

- **Question ID: d360db0b** 001
 - **Question:** How do you secure a car with a gear shifter so that it does not move on a slope? 002
 - **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** To secure a car with a gear shifter so that it does not move on a slope, we must consider the safety measures provided by road legislation. 1. **Actuate the service brake** - This is a standard safety measure that helps keep the vehicle immobilized. The service brake must be used to prevent vehicle movement. 2. **Place the lever in "neutral"** - This is a measure that can help prevent vehicle movement, but it is not sufficient on its own, as a vehicle on a slope can still move if other safety measures are not also applied. 3. **Place the lever in a lower gear and actuate the parking or auxiliary brake** - This is a very effective measure, as using a lower gear helps keep the vehicle immobilized, and the parking or auxiliary brake provides additional safety. Considering the above, the correct answers are A and C, as both measures are essential to secure a car on a slope. Correct answer: A,C 003
 - **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** To secure a car with a gear shifter so that it does not move on a slope, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. **A. Actuate the service brake;** - Actuating the service brake is a correct and necessary measure to stop the vehicle, but it is not sufficient to prevent its movement on a slope, especially if the vehicle is not properly immobilized. **B. Place the lever in "neutral";** - Placing the lever in "neutral" is not an effective measure to prevent vehicle movement on a slope. This does not ensure the immobilization of the vehicle, but only deactivates the transmission, which can lead to uncontrolled movement of the vehicle. **C. Place the lever in a lower gear and actuate the parking or auxiliary brake.** - This is the most correct option. According to legislation, in case of involuntary immobilization of the vehicle on a slope, the driver must engage a lower gear and actuate the auxiliary (or parking) brake. This ensures that the vehicle remains immobilized and will not move from the slope. **Argumentation:** - Answer A, although correct in the context of braking, is not sufficient to ensure complete immobilization of the vehicle on a slope. - Answer B does not comply with legal requirements for immobilizing a vehicle on a slope. - Answer C fully complies with road legislation, providing a complete and correct solution to prevent vehicle movement from a slope. Therefore, the correct answer is: Correct answer: C 004
 - **Comments:** This case demonstrates Strategy 1's susceptibility to plausible but incomplete answers. While actuating the service brake is a safety measure, it is insufficient for legally securing a vehicle on a slope. Strategy 4 excels by providing a comprehensive and legally mandated solution, highlighting its improved precision in handling nuanced safety-related questions. 005
- **Question ID: 8be6e051** 028
 - **Question:** In which situations is overtaking prohibited? 029
 - **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** To answer the question, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. A. **In uncontrolled intersections and at marked pedestrian crossings** - According to [Regulation-120], overtaking is prohibited in uncontrolled intersections and at marked pedestrian crossings. This is a clear rule prohibiting overtaking in these situations, so this option is correct. B. **In intersections and at a distance of 50m from them** - Also, according to [Regulation-120], overtaking is prohibited in intersections, but a distance of 50m from them is not explicitly mentioned. However, overtaking is prohibited near intersections, which may include a distance of 50m. This option is, therefore, correct. C. **In the action area of the "Speed Limit" sign** - This option is not correct, as the "Speed Limit" sign does not prohibit overtaking, but only limits the speed. Overtaking is not specifically prohibited in the action area of this sign, so this option is not correct. Therefore, the correct answers are A and B. Correct answer: A,B 030
 - **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** To answer the question, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. **A. in uncontrolled intersections and at marked pedestrian crossings;** According to Art. 120 para. (1) lit. a) of the Regulation, overtaking is prohibited in uncontrolled intersections. Also, Art. 120 para. (1) lit. e) prohibits overtaking at marked pedestrian crossings. Thus, this option is correct. **B. in intersections and at a distance of 50m from them;** Art. 120 para. (1) mentions that overtaking is prohibited in intersections, but does not specify a distance of 50m from them. However, overtaking is prohibited near intersections, but no exact distance of 50m is specified. This option is partially correct, but not complete according to legislation. **C. in the action area of the "Speed Limit" sign.** The "Speed Limit" sign does not prohibit overtaking, but only limits the speed. Thus, overtaking is allowed in this area, respecting the speed limits. This option is incorrect. In conclusion, the only option that fully complies with Romanian road legislation is option A. Correct answer: A 031
 - **Comments:** This example illustrates Strategy 1 being misled by partially correct information. The 50m distance for overtaking prohibition around intersections, while intuitively plausible for safety, lacks specific legislative backing. Strategy 4's adherence to explicit legal text ensures accuracy and avoids overgeneralization of rules. 032
- **Question ID: 7753737d** 053
 - **Question:** In which situations is stopping prohibited? 054
 - **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** To answer the question, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. A. **In the action area of the indicator that prohibits overtaking** - Stopping is prohibited in the action area of the "No Stopping" sign, but there is no explicit mention of stopping being prohibited in the action area of the indicator that prohibits overtaking. So, this option is not correct. B. **On one-way streets** - Stopping is not prohibited on one-way streets, as long as stopping and parking rules are respected. This option is not correct. C. **Next to another stopped vehicle, if this obstructs the circulation of two vehicles coming from opposite directions** - According to legislation, it is prohibited to stop next to another vehicle stopped on the roadway, if this obstructs the circulation of two vehicles coming from opposite directions. This option is correct. Therefore, the only correct option is C. Correct answer: C 055
 - **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** To determine in which situations stopping is prohibited, we will analyze each answer option in accordance with Romanian road legislation. **A. in the action area of the indicator that prohibits overtaking;** According to Regulation 142, letter p), stopping is prohibited in places where overtaking is prohibited. This means that stopping in the action area of the indicator that prohibits overtaking is prohibited. So, this option is correct. **B. 056

068 on one-way streets;** According to Regulation 141, para. (4), on one-way roads, voluntary stopping or parking of
069 vehicles is permitted on the left side as well, as long as at least one lane of traffic remains free. Therefore, stopping on
070 one-way streets is not prohibited, so this option is not correct. **C. next to another stopped vehicle, if this obstructs the
071 circulation of two vehicles coming from opposite directions.** According to Regulation 142, letter h), it is not allowed
072 to stop next to another vehicle stopped on the roadway, if this obstructs the circulation of two vehicles coming from
073 opposite directions. This means that stopping in this situation is prohibited. So, this option is correct. In conclusion, the
074 correct answers are A and C, as we have identified that stopping is prohibited in both situations mentioned. Correct
075 answer: A,C

- **Comments:** This case highlights a significant oversight by strategy 1, which failed to identify a legally correct situation for prohibited stopping (option A). Strategy 4's ability to correctly identify and justify this omission demonstrates its superior recall and application of specific legal regulations, proving critical in scenarios requiring comprehensive legal knowledge.

080 **Safety Bias:** These findings show strategy 1's tendency to prioritize answers based on general safety
081 principles or common sense, even when not strictly aligned with specific legal provisions. Strategy 4
082 consistently corrects this by adhering to the precise legal framework.

083 • **Question ID: 4e0578a3**

- **Question:** Penalty points are applied for:
- **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** For the question regarding the application of penalty points, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. A. **Disregarding the meaning of the "Children" sign** - This is a contravention that is sanctioned with penalty points, as it refers to the safety of children in traffic, and disregarding this sign can lead to serious accidents. B. **Disregarding the meaning of the "Uneven Road" sign** - Although it is important to respect the meaning of this sign, its disregard is not specified in legislation as incurring penalty points. This is more of a recommendation for traffic safety, but it is not directly sanctioned with penalty points. C. **Disregarding the meaning of the "Stop" sign, installed at a level crossing** - This is a serious contravention, as disregarding this sign can lead to fatal accidents. According to legislation, disregarding the meaning of regulatory signals from railway agents directing traffic at level crossings is sanctioned with penalty points. Thus, the correct answers are A and C, as both refer to contraventions that incur penalty points according to road legislation. Correct answer: A,C
- **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** For the question regarding penalty points, let's analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. **A. disregarding the meaning of the "Children" sign;** - According to legislation, disregarding the meaning of the "Children" sign is not specified as a contravention that incurs penalty points. Although it is an important rule for children's safety, it is not explicitly mentioned in legislation that it would incur points. **B. disregarding the meaning of the "Uneven Road" sign,** - Similar to option A, disregarding the meaning of the "Uneven Road" sign is not mentioned in road legislation as a contravention that would incur penalty points. This is a warning for drivers, but it is not sanctioned with points. **C. disregarding the meaning of the "Stop" sign, installed at a level crossing,** - According to legislation, disregarding the meaning of regulatory signals from railway agents directing traffic at level crossings, including the "Stop" sign, is a contravention that incurs 6 penalty points. This is a strict rule, given the risks associated with level crossings. Therefore, the only correct option that aligns with Romanian road legislation is: Correct answer: C
- **Comments:** This is a salient example of Safety Bias. Strategy 1 incorrectly infers that disregarding a 'Children' sign should incur penalty points due to its clear safety implications, despite this not being explicitly stipulated in the legislation for penalty points. Strategy 4 accurately adheres to the precise legal text, demonstrating a critical distinction between general safety concerns and specific legal consequences.

110 • **Question ID: 713bbd86**

- **Question:** While driving a car on a public road, it is forbidden:
- **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** For the question "While driving a car on a public road, it is forbidden:", let's analyze each answer option: A. **to transport children under 12 years old in the back seat** - This is not correct, because children under 12 years old must wear seat belts adapted to their weight and size, but it is not forbidden to transport them in the back seat, as long as they comply with regulations. B. **to smoke while driving** - This is correct. According to legislation, it is forbidden for the driver of a motor vehicle transporting dangerous goods or products to smoke while driving. Also, smoking can distract the driver's attention, which is dangerous. C. **front seat occupants to hold animals in their arms** - This is also correct. According to the regulation, it is forbidden for drivers of motor vehicles and persons occupying the front seat to hold animals in their arms while driving. Thus, the correct answers are B and C. Correct answer: B,C
- **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** To answer the question correctly, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. **A. To transport children under 12 years old in the back seat.** According to [Regulation-97], children under 12 years old must wear seat belts adapted to their weight and size, and those under 3 years old must be transported only in approved restraint systems. However, transporting children under 12 years old in the back seat is not prohibited, as long as these rules are respected. So, this option is not correct. **B. To smoke while driving.** According to [Regulation-176], it is forbidden for the driver of a motor vehicle transporting dangerous goods or products to smoke while driving. Although this rule applies specifically to the transport of dangerous goods, it is an unsafe and generally discouraged practice. However, it is not a general prohibition for all motor vehicles. This option is not correct. **C. Front seat occupants to hold animals in their arms.** According to [Regulation-97], it is forbidden for drivers of motor vehicles, as well as persons occupying the front seat, to hold animals in their arms while driving on public roads. This is a clear and direct prohibition, so this option is correct. In conclusion, the only correct option is C, as it refers to an explicit prohibition provided in road legislation. Correct answer: C

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| - Comments: This case demonstrates strategy 1's Safety Bias by generalizing a specific legal prohibition (smoking for dangerous goods transporters) to all drivers, based on a general safety concern (distraction). Strategy 4's nuanced clarification highlights its precision in applying legal rules only where they are explicitly defined, preventing overreach based on perceived safety. | 133 134 135 136 |
| • Question ID: d360db0b | 137 |
| - Question: How do you secure a car with a gear shifter so that it does not move on a slope? | 138 |
| - Strategy 1 Output (Translated): To secure a car with a gear shifter so that it does not move on a slope, we must consider the safety measures provided by road legislation. 1. Actuate the service brake - This is a standard safety measure that helps keep the vehicle immobilized. The service brake must be used to prevent vehicle movement. 2. Place the lever in "neutral" - This is a measure that can help prevent vehicle movement, but it is not sufficient on its own, as a vehicle on a slope can still move if other safety measures are not also applied. 3. Place the lever in a lower gear and actuate the parking or auxiliary brake - This is a very effective measure, as using a lower gear helps keep the vehicle immobilized, and the parking or auxiliary brake provides additional safety. Considering the above, the correct answers are A and C, as both measures are essential to secure a car on a slope. Correct answer: A,C | 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 |
| - Strategy 4 Output (Translated): To secure a car with a gear shifter so that it does not move on a slope, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. A. Actuate the service brake; - Actuating the service brake is a correct and necessary measure to stop the vehicle, but it is not sufficient to prevent its movement on a slope, especially if the vehicle is not properly immobilized. B. Place the lever in "neutral"; - Placing the lever in "neutral" is not an effective measure to prevent vehicle movement on a slope. This does not ensure the immobilization of the vehicle, but only deactivates the transmission, which can lead to uncontrolled movement of the vehicle. C. Place the lever in a lower gear and actuate the parking or auxiliary brake. - This is the most correct option. According to legislation, in case of involuntary immobilization of the vehicle on a slope, the driver must engage a lower gear and actuate the auxiliary (or parking) brake. This ensures that the vehicle remains immobilized and will not move from the slope. Argumentation: - Answer A, although correct in the context of braking, is not sufficient to ensure complete immobilization of the vehicle on a slope. - Answer B does not comply with legal requirements for immobilizing a vehicle on a slope. - Answer C fully complies with road legislation, offering a complete and correct solution to prevent vehicle movement from a slope. Therefore, the correct answer is: Correct answer: C | 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 |
| - Comments: This example, also categorized under "Tricky Questions", demonstrates strategy 1's Safety Bias by accepting "actuating the service brake" as a sufficient safety measure for vehicle immobilization on a slope. While seemingly safe, it is legally incomplete for long-term securement. Strategy 4, by providing the comprehensive legal requirement (engaging a lower gear and parking brake), showcases its rigorous adherence to mandated procedures over merely plausible safety practices. | 160 161 162 163 164 |
| Overthinking: These examples highlight instances where strategy 1 introduces extraneous information, overgeneralizes specific rules, or misinterprets the scope of a question, leading to less precise or incorrect answers. Strategy 4 provides concise and legally accurate responses. | 165 166 167 |
| • Question ID: b596b521 | 168 |
| - Question: What obligations does the driver have when driving on a public road? | 169 |
| - Strategy 1 Output (Translated): To answer the question, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. A. "to drive only if the monthly medical check-up is performed;" - This statement is not correct. Drivers are required to undergo periodic medical examinations, but there is no obligation to undergo a monthly medical check-up. Medical examinations are set at longer intervals, usually annually or every 5 years, depending on age and type of license. B. "to drive only on road sections where access is permitted and to comply with regulations on maximum authorized total masses admitted by the competent authority;" - This statement is correct. According to legislation, drivers must respect regulations regarding access to certain road sections and comply with norms regarding maximum authorized total masses. C. "to inquire in advance, from road administrators, about any maximum and minimum speed limits." - This statement is also correct. Drivers have an obligation to be informed about speed limits, which are set by road administrators. Therefore, the correct answers are B and C. Correct answer: B,C | 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 |
| - Strategy 4 Output (Translated): To answer the question correctly, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. A. to drive only if the monthly medical check-up is performed; - This statement is not correct. According to legislation, drivers must undergo periodic medical examinations, but there is no obligation to undergo a monthly medical check-up. Medical examinations are set at longer intervals, usually annually or at the request of competent authorities, depending on the vehicle category. Therefore, this option does not comply with the legislation. B. to drive only on road sections where access is permitted and to comply with regulations on maximum authorized total masses admitted by the competent authority; - This statement is correct. According to Regulation-147, the driver of a motor vehicle is obliged to drive only on road sections where access is permitted and to comply with regulations on maximum authorized total masses. This is a clear obligation stipulated in legislation. C. to inquire in advance, from road administrators, about any maximum and minimum speed limits. - This statement is partially correct, but it is not an explicit obligation of the driver. Although it is recommended to inquire about speed limits, the legislation does not explicitly impose this obligation. Drivers are responsible for respecting traffic signs and road indicators, which indicate speed limits, but there is no formal obligation to inquire in advance from the road administrators. In conclusion, the only correct option according to Romanian road legislation is: Correct answer: B | 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 |
| - Comments: Strategy 1 exhibits Overthinking by elevating a recommended practice (informing oneself about speed limits) to a formal legal obligation. This illustrates a tendency to extend common-sense guidance into codified law. Strategy 4 correctly distinguishes between general good practice and explicit legal requirements, showing improved discernment. | 194 195 196 197 |

198 • Question ID: 33615649

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- **Question:** Changing direction to the left, in an intersection not provided with guiding markings, is done:
 - **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** To answer the question correctly, we must analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. 1. **A**: "by circumventing the imaginary center of the intersection" - This option is correct, because changing direction to the left is done by circumventing the imaginary center of the intersection, according to Regulation 110, which stipulates that changing direction to the left is done through the left of the imaginary center of the intersection. 2. **B**: "through the left of the imaginary center of the intersection, without intersecting the trajectory of those moving from the opposite direction and turning left" - This option is also correct. According to the same regulation, it is important that the maneuver is performed without intersecting the trajectory of vehicles coming from the opposite direction. 3. **C**: "by free agreement with those moving from the opposite direction" - This option is not correct. Changing direction cannot be done by free agreement, but traffic rules and the meaning of markings and indicators must be respected. Therefore, the correct answers are A and B. Correct answer: A,B
 - **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** For the question regarding changing direction to the left in an intersection not provided with guiding markings, let's analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. **A. by circumventing the imaginary center of the intersection;** This option is not correct. According to Regulation 110, changing direction to the left is done through the left of the imaginary center of the intersection, but circumvention is not mentioned. Circumvention could imply a maneuver that does not comply with traffic rules. **B. through the left of the imaginary center of the intersection, without intersecting the trajectory of those moving from the opposite direction and turning left;** This option is correct. According to Regulation 110, changing direction to the left is performed through the left of the center of the intersection, without intersecting the trajectory of vehicles coming from the opposite direction and turning left. This is an essential rule to avoid collisions. **C. by free agreement with those moving from the opposite direction.** This option is not correct. Changing direction cannot be done "by free agreement," as road legislation imposes strict rules to ensure traffic safety. Each driver must respect traffic rules and not rely on informal agreements with other road users. In conclusion, the only correct option according to Romanian road legislation is: Correct answer: B
 - **Comments:** This case demonstrates strategy 1's Overthinking by misinterpreting a specific legal maneuver. Strategy 1 incorrectly validates "circumventing the imaginary center of the intersection," whereas strategy 4 correctly clarifies that the maneuver is simply "through the left of the imaginary center." This indicates a tendency to over-complicate or misapply procedural details from the legal text.

227 • Question ID: 4fb7ec2c

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- **Question:** The yellow traffic light signal:
 - **Strategy 1 Output (Translated):** For the question regarding the yellow traffic light signal, let's analyze each answer option: A. "Permits entry into the intersection, if it follows the green light." - This is correct, because the yellow signal appears after green and indicates that the vehicle can prepare to stop, but it does not prohibit entry into the intersection if the vehicle is too close to stop safely. B. "Permits changing direction to the right." - This is not a generally correct statement, because the yellow signal does not explicitly permit changing direction. Changing direction must be done in compliance with traffic rules and signaling. C. "Prohibits entry into the intersection, if the vehicle can be stopped safely." - This is correct, according to legislation, the yellow signal indicates that the vehicle must stop, unless it cannot do so safely. Thus, the correct answers are A and C. Correct answer: A,C
 - **Strategy 4 Output (Translated):** For the question regarding the yellow traffic light signal, let's analyze each answer option in the context of Romanian road legislation. **A) permits entry into the intersection, if it follows the green light;** - This statement is not correct. The yellow signal does not permit entry into the intersection, but rather informs the driver that they must prepare to stop, unless they are so close to the intersection that they could not stop safely. Therefore, it cannot be considered that it permits entry into the intersection. **B) permits changing direction to the right;** - This statement is partially correct, but it is not complete. The yellow signal does not automatically permit changing direction, but rather indicates that the vehicle must prepare to stop. The driver can change direction, but must comply with traffic rules and ensure the maneuver is safe. **C) prohibits entry into the intersection, if the vehicle can be stopped safely.** - This statement is correct. According to legislation, the yellow signal prohibits entry into the intersection if the vehicle can be stopped safely. This is a clear rule stip...
 - **Comments:** Strategy 1's interpretation of the yellow traffic light signal exemplifies Overthinking, specifically by over-permitting action. It incorrectly states that the yellow light "permits entry into the intersection" if it follows a green light, attempting to rationalize a scenario where stopping safely isn't possible. Strategy 4 precisely clarifies that the yellow light's primary function is to "prohibit entry if safe to stop," demonstrating a critical adherence to legal prohibitions over conditional permissions.

252 **Image-based QA:** These examples highlight instances where images were part of the question.

253 • Question ID: b3c12b4c

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- **Category: aerial**
 - **Image:** Figure 1
 - **Question:** Which of the vehicles may continue through the intersection?
 - A: The trams, because they have right of way;
 - B: The blue car;
 - C: The blue car and the yellow car.
 - **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Analyzing tram and car directions**
I'm examining the red and purple trams, which are perpendicular to cars. The rails run east-west, and the trams go horizontally in that direction. The blue car on the road is signaling with its right indicator blinking. The arrow near it curves left, indicating it wants to turn left. However, it seems the blue car is actually signaling a right turn as it approaches

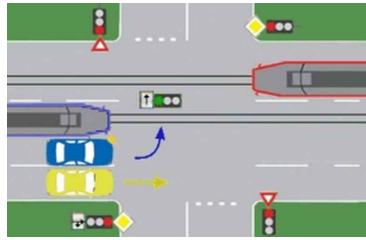


Figure 1: Image corresponding to question ID: b3c12b4c

the intersection. The yellow car is going straight, intending to turn right at the intersection. [REASONING]**Interpreting traffic signals and car directions**

In the image, the curved arrow from the blue car indicates it's turning right towards the tram tracks. The yellow car has a straight arrow and is going straight through the intersection. The blue car is heading east, while the yellow car continues north. The purple tram approaches from the left, going east, and the red tram comes from the east, heading west. There are traffic lights showing green for the trams, allowing them to proceed straight, while signals for cars entering from the east are less clear. [REASONING]**Deciphering tram signals and traffic priorities**

I'm evaluating the tram signals. On the right, the light has a yellow diamond sign indicating priority but also shows a green circle for the red tram. So, the tram can proceed. The main road runs east-west, confirming trams travel on it. The trams (red and purple) have priority with the green light, allowing them to move without conflict. Cars on the north-south approach must stop due to the red signal, and the blue car appears to yield before turning onto the main road.

- **Output:** Drivers of the cars are stopped by the traffic light (red color) and, in addition, are on the non-priority road (indicated by the "yield" arrow); the trams, on the other hand, have a green signal at their dedicated traffic light and travel on the priority road (marked with the "priority road" sign). The intersection is controlled by traffic lights, so the unregulated right-hand priority rule for cars does not apply.

Correct answer: A

- **Correct Answer:** B

• **Question ID: e89edd75**

- **Category:** aerial

- **Image:** Figure 2

- **Question:** In what order will the vehicles pass through the intersection shown, if the traffic lights are not working?

A: Tram 1, Tram 2, the car;

B: The car, Tram 1, Tram 2;

C: Tram 1, the car, Tram 2.

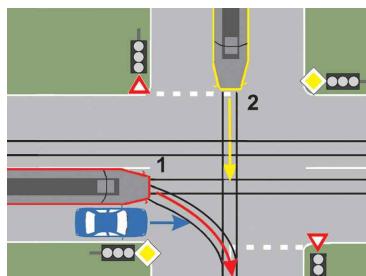


Figure 2: Image corresponding to question ID: e89edd75

- **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Analyzing traffic priorities**

I'm observing the traffic signs, where yellow diamonds indicate both the east and priority direction. It's interesting that both west and east have these signs, suggesting that the road from west to east takes priority. Meanwhile, the north and south roads are minor, signifying yield signs. It appears that the main road runs west to east, with a tram and a blue car from the west. Since both want to go south, we'll need to establish the priority for who goes first. [REASONING]**Examining tram and car priority**

I'm analyzing the situation where both a tram and a car are sharing the track. According to the rules, cars must yield to trams, especially in intersections without functioning signals. The blue car must yield to all trams. Between two trams, one is on a major road (priority) and the other on a minor road. The minor road tram must yield to the tram on the main road due to the yield sign. So, tram 2 yields to tram 1 first, then to the blue car, but the car ultimately gives way to tram 1 as well. [REASONING]**Determining tram and vehicle order**

I'm working through how priority applies at this intersection without functioning signals. Trams have implicit priority, but with two trams, I check the signage. It seems like the signs apply to both trams. The secondary yield sign means tram 2 must yield to tram 1, which is on the main road and has no yield sign.

So, tram 1 goes first, then tram 2, and finally the blue car, which must yield to the trams. Therefore, the correct order is tram 1, tram 2, then the car.

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– **Output:** According to Romanian road legislation, at this intersection without working traffic lights, priority signs apply first, then the rule that trams have priority over other vehicles (OUG 59/2002 art. 1) and, if in equal position, the “right-hand rule” as reflected by road signs.

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1. The priority road is the west–east axis (priority road signs on west and east); north and south are minor roads (yield signs). 2. Therefore, tram 1 (on the priority road) enters first. Also, the car on the same road cannot overtake the tram (Reg. 107 art. 3). 3. Next comes the second tram (coming from the secondary north road), after the first tram clears the intersection. Although on a minor road, it is still a rail vehicle and has priority over the car (OUG 59/2002 art. 1). 4. The car enters last, after both trams have completed their maneuvers.

Correct answer: A

– **Correct Answer:** B

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- **Question ID:** 3469375f

– **Category:** aerial

– **Image:** Figure 3

– **Question:** What is the correct way to proceed if you are driving the red car?

A: Turning left, you may only enter the intersection last;

B: You enter the intersection first;

C: You must yield to the tram.

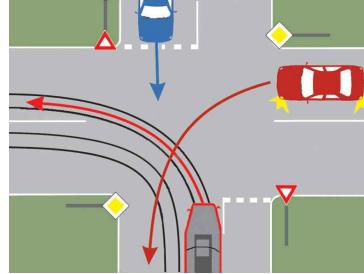


Figure 3: Image corresponding to question ID: 3469375f

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– **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Analyzing road intersection**
I'm looking at an intersection with a vertical road that seems to be the main priority road, while the horizontal road might be major but not prioritized. I see two yellow diamond signs indicating that the horizontal road has priority, meaning vehicles on it have the right of way. There's a red car on the minor eastbound road with a yield sign, indicating it's about to turn left across the priority road, while a tram approaches from the left on tracks marked in black curves. [REASONING]**Examining tram intersection**
I'm analyzing an intersection with tram tracks represented by thick black lines. They converge from the left and diverge on the right. There are three tram tracks merging before splitting after the intersection. A red car is at the intersection, wanting to turn left across the tracks, while a blue tram travels south on the vertical road, marked with a yield sign. The horizontal road has priority signs on both sides, confirming that the red car is on the priority road, positioned on the right side of the intersection. [REASONING]**Interpreting traffic directions**
I'm observing a red car on the horizontal priority road, which intends to make a left turn. The car's direction arrows and blinking yellow signals indicate the intended turn. Although the red arrow path suggests it curves downwards to the south, it's clear the car is facing west and wants to turn left towards that direction. The car has priority on this road, and there's a yield sign nearby, but it's directed towards the bottom vertical road and not affecting the red car's right of way. [REASONING]**Evaluating intersection rules**
At this intersection, I realize the red car must yield to any tram if one is approaching and also must cross before the blue car since it's on the priority road. The correct approach for the situation seems to be yielding to the tram while having priority over the blue car. The red car has to execute a left turn, which means yielding to traffic from the opposite direction and trams, confirming the red car goes first, making B and C the right answers.

– **Output:** The driver of the red car is on the priority road (indicated by the "Priority Road" sign) and is making a left turn, while the transverse road is a non-priority road (marked with "Yield" sign).

1. Relative to the blue car (coming from the north), you have priority, so you may enter the intersection first. – According to OUG 61 and Regulation-130, vehicles on the priority road have right of way over those on the non-priority road. 2. However, in an intersection with uncontrolled traffic, you must yield to trams traveling on rails, except those turning left (in which case the tram loses priority). – According to OUG 59 para. (1) and (2), vehicles must allow the tram to proceed before completing their maneuver.

The correct answers are B and C.

Correct answer: B, C

– **Correct Answer:** B

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- **Question ID:** a3c595fb

– **Category:** misc

– **Image:** Figure 4

– **Question:** The sign indicates that:

A: Stopping and parking restrictions have ended;

B: All restrictions have ended;

C: The limited-time parking zone has ended.

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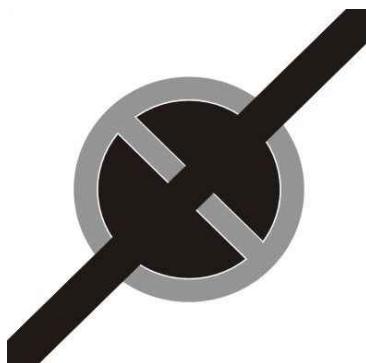


Figure 4: Image corresponding to question ID: a3c595fb

- **Reasoning:** None
 - **Output:** According to the provisions of SIGN-95 "End of all restrictions", the sign in the image is the standard sign that announces the end of all previous road restrictions. It does not refer only to stopping and parking (option A) nor only to the end of a limited-time parking zone (option C), but to all restrictions.
Correct answer: B
 - **Correct Answer:** C
- **Question ID: 37af955f**
 - **Category:** misc
 - **Image:** Figure 5
 - **Question:** The adjacent road marking means:
 - A: Space designated for weighing vehicles;
 - B: Pedestrian crossing marking;
 - C: Marking for parallel parking.

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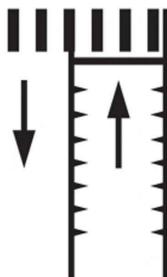


Figure 5: Image corresponding to question ID: 37af955f

- **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Evaluating road markings**
I'm thinking about the markings on the road. "B" seems to refer to a pedestrian crossing, which doesn't match the description I have. "C" mentions parking bays, but again, that's not it. Now "A" suggests a space for weighing vehicles, but I'm unsure if there's a specific marking for weighbridges on public roads. There are some markings before police checkpoints, but they're not official. In the image, solid lines with triangular arrows don't suggest a reserved lane. Overall, it sounds like the correct answer might be none. [REASONING]**Analyzing road markings**
I'm looking at the triangles along the lines. They may indicate a reserved lane for public transport, but the triangles are confusing since some point in opposite directions. In the image, it seems the central lane has arrows indicating direction, while the edges have multiple triangles directing inward. The left side shows a lane with a downward arrow, and the right has an upward arrow despite some unclear markings. The central hatched area indicates traffic separation, which doesn't match any answer choices. Option A mentions a weight station, but I'm unsure if that applies here. [REASONING]**Determining the correct answer**
The exam requires a letter response, but it seems none of the options fit. The markings indicate a prohibited lane, not meant for parking, pedestrian crossings, or weighing. So, it seems like the correct choice should be "none." However, the options are limited to A, B, or C. If I must choose, I'd say "none," and I can format it as "Raspuns corect: niciuna." But since the instructions say to write only letters, I'll note that carefully.
- **Output:** According to the Road Signaling Regulation, the marking consisting of two parallel longitudinal lines enclosing an area filled with oblique lines ("triangles") does not indicate parking, pedestrian crossing, nor a weighing device. This type of marking falls under "various – spaces prohibited to traffic" (Reg.-76, lit. d)2 and Reg.-83 para. (4)), delimiting an area into which vehicles are forbidden to enter.
None of options A, B, or C matches the meaning of the marking in the image.
Correct answer: none

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- **Correct Answer:** B

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- **Question ID:** 47e15cb4

395

- **Category:** misc
- **Image:** Figure 6

396

- **Question:** What information does the sign in the image provide?

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A: An uneven passage follows, 3 km from the tunnel;

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B: A tunnel follows, 3 km from the sign;

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C: The upcoming tunnel is 3 km long.



Figure 6: Image corresponding to question ID: 47e15cb4

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- **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Analyzing road signs**

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I'm looking at the official drawings for signs. The sign C.2b seems to indicate something about distance, specifically regarding a tunnel 3 km away. I notice that A refers to an uneven passage which doesn't fit because the icon shows a tunnel, not humps. C mentions the length of the tunnel as 3 km, but if that were a dangerous section, additional information would be required. This suggests the main sign indicates general information rather than a warning. [REASONING]**Justifying the sign interpretation**

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I'm analyzing the signs and concluding that it's not about the length of a dangerous section, which means C is incorrect. The right answer is B. The definitions indicate that the distance sign is used under a warning sign, but here we have an informative sign. The type C.2 sign shows the distance to a tunnel, so it accurately indicates that the tunnel is 3 km ahead. I've evaluated options A and C, and they don't fit the criteria, reinforcing that B is the correct answer.

404

- **Output:** According to the Road Signaling Regulation:

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1. The image shows an information sign ("category C – orientation and information signs") placed on a blue background, with a tunnel symbol over a white background and below, the inscription "3 km". 2. This type does not indicate the length of a dangerous section (this would be shown by an additional "Dangerous section length" panel (SIGN-280) mounted under a triangular warning sign), but rather the distance to the indicated object. 3. Therefore, the meaning of the sign is: "a tunnel follows, 3 km from the location of this sign."

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Options A and C are incorrect: - A: The symbol does not indicate an uneven passage (that would be a different icon), but a tunnel. - C: The length of the tunnel is not 3 km – there is no danger length panel, only an indication of distance to the tunnel.

407

Correct answer: B

408

- **Correct Answer:** C

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- **Question ID:** af30ec04

410

- **Category:** pov

411

- **Image:** Figure 7

412

- **Question:** Have you selected the correct lane to turn left at the upcoming intersection?

413

A: Yes;

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B: No;

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C: You are required to go straight only.



Figure 7: Image corresponding to question ID: af30ec04

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- **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Identifying road signs**

I'm noticing an intersection ahead with what looks like a roundabout sign. To the right, there's a triangular sign with black arrows in a circle, which serves as a pre-warning for the roundabout. It's defined as SIGN-40, indicating a roundabout is ahead. After that, we should see the actual mandatory blue circular sign with white arrows at the intersection. I think the triangular sign indicates the upcoming roundabout, while the blue sign directs us on how to navigate it. [REASONING]**Interpreting the question about turning left**
The question asks if I've chosen the correct lane to turn left at the upcoming intersection. It could imply I'm approaching a roundabout and need to consider how roundabouts work. The triangular sign is a warning for a roundabout ahead. If I see a blue sign with white arrows, it indicates it's indeed a roundabout. In such cases, you typically circulate on the right, so turning left isn't standard. However, there could be confusion about whether it's a normal intersection or a circular one. [REASONING]**Evaluating lane selection**
If I'm exiting leftish (the second exit) at a roundabout, I need to ensure I'm in the proper lane. In Romania, I should pick my lane based on the exit direction. The leftmost lane is reserved for left turns, while the central lane is for going straight. Since I'm currently in the middle lane, it's incorrect for a left turn. There's no sign mandating I go straight, so my answer is that I can't make that turn from my current lane. Thus, the answer must be B.
– **Output:** According to art. 14 para. (1) and (2) of the Regulation for implementing OUG 195/2002 and usual practice:
1. In the absence of arrow markings or direction signs designating turn directions for each lane, to turn left, drivers must move to the lane adjacent to the road axis (the leftmost lane), at least 50 m before the intersection. 2. In the image, the vehicle is in the second lane (of three), so not in the required position for a left turn (not in the leftmost lane). 3. There is no "Straight ahead only" sign (SIGN-109) that would prohibit turning left and require traveling only straight ahead. Therefore, the chosen lane is not correct for a left turn.

Correct answer: B
– **Correct Answer:** A

• **Question ID: a64a8f4c**

- **Category:** pov
- **Image:** Figure 8
- **Question:** What is the correct way to proceed in the presented situation?
A: You are required to wait;
B: You have no obligation;
C: You signal to the yellow bus that it may proceed.



Figure 8: Image corresponding to question ID: a64a8f4c

- **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Analyzing traffic obligations**
I'm considering a scenario where a bus is stationary and preparing to leave the bus stop while I'm approaching a zebra crossing. I need to figure out whether I have to wait for the bus, if I have no obligation, or if I should signal for it to proceed. According to legislation, drivers next to the edge must give priority to buses trying to re-enter traffic and ensure they don't endanger others. So, it seems I must wait. [REASONING]**Determining traffic priorities**
I'm analyzing the rules regarding a bus at a stop preparing to re-enter traffic. The legislation states that I must yield to public transport vehicles that signal their intent to return to the road. Essentially, I need to reduce speed or stop to let the bus in. The options suggest I either wait or signal the bus, but I don't actually need to signal; yielding is enough. So, the correct choice is definitely A: I'm obliged to wait.
- **Output:** The driver of a vehicle traveling in the lane next to the edge of the carriageway is required to give priority to public transport vehicles when they signal their intention to re-enter traffic from a bus stop with an indentation and have ensured that their maneuver does not endanger the safety of other road users (OUG 43/1997 art. 2 para. (2) and Regulation 131/2010 art. 1 para. (1)). Therefore, when the bus in the image signals its exit from the station, you must reduce speed and, if necessary, wait to give it priority.

Correct answer: A
– **Correct Answer:** B

• **Question ID: 1b4d81f6**

- **Category:** pov
- **Image:** Figure 9
- **Question:** The sign prohibits access to:
A: Cars, motorcycles without sidecars, and animal-drawn vehicles;
B: Motor vehicles and animal-drawn vehicles;
C: Cars, motorcycles, and hand-pushed or hand-drawn vehicles.



Figure 9: Image corresponding to question ID: 1b4d81f6

482 – **Reasoning:** [REASONING]**Interpreting sign imagery**

483 I'm seeing a motorcycle silhouette, which has two wheels and a rider shape. There's also what I think is a bicycle
484 icon in the bottom left, showing pedals and handlebars. The bottom right could be a horse-drawn carriage. It seems
485 the sign prohibits cars and motorcycles, as well as animal-drawn vehicles. The specific sign design looks like it
486 divides into sections with three icons: a car, possibly a motorcycle, and something else, but definitely no bicycle.
487 [REASONING]**Identifying the sign type**

488 It seems likely that this is SIGN-64, which prohibits access to vehicles except for motorcycles without sidecars. Typically,
489 that sign has a car silhouette and a motorcycle silhouette, often stacked. From what I see, there appear to be three
490 images: at the top is a car, followed by a motorcycle or moped, and then a horse-drawn carriage at the bottom. The
491 bottom left looks like a bicycle with pedals, while the right shows a horse with a cart. So the sign probably covers cars
492 and horse-drawn vehicles but not bicycles. [REASONING]**Analyzing sign categories**

493 The usual signs like SIGN-64, SIGN-75, and others prohibit various types of vehicles, but I notice this sign may group
494 three categories, which is uncommon. The bottom right image seems to show a handcart, not a horse-drawn vehicle. So,
495 it depicts a car, motorcycle, and hand-pushed cart. Given what I see, this suggests it prohibits cars, motorcycles, and
496 hand-pushed vehicles, matching option C. The absence of animal imagery strengthens this conclusion, so I'll choose
497 answer C.

498 – **Output:** According to the Regulation for implementing OUG 195/2002, the prohibition sign includes in its pictograms
499 a car, a motorcycle, and a cart/hand-cart (vehicle pushed or drawn by hand), so it prohibits access precisely for these
500 three categories of vehicles.

501 – It does not refer to animal-drawn vehicles (they would be represented by a cart drawn by a horse/oxen). – There is no
502 exception for motorcycles without sidecars (which would be signaled differently).

503 Correct answer: C

504 – **Correct Answer:** B