

North Dakota NDDOT permit practice test 4

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. What is the speed limit when approaching an intersection with an obstructed view in North Dakota, unless posted?

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

2. When passing, you must return to your lane at least how far before meeting an approaching vehicle in North Dakota?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

3. After passing, when may you return to your lane in North Dakota?

- A. As soon as you clear the bumper
- B. When you can see the entire front of the passed vehicle in your inside rearview mirror
- C. When the other driver honks
- D. After 2 seconds

4. Within how far of an intersection, railroad crossing or tunnel is passing prohibited in North Dakota?

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

5. When a hill or curve is ahead, how should you treat it for passing?

- A. As a place to speed up
- B. As if there is oncoming traffic just beyond it
- C. As a passing zone
- D. As safe if no car is visible

6. Who is responsible for safely changing lanes?

- A. The driver making the lane change
- B. The driver behind
- C. The police
- D. Both drivers equally

7. About how far does it take to stop at 55 mph on dry pavement, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 600 feet
- C. About 300 feet, one city block
- D. About 1,000 feet

8. What following-distance rule does North Dakota recommend?

- A. Three-second rule, more when needed
- B. Ten-second rule
- C. One-second rule
- D. Two-second rule

9. In which situation does the North Dakota manual call for four or more seconds of following distance?

- A. When the car ahead is small
- B. On dry roads with light traffic
- C. When driving under the limit
- D. When following motorcycles or pulling a trailer

10. When turning left from a two-way road onto a four-lane highway, which lane should you enter?

- A. The right lane
- B. Either lane
- C. The passing (left) lane, then move right when traffic permits
- D. The shoulder

11. How should you make a right turn?

- A. Stay as far right as possible and turn close to the right curb
- B. Swing wide
- C. From the left lane
- D. From the center lane

12. In a multi-lane roundabout, which lane should you use to turn left, unless signs say otherwise?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The truck apron

13. An emergency vehicle is approaching a roundabout. What does the North Dakota manual say?

- A. Stop inside the roundabout
- B. Speed up around it
- C. Clear the roundabout so it can pass, and don't enter if one is approaching
- D. Use the truck apron

14. In which direction does traffic travel in a roundabout?

- A. Clockwise
- B. Depends on the time of day
- C. Either
- D. Counter-clockwise

15. You exit the North Dakota interstate at the wrong interchange. What should you do?

- A. Stop on the ramp
- B. Use a median crossover
- C. Follow the ramp out and return to the highway using the on-ramp
- D. Back up the ramp

16. Who has the right of way when you enter a freeway from an entrance ramp?

- A. Vehicles on the main roadway
- B. Whoever is faster
- C. You, the entering driver
- D. Trucks

17. Your car breaks down on the interstate. What should you do?

- A. Stop on the shoulder and raise your hood to show difficulty
- B. Stop in the lane
- C. Walk along the interstate
- D. Back up to the last exit

18. When must you use headlights in bad weather in North Dakota?

- A. Only in fog
- B. Never in the day
- C. When visibility is less than 1,000 feet due to rain, snow, sleet, hail, smoke or fog
- D. Only at night

19. What do flashing yellow lights on tow trucks and slow vehicles mean?

- A. Speed up and pass
- B. Nothing
- C. Slow down
- D. Stop

20. How far before meeting oncoming traffic must you dim your high beams in North Dakota?

- A. 200 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

21. Within how many feet must you dim your headlights when following another vehicle in North Dakota?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

22. An animal runs in front of your car. What does the North Dakota manual advise?

- A. Don't swerve; swerving could cause a worse crash like hitting a tree, another vehicle or rolling over
- B. Swerve sharply to avoid it
- C. Close your eyes
- D. Speed up

23. When parallel parking in North Dakota, how close to the curb should your wheels be?

- A. Within one foot
- B. Within two feet
- C. Within 18 inches
- D. Within 6 inches

24. When starting to parallel park, how far from the vehicle ahead should you stop?

- A. About two feet
- B. Ten feet
- C. Five feet
- D. Six inches

25. You park uphill with no curb in North Dakota. Which way do you turn the wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. Toward traffic
- C. Away from the shoulder
- D. Toward the shoulder

Answer key: North Dakota practice test 4

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1. B: 20 mph

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

2. B: 200 feet

Get completely beyond the vehicle and return to your lane at least 200 feet before meeting an approaching vehicle. (Passing, page 21)

3. B: When you can see the entire front of the passed vehicle in your inside rearview mirror

Don't return until you see the entire front of the passed vehicle in the inside rearview mirror. (Passing, page 21)

4. B: 100 feet

Never pass within 100 feet of an intersection, a railroad crossing or a tunnel. (Passing, page 21)

5. B: As if there is oncoming traffic just beyond it

Whenever a hill or curve is ahead, treat it as if there's oncoming traffic just beyond it. (Passing, page 21)

6. A: The driver making the lane change

The driver making the lane change is responsible for doing it safely: change one lane at a time and cancel the signal afterward. (Lane Changes, page 21)

7. C: About 300 feet, one city block

At 55 mph it takes approximately 300 feet, or one city block, to stop on dry pavement. (Following and Stopping Distances, page 21)

8. A: Three-second rule, more when needed

Use the three-second rule, and four or more seconds on slippery roads, behind motorcycles or large vehicles, when towing, and in similar situations. (Following and Stopping Distances, page 22)

9. D: When following motorcycles or pulling a trailer

Use four or more seconds on slippery roads, behind motorcycles, with a heavy load or trailer, behind large vehicles, and when the driver behind wants to pass. (Following and Stopping Distances, page 22)

10. C: The passing (left) lane, then move right when traffic permits

Enter the passing lane of the four-lane highway, then move right out of it when traffic permits. (Turning, page 23)

11. A: Stay as far right as possible and turn close to the right curb

Stay as far right as possible and make the turn close to the right curb. (Turning, page 22)

12. A: The left lane

Use the left lane to turn left, the right lane to turn right, and any lane to go through, unless directed otherwise. (Roundabouts, page 23)

13. C: Clear the roundabout so it can pass, and don't enter if one is approaching

Clear the roundabout so emergency vehicles can pass, and don't enter if one is approaching. (Roundabouts, page 23)

14. D: Counter-clockwise

Vehicles travel counter-clockwise around the center island. (Roundabouts, page 23)

15. C: Follow the ramp out and return to the highway using the on-ramp

Never back up on a ramp; follow it out and return by the on-ramp. Median crossovers are for authorized vehicles only. (Interchanges, page 24)

16. A: Vehicles on the main roadway

Unless signs say otherwise, vehicles entering from a ramp must yield to vehicles on the main roadway. (Interchanges, page 24)

17. A: Stop on the shoulder and raise your hood to show difficulty

Never stop on the traveled roadway. In an emergency, stop on the shoulder and raise the hood. (Interstate Driving, page 24)

18. C: When visibility is less than 1,000 feet due to rain, snow, sleet, hail, smoke or fog

Use headlights from sunset to sunrise, and in inclement weather when visibility is under 1,000 feet. (Night Driving, page 24)

19. C: Slow down

Yellow flashing lights, mostly on tow trucks and slow-moving vehicles, warn you to slow down. (Right of Way, page 20)

20. B: At least 500 feet

Dim your headlights at least 500 feet before meeting traffic, and within 300 feet when following another vehicle. (Night Driving, page 25)

21. C: 300 feet

Dim your headlights within 300 feet when following another vehicle. (Night Driving, page 25)

22. A: Don't swerve; swerving could cause a worse crash like hitting a tree, another vehicle or rolling over

Don't swerve to avoid an animal; it could cause a more serious crash. Slow down where deer signs are posted, especially at dawn and dusk. (Night Driving, page 25)

23. A: Within one foot

Your wheels should be parallel to and within one foot of the right-hand curb. (Parallel Parking, page 25)

24. A: About two feet

Signal and stop even with the vehicle ahead, about two feet away from it. (Parallel Parking, page 25)

25. D: Toward the shoulder

Uphill with no curb: turn wheels toward the shoulder. Uphill with a curb: away from the curb. Downhill: toward the curb. (Parking on a Hill, page 25)