

North Dakota NDDOT permit practice test 6

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. Why is driving on loose gravel harder than on pavement?

- A. There are no speed limits
- B. Gravel absorbs sound
- C. Tires have less traction, so slow down and avoid sudden direction changes
- D. Gravel is faster

2. What is the penalty for texting while driving in North Dakota?

- A. \$25
- B. \$50
- C. \$100
- D. \$300

3. How should you operate the gas and brake pedals?

- A. Use both feet together
- B. Left foot brake, right foot gas
- C. Use the heel only
- D. Use one foot for both pedals

4. What is the only safe cure for being sleepy while driving?

- A. Loud music
- B. Opening the window
- C. Coffee
- D. Getting some sleep

5. How far might a fully loaded tractor-trailer need to stop on dry pavement?

- A. More than 400 feet, longer than a football field
- B. About 50 feet
- C. About 100 feet
- D. About 200 feet

6. How far behind a tractor-trailer can its rear blind spot extend, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. 20 feet
- B. Up to 200 feet
- C. Up to 500 feet
- D. 50 feet

7. Why might a tractor-trailer swing left before making a right turn?

- A. It wants you to pass
- B. The driver is changing lanes
- C. It is about to stop
- D. Its rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels

8. Why does a tractor-trailer often seem slower than it really is?

- A. Its large size makes it appear to travel slower
- B. Its lights are dim
- C. Its engine is quiet
- D. It always drives slowly

9. On which side should you pass a tractor-trailer?

- A. On the shoulder
- B. Either side
- C. On the right
- D. Always on the left, completely and without lingering

10. A vehicle is stranded with hazard lights on along a North Dakota interstate outside city limits. What should you do?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Keep your speed and lane
- C. Honk
- D. Move to the lane not adjacent to it if safe; otherwise slow down and proceed with caution

11. According to the North Dakota manual, what share of motorcycle crashes involve another motor vehicle?

- A. About 90 percent
- B. About one-half
- C. None
- D. About 10 percent

12. What following distance should you leave behind a motorcycle in North Dakota?

- A. Two seconds
- B. One car length
- C. Three or four seconds
- D. Ten seconds

13. How much passing space does North Dakota require between your vehicle and a bicycle?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least three feet
- C. At least 2 feet
- D. At least 6 feet

14. Where do most crashes between motor vehicles and bicyclists occur?

- A. On gravel roads
- B. In parking lots
- C. On interstates
- D. At intersections

15. When may you drive in a designated bicycle lane in North Dakota?

- A. To park
- B. To pass slow traffic
- C. Never
- D. Only to make a right turn, after signaling and looking

16. How much greater are your chances of being killed if you are thrown from the vehicle?

- A. Ten times
- B. No difference
- C. Four times
- D. Two times

17. Where are injury crashes most likely to occur, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. On interstates at high speed
- B. Only at night
- C. Only in winter
- D. At speeds under 40 mph and within 25 miles of home

18. Who must wear seat belts under North Dakota law?

- A. Drivers only
- B. Passengers under 18 only
- C. Front-seat occupants only
- D. All occupants in all seating positions

19. Children under what age must ride in a car seat or booster seat in North Dakota, unless at least 57 inches tall?

- A. Under 6
- B. Under 10
- C. Under 8
- D. Under 12

20. What does North Dakota law require for children ages eight through seventeen?

- A. They must be secured in a seat belt or child restraint
- B. Nothing
- C. They must ride in a booster seat
- D. Only front-seat riders must buckle

21. What is the penalty for violating North Dakota's child passenger safety law?

- A. \$100
- B. Warning
- C. \$25 and one point against the driver's license
- D. License suspension

22. How heavy and old should a child be before moving from a car seat to a booster seat, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. At least 40 pounds and at least 4 years
- B. No minimum
- C. 60 pounds and 6 years
- D. 20 pounds and 1 year

23. Children under what age should ride in the back seat, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. Under 16
- B. Under 8
- C. Under 10
- D. Under 13

24. With an outside temperature in the mid-60s, how hot can the inside of a parked car get?

- A. About 85 degrees
- B. Above 110 degrees Fahrenheit
- C. It stays the same
- D. About 70 degrees

25. Where should the lap belt be worn?

- A. Across the abdomen
- B. Snug and low across the hips
- C. Loose for comfort
- D. Under the arm

Answer key: North Dakota practice test 6

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1. C: Tires have less traction, so slow down and avoid sudden direction changes

Tires don't have the traction they have on pavement; slow down and avoid sudden changes in direction. (Reading the Road, page 30)

2. C: \$100

Texting while driving, or losing control due to an unnecessary activity that impairs driving, carries a \$100 fine. (Distracted Driving, page 30)

3. D: Use one foot for both pedals

Use one foot for both pedals to avoid riding the brakes and overheating them. (Driving Posture, page 30)

4. D: Getting some sleep

If you are sleepy, the only safe cure is to get some sleep. (Fatigue, page 30)

5. A: More than 400 feet, longer than a football field

A fully loaded tractor-trailer may take more than 400 feet on dry pavement to stop. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 31)

6. B: Up to 200 feet

Truck no-zones extend up to 20 feet in front of the cab, along both sides, and up to 200 feet behind. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 31)

7. D: Its rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels

Rear wheels follow a shorter path than front wheels, so truck drivers often swing left first; check the signal before passing on the right. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 31)

8. A: Its large size makes it appear to travel slower

Because of its size, a tractor-trailer often appears slower than it is, which leads to many intersection crashes. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 32)

9. D: Always on the left, completely and without lingering

Always pass a tractor-trailer completely and on the left side; don't linger alongside. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 32)

10. D: Move to the lane not adjacent to it if safe; otherwise slow down and proceed with caution

Yield and move safely to the lane not adjacent to the stranded vehicle; if you can't, reduce speed and proceed with caution. (Move Over, page 32)

11. B: About one-half

About one-half involve another vehicle, and nearly 40 percent were caused by the other vehicle turning left in front of the motorcyclist. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 32)

12. C: Three or four seconds

Allow three or four seconds behind a motorcycle so the rider can maneuver or stop in an emergency. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 33)

13. B: At least three feet

Drivers must leave at least three feet of passing space between the vehicle and the bicycle. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 33)

14. D: At intersections

Most motor vehicle-bicycle crashes occur at intersections; scan for bicyclists and give them extra time. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 33)

15. D: Only to make a right turn, after signaling and looking

Avoid driving in bike lanes except to make a right turn; signal and look before moving into the bike lane. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 33)

16. C: Four times

Your chances of being killed are four times greater if you are thrown from the vehicle. (Seat Belts, page 33)

17. D: At speeds under 40 mph and within 25 miles of home

Crashes causing injury are most likely at speeds less than 40 mph and within 25 miles of home. (Seat Belts, page 33)

18. D: All occupants in all seating positions

North Dakota's seat belt law requires all occupants to wear seat belts in all seating positions. (Seat Belts, page 34)

19. C: Under 8

Children under eight must be in a car seat or booster; a seat belt may be used if the child is at least 57 inches tall. (Child Restraints (Car Safety Seats), page 34)

20. A: They must be secured in a seat belt or child restraint

Children ages eight through seventeen must be properly secured in a seat belt or child restraint. (Child Restraints (Car Safety Seats), page 34)

21. C: \$25 and one point against the driver's license

The penalty is \$25 and one point against the driver's license. (Child Restraints (Car Safety Seats), page 34)

22. A: At least 40 pounds and at least 4 years

Children should be at least 40 pounds and at least 4 years old to move from a car seat to a booster seat. (Child Restraints (Car Safety Seats), page 34)

23. D: Under 13

Children under age 13 should ride in the back seat, even if the vehicle has no airbag. (Child Restraints (Car Safety Seats), page 34)

24. B: Above 110 degrees Fahrenheit

An outside temperature in the mid-60s can make the inside rise above 110°F; it can rise almost 20 degrees in the first 10 minutes. (Heatstroke, page 35)

25. B: Snug and low across the hips

Lap belts should lie snug and low across the hips, not across the abdomen; shoulder belts across the chest and collarbone. (Seat Belts, page 34)