

North Dakota NDDOT permit practice test 10

From the Class D Noncommercial Driver License Manual 2025-2027. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/north-dakota/

19 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 19

1. What do flashing arrow panels in work zones tell you?

- A. Speed up
- B. Road open
- C. Detour to the left always
- D. Move into certain lanes because part of the road ahead is closed

2. What do flagpersons in North Dakota work zones use to direct traffic?

- A. Whistles
- B. Red flags or STOP/SLOW paddles
- C. Hand signals only
- D. Flashlights only

3. What does the symbol of access sign indicate?

- A. Hospital
- B. Handicapped parking only
- C. Facilities such as rest areas are free of barriers to people with mobility impairments
- D. Bike route

4. What does a steady yellow left-turn arrow mean?

- A. Warning: the left-turn signal is changing to red
- B. Turn freely
- C. Stop permanently
- D. Yield to pedestrians only

5. What does a red light require in North Dakota?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. Yield
- C. Slow down
- D. Stop at the stop line or before the crosswalk and stay stopped until it changes and the intersection is clear

6. What does a green light mean?

- A. Go, even if the intersection is blocked
- B. Turn only
- C. Stop
- D. Go, but only if the intersection is clear

7. What does a flashing yellow signal at an intersection mean?

- A. Turn only
- B. Stop
- C. Yield to the right
- D. Proceed with caution

8. Two vehicles approach an unsigned intersection at about the same time. Who must yield in North Dakota?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. The vehicle on the left
- C. The vehicle on the right
- D. The faster vehicle

9. You are turning left at an intersection. To whom must you yield?

- A. Only pedestrians
- B. Only buses
- C. Oncoming traffic
- D. No one if you signal

10. When must drivers yield to pedestrians in crosswalks in North Dakota?

- A. Never
- B. Only in marked crosswalks
- C. When pedestrians are in marked or unmarked crosswalks in the driver's lane of travel
- D. Only at signals

11. You are entering a roadway from a private drive. Whom must you yield to?

- A. Only cars on the left
- B. No one
- C. All oncoming traffic
- D. Only trucks

12. Who always has the right of way in North Dakota?

- A. Pedestrians outside crosswalks
- B. Trucks
- C. The fastest car
- D. Emergency vehicles

13. On a North Dakota interstate, where should slower traffic drive?

- A. Keep to the right
- B. In the left lane
- C. In the median
- D. On the shoulder

14. Why should you avoid stopping on an interstate entrance ramp?

- A. It's illegal to slow down
- B. Ramps are for trucks
- C. Ramps let you adjust speed to merge safely; stop only if there's no opening in traffic
- D. Ramps are one-way

15. Who may use interstate median crossovers?

- A. Only authorized vehicles such as emergency and maintenance vehicles
- B. Buses
- C. Trucks
- D. Anyone who missed an exit

16. What are the two most common types of interchanges?

- A. Y and X
- B. Trumpet and directional
- C. Roundabout and T
- D. Diamond and cloverleaf

17. How many lanes should you change at a time?

- A. Never change lanes
- B. Only one lane at a time
- C. As many as needed
- D. Two at a time

18. How should you turn left from a two-way road onto a one-way road?

- A. From the right lane into the right lane
- B. From the shoulder
- C. With your left wheels close to the centerline, turning before the center of the intersection into the left lane
- D. Swing wide from the right lane

19. How should you turn left from one one-way road onto another one-way road?

- A. Swing wide
- B. Begin from the left lane and turn close to the left curb
- C. From the right lane
- D. From the center lane

Answer key: North Dakota practice test 10

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1. D: Move into certain lanes because part of the road ahead is closed

Flashing or sequencing arrow panels direct drivers into certain lanes and show part of the road ahead is closed; they can also be used in caution mode. (Flashing Arrow Panels, page 13)

2. B: Red flags or STOP/SLOW paddles

Flagpersons wear high-visibility vests and use red flags or STOP/SLOW paddles. (Flagpersons, page 14)

3. C: Facilities such as rest areas are free of barriers to people with mobility impairments

The symbol of access indicates facilities free of barriers to people with mobility impairments. (Guide Signs, page 14)

4. A: Warning: the left-turn signal is changing to red

A steady yellow means warning; the left-turn signal is changing to red. (Turn Indications, page 16)

5. D: Stop at the stop line or before the crosswalk and stay stopped until it changes and the intersection is clear

Stop at a marked stop line or before the crosswalk, and stay stopped until the light changes and the intersection is clear. (Signals, page 15)

6. D: Go, but only if the intersection is clear

Green means go, but only if the intersection is clear. (Signals, page 15)

7. D: Proceed with caution

Flashing yellow at an intersection means proceed with caution. (Signals, page 15)

8. B: The vehicle on the left

At an unsigned intersection, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right. (Right of Way, page 19)

9. C: Oncoming traffic

Vehicles turning left must yield to oncoming traffic; watch for vehicles passing on the right of a left-turning vehicle. (Right of Way, page 19)

10. C: When pedestrians are in marked or unmarked crosswalks in the driver's lane of travel

Pedestrians in marked or unmarked crosswalks have the right of way; drivers must yield when they are in the driver's lane. (Right of Way, page 19)

11. C: All oncoming traffic

Vehicles entering or crossing a roadway from a private drive must yield to all oncoming traffic. (Right of Way, page 20)

12. D: Emergency vehicles

Emergency vehicles always have the right of way. (Right of Way, page 20)

13. A: Keep to the right

Keep to the right if you are traveling slowly. (Interstate Driving, page 24)

14. C: Ramps let you adjust speed to merge safely; stop only if there's no opening in traffic

Entrance ramps let you adjust speed to merge; avoid stopping unless there's no opening in traffic. (Interchanges, page 24)

15. A: Only authorized vehicles such as emergency and maintenance vehicles

Median crossovers are for authorized vehicles only, such as emergency and maintenance vehicles. (Interchanges, page 24)

16. D: Diamond and cloverleaf

The two most common interchange types are the diamond and the cloverleaf. (Interchanges, page 24)

17. B: Only one lane at a time

Change only one lane at a time, signal, check mirrors and blind spots, and cancel your signal after. (Lane Changes, page 21)

18. C: With your left wheels close to the centerline, turning before the center of the intersection into the left lane

Approach with your left wheels close to the centerline, turn before reaching the center of the intersection, and enter the left lane of the one-way road. (Turning, page 23)

19. B: Begin from the left lane and turn close to the left curb

Begin the turn from the left lane and make it close to the left curb. (Turning, page 22)