









Signs you must recognize

Shape and color tell you what to do before you read the text.

Sign color decoder

 Red Stop, yield, or do not enter	 Yellow Warning of hazard ahead	 Orange Work zone, construction, or detour	 Green Permitted movement or directions
 Blue Driver services, hospitals, rest areas	 Brown Recreation, parks, scenic areas	 White Regulatory — must obey the posted rule	 Yellow-green Pedestrian, school, or bike crossing

North Dakota signs you will see on the test

 Low ground railroad crossing advance warning RR tracks cross road at steep slope; low vehicles may drag on rails.	 Narrow bridge Bridge ahead may be too narrow to meet or pass a truck.	 Do not pass White regulatory sign: passing any vehicle is prohibited here.	 No-passing pennant Yellow pennant shape = no-passing zone; only sign with this shape.	 T-intersection Road ahead ends in a T; be ready to yield and turn.	 Right lane ends / merge left Right lane ends ahead; traffic must merge into the left lane.
 Winding road Three or more curves ahead; reduce speed before each curve.	 Extreme angle ahead Slow down — road ahead changes direction at an extreme angle. Brake before the turn.	 Chevron — sharp left curve Road curves sharply left; chevron arrows guide you through the turn.	 Do not enter Red circle: road has one-way traffic; entering from here is wrong-way.	 Railroad crossing (RR crossing) Round yellow sign: railroad crossing ahead. Slow, look, listen.	 Railroad crossing advance warning RR crossing on road ahead; slow down and yield for trains.
 Advisory exit speed Yellow panel: maximum safe speed for this highway exit ramp.	 Traffic signal ahead Diamond with traffic light symbol: signal at intersection ahead.	 Steep hill / downgrade Truck on hill icon: steep downgrade ahead; use lower gear.	 Stop Red octagon: come to a full stop; yield to all traffic and pedestrians.	 Exit only Green overhead: your lane exits the freeway and does not continue.	 Detour right Orange rectangular sign: alternate route, turn right ahead.

Sign shape shortcuts

- Octagon** — Always means STOP. The only 8-sided sign.
- Downward triangle** — Always means YIELD. Red and white edges.
- Diamond** — Warning of a road condition or hazard ahead.
- Vertical rectangle** — Regulatory — speed limits, turn restrictions, lane use.
- Horizontal rectangle** — Guidance — route markers, exit info, distance signs.
- Pennant** — Sideways triangle on LEFT side = no-passing zone.
- Round** — Yellow circle with R-R = railroad crossing advance warning.
- Pentagon** — School zone or school crossing — children present.

Rules of the road

Right of way

4-way stop (tie) — Driver on the left yields to driver on the right.

Uncontrolled intersection — Yield to vehicle already in or on your right.

Left turn — Yield to all oncoming traffic and crossing pedestrians.

Roundabout — Yield to traffic already circulating before entering.

Pedestrian — Always yield in any crosswalk — marked or unmarked.

Emergency vehicle — Pull to right edge and stop; never block intersection.

School bus red flashers — Stop both directions on a two-lane road until lights off.

Entering from driveway — Yield to all drivers already on the public road.

Green arrow left turn — You have right-of-way to turn left on a green arrow.

Yield sign — Slow; stop if necessary; give way to cross traffic.

North Dakota speed limits

Business or residential district	25 mph
School zone (when children present)	20 mph
Dirt or gravel road	55 mph

Paved divided multi-lane highway	70 mph
Rural interstate highway	75 mph
Basic speed rule	Never faster than safe

Lane markings and changes

Solid yellow — your side — Do not pass; stay in your lane.

Double solid yellow — Passing prohibited in both directions.

Broken yellow alongside solid — Passing allowed only from lane next to the broken line.

Single broken yellow — Lanes moving in opposite directions; passing permitted when safe.

Double solid yellow — crossing — May cross only to make a left turn into a driveway or alley.

Solid white center — Lanes moving same direction; no passing across it.

Center left-turn lane — Use only for left turns — never as a travel lane.

Lane change procedure — Signal, check mirrors, check blind spot, then move.

Turning and signaling

Signal distance — Signal at least 100 feet before turning or changing lanes.

Hand signal — left turn — Arm straight out the driver window.

Hand signal — right turn — Arm bent up at the elbow.

Hand signal — slow / stop — Arm bent down at the elbow.

Right on red — Allowed after full stop and yielding to pedestrians, unless posted.

Left on red (one-way to one-way) — Allowed after full stop onto one-way going left.

U-turn — Only where legal and safe; never on blind curves or hills.

Backing — always check — Turn head and look through rear window before reversing.

Following distance and sharing the road

Minimum following distance — 3-second gap under ideal conditions; more in bad weather.

Tailgater behind you — Move right or slow gradually; let them pass.

Motorcyclist — Allow a full lane; check blind spots before lane change.

Bicyclist on two-lane road — Slow; wait for gap in oncoming traffic; pass with space.

Truck blind spots — If you can't see driver's mirror, they can't see you.

Railroad — flashing lights — Stop no closer than 15 feet from nearest rail. Wait until clear.

Approaching RR crossbuck — Slow down; be prepared to stop for any train.

Low shoulder sign — Dropping off pavement onto shoulder can cause loss of control.

Safety, DUI, parking and test-day

North Dakota DUI quick-facts

Adult driver BAC limit (21+)	0.08 %	Only way to lower BAC	Time — coffee/food/exercise don't help
Under-21 zero-tolerance limit	Any detectable amount	Effect on driving	Slows reflexes, reduces vision and judgment
Commercial driver BAC limit	0.04 %	Drugs + alcohol combined	Multiplies impairment — both effects increase
Open container	Trunk only — illegal to drink in passenger area	Lack of sleep effect	Same impairment as alcohol on safe driving ability

Hazardous conditions

DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Use low beams in fog, rain, or snow — never high beams + Turn on headlights between sunset and sunrise + Turn on headlights when visibility drops to 1,000 feet or less + Steer in the direction of the skid; ease off gas + Increase following distance beyond 3 seconds in bad weather + Pull off the road safely when visibility is dangerously low + Look toward the right side of road when facing blinding headlights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use high beams in fog — light reflects back at you - Brake hard on ice — locks wheels and kills steering - Use cruise control on wet or icy roads - Stop on freeway shoulder unless it is an emergency - Pass a school bus with red flashing lights from either direction - Hold a phone while driving (handsfree required) - Drive when fatigued — stop every 2 hours on long trips

Parking rules

From a fire hydrant	Stay 10 feet away	Prohibited areas	Crosswalks, intersections, fire hydrants, driveways
From a crosswalk or intersection	Stay 10 feet away	Stopped on incline	Allow larger space cushion than usual
Railroad crossing stop	No closer than 15 feet from nearest rail	Disabled vehicles on roadway	Stay out of travel lane; keep moving until safe pulloff
Parallel parking — curb distance	Within 12 inches of the curb	Hill parking (general rule)	Wheels turned to prevent rolling into traffic

Equipment and safety rules

Seat belts — All occupants required; buckle snugly across hip and abdomen.	Fog / rain headlights — Low beams only; high beams reflect back and reduce vision.
Children in vehicles — Never allow children to stand; use proper restraint.	Unfamiliar vehicle — Learn controls before driving — adjust mirrors, locate signals.
Headlights — when required — Sunset to sunrise; also when visibility under 1,000 ft.	Slow vehicle triangle — Orange reflective triangle on rear = vehicle travels \leq 25 mph.
Low beams vs high beams — Dim within 500 ft of oncoming traffic or 300 ft of traffic you are following.	
After a crash — Check safety; notify police; exchange info with other driver.	

North Dakota test-day cheat box

Permit fee (instruction permit)	\$15	Age 16–17 permit hold time	6 months or until age 18
Exam length (all applicants)	25 questions	Supervised driving hours (<16)	50 hours required
Passing score	20 of 25 (80 %)	Passenger restriction	None — ND does not restrict teen passengers
Age 14–15 permit hold time	12 months or until age 16	Full license (restrictions lift)	At age 16 — earliest in the nation

Last-minute test-taking tips

Read every option before you pick — the NDDOT test often includes a partially-correct distractor. When two options seem right, pick the more cautious one ('slow and yield' beats 'speed up' or 'honk'). Eliminate obvious wrong answers first, then guess — unanswered counts as wrong. Remember ND quirks: no passenger restriction, restrictions lift at 16 (earliest in the nation), and the permit hold period depends on your age at the time you get it.