

North Dakota NDDOT permit practice test 8

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 happens if a parent withdraws consent for a minor's North Dakota permit or license?

- A. The teen must retake driver's ed
- B. The permit or license is cancelled until consent is given again or the teen turns 18
- C. Nothing
- D. A fine

2. According to a study cited in the North Dakota manual, the part of the brain that inhibits risky behavior isn't fully formed until about what age?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

3. Within how many miles do teen drivers show the greatest improvement, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. After 20,000 miles
- B. The first 100 miles
- C. The first 1,000 miles (continuing through 5,000)
- D. The first 10,000 miles

4. For teen drivers, what happens to crash risk as the number of teen passengers increases?

- A. It decreases
- B. It only matters at night
- C. It increases
- D. It stays the same

5. When do the most severe teen crashes occur, according to the North Dakota manual?

- A. During school hours
- B. At night and on weekends
- C. Weekday mornings
- D. Midday

6. How often should you check your mirrors, according to the North Dakota manual's practice tips?

- A. Only when changing lanes
- B. Every 6-8 seconds
- C. Every 30 seconds
- D. Every minute

7. What happens to braking distance when you double your speed?

- A. It triples
- B. It quadruples
- C. It doubles
- D. It stays the same

8. What happens to braking distance when you double your vehicle's weight?

- A. It halves
- B. It stays the same
- C. It doubles
- D. It quadruples

9. When proceeding from a stop, which way does the North Dakota manual's practice guide say to look?

- A. Left, then front, then right
- B. Right, then left
- C. Only straight ahead
- D. Behind you first

10. About what share of fatal crashes in North Dakota involve teen drivers?

- A. About 50 percent
- B. About 5 percent
- C. About 75 percent
- D. About 20 percent

11. Which is listed among the top teen driving errors in the North Dakota manual?

- A. Following too closely and inadequate search at intersections
- B. Using turn signals
- C. Wearing seat belts
- D. Driving too slowly

12. An aggressive driver is tailgating you. What should you do first?

- A. Brake suddenly
- B. Speed up
- C. Make eye contact
- D. Make every attempt to get out of their way

13. What information should you give when reporting an aggressive driver?

- A. Nothing
- B. Vehicle description, license number, location and direction of travel
- C. Your opinion
- D. Only the color

14. What is the maximum engine size of a North Dakota motorized bicycle?

- A. 49.98 cc
- B. 100 cc
- C. 125 cc
- D. 150 cc

15. Who must wear a helmet on a motorized bicycle in North Dakota?

- A. No one
- B. Riders under 18
- C. Everyone
- D. Riders over 65

16. How many abreast may bicyclists ride in North Dakota?

- A. Not more than two abreast
- B. Three abreast
- C. Single file only
- D. Any number

17. When are snowmobiles prohibited on any North Dakota road right of way?

- A. Only on weekends
- B. From April 1 to November 1
- C. Only at night
- D. Never

18. On what kind of road may a licensed driver operate a registered off-highway vehicle in North Dakota?

- A. Only private land
- B. Any interstate
- C. Gravel, dirt or loose-surface roads, or paved highways posted 55 mph or less
- D. Any paved highway

19. In a rear-wheel-drive car that starts to skid, what does the North Dakota manual advise?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Steer opposite the skid
- C. Stay off the brakes, ease off the gas, and steer in the direction the rear end is skidding
- D. Brake hard

20. A front-wheel-drive car starts to skid at moderate speed. What does the North Dakota manual advise?

- A. Steer opposite the direction you want to go
- B. Accelerate slightly and steer where you want to go
- C. Brake hard
- D. Turn off the engine

21. What causes most skids?

- A. Driving too fast for conditions on slippery roads
- B. Bad tires only
- C. Driving at night
- D. Using turn signals

22. When is a hard-surface road very slippery?

- A. Just after it starts raining
- B. After a week of rain
- C. Only at night
- D. Only in winter

23. What is hydroplaning?

- A. Engine flooding
- B. Brakes overheating
- C. Tires riding on water instead of the road surface
- D. Driving through deep snow

24. How deep must water be to reach the bottom of most passenger cars?

- A. Two feet
- B. Four feet
- C. Six inches
- D. One inch

25. How should you stop on ice in a car with anti-lock brakes (ABS)?

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Keep firm and continuous pressure
- D. Release and reapply quickly

Answer key: North Dakota practice test 8

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1. B: The permit or license is cancelled until consent is given again or the teen turns 18

The consenting parent can withdraw consent at any time and the permit or license is cancelled; it can be regained with consent or at 18. (Withdrawal of Parental Consent, page 40)

2. D: 25

A National Institutes of Health study suggests the brain region that inhibits risky behavior isn't fully formed until age 25. (Driving Risks: What Parents Need to Know, page 40)

3. C: The first 1,000 miles (continuing through 5,000)

Teens improve most within the first year and 1,000 miles, and continue improving through the first 5,000 miles. (Driving Risks: What Parents Need to Know, page 40)

4. C: It increases

As the number of passengers increases, teen crashes increase; passengers are a major distraction. (High-Risk Driving Conditions, page 41)

5. B: At night and on weekends

For teen drivers, the most severe crashes occur at night and on weekends. (High-Risk Driving Conditions, page 41)

6. B: Every 6-8 seconds

Keep your eyes moving and use your mirrors to check around and behind the vehicle every 6-8 seconds. (Do These Each Time You Practice, page 41)

7. B: It quadruples

Doubling your speed quadruples your braking distance; doubling vehicle weight doubles it. (Do These Each Time You Practice, page 42)

8. C: It doubles

Doubling vehicle weight doubles braking distance, so large vehicles and trailers take longer to stop. (Do These Each Time You Practice, page 42)

9. A: Left, then front, then right

When proceeding from a stop, look left, then straight ahead, then right. (Do These Each Time You Practice, page 41)

10. D: About 20 percent

In North Dakota, teen drivers account for about 20 percent of fatal crashes. (Parent/Guardian Driver Coaching Tips, page 43)

11. A: Following too closely and inadequate search at intersections

Top errors include not watching the path of travel, speeding for conditions, inadequate search at intersections, and following too closely. (Teen-Driver Training Orientation, page 43)

12. D: Make every attempt to get out of their way

First and foremost, get out of their way, don't challenge them, avoid eye contact, and report them if safe. (Aggressive Driving, page 43)

13. B: Vehicle description, license number, location and direction of travel

Report the vehicle description, license number, location and, if possible, direction of travel; call 911 if you can safely. (Aggressive Driving, page 43)

14. A: 49.98 cc

A motorized bicycle has a maximum displacement of 49.98 cc, a top speed of 30 mph, and an automatic drive. (Bicycles and Motorized Bicycles, page 38)

15. B: Riders under 18

Riders under 18 must wear an approved safety helmet on a motorized bicycle. (Bicycles and Motorized Bicycles, page 38)

16. A: Not more than two abreast

Ride not more than two abreast; single file is safest. (Bicycles and Motorized Bicycles, page 38)

17. B: From April 1 to November 1

Never operate a snowmobile on any right of way from April 1 to November 1. (Snowmobiles, page 39)

18. C: Gravel, dirt or loose-surface roads, or paved highways posted 55 mph or less

A licensed driver may operate a registered OHV on gravel, dirt or loose-surface roads, or paved highways posted at 55 mph or less (65 mph for class III if over 16). (Off-Highway Vehicles Rules, page 39)

19. C: Stay off the brakes, ease off the gas, and steer in the direction the rear end is skidding

In rear-wheel drive, stay off the brakes, ease off the accelerator, and turn in the direction the rear is skidding. (Skids, page 29)

20. B: Accelerate slightly and steer where you want to go

Accelerate slightly and steer in the direction you want to go; if there's no room, shift to neutral or push in the clutch. (Skids, page 29)

21. A: Driving too fast for conditions on slippery roads

Most skids result from driving too fast for road conditions; slower speeds are key. (Skids, page 29)

22. A: Just after it starts raining

A road is very slippery just after it starts raining, when water mixes with dirt and oil. (Rain, page 29)

23. C: Tires riding on water instead of the road surface

Hydroplaning happens when tires ride on water instead of the road surface. (Rain, page 29)

24. C: Six inches

Six inches of water reaches the bottom of most cars; two feet of moving water can carry away most vehicles. (Flooding, page 29)

25. C: Keep firm and continuous pressure

Keep firm, continuous pressure on ABS brakes; pumping them reduces effectiveness. (Winter Driving, page 28)