid changing lanes arbitrarily. (3) You may change lanes as appropriate to improve traffic efficiency.
628	(2)	While driving on a freeway and encountering a vehicle slowing down ahead, how should you respond? (1) Apply emergency brakes immediately. (2) Maintain a safe following distance and gradually reduce speed. (3) Change lanes and overtake quickly.
629	(1)	When intending to change lanes from the outer lane to the middle lane on a multi-lane road, which regulation should the driver follow? (1) First activate the turn signal or use a hand gesture in the direction of the intended lane change. (2) You may change lanes directly if the distance is sufficient. (3) Sound the horn as a warning and then change lanes.
630	(2)	Regarding overtaking and yielding by motor vehicle drivers, which of the following is incorrect? (1) Overtaking is prohibited on curves, steep slopes, narrow bridges, tunnels, and road construction sections. (2) When overtaking the vehicle ahead, continuously honk the horn and flash the lights to force the vehicle ahead to yield. (3) Drivers should yield to driving school vehicles, vehicles exclusively for young children, specially-made vehicles for persons with disabilities, and school buses.
631	(1)	A large truck is traveling in the slow lane on a downhill slope in rainy weather with poor visibility. The cargo has a high center of gravity and slightly extends beyond the rear of the vehicle. Ahead is a narrow tunnel exit and an intersection. Nearby pedestrians and motorcyclists are approaching. As the driver, what is the most appropriate course of action? (1) Reduce speed to below the minimum speed limit of the slow lane, maintain lane position, watch for off-tracking, blind spots, give priority to pedestrians, ensure cargo is secure, and be ready to stop at any time. (2) Maintain the slow lane speed limit and only pay attention to traffic from behind. (3) Sound the horn to alert surroundings, then pass through the hazardous area quickly to maintain smooth traffic flow.
632	(2)	When a driver is following a large vehicle and approaching an upcoming intersection, the traffic signal is about to turn red. What is the most appropriate action? (1) Immediately overtake the vehicle ahead and accelerate through to avoid stopping. (2) Reduce speed and maintain a safe following distance from the large vehicle ahead. (3) Follow the large vehicle closely to prevent other vehicles from cutting in.
633	(3)	When driving on a freeway and encountering dense fog, heavy smoke, strong winds, heavy rain, nighttime driving, or other special conditions, what safe following distance should be maintained from the vehicle ahead? (1) Maintain the normal safe following distance. (2) Small vehicles adopt the safe following distance of large vehicles; the safe following distance for large vehicles remains unchanged. (3) The safe following distance should be increased accordingly and maintained at a distance within which the vehicle can be brought to a complete stop.
634	(2)	Under normal weather conditions, when a vehicle is traveling on a freeway or expressway at a speed of 90 kilometers per hour, the safe following distance between the vehicle and the one ahead is: (1) 45 meters for large vehicles, 70 meters for small vehicles. (2) 70 meters for large vehicles, 45 meters for small vehicles. (3) 70 meters for both large and small vehicles.
635	(2)	Our vehicle has not yet entered the intersection, but an oncoming large vehicle has already entered the intersection and is making a turn. What is the most appropriate action? (1) Turning vehicles must yield to straight-going vehicles, so the large vehicle should give way to us first. (2) Stop in advance at the stop line and allow it to pass first. (3) Honk the horn repeatedly to pressure the large vehicle to yield.
636	(2)	When a small car is following a large vehicle, how should the driver ensure safety? (1) Drive close behind to prepare for overtaking. (2) Maintain a safe following distance and pay attention to the vehicle ahead. (3) Accelerate suddenly to overtake.
637	(2)	When a large vehicle is traveling on a narrow road and an oncoming vehicle is a small car, what is the most appropriate action? (1) The large vehicle has the right of way. (2) Slow down and yield as the

No.	Ans	Question
		situation requires. (3) Honk to demand the other vehicle to give way.
638	(1)	How should a driver handle passing on a narrow road when meeting oncoming traffic? (1) Slow down and yield. (2) Speed up and pass through. (3) Honk to demand the other driver to give way.
639	(2)	When a large vehicle arrives at an unsignalized intersection and an oncoming vehicle has already entered the right-of-way zone, what is the most correct action? (1) The larger vehicle may proceed first due to its size. (2) Slow down and let the other vehicle go first. (3) No need to slow down, just watch the rear.
640	(1)	Which of the following regulations regarding the use of lights is incorrect? (1) When driving through a tunnel, since the tunnel lighting is clear and visibility is good, you may choose not to turn on headlights to save electricity. (2) Fog lights shall not be used except in rain, fog, or snow. (3) When driving through mountain areas or special road sections announced by highway authorities or police agencies, tunnels, or vehicular underpasses, lights shall be used as indicated by signs.
641	(1)	A large vehicle loaded with sand and gravel is traveling in the slow lane of a road with a lane dividing line, and passes through an unsignalized intersection on a rough road surface. Which of the following best complies with regulations? (1) Cargo must be properly covered and secured, and the driver must follow the slow lane speed limit, reduce speed, and be ready to stop at any time. (2) As long as the speed limit is not exceeded, cargo shifting is normal and requires no action. (3) Only the slow lane speed limit of 40 km/h needs to be met; there is no special requirement to cover the cargo.
642	(1)	When a vehicle breaks down and cannot be driven, it should be moved to a location that does not obstruct traffic. Regarding the handling of breakdown warning signs before or after the vehicle is moved, which of the following is incorrect? (1) On roads with a speed limit of 40 km/h or below, the sign should be placed on the road surface 100 meters behind the vehicle; placement at an appropriate position in front of the vehicle may be set as needed. (2) On roads with a speed limit exceeding 40 km/h, the sign should be placed on the road surface between 30 and 100 meters behind the vehicle; placement at an appropriate position in front of the vehicle may be set as needed. (3) On congested road sections, the sign should be hung on the rear of the vehicle; placement at an appropriate position in front of the vehicle may be set as needed.
643	(2)	To avoid accidents with large vehicles, which of the following is the correct concept? (1) Drive as close to large vehicles as possible. (2) Avoid entering blind spots and maintain a safe following distance. (3) Pass quickly from the right side.
644	(2)	When a car driver stops at an intersection waiting for a signal and is positioned at the front-right of a large vehicle, what is the most likely risk? (1) The large vehicle has a clear line of sight and can clearly identify the small car to its front-right, allowing both to pass safely. (2) The small car enters the inner wheel difference zone on the side of the large vehicle, making it difficult for the large vehicle driver to notice, creating a risk of being caught and run over by the rear wheels. (3) The large vehicle starts slowly, so the small car can take the opportunity to pass through the intersection first without any danger.
645	(3)	Regarding a large vehicle parked on the roadside at night when visibility is poor, or when on a road at night with no lighting equipment or insufficient illumination, which of the following handling methods is correct? (1) Only turning on the parking lights is sufficient. (2) No lighting indication is needed. (3) Parking lights or reflective markers should be displayed.
646	(3)	When a large vehicle is traveling on a highway and follows the vehicle ahead too closely, what is the most likely danger? (1) It improves driving efficiency. (2) It increases vehicle stability. (3) The shortened reaction time leads to a rear-end collision.
647	(1)	Which of the following regulations regarding temporarily stopping a vehicle on the roadside is incorrect? (1) At places where temporary stopping is prohibited, you may stop briefly as long as you do not obstruct other vehicles or pedestrians. (2) Parking is prohibited at the entrances and exits of airports, stations, docks, schools, entertainment venues, exhibition halls, stadiums, markets, or other public places, and in front of fire hydrants. (3) When parking, the vehicle shall be parked closely along the edge of the road in the direction of traffic flow, with the outer edges of the front and rear tires no more than 60 cm from the curb or road edge.
648	(2)	If a small vehicle suddenly cuts in front of a large vehicle and brakes sharply, how should this behavior be classified? (1) It is a legal driving behavior in an emergency situation and does not constitute a violation. (2) It is a traffic violation and is likely to cause a traffic accident. (3) Small vehicles have the right of way and only need to be mindful of the following distance.

No.	Ans	Question
649	(2)	Which of the following correctly describes the meaning of a "blind spot" on a large vehicle? (1) The area that the driver can fully see through the rear-view mirrors. (2) The area that the driver cannot observe either directly or indirectly. (3) Only the area behind the vehicle that cannot be seen.
650	(2)	Regarding the blind spots of large vehicles, which of the following is an incorrect concept? (1) Blind spots may exist on the sides of the vehicle. (2) As long as you can see the driver, you can be sure the driver can see you. (3) The extent of blind spots may vary depending on the type of vehicle.

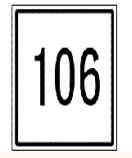
No.	Ans	Question
651	(1)	On a freeway or expressway, large vehicles should use which lane except when overtaking? (1) The outer lane. (2) The inner lane. (3) No regulation.
652	(3)	Accidents during turning are caused by the driver's: (1) Only blind spot negligence. (2) Only inner wheel difference negligence. (3) Both blind spot and inner wheel difference negligence.
653	(1)	When a large vehicle passes, it creates a pump-like suction effect. Therefore, when driving alongside or meeting a large vehicle: (1) Grip the steering wheel firmly. (2) Release the steering wheel. (3) Move the steering wheel left and right.
654	(2)	The longer a vehicle's wheelbase, the greater the inner-outer wheel difference, meaning the road width needed is: (1) Smaller. (2) Greater. (3) Unchanged.

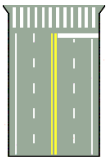
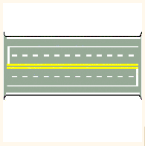
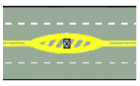
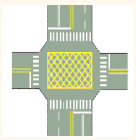
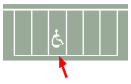
Section 2 — Total: 230 questions (No. 425 ~ 654)

SECTION 3 SAFE DRIVING ABILITY

▸ Driving Precautions (Safe Following Distance, Watching Ahead)

No.	Ans	Question
655	(1)	(1) Narrow road. (2) Narrow bridge. (3) Fork road.
656	(3)	[(1) Fork road. (2) Narrow bridge. (3) Ramp merging.
657	(1)	(1) Bumpy road surface. (2) Raised road surface. (3) Depressed road surface.

No.	Ans	Question
658	(2)	(1) Fork road. (2) Narrow bridge. (3) Narrow road.
659	(3)	(1) Bumpy road surface. (2) Steep uphill. (3) Raised road surface.
660	(1)	(1) Steep downhill. (2) Steep uphill. (3) Wharf.
661	(3)	[(1) Stop and go. (2) Yield. (3) Slow down.
662	(2)	(1) Minimum speed limit. (2) Maximum speed limit. (3) Vehicle gross weight limit.
663	(2)	 [(1) Provincial highway route number. (2) City/county road route number. (3) National highway route number.
664	(2)	[(1) Right lane closed. (2) Left lane closed. (3) Detour.
665	(1)	[(1) Right lane closed. (2) Left lane closed. (3) Detour.
666	(3)	[

No.	Ans	Question
		(1) Road closed. (2) Detour. (3) Road construction.
667	(3)	[(1) Left lane closed. (2) Right lane closed. (3) Detour.
668	(1)	[(1) Detour direction indicator. (2) One-way road. (3) Right turn direction indicator.
669	(2)	[(1) Road construction. (2) Road closed. (3) Detour.
670	(3)	 [The white horizontal solid line is: (1) Vehicle parking line. (2) No-passing line. (3) Stop line.
671	(1)	 [The yellow double solid line is: (1) Directional restriction line. (2) No lane-change line. (3) Lane line.
672	(2)	 [(1) Road center obstacle line. (2) Obstacle approach line. (3) Road width change line.
673	(2)	 The grid line shown indicates that vehicles within this marked area: (1) May stop temporarily. (2) Must not stop temporarily. (3) Must not park.
674	(1)	 (1) Disabled parking space. (2) Stop line. (3) No-parking line.
675	(1)	[Left arm extended downward, palm facing backward, indicates: (1) Slow down / temporary stop. (2) Allowing rear vehicle to overtake. (3) Reversing.

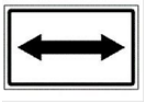
No.	Ans	Question
676	(3)	[Left arm extended downward at 45 degrees, palm forward and waving back and forth, indicates: (1) Reversing. (2) Slow down. (3) Allowing rear vehicle to overtake.
677	(1)	 (1) Road designated for cars (4+ wheels) and heavy motorcycles (550cc+). (2) Road designated for bicycles and motorcycles. (3) Road prohibiting cars (4+ wheels) and heavy motorcycles (550cc+).
678	(2)	 (1) Lane designated for cars (4+ wheels) only. (2) Lane designated for cars (4+ wheels) and heavy motorcycles (550cc+). (3) Lane designated for heavy motorcycles (550cc+) only.
679	(1)	 (1) No heavy motorcycles (550cc+) allowed. (2) Heavy motorcycle (550cc+) exclusive lane. (3) No bicycles allowed.
680	(3)	[(1) Vehicle length limit. (2) Maximum speed limit. (3) Minimum safe following distance.
681	(1)	 (1) Freeway/expressway interchange name. (2) Place name and mileage. (3) Freeway/expressway exit distance.
682	(1)	 (1) Merging traffic from the right ahead. (2) Merging traffic from the left ahead. (3) Fork road.
683	(2)	[Maximum speed limit on exit ramp: (1) 60 km/h. (2) 40 km/h. (3) 80 km/h.
684	(2)	[This sign is a(n): (1) Exit. (2) Lane. (3) Place name. directional sign.

No.	Ans	Question
685	(1)	(1) Metro (MRT) station. (2) Railway station. (3) High-speed rail station.
686	(2)	This sign is a: (1) Warning sign. (2) Vehicle breakdown sign. (3) Construction sign.
687	(3)	[This sign indicates: (1) Place name and mileage. (2) Direction and mileage. (3) Place name and direction.
688	(3)	[Indicating: (1) Highway exit. (2) Highway service area. (3) Highway guide sign.
689	(1)	This signal is: (1) A lane control signal, indicating that this lane is closed. (2) A road fork ahead. (3) A traffic control signal.
690	(2)	[This sign is a: (1) Milestone. (2) Mileage marker. (3) County road route number.

No.	Ans	Question
691	(3)	A vehicle owner who has received a license plate but does not display it, or does not display it in the designated position, shall be subject to: (1) A fine and license plate suspension. (2) A fine and license plate revocation. (3) A fine, prohibition from driving, and license plate revocation.
692	(2)	When driving on a flooded road and you sense 'aquaplaning' (tires losing traction and floating on water), what should you do? (1) Immediately press the brake hard to try to increase resistance. (2) Hold the steering wheel firmly, maintain a straight line, and slowly release the accelerator — do not brake suddenly. (3) Press the accelerator hard to drive out of the flooded area.
693	(2)	If a tire suddenly blows out while driving, which of the following reactions is 'incorrect'? (1) Grip the steering wheel tightly and maintain a straight course. (2) Immediately slam on the brakes to stop the vehicle in the shortest possible distance. (3) Slowly release the accelerator and look for a safe place to pull over.
694	(1)	When driving on a road and maintaining a safe following distance, if the vehicle ahead suddenly decelerates or brakes, what is the minimum safe following distance required? (1) Enough for the driver's reaction distance plus braking distance. (2) Enough for the driver's reaction distance only. (3) Enough for the driver's braking distance only.
695	(3)	When driving a vehicle on the road, which of the following behaviors should a driver avoid? (1)

No.	Ans	Question
		Maintaining a proper safe distance from the vehicle ahead. (2) Paying attention to conditions ahead. (3) Changing lanes arbitrarily.
696	(3)	When driving in rainy conditions where the road surface is slippery and the vehicle ahead is moving unsteadily, how should you drive? (1) Accelerate to overtake the vehicle ahead. (2) Follow closely behind the vehicle ahead to prevent vehicles behind from overtaking. (3) Increase your following distance and pay close attention to the vehicle ahead at all times.
697	(2)	When a driver decides whether to overtake, what is the most important judgment factor? (1) Whether the vehicle speed is faster. (2) Whether there is sufficient safe distance and clear visibility. (3) Whether the maneuver can be completed quickly.
698	(2)	Which of the following statements is incorrect? (1) Large vehicles on roads with 3 or more lanes in the same direction shall not drive in the inner lane except when preparing to turn left. (2) Small vehicles may drive in both inner and outer lanes; when driving at a slower speed, they should drive in the outer lane and may change lanes arbitrarily. (3) Except when preparing to stop or making a temporary stop, vehicles shall not drive beyond the road edge line or straddle two lanes.
699	(1)	When a vehicle is in motion and wishes to overtake the vehicle ahead in the same lane, the driver shall signal with the left turn indicator and maintain a gap of at least how many meters from the left side of the vehicle ahead before overtaking, then signal with the right turn indicator and merge back into the original lane after reaching a safe distance: (1) 0.5 meters. (2) 1 meter. (3) 2 meters.
700	(3)	On roads without a fast/slow lane dividing island, for roads with a fast/slow lane dividing line, which of the following actions by vehicles with four or more wheels and large heavy motorcycles is NOT permitted in the slow lane? (1) Starting from a stop. (2) Preparing to turn. (3) Overtaking.
701	(3)	While driving, which of the following types of vehicles must be given the right of way? (1) Driving school training vehicles. (2) Vehicles exclusively for young children. (3) All of the above.
702	(2)	When driving and encountering an ambulance, fire truck, police vehicle, or other emergency vehicles on duty, how should you yield? (1) Apply the brakes immediately and stop in place. (2) Move to the left or right side (such as pulling toward the roadside) to clear the middle lane for their passage. (3) Follow behind the ambulance to pass intersections quickly.
703	(2)	If the tire pressure monitoring warning light remains continuously illuminated while driving, it indicates: (1) The tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) is malfunctioning or has a communication error. (2) One or more tires are flat or have insufficient pressure; proceed to a safe location as soon as possible to check the tire pressure of all four tires. (3) After recent maintenance or tire replacement, the system reset or sensor pairing has not been performed.
704	(1)	Vehicles of 8 metric tons or above that fail to install tachographs and driving-view assistance systems as required shall result in the vehicle owner being: (1) Fined. (2) Having the vehicle registration suspended. (3) Having the driver’s license revoked.
705	(3)	A taxi driver who begins operating without completing the occupational (practice) registration and obtaining the registration certificate as required shall: (1) Have his/her driver's license suspended. (2) Have his/her driver's license revoked. (3) Be fined.
706	(2)	Which of the following best describes the correct driving behavior to prevent hydroplaning? (1) Hydroplaning is mainly related to the depth of standing water on the road; as long as the water does not exceed the height of the tire tread, it is safe to drive at normal speed. (2) Before passing through a flooded section on a rainy day, slow down in advance, because the higher the speed, the less effective the tire's drainage ability, and the risk of hydroplaning increases significantly with speed; also ensure sufficient tread depth to maintain drainage function. (3) Modern vehicles are generally equipped with ABS anti-lock braking systems, which can effectively prevent hydroplaning; drivers only need to drive normally and apply full braking force when necessary, and the system will handle it automatically.
707	(2)	When driving at night on a rural road with no lighting, and there are no oncoming vehicles or vehicles ahead, which type of lights should be used? (1) Turn on the fog lights. (2) Use the high beams as appropriate to increase visibility. (3) Use the low beams to avoid draining the battery.
708	(2)	If the engine coolant temperature warning light turns red on the dashboard while driving, indicating that the engine is overheating, how should you handle it? (1) Accelerate to reach the nearest gas station as quickly as possible. (2) Find a safe place to stop and turn off the engine as soon as possible, wait for the engine to cool down before inspecting it, and never open the radiator cap immediately. (3) Ignore it; as long as the vehicle can still move, it means nothing is wrong.

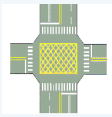
No.	Ans	Question
709	(2)	The lane located between the main lane and the ramp, designated for vehicles to decelerate before exiting the main lane onto the ramp, is called? (1) Acceleration lane. (2) Deceleration lane. (3) Shoulder ramp lane.
710	(2)	Regarding driving speed, which must comply with speed limit signs or markings, what is the maximum speed limit for driving in the 'slow lane' on a road with a fast/slow lane dividing line, where no sign or marking is present? (1) Speed must not exceed 30 km/h. (2) Speed must not exceed 40 km/h. (3) Speed must not exceed 50 km/h.
711	(1)	Regarding the legal definitional differences between 'traffic direction line' and 'direction restriction line,' which of the following is correct? (1) The traffic direction line is a yellow dashed line that permits overtaking; the direction restriction line is a double solid yellow line that prohibits crossing. (2) Both are solid white lines used only to separate fast and slow lanes. (3) Traffic direction lines are only installed on national freeways; ordinary roads only have direction restriction lines.
712	(2)	Regarding the yellow dashed line 'traffic direction line' marked on the road surface, what is its primary legal function? (1) To separate opposing lanes of traffic and prohibit lane changes. (2) To separate opposing lanes of traffic and permit overtaking under safe conditions. (3) To mark roadside parking areas and prohibit temporary stopping.
713	(2)	When a large vehicle is traveling on a freeway and wishes to overtake the vehicle ahead, which of the following statements is correct? (1) It may use the inner overtaking lane to overtake. (2) It may temporarily use the lane immediately adjacent to the outer lane to overtake. (3) As long as traffic is not blocked, it may overtake using the road shoulder.
714	(1)	On acceleration lanes, deceleration lanes, or single-lane ramps of freeways or expressways, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Overtaking the vehicle ahead is not permitted. (2) When the vehicle ahead is moving slowly and blocking the road, you may overtake on the acceleration lane. (3) As long as a safe following distance is maintained, you may overtake on the deceleration lane.
715	(2)	The sign in the figure is? (1) Roundabout direction of travel. (2) Divided road. (3) Two-way road.
716	(2)	Regarding the definition and location of the 'deceleration lane' on freeways or expressways, which of the following is correct? (1) A lane set between the main carriageway and a ramp, for vehicles to accelerate before merging onto the main carriageway. (2) A lane set between the main carriageway and a ramp, for vehicles to decelerate before leaving the main carriageway and entering the ramp. (3) A lane set at the exit of the main carriageway, for vehicles to merge onto the main carriageway.
717	(2)	The sign in the figure is? (1) One-way road. (2) Direction of travel. (3) Indication of detour direction.
718	(3)	Which of the following statements about interchanges is incorrect? (1) It refers to the section where freeways and expressways interconnect with each other, or where a freeway or expressway connects with other roads, forming a grade-separated intersection constructed with ramps. (2) The speed limit is generally 40–60 km/h. (3) It refers to a lane set at the far right of the main carriageway entrance, for vehicles to accelerate before merging onto the main carriageway.
719	(2)	A 'No Entry for Any Vehicle' sign is posted at a road entrance. Which of the following vehicles may enter in compliance with regulations? (1) Motorcycles are small in size and may enter the road section by slowing down. (2) No vehicle may enter, but fire trucks, ambulances, and other emergency vehicles on urgent duty are not restricted. (3) This sign only prohibits automobiles from entering; bicycles and motorcycles are not subject to the restriction.
720	(2)	Regarding the function of a 'road width transition line,' which of the following descriptions is correct? (1) Drawn with yellow dashed lines to warn that the road ahead is under construction and to slow down. (2) Drawn with white solid or dashed lines at locations where the road width changes, to guide vehicles to safely follow the change in road width and adjust direction. (3) Drawn with double white solid lines at locations where lanes merge, prohibiting vehicles from crossing over to change lanes.
721	(2)	When a vehicle drives into a multi-lane roundabout, which of the following is correct? (1) Vehicles in the

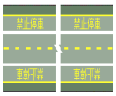
No.	Ans	Question
		outer lane should be given the right of way first. (2) Vehicles in the inner lane should be given the right of way first. (3) Vehicles that have not yet entered the roundabout should be given the right of way first.
722	(3)	Regarding the correct driving behavior for large vehicles on freeways or expressways, which option is correct? (1) They should drive in the outer lane. (2) They may temporarily use the lane immediately adjacent to the outer lane to overtake the vehicle ahead. (3) All of the above.
723	(3)	Which of the following is the sign for a one-way street? (1) (2) (3)
724	(2)	Regarding the maximum speed limit on national freeways, which of the following statements is correct? (1) 120 kilometers per hour. (2) As indicated by speed limit signs. (3) 110 kilometers per hour.
725	(1)	When a driver encounters the transverse road markings shown in the figure on the road, how should they respond? (1) Slow down. (2) Speed up and pass through. (3) Check the tires.
726	(3)	When a vehicle intends to enter the main lane of a freeway from an interchange, service area, or rest area, how should it travel in the acceleration lane? (1) Accelerate and enter immediately. (2) Gradually accelerate to the end of the lane, stop and wait, then enter. (3) Gradually accelerate, assess traffic conditions, confirm a safe gap, then enter.
727	(1)	Regarding the difference between a 'lane line' and a 'directional dividing line,' which of the following is correct? (1) A 'lane line' divides lanes in the same direction for vehicles traveling in the same direction; a 'directional dividing line' divides opposing traffic flows and separates vehicles traveling in opposite directions. (2) A 'lane line' divides opposing traffic flows and prohibits vehicles from crossing into the opposing lane; a 'directional dividing line' divides lanes in the same direction. (3) Both are used to divide lanes in the same direction; the only difference is the speed limit of the road section where they are installed.
728	(2)	The sign in the figure indicates: (1) The leftmost lane 150 meters ahead is a dedicated climbing lane for slow vehicles. (2) The rightmost lane 150 meters ahead is a dedicated climbing lane for slow vehicles. (3) The rightmost lane 150 meters ahead is a dedicated climbing lane for fast vehicles.
729	(2)	On freeway sections with a speed limit of 90 km/h or above, where should small vehicles traveling below 80 km/h drive? (1) The inner lane. (2) The outer lane. (3) Either of the above.
730	(3)	Which of the following statements about acceleration lanes on highways or expressways is incorrect? (1) They are exclusively for vehicles to accelerate before merging from a ramp onto the main lane. (2) They are located between the ramp and the main lane. (3) They are for vehicles to accelerate when exiting the main lane.
731	(3)	Which of the following is NOT indicated by the sign shown in the image? (1) Direction of travel to follow. (2) Straight ahead only. (3) One-way road.
732	(2)	A driver traveling on a narrow road section sees a 'No Passing' sign posted, but an oncoming vehicle has already entered that section. What should the driver do? (1) Accelerate to pass first and avoid the two vehicles traveling side by side on the narrow section. (2) Stop and wait for the oncoming vehicle to pass through first, then enter that section. (3) Both vehicles slow down simultaneously and carefully pass each other slowly.
733	(3)	 The sign in the image is: (1) No passing. (2) Two-way road. (3) Left and right turn directions.

No.	Ans	Question
734	(2)	A driver sees an orange-background 'Detour Direction' sign ahead while driving. Which of the following statements is correct? (1) It is a permanently installed compliance sign indicating the road has permanently changed its traffic direction. (2) It is a temporary construction sign indicating road construction ahead; drivers must detour in the direction of the arrow. (3) It is an advisory sign; drivers may decide for themselves whether to detour.
735	(1)	When a small vehicle is traveling on a freeway or expressway and does not impede traffic flow, it may travel at the maximum speed limit of that road section in the overtaking lane. Which of the following is the overtaking lane on a freeway or expressway? (1) The innermost lane. (2) The outermost lane. (3) The middle lane.
736	(1)	For motor vehicles with four or more wheels, except when starting, preparing to turn, preparing to stop, or making a temporary stop, which of the following statements about driving in the slow lane is correct? (1) It may be driven on roads with a median island separating fast and slow lanes. (2) It may be driven on roads with a marked dividing line separating fast and slow lanes. (3) Both of the above are permitted.
737	(2)	When attempting to overtake the vehicle ahead in the same lane, how should you proceed? (1) As long as there is sufficient safe distance, you may directly accelerate to overtake. (2) First sound the horn twice in single beeps or flash the headlights once, and only overtake after the vehicle ahead slows down and moves to the side or signals with a hand gesture to allow passing. (3) You only need to approach the vehicle ahead and flash the high beams to notify it; you may overtake without waiting for a response.
738	(2)	When a motor vehicle is traveling on a two-way two-lane road without a designated slow lane, on a straight section marked with a centerline, which of the following statements about overtaking is correct? (1) Overtaking is prohibited, and crossing the centerline is also not permitted. (2) When overtaking, the centerline may be crossed, but parallel racing is not allowed. (3) When overtaking, the centerline may be crossed, and parallel racing is also permitted.
739	(2)	A road has a 'Vehicle Gross Weight Limit' sign indicating a limit of 10 metric tons. Which of the following statements correctly defines 'gross weight'? (1) 'Gross weight' refers to the weight of the cargo loaded onto the vehicle, excluding the weight of the vehicle body itself. (2) 'Gross weight' refers to the total of the vehicle's own unladen weight plus the weight of passengers, cargo, and other loaded items. (3) 'Gross weight' refers to the unladen weight of the vehicle as it left the factory, excluding any loaded items.
740	(3)	When driving and seeing the sign shown on the left, what does it inform the driver? (1) Vehicles should change lanes. (2) The road ahead is closed. (3) There is construction ahead.
741	(3)	According to speed limit signs or road markings, where there are no signs or markings, the driving speed must not exceed how many kilometers per hour? (1) 70 km/h. (2) 60 km/h. (3) 50 km/h.
742	(1)	When a vehicle encounters the sign shown on the left while driving, which of the following is correct? (1) Vehicles should slow down. (2) Pedestrians should pass slowly. (3) Both vehicles and pedestrians must pass slowly.
743	(1)	Traffic control personnel may use hand signals to direct moving vehicles. What does the hand signal shown in the figure indicate? (1) Vehicles approaching from the left should turn left. (2) Vehicles approaching from the left should turn right. (3) All vehicles must stop..
744	(2)	

No.	Ans	Question
		When a vehicle encounters the sign shown on the left while driving, which of the following is safer? (1) Drive according to the speed limit. (2) Slow down. (3) Accelerate and pass.
745	(3)	When starting to drive, how should the driver adjust their visual distance to comply with safe driving principles? (1) The visual distance should be kept very short and does not need to change with speed. (2) Keeping the visual distance fixed is sufficient. (3) The visual distance should increase as speed increases.
746	(2)	When reversing a vehicle, how should the driver warn other vehicles or pedestrians? (1) Sound the horn 3 long blasts. (2) Display the reverse lights, or the driver should extend the left arm horizontally with the palm facing backward and swing it back and forth. (3) Sound the horn continuously.
747	(3)	What does this gesture indicate? (1) All vehicles stop. (2) Vehicles coming from both front and rear stop. (3) Vehicles coming from the front stop.
748	(3)	Reaction distance plus braking distance equals? (1) Meeting interval distance. (2) Travel distance. (3) Stopping distance.
749	(2)	Under normal weather conditions, when a small car is traveling on a freeway or expressway at 90 km/h, what is the minimum safe following distance that should be maintained between two consecutive vehicles? (1) 30 meters or more. (2) 45 meters or more. (3) 60 meters or more.
750	(3)	When driving on a freeway or expressway, may a vehicle overtake the vehicle ahead in an acceleration lane, deceleration lane, or single-lane ramp? (1) Yes, vehicles may overtake freely in these lanes. (2) Yes, but only when the speed is very slow. (3) No, these lanes may not be used for overtaking.
751	(1)	Regarding the safe following distance between the front and rear vehicles for a passenger car driving on a freeway or expressway, which of the following is correct under normal weather conditions? (1) The vehicle's speed in km/h divided by 2 (unit: metres). (2) The vehicle's speed in km/h minus 20 (unit: metres). (3) The safe distance is up to the driver's own judgement; there is no regulation.
752	(1)	A driver travels along a road section where a median island or obstacle is set in the centre of the road and sees a 'Keep Right' compliance sign. Which of the following statements is correct? (1) Vehicles must pass to the right side of the obstacle or median island and must not enter the left side. (2) The sign merely reminds drivers of the customary right-hand traffic practice in our country; drivers may choose to pass on either the left or right according to road conditions. (3) The sign indicates that the road ahead is one-way, and all vehicles may only travel in the same direction.
753	(1)	When driving on a road that has a minimum speed limit sign, which of the following is correct? (1) A driver who drives below the minimum speed limit shall be fined. (2) Driving below the speed limit is acceptable as long as it does not affect traffic safety. (3) Driving at low speed is safer and does not constitute a violation.
754	(2)	A 'unidirectional no-overtaking line' consisting of a solid yellow line and a dashed yellow line drawn side by side in the centre of the road — regarding the traffic regulations for vehicles on both sides, which of the following is correct? (1) Vehicles on both the solid-line side and the dashed-line side are prohibited from crossing over to overtake, with the same effect as a double solid yellow line. (2) Vehicles on the solid-line side are prohibited from crossing over to overtake; vehicles on the dashed-line side may cross over to overtake when it is safe to do so. (3) Vehicles on the dashed-line side are prohibited from crossing over to overtake; vehicles on the solid-line side may cross over to overtake when it is safe to do so.
755	(1)	Both 'Road Hump' and 'Rough Road' are warning signs for road surface conditions. Which of the following correctly describes the difference between the two? (1) 'Road Hump' indicates a localized, prominent raised surface ahead; 'Rough Road' indicates a continuously uneven surface ahead. Drivers should slow down for both. (2) Both signs describe the same road condition; only the speed limit of the posted section differs. Drivers may maintain their current speed. (3) 'Road Hump' indicates a continuously uneven surface ahead; 'Rough Road' indicates a localized raised surface. Drivers should accelerate quickly through both to reduce the sensation of bumping.

No.	Ans	Question
756	(1)	What does this sign represent? (1) Minimum speed limit. (2) Maximum speed limit. (3) Motorcycle speed limit.
757	(2)	What does it mean when headlight beams shine farther at night? (1) There is an uphill section ahead. (2) There is a downhill section ahead. (3) The road surface ahead is flat.
758	(2)	What is this sign? (1) Road closed. (2) Vehicle detour. (3) No motor vehicles entry.
759	(2)	When a motor vehicle reaches a controlled road, what are the traffic rules for passage? (1) Remove the control facilities yourself and pass freely. (2) Travel in accordance with the traffic control regulations indicated by official notices or signs. (3) You may pass whenever no control personnel are present.
760	(1)	What is the meaning of the yellow road marking shown in the figure? (1) Approach obstacle line. (2) Stop line. (3) Lane line.
761	(2)	Which of the following is correct regarding the effects of rapid vehicle acceleration on the vehicle and fuel consumption? (1) It can improve fuel efficiency and make the vehicle more fuel-efficient. (2) It increases fuel consumption and reduces driving efficiency. (3) It has no significant effect on fuel consumption and only affects driving speed.
762	(2)	When a vehicle is traveling on a two-way two-lane road marked with directional restriction lines: (1) When there is no oncoming traffic, the vehicle may enter the oncoming lane to overtake. (2) It is prohibited to enter the oncoming lane. (3) The vehicle may travel freely in any lane.
763	(1)	The white double solid line 'no lane change line' drawn between lanes in the same direction is most commonly installed on which of the following road sections? (1) Near intersections, ramp entrances and exits, or accident-prone sections, to prevent vehicles from changing lanes arbitrarily and affecting traffic safety. (2) Straight sections in suburban areas with low traffic volume, reminding drivers to stay in the same lane. (3) All roads with a central median island, used to separate opposing traffic directions.
764	(2)	For large heavy motorcycles with a total engine displacement of 550cc or above, when traveling on freeways or expressways: (1) As long as a safe following distance is maintained, they may ride side by side or overtake within the same lane. (2) They must travel in sequence within the same lane as required, and are not permitted to ride side by side or overtake within the same lane. (3) When traffic volume is low, they may ride side by side or overtake within the same lane.
765	(3)	A driver is traveling on a road section marked with a 'No Passing' sign. Which of the following actions still constitutes a violation? (1) Passing a slower vehicle ahead by using the same-direction lane without crossing the road centerline. (2) A vehicle ahead has broken down and stopped on the roadside; the driver passes it by going around its left side. (3) Passing the vehicle ahead from the left lane in the same direction at a speed higher than the vehicle in front, then immediately returning to the original lane.
766	(2)	Regarding a driver's use of 'driving assistance display devices' while operating a vehicle on the road, which of the following statements is correct? (1) As long as it is factory-installed equipment, the driver may operate the driving assistance display device freely while the vehicle is in motion. (2) Settings for the driving assistance display device should be completed before departure; operating the device while the vehicle is in motion is prohibited. (3) The driving assistance display device may be continuously watched or operated while the vehicle is in motion as a substitute for paying attention to road conditions.
767	(2)	Regarding the description of the difference between white arrow 'directional guide lines' painted on the road surface before an intersection and 'lane-use arrow markings' painted within a lane, which of the following is correct? (1) 'Directional guide lines' are mandatory; vehicles must travel in the direction of the arrow and may not change to another lane. (2) 'Directional guide lines' serve to pre-announce the direction to be taken at the upcoming intersection, guiding drivers to move into the appropriate lane in advance; 'lane-use arrow markings' strictly restrict that lane to vehicles traveling in the arrow direction only. (3) Both serve the same function; they differ only in arrow size and placement location.

No.	Ans	Question
768	(2)	Regarding the regulations on seatbelt usage by passengers inside a large bus traveling on a highway or expressway, which of the following is correct? (1) Only the driver and front-seat passengers are required to wear seatbelts. (2) The driver and all passengers aged 4 and above must wear seatbelts. (3) Only the driver is required to wear a seatbelt; passengers may choose at their own discretion.
769	(2)	A median island is installed in the center of the road, with 'Keep Right' and 'Keep Left' compliance signs placed at each end of the median island respectively. Which of the following descriptions of their placement is correct? (1) Both signs are placed on the same side, and the driver chooses which one to follow based on vehicle speed. (2) The 'Keep Right' sign is placed at the approaching end, directing vehicles to pass on the right side; the 'Keep Left' sign is placed at the departing end, guiding vehicles back to their original lane. (3) Both signs serve the same function; the arrows point in opposite directions only because the road runs in different directions, without affecting the actual travel route.
770	(1)	When two cars meet on a narrow mountain road, which of the following rules regarding right of way is correct? (1) Vehicles close to the mountain wall should yield to vehicles on the outer edge of the road. (2) Vehicles on the outer edge of the road should yield to vehicles close to the mountain wall. (3) Uphill vehicles must unconditionally yield to downhill vehicles.
771	(2)	In the concept of defensive driving, what does 'safety margin' refer to? (1) The physical boundary on both sides of the road separating the lane from the sidewalk. (2) The buffer limit available to the driver when danger arises due to negligence regarding various driving factors. (3) The maximum protection radius when a vehicle's airbag deploys.
772	(1)	What is the meaning of the green background with white text sign on the expressway shown in the image? (1) It indicates directions to two exits ahead, which are Yangmei and Hsinchu, with distances of 5 km and 30 km to those exits respectively. (2) It indicates that the minimum speed limit for this section is 5 km/h and the maximum speed limit is 30 km/h. (3) It indicates that both Yangmei and Hsinchu are weigh station locations, and the rest stop is 30 km away.
773	(2)	What is the meaning of the sign with a red circle and white background shown in the image? (1) Minimum speed limit. (2) Maximum speed limit. (3) Maintain a safe distance of 50 metres.
774	(1)	 The yellow grid lines painted at an intersection represent a prohibition against which of the following behaviours? (1) Notifying vehicle drivers that temporary stopping is prohibited within the marked area, and the intersection must be kept clear. (2) Notifying that the area is a designated bus stop zone. (3) Notifying that overtaking is prohibited on this road section.
775	(2)	When a driver encounters a red light, they must stop and wait before the stop line. Which of the following correctly describes the proper stopping position? (1) The front wheels of the vehicle should be aligned with the stop line to give the driver the best intersection visibility. (2) The entire vehicle must stop behind the stop line, and no part of the vehicle may cross it. (3) Only the rear axle needs to remain behind the stop line; the front of the vehicle extending beyond the stop line does not constitute a violation.
776	(2)	A driver traveling on a road marked with a double solid yellow center line (directional restriction line) wishes to turn left into a lane on the opposite side. What should the driver do? (1) After activating the left turn signal, the driver may cross the double solid yellow line and turn left into the lane. (2) The driver must not cross the double solid yellow line and should find another appropriate legal intersection to make a U-turn or take a detour. (3) When the vehicle speed is below 20 km/h, the driver may briefly cross the double solid yellow line to turn left.
777	(3)	On a freeway or expressway, what is the lane designated for vehicles to travel straight called? (1) Deceleration lane. (2) Climbing lane. (3) Main travel lane.
778	(3)	When driving at high speed, how does the driver's dynamic vision change? (1) Vision remains the same

No.	Ans	Question
		as at idle speed, with no effect whatsoever. (2) The faster the speed, the wider the driver's field of vision and the clearer the distant scenery. (3) The faster the speed, the narrower the driver's field of view becomes (tunnel vision effect), significantly reducing sensitivity to objects on both sides.
779	(2)	 What does a solid yellow line marked at the edge of the road indicate? (1) No stopping line (equivalent to a red curb; temporary stopping is prohibited). (2) No parking line (yellow line; brief temporary stopping is permitted). (3) Yield line.
780	(2)	When a vehicle is traveling on a freeway, expressway, or a road with controlled access points, and fails to maintain the required safe following distance, which of the following penalties is correct? (1) A fine of NT$1,200–2,400 and suspension of the driver's license for 1 month. (2) A fine of NT$3,000–6,000. (3) A fine of NT$6,000–12,000 and immediate revocation of the driver's license on the spot.

No.	Ans	Question
781	(3)	When driving inside a tunnel: (1) No lights needed during daytime; lights only at night to save electricity. (2) Turn on lights and slow down for safety. (3) Turn on headlights and drive at the designated speed limit.
782	(1)	May a vehicle in the inner lane use the outer lane to overtake? (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) No regulation.
783	(2)	When encountering another vehicle on a narrow road: (1) Rush ahead to force the other to yield. (2) Slow down and find a wider section to stop and yield. (3) Honk loudly to warn the other to yield.
784	(1)	On a two-lane two-way road, if you intend to overtake the vehicle ahead but see an oncoming vehicle: (1) Immediately slow down and abandon the overtake. (2) Immediately speed up to overtake first. (3) Honk to signal the oncoming vehicle to slow down.
785	(1)	Under what circumstances may a vehicle drive on the left side of the directional dividing line? (1) When there is a parked vehicle or obstacle on the right and no oncoming traffic. (2) Going uphill or downhill. (3) Preparing to park.
786	(2)	On an empty suburban road late at night with no traffic or pedestrians: (1) You may exceed the speed limit. (2) You must still drive within the speed limit. (3) You may slightly exceed the limit but should not go too fast.
787	(3)	Vehicle speed shall be governed by posted speed limit signs or pavement markings. Where no such signs or markings are present, the speed shall not exceed 50 km/h. However, on roads without lane lines, directional separation lines, or directional restriction lines, the speed shall not exceed: (1) 40 km/h (2) 50 km/h (3) 30 km/h
788	(2)	When following a vehicle approaching a railway level crossing, you should wait until the preceding vehicle has cleared by how far before crossing? (1) 5 meters. (2) A sufficient distance to safely cross. (3) 15 meters.
789	(1)	After seeing a railway level crossing sign or marking, the driver should reduce speed to: (1) 15 km/h or below. (2) 20 km/h or below. (3) 30 km/h or below.
790	(2)	On a road with two or more lanes in the same direction, a slower small vehicle should drive in: (1) The inner lane. (2) The outer lane. (3) The slow vehicle lane.
791	(3)	On a road with two or more lanes in the same direction, small vehicles should drive in: (1) The inner lane. (2) The outer lane. (3) Either the inner or outer lane, but must not change lanes freely.
792	(1)	The regulation for honking: (1) Must not honk more than 3 consecutive times. (2) Must not honk more than 4 consecutive times. (3) Must not honk more than 5 consecutive times.
793	(3)	Each honk must not last longer than: (1) 2 seconds. (2) 1 second. (3) Half a second.
794	(3)	When following another vehicle in the same lane, the distance between vehicles should be: (1) At least 1 meter. (2) At least 5 meters. (3) A distance that allows immediate stopping.

No.	Ans	Question
795	(1)	Unless driving on a one-way road or designated left-side lane, on a road without directional markings: (1) Drive on the right. (2) Drive on the left. (3) Drive in the center.
796	(2)	When special circumstances require driving on the left side of the road: (1) Speed up. (2) Slow down and watch for oncoming vehicles and pedestrians. (3) Honk frequently to alert oncoming traffic.
797	(1)	When meeting another vehicle on a steep narrow slope: (1) The downhill vehicle should yield to the uphill vehicle. (2) The uphill vehicle should yield to the downhill vehicle. (3) Neither needs to yield.
798	(2)	When meeting another vehicle on an unmarked road, railway level crossing, or poor road: (1) Speed up. (2) Slow down. (3) Drive normally.
799	(2)	When driving downhill: (1) Turn off the engine and coast in neutral to save fuel. (2) For safety, never turn off the engine and coast in neutral. (3) No gear change needed.
800	(1)	On a two-way two-lane road with a directional restriction line: (1) You must not cross into the oncoming lane. (2) You may cross into the oncoming lane. (3) You may cross if there is no oncoming traffic.
801	(3)	When two vehicles meet, the gap between them must not be less than: (1) 2 meters. (2) 1 meter. (3) Half a meter.
802	(3)	Before changing lanes, you should first: (1) Honk. (2) Flash lights. (3) Display the turn signal or hand signal.
803	(1)	No temporary stopping is allowed within how many meters of an intersection or bus stop? (1) 10 meters. (2) 20 meters. (3) 30 meters.
804	(1)	If a driver fails to yield or slow down for a dedicated toddler transport vehicle or school bus as required, and is cited on the spot, in addition to recording demerit points, the driver shall be: (1) Fined. (2) Have their driver's license revoked. (3) Have their driver's license suspended.
805	(3)	When a motor vehicle driver is caught speeding and cited on the spot, they shall be subject to: (1) A fine only. (2) Demerit points recorded only, with no fine. (3) A fine and demerit points recorded.
806	(1)	While driving on a freeway, if you suddenly discover your vehicle's performance has declined and cannot maintain 60 km/h: (1) Immediately take the nearest interchange to exit the freeway to avoid being rear-ended. (2) Stop immediately for repairs. (3) Continue driving.
807	(3)	When changing lanes on a freeway or expressway, in addition to displaying the turn signal, the most important thing is: (1) Merge into any available space immediately. (2) Only watch for the safe distance from the vehicle ahead. (3) Watch for safe distances from both the vehicle ahead and vehicles approaching from behind.
808	(1)	Defensive driving is: (1) Taking reasonable and prudent action to prevent an accident before it occurs. (2) Excellent driving technique. (3) Good lifestyle habits.
809	(3)	When entering the main lane of a freeway or expressway: (1) First slow down in the acceleration lane, confirm safety, then merge. (2) Display the left turn signal and merge immediately. (3) First accelerate in the acceleration lane, confirm safety, then merge.
810	(2)	When leaving the main lane of a freeway or expressway: (1) Turn off at any time. (2) Move to the right lane first, gradually reduce speed, and exit. (3) Display the right turn signal and exit immediately.
811	(1)	While driving at night, if the light projected on the road ahead disappears, it may indicate a broken road, collapsed bridge, or road surface collapse. For safety: (1) Stop and check before proceeding. (2) Continue without concern. (3) Turn off headlights to avoid reflections.
812	(2)	Why does maintaining a proper following distance prevent accidents? (1) Following the vehicle ahead prevents getting lost. (2) It provides sufficient reaction time and space. (3) It keeps you close to the vehicle ahead.
813	(1)	The minimum safe following distance must be: (1) Greater than. (2) Less than. (3) Equal to. the stopping distance.
814	(1)	While driving, you should: (1) Look straight ahead and watch for vehicles from left and right. (2) Look around and eat food. (3) Chat and play with the passenger beside you.
815	(2)	While driving, you should pay attention to: (1) Shops along the road. (2) Signals, signs ahead, and surrounding traffic dynamics. (3) Scenery around you.
816	(2)	When driving at night, the hardest target for a driver to spot is: (1) A moving pedestrian. (2) A standing

No.	Ans	Question
		person. (3) A moving vehicle.
817	(2)	When hard braking causes the wheels to lock up, the braking distance: (1) Shortens. (2) Becomes longer. (3) Remains unchanged.
818	(2)	The most important principle of driving is: (1) The slower the better. (2) Maintaining a safe following distance from the vehicle ahead. (3) Following the vehicle ahead closely is less error-prone.
819	(2)	When driving through a tunnel 4 km or longer or one announced by the management authority, small vehicles should maintain a following distance of at least: (1) 40 meters. (2) 50 meters. (3) 60 meters.
820	(1)	In a tunnel 4 km or longer or one announced by the management authority, when traffic slows below 20 km/h or stops due to congestion or an accident, vehicles should still maintain at least: (1) 20 meters. (2) 30 meters. (3) 50 meters.
821	(3)	When driving on a suburban road without speed limit signs: (1) Drive at your preferred speed. (2) Speeding is allowed if in a hurry. (3) Speed must not exceed 50 km/h.
822	(1)	On a freeway or expressway under normal weather, the safe following distance for small vehicles is calculated by taking the speed in km/h and: (1) Dividing by 2. (2) Dividing by 3. (3) Dividing by 4. to get the distance in meters.
823	(2)	A motor vehicle driver on a freeway who fails to maintain a safe following distance and causes a fatal accident shall: (1) Have their driver's license suspended. (2) Have their driver's license revoked. (3) Have their vehicle license plate revoked.
824	(3)	When passing through a construction zone, the speed should: (1) Be the normal driving speed. (2) Follow the original road's maximum speed limit. (3) Follow the construction zone's maximum speed limit sign and drive carefully.
825	(3)	When driving through a tunnel 4 km or longer or one announced by the management authority, large vehicles should maintain a following distance of at least: (1) 40 meters. (2) 50 meters. (3) 100 meters.
826	(3)	While driving in the fast lane, if a micro electric two-wheeler approaches, you should: (1) Ignore it and continue. (2) Honk for a long time as a warning. (3) Slow down and watch its movements.

▸ Proper Use of Lights (Headlights, Fog Lights, Turn Signals)

No.	Ans	Question
827	(1)	[(1) Turn on headlights. (2) Watch for traffic signals. (3) Honk the horn.

No.	Ans	Question
828	(2)	While driving in the rain, if you notice the vehicle ahead is throwing up a large amount of water spray (water mist) that obstructs your vision, which of the following defensive driving behaviors best ensures safety? (1) Immediately turn on the high-beam headlights to try to see through the water mist and see the vehicle ahead. (2) Increase the safe following distance from the vehicle ahead and ensure your headlights are turned on. (3) Closely follow the taillights of the vehicle ahead, using its lights to guide your direction of travel.
829	(2)	Regarding the use of turn signals when changing lanes and turning, which of the following behaviors best complies with legal requirements and embodies the spirit of defensive driving? (1) When changing lanes, it is sufficient to flash the turn signal twice at the moment of turning the steering wheel; early indication is unnecessary. (2) You should first activate the turn signal in the intended direction and keep it flashing until the turn or lane change is complete, giving vehicles behind sufficient time to react. (3) When overtaking, continuously flashing the high and low beams until the vehicle ahead yields is a legal use of lights.

No.	Ans	Question
830	(2)	When driving on a road, if the vehicle ahead activates its turn signal, how should the following driver respond to prevent an accident? (1) Accelerate to pass before the other vehicle changes lanes or turns (2) Slow down and maintain a safe following distance (3) Continuously honk the horn to warn the other driver not to change lanes or turn
831	(3)	When driving on a two-lane road in the same direction that has a designated 'slow lane', a driver must change from the fast lane to the slow lane before turning right at an intersection. Which of the following driving behaviors is correct? (1) As long as the slow lane is clear, you may cut in quickly without signaling to avoid blocking traffic in the fast lane behind you. (2) The slow lane is a secondary lane; vehicles in the fast lane have the right of way, so there is no need to check the safe following distance when changing lanes. (3) You should first activate the right turn signal, proactively yield to straight-moving vehicles in the slow lane (such as motorcycles and bicycles), and change lanes only after ensuring a safe following distance.
832	(2)	When a driver intends to change lanes, which of the following procedures is most correct to effectively eliminate blind spots and prevent collisions? (1) Check the rearview mirror first; if no vehicles are visible in the mirror, change direction immediately. (2) Activate the turn signal first, check the rearview mirror, then turn your head toward the intended lane to confirm no vehicles are in the blind spot before changing lanes. (3) Change lanes quickly to minimize the time spent between two lanes for safety.
833	(1)	When a vehicle traveling in the outer lane intends to turn right, how many meters before the intersection should the driver activate the turn signal or use a hand signal? (1) 30 meters. (2) 50 meters. (3) 40 meters.
834	(2)	Before changing lanes, a driver should: (1) Not activate the turn signal and change lanes after suddenly accelerating. (2) Activate the turn signal first and confirm a safe following distance. (3) Activate the turn signal and immediately switch lanes.
835	(3)	Before changing lanes or turning, how should you use your lights as required? (1) No lights are needed. (2) Turn on the high beams as a warning. (3) You should activate the turn signal first and keep it on until the turn or lane change is completed.
836	(2)	Regarding the use of turn signals when 'changing lanes' while driving, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Turn on the turn signal at the same time you begin changing lanes. (2) You should first activate the turn signal in the direction of the intended lane change and keep it on until the lane change is completed. (3) Once part of the vehicle has entered the intended lane, the turn signal may be turned off.
837	(2)	When the vehicle ahead brakes suddenly, the best response is: (1) Accelerate immediately to overtake. (2) Maintain a safe following distance and brake immediately. (3) Turn on the high beams as a reminder.
838	(1)	When a driver intends to change lanes, the law requires activating the turn signal in advance. What is the main purpose of this? (1) To alert surrounding vehicles and allow reaction time, thereby ensuring safe lane changes. (2) To assert one's absolute right of way to change lanes. (3) Only to avoid being cited by traffic enforcement cameras, with no direct relation to driving safety.
839	(2)	When driving to overtake the vehicle ahead, in addition to activating the turn signal, how should you proceed correctly? (1) Maintain a gap of more than half a meter from the right side of the vehicle ahead. (2) Maintain a gap of more than half a meter from the left side of the vehicle ahead. (3) Maintain a gap of more than 1 meter from the left side of the vehicle ahead.
840	(3)	For large heavy motorcycles with a total engine displacement of 550cc or above traveling on expressways, when should the headlights be turned on? (1) Only at night. (2) Only when encountering dense fog, rain, snow, dim light, or poor visibility. (3) All day.
841	(3)	Before starting a vehicle, which of the following actions is correct? (1) No need to use turn signals. (2) Sound the horn 3 short times. (3) Activate the turn signal.
842	(1)	What does this indicator light on the dashboard represent? (1) Turn signal indicator. (2) Vehicle width indicator. (3) Hazard warning light.
843	(3)	When driving at night and meeting an oncoming vehicle, how should the driver use the lights? (1) Use high beams throughout to see the oncoming vehicle clearly. (2) Switch to fog lights. (3) Switch to low

No.	Ans	Question
		beams to avoid causing glare to the oncoming driver.

No.	Ans	Question
844	(1)	A vehicle following another vehicle at night should use: (1) Low beams. (2) High beams. (3) No lights needed.
845	(1)	When driving at night in a well-lit urban area: (1) Use low beams. (2) Use high beams. (3) Honk frequently.
846	(1)	When your vehicle's high beams are about to reach the eyes of an oncoming driver, you should: (1) Switch to low beams. (2) Turn off all lights. (3) Keep using high beams.
847	(3)	When approaching an intersection to turn, you should display the turn signal at least how many meters before the intersection? (1) 10 meters. (2) 20 meters. (3) 30 meters.
848	(2)	When meeting another vehicle at night, you should use: (1) High beams. (2) Low beams. (3) Turn off lights and yield.
849	(3)	Before starting a vehicle, you should: (1) No need to display a turn signal. (2) Honk 3 short sounds. (3) Display a turn signal.
850	(3)	When driving in dense fog: (1) Use turn signals. (2) Use brake lights. (3) Turn on headlights.
851	(2)	While driving, if a vehicle in an adjacent lane has its turn signal on and intends to change lanes, you should: (1) Speed up to block it. (2) Moderately slow down and yield. (3) Drive alongside competitively.
852	(3)	When driving at night in an urban area or when meeting or following a vehicle within 100 meters, for safety: (1) Wear tinted glasses. (2) Use high beams. (3) Use low beams.
853	(3)	When meeting a vehicle at night that uses strong headlights or high beams, you should: (1) Retaliate with high beams. (2) Drive close to the center line. (3) Keep to the right, slow down, and watch the surrounding road conditions.
854	(1)	If the headlight beam suddenly extends further into the distance, it indicates you may be on a downhill slope. To be safe: (1) Slow down. (2) Speed up. (3) Turn off headlights.

▸ Cargo Loading (Preventing Falls or Leaks)

No.	Ans	Question
855	(1)	(1) No heavy trucks or articulated vehicles allowed. (2) No heavy trucks allowed. (3) No motor vehicles allowed.
856	(1)	[(1) Vehicle length restriction. (2) Vehicle width restriction. (3) No heavy trucks allowed.

No.	Ans	Question
857	(2)	Regarding truck loading, which of the following is incorrect? (1) Cargo must not extend forward beyond the front of the vehicle. (2) Box-type trucks may load cargo extending beyond the cargo compartment. (3) Non-compliant dump trucks are not permitted to carry sand, gravel, or earthen materials.
858	(2)	When driving a vehicle loaded with cargo, which of the following driving behaviors is most appropriate? (1) Occupy the inner lane and drive slowly. (2) Increase following distance, monitor the vehicle ahead,

No.	Ans	Question
		and brake early. (3) Speed up and overtake other vehicles at will.
859	(2)	Regarding the penalty for a vehicle carrying cargo exceeding the approved gross weight, which of the following statements is correct? (1) A flat fine of NT$10,000 is imposed regardless of the degree of overloading. (2) Progressive fines are imposed in tiers based on the degree of overloading. (3) The cargo loaded on a repeat-offending vehicle is confiscated.
860	(3)	Regarding the regulations on cargo loading for trucks, which of the following is correct? (1) The width of the loaded cargo may exceed the vehicle body by half a meter. (2) Loading is at the driver's discretion with no special regulations. (3) The width of the loaded cargo must not exceed the vehicle body.
861	(3)	When a vehicle carrying cargo travels within 5 kilometers of a weigh station, if the driver fails to proceed to the weigh station as indicated by signs, markings, or signals, how much shall the driver be fined, and may be compelled to weigh the vehicle? (1) NT$30,000. (2) NT$60,000. (3) NT$90,000.
862	(2)	Regarding the loading of cargo in a box truck (van-type truck), which of the following is correct? (1) Cargo may slightly protrude beyond the cargo compartment but must be secured. (2) Neither the length nor the width of the cargo may exceed the cargo compartment. (3) Cargo may protrude as long as it does not affect driving safety.
863	(2)	When a heavy freight truck passes through a weigh station on a freeway or expressway, if the loaded cargo exceeds the approved gross weight or gross combination weight by more than 20% and cannot be unloaded and repacked on the spot, and after being cited the driver still refuses to comply with the correction order and continues driving, how shall the law deal with this? (1) The vehicle may only be cited once, and repeated fines are not permitted for the remainder of the journey. (2) Continuous citations and penalties may be issued. (3) The driver's license shall be immediately revoked and the vehicle confiscated.
864	(3)	When a small truck (not a van-type cargo vehicle) is loaded with goods, what is the maximum loading height from ground level permitted by law? (1) 2 meters. (2) 2.5 meters. (3) 2.85 meters.
865	(2)	Regarding regulations on the length of cargo loaded on a truck, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Cargo of any length may be loaded as long as it is securely tied. (2) The length must not extend beyond the front of the cab. (3) The length may extend up to 2 meters beyond the front of the cab.

No.	Ans	Question
866	(2)	May vehicles carrying dangerous goods enter the Baguashan or Xueshan Tunnel? (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) No specific regulation.
867	(3)	The width of cargo loaded on a truck: (1) May extend half a meter beyond the vehicle body. (2) May extend 1 meter beyond. (3) Must not extend beyond the vehicle body.
868	(2)	When parking a vehicle carrying dangerous goods: (1) Indoor parking garage. (2) Open-air, spacious, shaded area. (3) Area with many vehicles and few people.
869	(2)	When a vehicle carrying dangerous goods is found to be leaking: (1) Speed up to the destination immediately. (2) Stop and handle properly. (3) No regulation.
870	(1)	Vehicles transporting dangerous goods: (1) Must hang a red triangular cloth flag at the front and rear of the vehicle as a warning. (2) Same as regular transport. (3) No regulation.
871	(3)	For trucks carrying items too long for the cargo box, the rearward extension must not exceed what percentage of the total vehicle length? (1) 20%. (2) 25%. (3) 30%.
872	(3)	Which vehicles must have the license plate number painted on the rear of the vehicle? (1) Large passenger vehicles. (2) Private small passenger vehicles. (3) Large trucks and small trucks.
873	(3)	When loading cargo on the same truck, heavy items should be placed: (1) At the rear of the vehicle. (2) At the front of the vehicle. (3) Evenly distributed on the truck bed.
874	(2)	When transporting oversized, overwide, overtall, or overweight items: (1) Drive during daytime when visibility is good. (2) A temporary transit permit is required, with hazard markers displayed at the front and rear. (3) People must guard both ends of the cargo.
875	(2)	Unless approved by the highway supervision authority: (1) Vehicles may attach trailers at will. (2) Vehicles may not attach trailers without approval. (3) Only one trailer may be attached.

No.	Ans	Question
876	(1)	Vehicles carrying dangerous goods are strictly prohibited from parking within how many meters of bridges, tunnels, or fire scenes? (1) 100 meters. (2) 200 meters. (3) 300 meters.
877	(3)	If a truck is not overloaded but exceeds the load limit of the bridge it is traveling on, and is cited on the spot, a fine shall be imposed and 2 demerit points recorded against: (1) The vehicle owner. (2) The consignor. (3) The driver.
878	(1)	If a motor vehicle transports dangerous goods without following regulations and is cited on the spot, in addition to a fine, the penalty shall also include: (1) Recording of demerit points. (2) Suspension of the vehicle license plate. (3) Suspension of the driver's license.
879	(1)	A driver transporting dangerous goods: (1) Must hold the appropriate vehicle class license and have completed professional training with a certificate. (2) Only needs a professional driver's license. (3) Only needs an articulated vehicle license.
880	(3)	Vehicles on a freeway or expressway, except at designated locations: (1) May stop to pick up/drop off passengers or load/unload cargo at any time. (2) May only drop off passengers, not pick up. (3) Must not stop to pick up/drop off passengers or load/unload cargo.
881	(2)	Vehicles transporting dangerous goods on a freeway or expressway should drive in: (1) The inner lane. (2) The outer lane. (3) Either lane. And lane changing is prohibited.
882	(1)	When a vehicle is traveling at high speed, the lower the cargo's center of gravity, its stability is: (1) Better. (2) Worse. (3) Unaffected.
883	(3)	Regarding vehicle loading regulations, which is correct? (1) Passengers may be carried outside the vehicle cabin. (2) A trailer attached to a small vehicle may carry any item. (3) The front cab of a truck or the front seat of a small vehicle must not carry more passengers than the approved number.

▸ Accident Prevention & Handling (Secondary Highway Accidents, First Aid)

No.	Ans	Question
884	(3)	[(1) Dangerous road surface. (2) Watch for falling rocks on the left. (3) Watch for falling rocks on the right.
885	(2)	[(1) Narrow bridge. (2) Danger. (3) Slow down.
886	(1)	[(1) Vehicle width restriction. (2) One-way road. (3) Vehicle height restriction.
887	(2)	 (1) Prescribed direction. (2) First-aid station. (3) Fork road.

No.	Ans	Question
888	(3)	When a vehicle breaks down or encounters another emergency on a national freeway and cannot continue driving, if the vehicle cannot coast off the lane, in addition to activating the hazard warning lights, how many meters behind the vehicle should a breakdown warning sign be placed to prevent

No.	Ans	Question
		secondary accidents? (1) 30 to 50 meters. (2) 50 to 100 meters. (3) 100 meters or more.
889	(2)	When a minor collision (no casualties) occurs on a national freeway, which of the following actions by the parties involved is correct? (1) To allow investigation personnel to gather evidence, the scene should be preserved until police arrive before anything is moved. (2) After taking photos and videos, the vehicle should be moved to a safe location as soon as possible. (3) Place a breakdown warning sign in the lane and wait for police to arrive and handle the situation.
890	(2)	When a road traffic accident occurs, a breakdown warning sign or other clearly visible warning device must be placed behind the vehicle as required. Which of the following distances is correct? (1) On an expressway, 70 meters behind the accident site. (2) On a freeway, 100 meters behind the accident site. (3) On a road section with a maximum speed limit of 50 km/h or below, 20 meters behind the accident site.
891	(3)	While driving on a national freeway, your vehicle suddenly breaks down and stops in the lane. After turning on the hazard lights and securing the vehicle, approximately how many meters behind the vehicle should you place a breakdown warning sign (triangle) to comply with regulations and effectively alert following vehicles? (1) 30 to 50 meters. (2) 500 meters or more. (3) 100 meters or more.
892	(3)	When a motor vehicle driver is driving a passenger car on the main lanes of a freeway and wishes to change lanes to overtake, which of the following practices best reflects the principles of 'safety guidelines' and 'defensive driving'? (1) As long as you see that the vehicle behind still has some distance, even if it flashes its lights as a warning, you should accelerate and cut in to complete the overtake. (2) After completing the overtake, you should immediately cut back to the original lane without deliberately maintaining a safe distance from the overtaken vehicle. (3) Before changing lanes, pay attention to the traffic conditions in the target lane, confirm a safe distance before merging; if the vehicle behind flashes its lights as a warning, you should temporarily hold off on changing lanes.
893	(2)	Regarding 'shoulder use' and 'breakdown response' on highways, which of the following situations is handled correctly and can effectively prevent secondary accidents? (1) To save time, if the main lane ahead is congested, you may temporarily drive on the shoulder to keep traffic flowing. (2) If a vehicle breaks down while driving, you should slowly move to the shoulder and stop, place a breakdown warning sign 50~100 meters behind the vehicle, and personnel should wait outside the guardrail for rescue. (3) After an accident, to protect the vehicle and property, all passengers should remain inside the vehicle with the doors locked until the tow truck arrives.
894	(2)	After a traffic accident, what is the main purpose of placing a 'vehicle breakdown warning sign'? (1) To warn vehicles coming from behind and prevent the police from issuing a ticket (2) To warn vehicles coming from behind and prevent a secondary rear-end collision (3) To serve as a reference point for calculating vehicle damage during an insurance claim
895	(3)	Regarding correct habits for nighttime driving and waiting at intersections, which of the following practices can effectively improve safety and prevent accidents? (1) When passing through a tunnel, since there is lighting inside, it is not necessarily required to turn on headlights. (2) When waiting at a red light at an intersection at night, as long as you are not the first vehicle, you may turn off your headlights to save power. (3) When waiting at a red light at night, you should keep your headlights on and pay attention to the movements of surrounding pedestrians and vehicles at all times.
896	(1)	If a driver is involved in a traffic accident with no casualties and the vehicle is still drivable, how should the driver initially handle the situation to prevent secondary accidents? (1) The vehicle's position and point of impact should first be marked or photographed/recorded, and then the vehicle should be moved to the roadside. (2) Stay at the scene and wait for the police to arrive; the vehicle must not be moved. (3) Leave the scene directly and report to the police afterward.
897	(2)	After a vehicle is involved in an accident, to prevent secondary accidents, what measure should be taken first? (1) Move the vehicle immediately. (2) Turn on hazard warning lights and set up warning signs. (3) Turn off all lights.
898	(3)	A car driver wants to take a long trip. Before departure, to implement a self-inspection for 'accident prevention and handling,' which of the following practices best reflects the safety concept of 'prevention is better than cure'? (1) As long as the tires don't look flat, the tire pressure is fine; tread depth or cracks do not significantly affect driving safety. (2) After taking medication while ill, if you feel mentally acceptable, you should insist on driving to keep to the schedule, and just drink more coffee along the way to stay alert. (3) Inspect the vehicle condition (including the five fluids (fuel, engine oil, power steering fluid, transmission fluid, brake fluid), three waters (coolant, battery fluid, washer fluid), six lights (headlights, parking lights, turn signals, fog lights, brake lights, reverse lights), tread depth and tire pressure), and if

No.	Ans	Question
		you did not sleep enough the night before, rest first or ask someone else to drive.
899	(3)	When driving inside a tunnel on a freeway or expressway and you cannot continue driving due to an emergency, you should first stop and wait for assistance. At how many meters behind the broken-down vehicle should you place the vehicle breakdown warning sign? (1) 10 meters. (2) 50 meters. (3) 100 meters.
900	(3)	When a driver is traveling on a freeway or expressway and cannot continue driving due to vehicle breakdown or other emergency, which of the following responses is INCORRECT? (1) The vehicle should be coasted off the main lane and parked on the shoulder to wait for rescue. (2) While waiting for rescue, hazard warning lights should be turned on and a breakdown warning sign should be placed behind the vehicle. (3) A broken-down vehicle parked on the shoulder must not remain there for more than 4 hours.
901	(2)	After a traffic accident occurs, what is the main purpose of placing a warning sign to the rear? (1) To speed up traffic flow. (2) To prevent secondary accidents. (3) To reduce liability.
902	(2)	If a traffic accident occurs on the road resulting in injuries, and both vehicles cannot be moved, which of the following should be done first? (1) Call the police first; there is no need to get out of the vehicle. (2) Place a vehicle breakdown warning sign at an appropriate distance behind the disabled vehicles. (3) Get out of the vehicle and stand in the center of the traffic lane to direct traffic.
903	(3)	After a traffic accident occurs, what should be done first? (1) Call the police immediately. (2) To avoid disrupting traffic, move the vehicle right away. (3) Stop the vehicle, turn on hazard lights, and place a warning triangle behind the vehicle.
904	(1)	To prevent traffic accidents, the most important practice while driving is: (1) Maintain a safe following distance. (2) Exceed the speed limit to reach the destination faster. (3) Pay attention only to the vehicle ahead.
905	(3)	When a vehicle breaks down or is involved in an accident and stops on the road at night, how should you warn vehicles coming from behind? (1) Stand behind the vehicle and wave both hands. (2) Only turn on the interior light. (3) Turn on hazard warning lights and set up warning signs.
906	(1)	When a traffic accident or vehicle breakdown occurs on a freeway and you need to report and request assistance through the dedicated customer service system, which hotline should you call? (1) 1968 APP (police reporting). (2) 1996. (3) 1999.
907	(1)	When a driver causes a traffic accident with no injuries or fatalities and the vehicle is still drivable, which of the following procedures is correct? (1) Mark the vehicle's position and photograph relevant evidence first, then move the vehicle to a location that does not obstruct traffic. (2) Do not move the vehicle; wait at the scene for police to arrive in order to preserve the original evidence. (3) Only need to reach a verbal agreement with the other party and then both may leave the scene.
908	(2)	When driving on a freeway or expressway and encountering a traffic jam caused by an accident or other reasons, which of the following measures is INCORRECT? (1) Obey the directions of traffic police officers on duty; vehicles must not be temporarily stopped or parked on the shoulder. (2) Move the vehicle to the shoulder based on the situation at the scene. (3) Vehicles stopped in the main lane should activate hazard warning lights.
909	(3)	If a vehicle becomes stranded inside a long tunnel, how should the situation be handled to maintain air quality in the tunnel? (1) Turn on the strong-wind air conditioning. (2) Open the windows for ventilation. (3) Temporarily turn off the engine.
910	(2)	When a road traffic accident occurs but there are no casualties and the vehicles can still be driven, how should it be handled? (1) Do not move the accident vehicles or any physical evidence at the scene arbitrarily; wait for the police to arrive and handle the matter. (2) First mark or photograph/record the positions of the vehicles and the point of impact, then move the vehicles to a location that does not obstruct traffic. (3) Move the vehicles directly to the road shoulder and park, then set up a vehicle breakdown sign at an appropriate distance.
911	(3)	On which type of road section, when a vehicle breaks down and cannot be moved to a location that does not obstruct traffic, must a vehicle breakdown sign be placed on the road surface 5 to 30 meters behind the vehicle? (1) Freeways and expressways. (2) Non-freeway/expressway road sections where the driving speed exceeds 40 km/h. (3) Road sections where the driving speed is 40 km/h or below.
912	(3)	At an accident scene when an unconscious injured person is present, which of the following actions is

No.	Ans	Question
		IMPROPER? (1) Stay calm and avoid moving the injured person arbitrarily. (2) Notify the fire department as quickly as possible. (3) Slap or shake the injured person in an attempt to restore consciousness.
913	(3)	When automatically issuing citations for speeding vehicles, the violation locations must be at least: (1) 14 km apart. (2) 8 km apart. (3) 6 km apart, for consecutive citations to be issued; however, this restriction does not apply if the violation occurs inside a tunnel.
914	(1)	What is the following symbol? (1) Engine malfunction warning light. (2) Low oil pressure warning light. (3) Low fuel level warning light.
915	(1)	(1) Passing place (refuge bay). (2) Lane separation. (3) Narrow road.
916	(2)	When a vehicle breaks down and cannot be driven on a road section with a speed limit exceeding 40 km/h, what should be done? (1) Simply turn on the hazard warning lights. (2) Place a vehicle breakdown warning sign on the road 30–100 meters behind the vehicle. (3) Leave the vehicle in place and depart immediately.
917	(2)	When driving on a freeway and encountering traffic congestion ahead, is it permissible to use the shoulder to drive? Which of the following statements is correct? (1) The shoulder may be used for driving. (2) The shoulder must not be used for driving without authorization. (3) The shoulder may be used if no traffic enforcement officers are seen.
918	(2)	When a motor vehicle is involved in a traffic accident on a freeway resulting in injury or death, which of the following is correct? (1) The vehicle should be immediately moved to the shoulder to avoid disrupting traffic. (2) Rescue measures should be taken first and the police reported, and the vehicle and scene evidence must not be moved arbitrarily; however, if someone is injured and the parties involved agree, the positions must first be marked or photographed before moving the vehicle. (3) Leave the scene first and report to the police afterward.
919	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver is involved in a traffic accident with no injuries or fatalities, which of the following is correct? (1) It is sufficient to resolve the matter privately; leaving the scene without reporting to the police is not subject to penalty. (2) The situation must be handled according to regulations; those who flee the scene shall be fined and have their driver's license suspended. (3) Since there are no casualties, the driver may leave the scene immediately without any further action required.
920	(2)	When a motor vehicle driver is involved in an accident while driving and there are injured persons, which of the following actions is correct? (1) Directly send the injured to a hospital and quickly drive away from the scene. (2) Preserve the scene, place a breakdown warning sign behind the vehicle, and report to the relevant authorities by the fastest means available. (3) After calling the police by phone, the driver may leave the scene.
921	(2)	When a gasoline fire occurs, which of the following handling methods is correct? (1) Large amounts of water should be directly splashed onto the fire to quickly reduce the flames. (2) Use a fire extinguisher, sand, or cover the fire source with a wet blanket or clothing to smother it. (3) The burning material should be moved first, then use wind to weaken the flames.
922	(3)	If a party involved in a traffic accident is dissatisfied with the ruling of the 'Vehicle Accident Appraisal Committee,' within how many days from the day after receiving the appraisal liability opinion letter may they apply to the review board for reconsideration? (1) Within 10 days. (2) Within 15 days. (3) Within 30 days.
923	(2)	When a road traffic accident occurs and the driver or person involved is at the accident scene located in a lane or on the shoulder, how should initial measures be taken? (1) Stay at the scene without taking any action until police arrive. (2) Set up vehicle breakdown signs or other warning devices at an appropriate distance; if there are injured persons, provide prompt rescue and notify the fire department. (3) Only need to get out of the vehicle to direct traffic; no warning devices need to be placed.

No.	Ans	Question
924	(2)	While driving, if you witness a traffic accident, you should: (1) Leave the scene as quickly as possible. (2) Stay at the scene to assist with rescue and provide testimony. (3) Falsely claim you saw nothing if questioned.
925	(1)	While driving, if you discover the brakes have failed: (1) Immediately downshift, turn on the right turn signal, and prepare to pull over. (2) Immediately pull over to the roadside. (3) Turn on headlights and honk to alert vehicles and pedestrians ahead.
926	(3)	If the brakes or steering fail before departure: (1) Slow down and proceed. (2) Drive as usual. (3) Stop driving and have the vehicle repaired.
927	(3)	When a fire occurs inside a long tunnel, you should stop the engine and: (1) Stay inside the vehicle with windows closed and wait for rescue. (2) Lock the doors and evacuate. (3) All persons evacuate, leave windows half open, leave the keys in the vehicle, and do not lock the doors.
928	(2)	When a fire occurs ahead in a long tunnel, the evacuation principle is: (1) Stay in the vehicle and wait for rescue. (2) Evacuate in the opposite direction of traffic. (3) Evacuate in the direction of traffic.
929	(2)	The vehicular cross-passage in a long tunnel is: (1) For parking disabled vehicles. (2) For vehicle passage only when authorized in emergencies. (3) For general vehicle U-turns.
930	(1)	In a tunnel fire, to reduce harm from black smoke, how should you evacuate? (1) Stay low and evacuate in the opposite direction of traffic. (2) Stay low and evacuate in the direction of traffic. (3) Move quickly in the direction of traffic.
931	(1)	On a road with a speed limit of 40 km/h, if a vehicle breaks down and cannot be moved: (1) Place a warning triangle 5–30 meters behind the vehicle. (2) Turn on all lights and honk continuously. (3) Just display front and rear lights.
932	(2)	A motor vehicle driver: (1) May drive continuously for 10 hours. (2) Must not drive continuously for more than 8 hours. (3) May decide based on physical condition.
933	(1)	When parking: (1) Park facing the direction of traffic, close to the right side of the road. (2) Park close to the left side. (3) Park wherever convenient. On one-way roads, park close to the curb.
934	(1)	When a vehicle's engine, chassis, electrical system, or doors are damaged beyond use: (1) Apply to the highway supervision authority for scrapping and return the license plates. (2) Discard the scrapped vehicle anywhere. (3) Rent it to someone who wants to practice driving.
935	(2)	Children riding in a small passenger vehicle should sit in: (1) The front seat. (2) The rear seat. (3) Either seat.
936	(2)	A driver involved in a no-injury accident whose vehicle can still be driven but fails to quickly mark vehicle positions and move to the roadside, causing traffic obstruction, shall be subject to: (1) Vehicle impoundment. (2) A fine. (3) License plate detention.
937	(1)	Traffic accidents on freeways are handled by: (1) The National Highway Police Bureau. (2) The local city/county police department. (3) The National Police Agency Traffic Division.
938	(1)	If a vehicle breaks down on a freeway or expressway: (1) Coast to the shoulder and wait for assistance. (2) Stop immediately and have passengers get out for help. (3) Have a friend's vehicle come to tow it.
939	(1)	After a traffic accident: (1) If there are injuries or deaths, preserve the scene and report to police. (2) It's not your concern; leave quickly. (3) Argue to avoid responsibility.
940	(2)	If you disagree with the regional review committee's accident liability determination: (1) You must comply unconditionally. (2) Apply for review by the appellate review body. (3) File a complaint with the judiciary.
941	(1)	Speeding is a primary cause of accidents. To prevent it: (1) Plan your time well and leave early to avoid rushing. (2) Reduce the engine throttle setting. (3) Install larger brakes on the vehicle.
942	(3)	Before driving on a freeway, you should listen to radio broadcasts and use phone number: (1) 104. (2) 117. (3) 1968. for road condition reports to adjust your route accordingly.
943	(3)	On a freeway or expressway: (1) Only large vehicles. (2) Only slow vehicles. (3) Large vehicles and slow vehicles. must not occupy the inner lane to prevent other vehicles from making unsafe lane changes to overtake.
944	(3)	When a motorcycle is ahead of you in the same lane on a multi-lane road, you should: (1) Honk to urge it into the slow lane. (2) Directly overtake alongside it. (3) Follow behind it or overtake from the inner lane.

No.	Ans	Question
945	(1)	When entering a freeway or expressway: (1) First use the right acceleration lane to gradually increase speed, display the left turn signal, turn your head to check the left rear, and merge into the outer lane when clear. (2) Simply display the turn signal and merge directly. (3) Merge directly into the outer or inner lane.
946	(1)	A traffic accident victim showing signs of shock will have a face that is: (1) Pale. (2) Lead-gray. (3) Flushed.
947	(3)	Bright red blood spurting continuously indicates: (1) Venous bleeding. (2) Capillary bleeding. (3) Arterial bleeding.
948	(2)	When a vehicle catches fire after a collision, insufficient oxygen or a blocked airway can cause: (1) Shock. (2) Asphyxiation. (3) Vomiting.
949	(2)	When a broken bone protrudes through the skin with heavy bleeding, you should first: (1) Try to push the bone back. (2) Stop the bleeding. (3) Transport to a hospital.
950	(2)	In the event that a large heavy motorcycle (engine displacement of 550 cc or more) traveling on an expressway cannot continue due to mechanical failure or other emergency, it shall coast out of the lane, display hazard warning lights, and be removed from the traffic lane. A breakdown warning device shall be placed behind the vehicle at a distance of: (1) 50 m (2) 100 m (3) 200 m
951	(3)	After driving through a flooded road section, you should especially: (1) Test the lights. (2) Test the clutch. (3) Test the brakes.
952	(3)	Which of the following is correct? (1) If dashboard warning lights are on, they can be ignored and driving can continue. (2) If the engine is smoking, continue driving until the smoking stops. (3) If the brakes fail, immediately downshift, turn on the right turn signal, and pull over to a safe open area.
953	(2)	In the event of a traffic accident with no injuries or fatalities and the vehicle remains operable, the driver shall give priority to: (1) Awaiting police handling (2) Marking the vehicle’s position and promptly moving it to the roadside (3) Notifying the insurance company
954	(1)	After marking evidence positions on the ground at an accident scene, under which circumstances should the vehicle be immediately moved to the roadside? (1) Minor accidents with no casualties. (2) There are serious injuries. (3) There are fatalities.
955	(2)	Following a vehicle accident, on road sections where the maximum speed limit exceeds 50–60 km/h, a vehicle breakdown warning sign shall be placed at what distance behind the vehicle? (1) 30 m (2) 50 m (3) 100 m
956	(3)	Regarding right-of-way responsibility in traffic accidents, which is correct? (1) Straight-going vehicles should yield to turning vehicles. (2) The first to arrive at the intersection goes first. (3) Turning vehicles should yield to straight-going vehicles.
957	(2)	When a traffic accident occurs, the parties should try to find at the scene: (1) Friends and relatives. (2) Eyewitnesses. (3) Legal professionals. to help clarify the case.
958	(3)	The time limit for applying for an accident liability review from the date of the accident is: (1) 1 month. (2) 3 months. (3) 6 months.
959	(3)	For illegally driving on the highway shoulder, upon being cited on the spot, the penalty is: (1) A fine. (2) Demerit points without a fine. (3) A fine and demerit points.
960	(1)	In the event of a traffic accident with no injuries or fatalities and the vehicle is still operable, if the driver fails to promptly mark the vehicle’s position and move it to the roadside, resulting in obstruction of traffic, the driver shall be subject to a fine of: (1) NT$600–NT$1,800 (2) NT$1,000–NT$3,000 (3) NT$1,200–NT$3,600

No.	Ans	Question
961	(3)	In the event of a road traffic accident, the driver or person involved shall first take appropriate measures, except for which of the following? (1) If the accident occurs in a traffic lane or on the shoulder, a vehicle breakdown warning sign or other conspicuous warning device shall be placed at an appropriate distance and removed immediately after the scene is cleared. (2) Not moving the accident vehicle or disturbing on-site evidence without authorization. (3) Leaving the scene as quickly as possible before anyone notices.
962	(3)	In a no-injury accident where vehicles can still be driven, when using photographic tools to record vehicle positions and scene evidence, which is NOT correct? (1) Ensure safety during photographing and moving, and place a warning triangle. (2) Using road markings as reference, photograph the accident vehicle and surroundings from front and rear. (3) Prevent the other party from using recording tools to document vehicle positions and scene evidence.
963	(1)	In the event of a traffic accident with no injuries or fatalities, if the driver fails to take the required actions in accordance with regulations, the driver shall be subject to a fine of: (1) NT$1,000–NT$3,000 (2) NT$1,200–NT$3,600 (3) NT$1,800–NT$5,400 A driver who flees the scene shall additionally have their driver's license suspended for one to three months.
964	(3)	After a no-injury accident where vehicles can still be driven, the driver should first mark vehicle positions and evidence, then move the vehicle out of traffic flow. 'Marking' methods include: (1) Using photographic tools to record vehicle positions and scene evidence. (2) Using items with marking capability to outline the four corners of a car or the two wheel positions and handlebar positions of a motorcycle on the ground. (3) Both of the above.
965	(1)	After a traffic accident on a freeway: (1) If there are injuries or deaths, preserve the scene and call 110, 1968, or use the 1968 App to request police or road management assistance. (2) It's not your concern; leave quickly. (3) Argue to avoid responsibility.
966	(2)	After a no-injury accident on a freeway where vehicles can still be driven, the priority is: (1) Wait for police to arrive. (2) Mark vehicle positions, call 110, 1968, or use the 1968 App for assistance, and quickly move to the roadside. (3) Notify the insurance company.
967	(3)	After a freeway traffic accident, which of the following is NOT included in the driver's initial response duties? (1) If the accident is on a lane or shoulder, place warning signs at an appropriate distance; remove them after the scene is cleared. (2) In a no-injury case or when all parties agree to move vehicles, first mark positions and evidence, then move vehicles out of traffic. (3) Flee the scene before anyone notices.
968	(3)	After a traffic accident occurs on a freeway, the vehicle breakdown warning sign shall be placed at how many meters behind the vehicle? (1) 10 meters. (2) 50 meters. (3) 100 meters.

▸ Vehicle Inspection (Equipment, Lights)

No.	Ans	Question
969	(1)	[(1) Vehicle gross weight limit. (2) Vehicle load weight limit. (3) Vehicle empty weight.

No.	Ans	Question
970	(2)	Drivers should inspect their vehicle before driving. Based on the 'Five Fluids, Forty-six Lights, Three Waters' and tire safety standards, which of the following practices is correct and safe? (1) When checking the 'Three Waters', it is sufficient to confirm only that windshield washer fluid is adequate; engine coolant

No.	Ans	Question
		and battery water do not affect driving safety. (2) When inspecting tires, if the tread depth is found to be worn below 1.6mm (or worn to the tread wear indicator), the tires should be replaced immediately to prevent blowouts or skidding in rain. (3) The 'Five Fluids' inspection only includes engine oil and fuel; brake fluid, transmission fluid, and power steering fluid are professional maintenance items that do not need to be checked before driving.
971	(2)	Before driving, which of the following is correct for a driver? (1) There is no need to check the lights when driving during the day. (2) Relevant safety equipment must be thoroughly inspected to ensure it is functioning properly before taking to the road. (3) Since maintenance has already been performed according to the manufacturer's prescribed time and mileage intervals, there is no need to check the engine oil, water, and tires before driving.
972	(2)	For a privately-owned passenger car using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or compressed natural gas (CNG) as fuel, if the year of manufacture is less than 5 years, what is the legally required periodic inspection frequency? (1) Passenger cars less than 5 years old are exempt from inspection. (2) Once every 1 year. (3) Twice every 1 year.
973	(2)	Regarding the operational concepts of the 'handbrake (parking brake device)' and 'footbrake (main brake system)', which of the following statements is correct? (1) Both have similar structures and either one can be used interchangeably. (2) Both can be used together when starting on an uphill slope to prevent the vehicle from rolling backward. (3) Using both simultaneously will cause damage to the transmission.
974	(2)	Regarding the regulations for periodic inspections of private passenger vehicles, which of the following is correct? (1) Exempt from inspection for vehicles under 5 years old; once every 2 years for vehicles 5 years or older but under 10 years; once a year for vehicles 10 years or older. (2) Exempt from inspection for vehicles under 5 years old; at least once a year for vehicles 5 years or older but under 10 years; at least twice a year for vehicles 10 years or older. (3) Exempt from inspection for vehicles under 5 years old; at least twice a year for vehicles 5 years or older but under 10 years.
975	(2)	Which of the following statements about an oil leak in the power steering system is correct? (1) The steering wheel becomes completely impossible to turn. (2) The steering wheel can still be turned, but it will become much more difficult. (3) It has absolutely no effect on the turning of the steering wheel.
976	(3)	If the water temperature gauge needle exceeds the upper limit while driving, what is the correct course of action? (1) Safely pull over and turn off the engine, then immediately open the radiator cap to check the coolant level. (2) Continue driving to your destination and then perform an inspection. (3) Safely pull over and turn off the engine, then wait for the engine to cool down before checking the radiator.
977	(1)	When is the most appropriate time to check the coolant level, water quality, and whether there are any leaks in the radiator? (1) After the engine has cooled down (cold engine state). (2) When the engine is at normal operating temperature, to confirm that circulation is normal. (3) While the engine is running, so that any leaks can be observed.
978	(2)	What is the correct timing and method for checking the engine coolant level? (1) Check while the engine is running. (2) Check after the engine has cooled down. (3) Check immediately after turning off the engine.
979	(1)	What is the correct way to start a computer-controlled fuel injection engine in cold weather? (1) Start the engine without pressing the accelerator. (2) Press the accelerator three times then start. (3) Start the engine while pressing the accelerator.
980	(2)	What liquid should be added when a car battery fluid is insufficient? (1) Tap water. (2) Distilled water or purified water. (3) Diluted sulfuric acid solution.
981	(1)	After starting a cold engine, water dripping from the exhaust pipe usually indicates what? (1) A normal phenomenon. (2) A coolant system leak. (3) A damaged cylinder head gasket.
982	(1)	What is the instrument on the dashboard that displays the engine rotation speed in revolutions per minute called? (1) Tachometer. (2) Speedometer. (3) Odometer.
983	(2)	When a car is equipped with snow tires or snow chains and driving on an icy road, which of the following is the safest? (1) Drive at the speed limit. (2) Drive slowly and increase the safe following distance from the vehicle ahead. (3) The tires will not skid so you can accelerate.
984	(2)	When starting the engine of an automatic transmission vehicle, which gear position should the gear lever be in? (1) D or R. (2) P or N. (3) Any gear position is acceptable.
985	(2)	Regarding the relationship between engine operating temperature and fuel consumption, which of the

No.	Ans	Question
		following is correct? (1) Lower temperature is more fuel-efficient. (2) Lower temperature consumes more fuel. (3) Temperature has no relation to fuel consumption.
986	(3)	Besides coolant shortage, what else may cause engine overheating? (1) Fan belt breakage. (2) Water pump failure. (3) All of the above.
987	(2)	What is the correct timing to check the engine oil level? (1) It can be checked while the engine is running. (2) After turning off the engine and waiting a few minutes. (3) Immediately after turning off the engine.
988	(2)	While the engine is running, what is the primary power source for the vehicle's electrical components (such as headlights and air conditioning)? (1) Battery. (2) Alternator. (3) Ignition coil.
989	(2)	When the fuel gauge needle on the car's dashboard points to 'E', what does it indicate? (1) Fuel is sufficient. (2) Fuel is extremely low. (3) Fuel level is adequate.
990	(2)	When jump-starting a vehicle, the positive terminal of the rescue vehicle's battery (the jumper cable) should be connected to which terminal of the disabled vehicle's battery? (1) Negative terminal. (2) Positive terminal. (3) Either is acceptable.
991	(3)	When driving an automatic transmission vehicle down a steep slope, which of the following precautions is INCORRECT? (1) Shift into a lower gear. (2) Do not turn off the engine and coast in neutral. (3) Vehicles going uphill must always yield to vehicles coming downhill.
992	(1)	Regarding the computer-controlled ABS braking system for automobiles, which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (1) When the ABS warning light is on, it means the anti-lock braking function has been activated. (2) In a computer-controlled ABS system, when emergency braking at high speed, the brake pedal will automatically vibrate up and down, which is a normal phenomenon. (3) The main advantage of the vehicle ABS braking system is that it maintains normal braking and steering capability during emergency braking.
993	(2)	When a car breaks down on an urban road and cannot be moved to a location that does not obstruct traffic, the driver should? (1) Sound the horn to warn other vehicles. (2) Hang a vehicle breakdown warning sign at the rear of the vehicle; a sign may also be placed at an appropriate position in front of the vehicle as needed. (3) Open the car door to warn other vehicles.
994	(1)	During emergency braking at high speed, what device installed in the vehicle, combined with the driver calmly operating the steering wheel, may allow the vehicle to swerve around an obstacle? (1) ABS Anti-lock Braking System. (2) LDWS Lane Departure Warning System. (3) ACC Adaptive Cruise Control System.
995	(2)	For a licensed private passenger car (excluding those fueled by liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas), which of the following correctly states the rules regarding the year of manufacture and periodic inspection requirements? (1) Vehicles less than 3 years old are exempt from periodic inspection; those 3 years or older but less than 10 years must be inspected once per year; those 10 years or older must be inspected twice per year. (2) Vehicles less than 5 years old are exempt from periodic inspection; those 5 years or older but less than 10 years must be inspected once per year; those 10 years or older must be inspected twice per year. (3) Vehicles less than 5 years old must be inspected once per year; those 5 years or older but less than 10 years must be inspected twice per year; those 10 years or older must be inspected three times per year.
996	(3)	Regarding the installation of too many high-power-consuming electrical accessories in a vehicle, which of the following correctly describes the effect on fuel consumption? (1) It does not affect engine fuel consumption. (2) It reduces engine fuel consumption. (3) It causes the engine to consume more fuel.
997	(3)	According to Article 89 of the Road Traffic Safety Rules, which of the following is correct? (1) Rear-seat passengers in small vehicles are only required to wear seatbelts on freeways and expressways. (2) Hazard warning lights must be displayed before moving off. (3) Before moving off, entertainment display devices within the driver's field of vision must be turned off; however, this does not apply to displays that provide driving assistance.
998	(3)	When starting the engine of an automatic transmission vehicle, where should the gear shift lever be? (1) R (Reverse). (2) D (Drive). (3) P (Park).
999	(3)	If brake fluid is spilled on a painted surface, which of the following is correct? (1) Brake fluid is non-corrosive and can be ignored. (2) Wipe it off vigorously with a cloth to dry the fluid. (3) Rinse it off immediately with clean water.
1000	(2)	When the battery is dead and the engine cannot start, which of the following statements is correct? (1)

No.	Ans	Question
		Both manual and automatic transmission vehicles can be push-started. (2) Only manual transmission vehicles can be push-started. (3) Neither manual nor automatic transmission vehicles can be push-started.
1001	(2)	Regarding the engine coolant temperature gauge on the dashboard, which of the following is correct? (1) The temperature gauge does not change due to outside air temperature or driving conditions. (2) The temperature gauge is affected by outside air temperature and driving conditions. (3) The temperature gauge only changes when the engine is turned off.
1002	(2)	What does the warning light shown in the image represent? (1) Low engine oil pressure warning light. (2) Low fuel level warning light. (3) Engine malfunction warning light.
1003	(1)	When driving a car down a long steep slope, how should the driver operate the vehicle to ensure driving safety and reduce the load on the braking system? (1) Appropriately use engine braking (shift to a lower gear). (2) Continuously lightly press the brake to maintain vehicle speed. (3) Turn off the engine and coast down to save fuel.
1004	(1)	What is the icon for the charging warning light displayed on the car's instrument panel? (1) (2) (3)
1005	(3)	If the battery fluid is found to be insufficient during inspection, what should be added? (1) Mineral water. (2) Sulfuric acid. (3) Distilled water.
1006	(2)	The 'engine tachometer' on the instrument panel indicates the number of revolutions per minute (RPM) of the engine. When the needle points to the '1' mark, what is the engine speed? (1) 100 RPM. (2) 1,000 RPM. (3) 10,000 RPM.
1007	(2)	What is this warning light? (1) ABS brake warning light. (2) Brake system warning light. (3) Low fuel warning light.
1008	(1)	What is this warning light? (1) Low engine oil pressure warning light. (2) Low fuel pressure warning light. (3) Low coolant level warning light.
1009	(2)	When a warning light on the dashboard illuminates while driving, the driver should identify the corresponding vehicle system. Which of the following pairings is correct? (1) Charging warning light corresponds to the engine combustion system; engine malfunction light corresponds to the battery charging system; brake warning light corresponds to the braking system. (2) Charging warning light corresponds to the alternator and battery charging system; engine malfunction light corresponds to engine operation-related systems; brake warning light corresponds to the braking system. (3) All three warning lights are uniformly controlled by the onboard computer, indicating only a general vehicle abnormality, and there is no need to distinguish individual systems.
1010	(1)	For large heavy motorcycles with a total cylinder displacement of 550 cc or more traveling on freeways and expressways, the vehicle must be properly inspected. Which of the following tire tread depth conditions is not permitted during travel? (1) Any point less than 1 mm. (2) Any point less than 1.5 mm. (3) Any point less than 1.6 mm.
1011	(2)	The 'charging warning light' on the dashboard remains continuously lit while driving. Which of the following descriptions of its meaning and response is correct? (1) It indicates that electronic devices inside the vehicle are consuming too much power; turning off the air conditioning and audio system will clear the warning, and the vehicle can continue to be driven normally. (2) It indicates that the alternator or

No.	Ans	Question
		charging system may be malfunctioning and the battery cannot be charged normally; the vehicle should be safely stopped for inspection as soon as possible. (3) It indicates that the battery is fully charged and the system has automatically stopped charging, which is a normal condition requiring no action.
1012	(1)	Before each on-road driving practice session, regarding the confirmation of the vehicle's safety condition, which of the following practices by the learner driver is most correct? (1) Although an instructor accompanies the practice and the driving school regularly maintains the vehicle, the learner should still proactively learn and perform pre-trip vehicle inspections to develop the habit of self-responsibility for future independent driving. (2) Since the learner has not yet obtained an official driver's license, all vehicle safety responsibilities rest with the driving school and instructor; the learner should focus solely on driving techniques. (3) The driving school's vehicle is regularly maintained and the instructor supervises onboard, so there is no need to repeat inspections before each session, in order to maximize training time efficiency.
1013	**(2)**	Regarding a water-cooled engine operating without coolant, which of the following is correct? (1) The engine can be started for short-distance travel. (2) The engine must not be started to avoid overheating and damage. (3) Reducing vehicle speed and continuing to drive can prevent engine overheating.
1014	**(2)**	What is the main function of ABS (Anti-lock Braking System) in a car? (1) To increase braking force during emergency braking so the vehicle stops faster. (2) To prevent wheel lockup during emergency braking so the driver can maintain steering and braking control. (3) To automatically reduce vehicle speed during braking to prevent skidding.
1015	**(3)**	Regarding pre-drive vehicle inspection by a car driver, which of the following is correct? (1) Since the vehicle has undergone periodic inspection according to schedule, there is no need to inspect the components before driving. (2) It is sufficient to check whether the dashboard shows any abnormality to determine the vehicle's condition. (3) Important vehicle components should be checked to ensure driving safety.
1016	**(2)**	When tire pressure is too high, which of the following correctly describes the possible effects on driving? (1) It can improve tire grip, making braking more stable. (2) It may reduce the tire contact area with the ground, affecting braking performance and handling. (3) It has no significant impact on driving safety.
1017	**(1)**	When a driver notices the red battery warning light on the dashboard while driving, which of the following is the most correct action? (1) This indicates an abnormality in the vehicle's charging system; the driver should find a safe place to stop as soon as possible and contact roadside assistance or a repair shop, to avoid losing power mid-journey. (2) This light indicates the battery is charging; the driver can continue driving safely and the light will turn off automatically when charging is complete. (3) This light indicates low battery fluid; the driver should open the hood to check and add distilled water before continuing to drive.
1018	(1)	When the red battery warning light on the dashboard illuminates while driving, which of the following statements is most correct? (1) It indicates that the vehicle's charging system may have malfunctioned; the vehicle will continue to operate on the remaining battery charge. The driver should find a safe place to stop as soon as possible and contact a repair shop. (2) It indicates that the battery is currently being charged, which is a normal operational indicator light that will turn off automatically once charging is complete. (3) It indicates that the battery fluid level is low; the driver should maintain a higher speed while driving to keep the alternator supplying power, and there is no need to stop.
1019	**(1)**	Which of the following is incorrect regarding how to check engine oil level in a car? (1) Checking engine oil has nothing to do with the ground surface, so it can be measured on a slope. (2) The engine should be turned off during the check. (3) The check should be performed on a flat surface.
1020	**(2)**	Which of the following is the correct way to check the engine oil level? (1) Turn off the engine and check immediately to get the most accurate reading. (2) After turning off the engine, wait a moment for the oil to drain back before checking. (3) Check while the engine is running.
1021	**(1)**	When driving a car at night on urban roads with adequate lighting, which type of lights should be used? (1) Low-beam headlights. (2) High-beam headlights. (3) Fog lights.

No.	Ans	Question
1022	(2)	When the brake warning light on the dashboard illuminates while driving, what should the driver do? (1) As long as the brakes still feel acceptable, slow down and continue to the destination before addressing it. (2) Safely reduce speed and pull over as soon as possible to inspect; if the issue cannot be resolved immediately, do not continue driving. (3) This only indicates a burned-out brake light bulb and does not affect driving safety.
1023	(2)	When adding engine oil, if too much oil is added, what effect might it cause? (1) Better engine cooling and lubrication, less likely to overheat. (2) It can cause carbon buildup on spark plugs, increased fuel consumption, and reduced horsepower. (3) It can cause excessive hydraulic pressure in the braking system, creating a risk of brake failure.
1024	(3)	Regarding brake system maintenance and brake operation, which statement is correct? (1) Filling brake fluid above the upper limit can increase braking force. (2) In an emergency, pressing the brake pedal all the way down to lock the wheels provides the shortest braking distance. (3) Brake fluid should be kept between the upper and lower limits; the anti-lock braking system (ABS) prevents wheel lockup under hard braking and maintains vehicle steering ability.
1025	(2)	Regarding the maintenance of a vehicle's windshield and wipers, if the washer fluid reservoir is empty, which of the following actions is correct? (1) You can still use the washer directly; it will not damage any parts. (2) You should avoid activating the washer motor to prevent dry running and burnout, and refill with dedicated washer fluid or clean water as soon as possible. (3) An empty reservoir means the brake fluid is insufficient, and the vehicle should be taken to a shop for inspection.
1026	(1)	What is the function of the 'Total Odometer (ODO)' on a car's instrument panel? (1) It records the total mileage the car has traveled since it left the factory. (2) It only records the one-way mileage of the most recent trip. (3) It displays the estimated remaining mileage based on the current fuel level.
1027	(2)	After refueling a car at a gas station, which of the following is the correct way to handle the fuel cap? (1) Simply placing it on loosely is sufficient; there is no need to confirm whether it is properly closed. (2) The fuel cap should be securely closed according to the vehicle's original design to prevent fuel vapor leakage or the cap from coming loose. (3) The cap must always be tightened counterclockwise to the fullest extent until it can no longer turn.
1028	(2)	When driving an automatic transmission vehicle in motion (moving forward), how should the gear selector be operated? (1) You can shift into 'P (Park)' at any time to achieve an emergency braking effect. (2) It is strictly forbidden to shift into 'P (Park)' or 'R (Reverse)' before the vehicle comes to a complete stop, to avoid serious damage to the transmission. (3) You can shift into 'R (Reverse)' at any time to help slow down.
1029	(3)	If a vehicle owner wishes to change the exterior color of their vehicle, what administrative procedures must be followed? (1) Changing the vehicle color is purely a personal freedom and does not need to be reported to any authority. (2) Having the work done at a qualified and registered paint shop is sufficient for the vehicle to be legally driven on the road. (3) A vehicle may have its color changed, but after the change, the owner must apply for a change of registration with the highway regulatory authority and apply for a temporary inspection in accordance with regulations.

No.	Ans	Question
1030	(2)	A small passenger vehicle is defined as a passenger vehicle with seats for: (1) 10 or fewer. (2) 9 or fewer. (3) 11 or fewer.
1031	(1)	Before driving, the steering wheel, brakes, and other mechanisms should be: (1) Inspected thoroughly. (2) No inspection needed. (3) Inspection has no effect on driving safety.
1032	(1)	Vehicle tools should be: (1) Carried in the vehicle at all times. (2) Not required to carry. (3) Stored in the garage.
1033	(2)	After a vehicle sustains major damage in an accident and is repaired, it should undergo: (1) Periodic inspection. (2) Ad hoc inspection. (3) License application inspection.
1034	(3)	Which vehicles must carry a fire extinguisher that meets regulations? (1) Small vehicles. (2) Motorcycles. (3) Large buses, heavy trucks, tractors, child transport vehicles, and enclosed trailers attached to small vehicles.
1035	(3)	Which vehicles must be equipped with anti-intrusion (wheel guard) devices? (1) Trucks under 3.5 tons. (2) Large buses. (3) Trailers and heavy trucks.

No.	Ans	Question
1036	(1)	For vehicles over 8 metric tons that fail to install a tachograph and driving visual assistance system as required, the vehicle owner shall be subject to: (1) A fine. (2) Suspension of the vehicle license. (3) Revocation of the driver's license.
1037	(2)	Installing a high-volume horn or other noise-producing device: the vehicle owner shall be fined and: (1) The vehicle shall be confiscated. (2) The high-volume horn or noise device shall be confiscated. (3) The license plate shall be revoked.
1038	(3)	Before driving on a freeway or expressway, you should pay special attention to pre-trip maintenance and inspection: (1) Only check 'oil.' (2) Only check 'oil' and 'electrical.' (3) 'Oil,' 'water,' and 'electrical' must all be checked.
1039	(2)	Which of the following pre-trip checks is incorrect? (1) The driver, front-seat passengers, and rear-seat passengers of small vehicles should all wear seatbelts. (2) Children should sit in the front seat of a small passenger vehicle. (3) Display the turn signal before starting.
1040	(1)	When driving a motor vehicle, the driver should: (1) Inspect the vehicle at least once before driving each day. (2) Inspect once a week. (3) No inspection is needed because vehicles undergo regular scheduled maintenance.
1041	(2)	Which of the following is NOT included in pre-trip vehicle inspection items? (1) Fuel level. (2) Odometer reading. (3) Tire pressure.
1042	(1)	Engine oil, in addition to regular checks: (1) Should be changed periodically. (2) Does not need to be changed. (3) Depends on the oil brand.
1043	(2)	When adding engine oil, it should be poured through: (1) The dipstick hole. (2) The oil filler cap on the engine. (3) The radiator cap.
1044	(3)	Replacing the oil filter: (1) Depends on the oil brand. (2) No replacement needed. (3) Follow the vehicle owner's manual schedule.
1045	(1)	When adding brake fluid: (1) It must be the same brand and same specification. (2) Any brand and specification will do. (3) Engine oil may be used as a substitute if brake fluid is unavailable.
1046	(2)	When the battery water level is low, add: (1) Diluted sulfuric acid. (2) Distilled water. (3) Electrolyte.
1047	(3)	When checking and topping up battery electrolyte levels: (1) Only check one cell. (2) Only check two cells. (3) Every cell must be checked and topped up.
1048	(2)	When checking battery fluid in a dark area at night, which lighting tool must NOT be used? (1) Flashlight. (2) Lighter. (3) Vehicle's built-in work light.
1049	(2)	Applying what substance to battery terminals can prevent corrosion and ensure good conductivity? (1) Paint. (2) Grease. (3) Tar.
1050	(2)	When jump-starting a disabled vehicle, the jumper cables used should be: (1) Thin. (2) Thick. (3) Regular copper wire. for good conductivity.
1051	(2)	The starter motor is powered by: (1) The alternator. (2) The battery. (3) Both the alternator and battery.
1052	(2)	Installing too many power-consuming electrical accessories in a vehicle: (1) Increases horsepower. (2) Can easily cause a vehicle fire. (3) Has no effect on the engine.
1053	(1)	The anti-rust additive in engine coolant: (1) Must be replaced periodically. (2) Only replace when the coolant becomes cloudy. (3) Never needs replacing.
1054	(1)	Scale buildup in coolant can easily cause the engine cooling system to: (1) Have poor circulation. (2) Have lower temperature. (3) Prevent leaks.
1055	(2)	If the coolant temperature gauge shows a reading above the normal range: (1) Maintain speed and continue driving. (2) Pull over safely as soon as possible. (3) Reduce speed and continue driving.
1056	(2)	When the engine temperature gauge needle points toward 'H,' the temperature is: (1) Normal. (2) Too high. (3) Too low.
1057	(2)	Excessive play in the steering wheel will cause: (1) Inability to steer. (2) Unstable steering. (3) No effect on steering.
1058	(3)	The main advantage of power steering is: (1) It can change the gear ratio. (2) It can increase the steering angle. (3) It reduces the effort required to steer.

No.	Ans	Question
1059	(1)	The cigarette lighter pops out automatically when heated; return it to its slot after use. While driving: (1) Focus entirely on driving; do not use the cigarette lighter. (2) Use it if you feel it is safe. (3) Use it for smoking to stay alert.
1060	(1)	When should you adjust the driver's seat? (1) Before driving. (2) While driving. (3) After driving.
1061	(3)	How should the headrest height be adjusted for safety? (1) Above the top of the driver's head. (2) Below the driver's shoulders. (3) Level with the driver's ears.
1062	(2)	The child safety lock on the rear door prevents children from accidentally opening the door. When the child safety lock is in the locked position: (1) The rear door can only be opened from inside. (2) The rear door can only be opened from outside. (3) The door cannot be opened from either side.
1063	(3)	To open the rear trunk, you can generally use the trunk release button inside the vehicle. When is it safe to open? (1) After the vehicle is parked. (2) After parking with the gear in Park. (3) After parking, with the gear in Park, and the parking brake engaged.
1064	(1)	The function of rearview mirrors and interior mirrors on a vehicle is: (1) To help the driver expand their side view and monitor road conditions behind. (2) For the driver to apply makeup. (3) To serve as a substitute screen for the entertainment system.
1065	(3)	The normal exhaust color of a gasoline engine is: (1) Black. (2) Blue-white. (3) Colorless.
1066	(2)	When a gasoline engine's exhaust is black, it means: (1) Complete combustion. (2) Incomplete combustion. (3) Burning engine oil.
1067	(3)	To start the engine of an automatic transmission vehicle, the gear should be in: (1) D. (2) R. (3) P.
1068	(2)	To shift from 'P' to 'R' or 'D' in an automatic vehicle, you must first: (1) Press the gas pedal. (2) Press the brake pedal. (3) Shift directly.
1069	(3)	Before the driver leaves an automatic vehicle after parking, in addition to engaging the parking brake, the gear should be in: (1) D. (2) R. (3) P. to prevent the vehicle from rolling.
1070	(1)	Most automatic vehicles are front-wheel drive. When towing, in addition to releasing the parking brake, what method avoids damaging the transmission? (1) Lift the front wheels, rear wheels on the ground, tow from the front. (2) Lift the rear wheels, front wheels on the ground, tow from the rear. (3) All four wheels on the ground, tow from the rear.
1071	(2)	When switching from a forward gear to reverse, or from reverse to a forward gear: (1) The vehicle does not need to be completely stopped. (2) The vehicle must be completely stopped first. (3) It makes no difference whether stopped or not.
1072	(3)	Tire pressure should be checked when: (1) Any time. (2) After driving when tires are above normal temperature. (3) Before driving when tires are at normal temperature.
1073	(1)	Insufficient tire pressure tends to cause: (1) Wear on both sides of the tire. (2) Wear in the center of the tire. (3) Lighter steering.
1074	(3)	Excessively low tire pressure causes: (1) Fuel savings. (2) Lighter steering. (3) Heavier steering and increased fuel consumption.
1075	(2)	Unequal tire pressure across wheels tends to cause: (1) Engine knock. (2) The vehicle pulling to one side. (3) No effect.
1076	(2)	Which part of a tire's structure is the weakest? (1) The tread. (2) The sidewall. (3) The bead.
1077	(1)	If the center tread of a tire is more heavily worn, the cause is: (1) Tire overinflation. (2) Tire underinflation. (3) Overloading.
1078	(2)	Excessive tire wear: (1) Makes the vehicle ride smoother. (2) Affects the vehicle's steering and braking distance. (3) As long as no blowout occurs, driving can continue.
1079	(2)	After continuous brake use raises the brake drum temperature, braking effectiveness: (1) Increases. (2) Decreases. (3) Remains unchanged.
1080	(1)	When continuously driving downhill and using the brakes for a long time, the brake fluid temperature tends to: (1) Rise. (2) Stay the same. (3) Drop. which affects driving safety.
1081	(3)	Smelling a burning odor while driving down a long steep slope may be caused by: (1) Exhaust pipe overheating. (2) Clutch slipping. (3) Excessive brake use.

No.	Ans	Question
1082	(2)	If the vehicle pulls to the right or left when braking, it is because: (1) Too much brake fluid. (2) One of the front wheel brakes may be malfunctioning. (3) Air in the brake fluid lines.
1083	(3)	If the brake pedal feels soft when pressed, the likely cause is: (1) Blocked brake lines. (2) Oil on the brake linings. (3) Air in the brake fluid lines.
1084	(1)	If you hold the brake pedal down firmly and start the engine, and the pedal drops about one inch, this indicates: (1) Normal operation. (2) Brake fluid leak. (3) Vacuum brake booster failure.
1085	(1)	The important documents a driver must carry while driving are: (1) Vehicle registration, driver's license, and compulsory insurance card. (2) Warning triangle. (3) Vehicle tools.
1086	(1)	Private small passenger vehicles over 10 years old must undergo periodic inspection at least: (1) Twice per year. (2) Three times per year. (3) Four times per year.
1087	(2)	The overall height of a small vehicle must not exceed 1.5 times its overall width, with a maximum height not exceeding: (1) 2.75 meters. (2) 2.85 meters. (3) 2.5 meters.
1088	(1)	On a freeway or expressway, the tire tread must not be worn to the: (1) Any tread wear indicator as defined by CNS 1431 or CNS 4959 standards. (2) Any point less than 1.5 mm. (3) Any point less than 1 mm.
1089	(2)	While driving a passenger car approaching an intersection, the traffic signal turns red, and pedestrians are crossing on the zebra crossing ahead. Which of the following statements about the stopping position is most correct? (1) It is sufficient as long as the front wheels have not touched the first white zebra stripe. (2) The front edge of the vehicle should stop at least 3 meters before the zebra crossing, approximately the width of one lane or more than four zebra stripes away. (3) Stop the vehicle between the zebra stripes of the pedestrian crossing to wait, so as to start moving as quickly as possible when the light turns green.
1090	(3)	While driving through an unsignalized intersection, you notice a zebra crossing ahead and a pedestrian is stepping onto the crossing to cross the road. Which action is safest? (1) The pedestrian has just stepped onto the crossing and has not yet reached the lane the vehicle is traveling in, so it is safe to maintain the current speed and pass through. (2) Lightly honk the horn to alert the pedestrian, then accelerate through to avoid meeting on the crossing. (3) Immediately slow down and stop at least 3 meters (approximately four zebra stripes' width) before the pedestrian crossing, and resume driving only after the pedestrian has completely passed.

Section 3 — Total: 436 questions (No. 655 ~ 1090)