

North Dakota Permit Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. When you encounter a truck intending to pass you, what should your speed do?**
 - A. Increase to help the truck pass**
 - B. Remain steady or decrease**
 - C. Stop to let the truck pass safely**
 - D. Change lanes immediately**
- 2. How should drivers approach a situation where they see a pedestrian with a mobility aid?**
 - A. Speed up and pass quickly**
 - B. Use caution and prepare to stop**
 - C. Keep a steady pace**
 - D. Alert the pedestrian with a horn**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a reason to reduce speed while driving?**
 - A. Heavy rain**
 - B. Nighttime driving**
 - C. Clear weather conditions**
 - D. There are pedestrians crossing**
- 4. When should you signal to indicate a turn?**
 - A. Only when other vehicles are present**
 - B. At least 100 feet before the turn**
 - C. Only when you see pedestrians**
 - D. As you are turning**
- 5. What should you do when you see a stop sign?**
 - A. Speed up and cross**
 - B. Slow down, check, then cross**
 - C. Ignore it if no other cars are present**
 - D. Only stop if a car is behind you**

- 6. Lanes of traffic moving in the same direction are divided by what type of lines?**
- A. Yellow**
 - B. Broken white**
 - C. Solid white**
 - D. Double solid yellow**
- 7. Which centerline indicates that you cannot pass a car on either side?**
- A. Broken white**
 - B. Solid white**
 - C. Solid yellow**
 - D. Double solid yellow**
- 8. When is it acceptable for individuals under 21 to purchase alcohol?**
- A. With parental permission**
 - B. Never**
 - C. During holidays**
 - D. When attending a registered event**
- 9. What must you do when a school bus has its lights flashing and arm extended?**
- A. Continue driving at the same speed**
 - B. Stop at least 10 feet away from the bus**
 - C. Pass the bus cautiously**
 - D. Honk your horn to alert the bus driver**
- 10. How far in advance should you signal before passing another vehicle?**
- A. As soon as you start leaning into the lane**
 - B. Early enough so others know your plans**
 - C. Only if there is another vehicle nearby**
 - D. Just before changing lanes**

Answers

SAMPLE

- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. D**
- 8. B**
- 9. B**
- 10. B**

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When you encounter a truck intending to pass you, what should your speed do?

- A. Increase to help the truck pass**
- B. Remain steady or decrease**
- C. Stop to let the truck pass safely**
- D. Change lanes immediately**

When you encounter a truck intending to pass you, it is important to understand the dynamics of large vehicles on the road. The correct response is to either maintain your current speed or decrease your speed. Maintaining a steady or slower speed gives the truck more space and time to maneuver safely around your vehicle. Large trucks have significant blind spots and require more time and distance to complete a pass. By slowing down slightly, you make it easier for the truck driver to see you and gauge how much time they have to safely pass. It is crucial to avoid actions that could create confusion or impede the truck's passing, which could lead to dangerous situations. The other choices present actions that could disrupt the flow of traffic or create hazards. Increasing speed could make it more difficult for the truck to safely complete its pass. Stopping could cause a rear-end collision and is unnecessary; and changing lanes abruptly without ensuring the maneuver is safe might lead to an accident. Keeping your speed steady or decreasing it is the safest and most effective response.

2. How should drivers approach a situation where they see a pedestrian with a mobility aid?

- A. Speed up and pass quickly**
- B. Use caution and prepare to stop**
- C. Keep a steady pace**
- D. Alert the pedestrian with a horn**

Using caution and preparing to stop when encountering a pedestrian with a mobility aid is crucial for ensuring their safety. Pedestrians with mobility aids, such as canes or wheelchairs, may have reduced mobility and may need extra time to navigate their surroundings. By proceeding with caution, drivers are showing consideration for the pedestrian's right of way and their potential vulnerabilities. This approach creates a safer environment for all road users and helps prevent accidents. The other choices involve actions that could endanger the pedestrian. Speeding up and passing quickly disregards the pedestrian's presence and could lead to a collision. Keeping a steady pace may not be sufficient as it doesn't account for the need to respond if the pedestrian needs more space or time. Finally, using the horn can startle the pedestrian, potentially causing anxiety and leading to unpredictable reactions. Therefore, the cautious approach is the most responsible and safest response in this situation.

3. Which of the following is NOT a reason to reduce speed while driving?

- A. Heavy rain**
- B. Nighttime driving**
- C. Clear weather conditions**
- D. There are pedestrians crossing**

Reducing speed while driving is essential for maintaining safety under various conditions. In clear weather conditions, drivers often feel less inclined to reduce their speed since visibility is good and road conditions are typically favorable. However, this can lead to complacency, as safe driving practices always necessitate adjusting speed based on the surrounding environment and potential hazards. In contrast, heavy rain, nighttime driving, and the presence of pedestrians all represent scenarios where caution is paramount. Heavy rain can reduce traction and visibility, nighttime driving can impair visibility even further, and pedestrians crossing roadways require drivers to slow down to ensure safety. Therefore, while clear weather might not necessitate a reduction in speed, it's important to always drive attentively and be ready to adjust speed when circumstances change.

4. When should you signal to indicate a turn?

- A. Only when other vehicles are present**
- B. At least 100 feet before the turn**
- C. Only when you see pedestrians**
- D. As you are turning**

Signaling before a turn is a crucial part of safe driving, as it alerts other road users of your intentions, allowing them to react accordingly. Indicating at least 100 feet before making a turn gives other drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians sufficient time to anticipate your maneuver and adjust their own actions if necessary. This practice not only enhances safety but also smooths out the flow of traffic. The other options suggest signaling in scenarios that either lack sufficient forewarning or are too situational. Signaling only when other vehicles are present does not take into account situations where pedestrians or cyclists might be at risk, while signaling only upon seeing pedestrians disregards the importance of informing all road users, including other vehicles. Finally, signaling as you are turning is ineffective because it does not give anyone enough time to respond to your change of direction. Therefore, the requirement to signal at least 100 feet prior to the turn is the most effective and safest practice.

5. What should you do when you see a stop sign?

- A. Speed up and cross**
- B. Slow down, check, then cross**
- C. Ignore it if no other cars are present**
- D. Only stop if a car is behind you**

When you see a stop sign, the correct action is to slow down, check your surroundings, and then proceed with caution. This ensures safety for yourself and other road users. A stop sign is a regulatory sign that indicates you must come to a complete stop at the marked stop line, crosswalk, or intersection. After stopping, it is crucial to check for any oncoming traffic, pedestrians, or cyclists before continuing, which can help prevent accidents and ensure a smooth flow of traffic. Other options present unsafe practices; speeding up or ignoring the sign may lead to dangerous situations, especially if other vehicles or pedestrians are present that you may not see. Additionally, only stopping if there's a car behind you does not reflect the rules of the road, as all drivers must obey stop signs regardless of other vehicles' positions. Following the proper procedure at a stop sign is essential for maintaining road safety and adhering to traffic laws.

6. Lanes of traffic moving in the same direction are divided by what type of lines?

- A. Yellow**
- B. Broken white**
- C. Solid white**
- D. Double solid yellow**

The correct choice indicates that lanes of traffic moving in the same direction are divided by broken white lines. Broken white lines are used to separate lanes on a roadway that allows for vehicles to change lanes, signaling that it is safe to pass if the roadway is clear. They provide visual guidance for drivers and indicate that they can move between the lanes, which is crucial for maintaining a smooth flow of traffic in the same direction. In contrast, solid white lines indicate that lane changes are discouraged or not permitted. Solid yellow lines, on the other hand, are used to separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions, indicating that overtaking is generally not allowed. Double solid yellow lines further reinforce this restriction on passing. Knowing the meaning of these different line types is essential for safe driving and understanding road rules.

7. Which centerline indicates that you cannot pass a car on either side?

- A. Broken white**
- B. Solid white**
- C. Solid yellow**
- D. Double solid yellow**

The centerline that indicates you cannot pass a car on either side is the double solid yellow line. This marking is used to separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions and serves as a clear warning that passing is prohibited. The presence of double solid yellow lines indicates that visibility may be limited due to curves, hills, or other factors, making overtaking another vehicle unsafe. In contrast, broken white lines indicate that changing lanes is allowed, as they denote lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. A solid white line also typically implies that lane changes should be discouraged, but it does not strictly prohibit passing. A solid yellow line indicates that passing is not allowed in that lane, but if there is a broken yellow line next to it, passing is permitted from the side with the broken line. Therefore, the double solid yellow lines are the most restrictive and signify no passing can occur on either side of the road.

8. When is it acceptable for individuals under 21 to purchase alcohol?

- A. With parental permission**
- B. Never**
- C. During holidays**
- D. When attending a registered event**

In North Dakota, as in many other states, individuals under the age of 21 are prohibited from purchasing alcohol at any time. This law is in place to help reduce underage drinking and its associated negative consequences, as it is widely recognized that alcohol consumption at a young age can lead to various health issues and impaired judgment. The other options imply scenarios where young individuals may believe they can legally purchase alcohol, but none of them align with the legal framework governing alcohol sales to minors. Parental permission, holiday allowances, or attendance at registered events do not grant any exceptions to the legal age requirement for alcohol purchases. Therefore, option B is the accurate answer because it reflects the law's strict stance on underage alcohol consumption.

9. What must you do when a school bus has its lights flashing and arm extended?

- A. Continue driving at the same speed**
- B. Stop at least 10 feet away from the bus**
- C. Pass the bus cautiously**
- D. Honk your horn to alert the bus driver**

When a school bus has its lights flashing and its arm extended, it signifies that children are either getting on or off the bus, and drivers must take this situation seriously to ensure their safety. Stopping at least 10 feet away from the bus is the correct action because it creates a safe distance between your vehicle and the children who may be entering or exiting the bus. This is a critical preventive measure as children are often unpredictable, and having more space allows for better visibility and reaction time should a child suddenly appear. Maintaining this distance also adheres to traffic laws pertaining to school buses, which are designed to protect students. Disregarding this requirement could not only endanger children but also result in legal penalties, as failing to stop for a school bus when its signals are activated is against the law in most states, including North Dakota. Other actions, such as continuing to drive at the same speed or passing the bus, would completely undermine the safety protocols in place for school transportation.

10. How far in advance should you signal before passing another vehicle?

- A. As soon as you start leaning into the lane**
- B. Early enough so others know your plans**
- C. Only if there is another vehicle nearby**
- D. Just before changing lanes**

Signaling early enough so that others are aware of your intentions is crucial for safe driving, especially when passing another vehicle. This advance signaling gives drivers around you the time to react appropriately to your movement, thereby reducing the likelihood of accidents. It informs other road users of your plans, allowing them to adjust their speed or position as necessary. Becoming predictable on the road is key to ensuring safety. By signaling well ahead, you contribute to the overall flow of traffic and maintain a higher level of safety for yourself and others. This practice not only keeps you aware of your surroundings but also encourages good communication among drivers, which is essential for safe driving. Proper signaling is not merely about following rules; it's about fostering a cooperative driving environment that benefits everyone on the road.