

North Dakota NDDOT permit practice test 3

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

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. At an intersection with both stop lines and crosswalk lines, where must you stop?

- A. After the crosswalk
- B. On the crosswalk
- C. In the intersection
- D. Before crossing the stop line

2. At an intersection with no painted lines, where must you stop?

- A. Anywhere
- B. At the far curb
- C. Before entering the crosswalk (sidewalk area), or before entering the intersection if there's no crosswalk
- D. In the middle of the intersection

3. At a busy intersection with a designated left-turn lane, where must you turn left from?

- A. The right lane
- B. The special left-turn lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. Any lane

4. Which vehicles must stop at North Dakota railroad crossings, and how far from the tracks?

- A. All vehicles, 5 feet
- B. Motorcycles, 100 feet
- C. Only trains
- D. School buses, gasoline/explosives carriers and passenger buses, within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet

5. When a train is crossing, how far back from the crossing must you stop in North Dakota?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 5 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 15 feet

6. What is a 'passive' railroad crossing?

- A. A closed crossing
- B. A crossing with no traffic control devices; the decision to stop is yours
- C. A crossing with a flagger
- D. A crossing with gates

7. Your vehicle is stuck on railroad tracks. In which direction should you walk?

- A. Stay in the car
- B. Away from the oncoming train along the tracks
- C. Straight across the tracks
- D. Toward the oncoming train and away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle

8. After one train passes at a multi-track crossing, what should you remember?

- A. Trains never follow each other
- B. Another train may be coming from the opposite direction
- C. It's safe to go immediately
- D. Honk before crossing

9. Over what distance must you signal continuously before a turn in North Dakota?

- A. The last 100 feet
- B. The last 200 feet
- C. The last 50 feet
- D. The last 500 feet

10. At a North Dakota uncontrolled T-intersection, who must yield?

- A. Vehicles on the continuing street
- B. Whoever is faster
- C. The vehicle on the terminating street
- D. The vehicle turning right

11. At a four-way stop, another vehicle goes out of turn. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Yield to that vehicle to avoid a crash
- C. Speed up
- D. Go anyway because it's your turn

12. Entering an intersection, which direction does the North Dakota manual recommend looking first?

- A. Right, then left
- B. Straight ahead only
- C. Left, then right, then left again
- D. Behind you

13. When you stop at an intersection for a blind pedestrian, where should you stop?

- A. In the crosswalk
- B. It doesn't matter
- C. Behind the crosswalk to leave an unobstructed path
- D. Past the crosswalk

14. Coming out of a driveway or alley in a business or residential district, where must you stop?

- A. After crossing the sidewalk
- B. Immediately before crossing the sidewalk area, or before the roadway if no sidewalk
- C. At the center line
- D. Only if a car is coming

15. Near a hill crest or curve, how far must you be able to see before making a U-turn in North Dakota?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet or more
- D. 1,000 feet

16. An emergency vehicle is flashing red, white or blue lights or using its siren. What must you do?

- A. Immediately stop along the right curb or edge and stay stopped until it passes; don't stop in an intersection
- B. Keep going
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop in your lane

17. On a North Dakota interstate, an emergency, police or NDDOT maintenance vehicle is parked with lights flashing. What must you do?

- A. Keep your lane
- B. Honk
- C. Stop behind it
- D. Move over to the opposite lane and proceed with due caution

18. An emergency vehicle is parked at a crash scene with lights flashing on a two-lane road. What does the North Dakota manual require?

- A. Honk and pass
- B. Drive to the right side of the road and stop; once stopped, you may pass at your own risk when clear
- C. Pass at normal speed
- D. Turn around

19. A school bus is stopped with flashing red lights. When may North Dakota drivers proceed?

- A. When no children are visible
- B. After 10 seconds
- C. When the bus moves, the driver signals you to pass, or the red lights stop flashing
- D. Immediately if you're going the other way

20. What is the North Dakota speed limit when approaching a railway crossing with an obstructed view of the track, unless posted?

- A. 10 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 25 mph

21. What is the North Dakota speed limit when passing a school during recess or arrival and dismissal times, unless posted?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 30 mph

22. What is the default speed limit in a North Dakota business or residential district?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 35 mph

23. What is the default speed limit on North Dakota gravel, dirt or loose-surface roads?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

24. What is the speed limit on North Dakota rural interstates unless otherwise posted?

- A. 70 mph
- B. 75 mph
- C. 80 mph
- D. 85 mph

25. What is the speed limit on paved, divided multi-lane highways in North Dakota unless posted?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 75 mph
- D. 80 mph

Answer key: North Dakota practice test 3

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1. D: Before crossing the stop line

When both are used, stop before crossing the stop line. (Stop Intersections, page 17)

2. C: Before entering the crosswalk (sidewalk area), or before entering the intersection if there's no crosswalk

Stop before entering the unmarked crosswalk (sidewalk area); with no crosswalk, stop before the intersection. (Stop Intersections, page 17)

3. B: The special left-turn lane

If you wish to turn left at an intersection with a designated left-turn lane, you must use it. (Pavement Markings, page 17)

4. D: School buses, gasoline/explosives carriers and passenger buses, within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet

School buses, vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids, and passenger buses must stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the tracks. (Railroad Crossings, page 18)

5. D: At least 15 feet

When a train is crossing, stop at least 15 feet before the crossing. (Railroad Crossings, page 18)

6. B: A crossing with no traffic control devices; the decision to stop is yours

Passive crossings have no traffic control devices, only advance signs, markings and crossbucks, so the decision rests with you. (Types of Crossings, page 18)

7. D: Toward the oncoming train and away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle

Evacuate and walk toward the oncoming train and away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle, since debris spreads in the train's direction. Then call the ENS number and 911. (Railroad Crossings, page 18)

8. B: Another train may be coming from the opposite direction

An additional train can be approaching from the opposite direction once the first has cleared. (Railroad Crossings, page 18)

9. A: The last 100 feet

Turn signals must be given continuously during the last 100 feet before the turn. (Hand Signals, page 19)

10. C: The vehicle on the terminating street

The vehicle on the terminating street must yield to vehicles on the continuing street. (Right of Way, page 19)

11. B: Yield to that vehicle to avoid a crash

The first to stop goes first, but if someone goes out of turn, yield so you don't cause a crash. (Right of Way, page 19)

12. C: Left, then right, then left again

Look first to your left, then right, then left again, and be prepared to yield. (Right of Way, page 19)

13. C: Behind the crosswalk to leave an unobstructed path

Stop behind the crosswalk so the visually impaired traveler has an unobstructed path, and don't distract a guide dog. (Right of Way, page 19)

14. B: Immediately before crossing the sidewalk area, or before the roadway if no sidewalk

Stop completely just before crossing the sidewalk area; if there's no sidewalk, stop before entering the roadway. (Right of Way, page 20)

15. C: 500 feet or more

Don't make a U-turn near a hill crest or curve where you can't see 500 feet or more. (Right of Way, page 20)

16. A: Immediately stop along the right curb or edge and stay stopped until it passes; don't stop in an intersection

Immediately stop along the right-hand curb or edge and stay stopped until it passes. Don't stop in the middle of an intersection. (Right of Way, page 20)

17. D: Move over to the opposite lane and proceed with due caution

On the interstate or a multi-lane highway, move over to the opposite lane and proceed with due caution. (Right of Way, page 20)

18. B: Drive to the right side of the road and stop; once stopped, you may pass at your own risk when clear

Drive to the right side and stop. Once stopped, you may pass at your own risk when the road is clear, obeying any officer directing traffic. (Right of Way, page 20)

19. C: When the bus moves, the driver signals you to pass, or the red lights stop flashing

Drivers from both directions must stop, and may proceed only when the bus moves, the driver signals to pass, or the red lights stop flashing. (Right of Way, page 20)

20. C: 20 mph

The limit is 20 mph when approaching a railroad crossing with an obstructed view, unless posted. (Speed Limits, page 20)

21. B: 20 mph

The limit is 20 mph when passing a school during recess or while children are arriving or leaving, unless posted. (Speed Limits, page 20)

22. B: 25 mph

Business and residential districts have a 25 mph limit unless posted. (Speed Limits, page 20)

23. C: 55 mph

Gravel, dirt and loose-surface roads have a 55 mph limit unless posted, as do unposted paved two-lane county and township roads. (Speed Limits, page 20)

24. C: 80 mph

Rural interstate highways have an 80 mph limit unless otherwise posted. (Speed Limits, page 20)

25. B: 70 mph

Paved, divided multi-lane highways have a 70 mph limit unless otherwise posted. (Speed Limits, page 20)