

CR-3 Traffic Code Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What level of offense is committed when an operator flees the scene of a collision causing over \$200 in damage?**
 - A. Class A Misdemeanor**
 - B. Class B Misdemeanor**
 - C. Class C Misdemeanor**
 - D. Felony**

- 2. What safety measures are required for motorcyclists under the CR-3 Traffic Code?**
 - A. Wearing sandals and shorts**
 - B. Wearing helmets and having a valid license**
 - C. Driving without any protective gear**
 - D. Riding with at least one passenger**

- 3. Which factor contributes to a crash according to the CR-100?**
 - A. Weather Conditions**
 - B. Driver Distraction**
 - C. Alcohol Consumption**
 - D. All of the above**

- 4. How should drivers behave at a four-way stop according to the CR-3 Traffic Code?**
 - A. All vehicles must proceed at once**
 - B. Drivers must yield to pedestrians only**
 - C. Drivers must come to a complete stop and yield the right of way**
 - D. Drivers may signal to indicate their turns**

- 5. A vehicle that sustains damage only to its right side can be associated with which direction of force?**
 - A. 3**
 - B. 5**
 - C. 1**
 - D. 8**

- 6. What responsibility do local governments have under the CR-3 Traffic Code?**
- A. Designing vehicles**
 - B. Enforcing traffic regulations and maintaining signage**
 - C. Setting speed limits for highways**
 - D. Creating new road signs without any guidelines**
- 7. What actions should a driver take when encountering a school bus with flashing red lights according to the CR-3 Traffic Code?**
- A. Drivers must slow down and proceed with caution**
 - B. Drivers must stop their vehicles**
 - C. Drivers can pass the bus if it is not on their side of the road**
 - D. Drivers must honk to alert the bus driver**
- 8. What symbol is recommended to show the direction of travel after impact in the Field Diagram?**
- A. A Dotted Line**
 - B. A Solid Line**
 - C. An Arrow**
 - D. A Circle**
- 9. A vehicle with a damage rating that includes an RBQ impact could have received damage from which direction?**
- A. Front**
 - B. Left side**
 - C. Right side**
 - D. All the above**
- 10. When should the Active School Zone box on the CR-3 not be selected?**
- A. When a child under 16 years of age is present in a crosswalk within 1000 feet of a school**
 - B. When there are no children present in the area**
 - C. When the school zone is not marked**
 - D. When the traffic light is green**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What level of offense is committed when an operator flees the scene of a collision causing over \$200 in damage?

- A. Class A Misdemeanor**
- B. Class B Misdemeanor**
- C. Class C Misdemeanor**
- D. Felony**

When an operator flees the scene of a collision that results in property damage exceeding \$200, this action is classified as a Class B Misdemeanor. This classification aligns with traffic laws that underscore the seriousness of leaving the scene of an accident, particularly when significant damage has occurred. A Class B Misdemeanor in this context indicates that the law recognizes the act as more than a minor infraction, taking into account the potential for increased harm or danger associated with hit-and-run incidents. Such behavior can create serious consequences for the individuals involved and undermine public safety. Understanding the implications of this classification helps emphasize the legal responsibilities of drivers in such situations, promoting accountability to ensure that individuals remain at the scene and address the consequences of their actions, including helping injured parties and reporting the incident to law enforcement.

2. What safety measures are required for motorcyclists under the CR-3 Traffic Code?

- A. Wearing sandals and shorts**
- B. Wearing helmets and having a valid license**
- C. Driving without any protective gear**
- D. Riding with at least one passenger**

The requirement for motorcyclists to wear helmets and have a valid license is grounded in promoting safety and ensuring that riders are competent to operate a motorcycle. Helmets significantly reduce the risk of head injuries in the event of an accident, and many jurisdictions have specific laws mandating their use. Having a valid license indicates that the rider has passed necessary tests that demonstrate they understand the rules of the road and have the skills required to operate a motorcycle safely. In contrast, wearing sandals and shorts does not provide adequate protection to the rider and does not meet safety standards. Driving without any protective gear exposes the rider to greater danger, as protective clothing can help mitigate injuries during crashes. Finally, while riding with a passenger may be permissible under certain conditions, it is not a mandatory safety measure and does not contribute to the individual safety of the motorcyclist.

3. Which factor contributes to a crash according to the CR-100?

- A. Weather Conditions**
- B. Driver Distraction**
- C. Alcohol Consumption**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer encompasses all listed factors—weather conditions, driver distraction, and alcohol consumption—because each of these elements can independently increase the likelihood of a crash. Weather conditions can greatly influence driving safety; for instance, rain, snow, or ice can reduce traction or visibility, making it more difficult for drivers to control their vehicles. Driver distraction includes anything that diverts a driver's attention from the road, such as using a mobile phone, eating, or adjusting the radio. Distractions can significantly impair a driver's reaction time and awareness of their surroundings. Alcohol consumption affects a person's cognitive and motor skills, impairing judgment, coordination, and reaction times, which can lead to an increased risk of accidents. Thus, when the CR-100 considers crash factors, it acknowledges that each of these contributes to the likelihood of a crash, emphasizing the importance of recognizing and mitigating these risks to enhance road safety. This comprehensive view highlights the multifaceted nature of crash causation.

4. How should drivers behave at a four-way stop according to the CR-3 Traffic Code?

- A. All vehicles must proceed at once**
- B. Drivers must yield to pedestrians only**
- C. Drivers must come to a complete stop and yield the right of way**
- D. Drivers may signal to indicate their turns**

At a four-way stop, the proper action for drivers is to come to a complete stop and yield the right of way to vehicles that arrived before them. This ensures order and safety at intersections where multiple vehicles may approach from different directions. When drivers stop completely, they can better assess which vehicle has the right of way based on the established rules for such intersections. The general rule is that the first vehicle to stop is the first to go when it is safe to do so. In cases where two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the right has the right of way. The other options do not align with the established protocol for four-way stops. Proceeding at once would lead to chaos and potential collisions, as there is no outlet for determining who should move first. Yielding to pedestrians only does not account for the need to manage vehicular traffic. Finally, signaling is important for indicating turns but does not address the responsibility to stop and yield at the stop sign itself.

5. A vehicle that sustains damage only to its right side can be associated with which direction of force?

- A. 3**
- B. 5**
- C. 1**
- D. 8**

In the context of traffic collision analysis, understanding the direction of force is crucial for determining how the impact affects a vehicle. A vehicle that sustains damage solely to its right side indicates that the force was applied primarily from the left side. This means the direction of the force that caused the damage is opposing the right side, which implies that it originates from the left side of the vehicle. The reference system used in such analysis typically assigns specific numbers to represent different angles or directions of force. When the question refers to a direction of force resulting in damage to the right side of the vehicle, it corresponds to the force being applied from the left side, usually denoted as a specific number in the system. In this case, the number assigned to this direction of force is correlated with impacts originating from the left side of the vehicle, hence aligning with the correct answer. In this scenario, the damage sustained only on the right side implies that the vehicle was hit in a manner that can be directly associated with that specific direction of force, validating the choice provided. Understanding this directional force concept is essential for proper assessment and reporting in accident reconstruction.

6. What responsibility do local governments have under the CR-3 Traffic Code?

- A. Designing vehicles**
- B. Enforcing traffic regulations and maintaining signage**
- C. Setting speed limits for highways**
- D. Creating new road signs without any guidelines**

Local governments are tasked with enforcing traffic regulations and maintaining signage as part of their responsibilities under the CR-3 Traffic Code. This role is crucial because it helps ensure the safety and efficiency of roadways. By enforcing regulations, local governments can address offenses such as speeding, running red lights, and other violations that can lead to accidents. Maintenance of signage is equally important, as clear and well-maintained signs communicate critical information to drivers, helping to guide behavior and enhance road safety. Designing vehicles is not within the purview of local governments; this falls under the jurisdiction of manufacturers and regulatory bodies. Setting speed limits for highways can often involve higher levels of governance such as state or federal authorities, and creating new road signs without guidelines could lead to inconsistent and potentially confusing signage, which would not be in the interest of public safety. Therefore, the enforcement and maintenance duties of local governments are foundational to upholding traffic laws and ensuring an orderly transportation system.

7. What actions should a driver take when encountering a school bus with flashing red lights according to the CR-3 Traffic Code?

A. Drivers must slow down and proceed with caution

B. Drivers must stop their vehicles

C. Drivers can pass the bus if it is not on their side of the road

D. Drivers must honk to alert the bus driver

When a driver encounters a school bus displaying flashing red lights, the correct action is to stop their vehicle. This requirement is in place to protect the safety of children who may be boarding or disembarking from the bus. The law emphasizes that when the red lights are activated, it indicates that children are present and that the area is a zone of increased risk. Stopping is crucial to ensure that children can enter or exit the bus safely without the danger of oncoming traffic. Other potential actions, such as proceeding with caution or passing the bus, are not appropriate because they disregard the safety measures meant to protect children. Honking at a bus driver does not contribute to safety and could further create confusion in a situation where children are present. Thus, stopping is the definitive and legally mandated action that helps ensure the safety of all individuals in school zones.

8. What symbol is recommended to show the direction of travel after impact in the Field Diagram?

A. A Dotted Line

B. A Solid Line

C. An Arrow

D. A Circle

The recommended symbol to show the direction of travel after impact in the Field Diagram is an arrow. This choice is correct because arrows are universally understood as indicators of direction, providing a clear and straightforward representation of where vehicles were heading following a collision. Arrows effectively communicate movement and orientation, which is essential in accident reconstruction and documentation for analysis. Using an arrow in a Field Diagram helps ensure that the diagram is easily interpretable for anyone reviewing it, including law enforcement, insurance companies, and legal professionals. It visually conveys the flow of traffic and the post-collision positions of the vehicles, which can be critical for understanding the dynamics leading to the accident. Dotted lines, solid lines, or circles may not offer the same clarity in indicating direction as arrows do.

9. A vehicle with a damage rating that includes an RBQ impact could have received damage from which direction?

- A. Front**
- B. Left side**
- C. Right side**
- D. All the above**

A vehicle with a damage rating that includes an RBQ (Rear-Body Quarter) impact indicates that it has sustained damage that could potentially come from multiple directions. Specifically, an RBQ impact refers to damage located toward the rear of the vehicle, commonly associated with impacts that affect the rear quarter panel on either side of the vehicle. When considering the possible directions of impact leading to such damage, it can originate from a collision coming from the front, left side, or right side of the vehicle. This versatility in potential impact directions underscores how the vehicle can sustain damage to the rear even when impacted from various angles, particularly if struck in a way that causes the affected area to crumple or deform. Thus, stating that impacts from all directions are possible aligns with the comprehensive nature of damage assessment in vehicle crashes, thereby justifying why the answer encompasses “all the above” options.

10. When should the Active School Zone box on the CR-3 not be selected?

- A. When a child under 16 years of age is present in a crosswalk within 1000 feet of a school**
- B. When there are no children present in the area**
- C. When the school zone is not marked**
- D. When the traffic light is green**

The correct understanding of when the Active School Zone box on the CR-3 should not be selected hinges on the significance of the scenario presented. The Active School Zone box is meant to indicate conditions that enhance the safety of children near schools, particularly when they may be present around crosswalks. If a child under 16 years of age is present in a crosswalk within 1000 feet of a school, this situation reflects the active nature of the school zone, and therefore, it is crucial to select the Active School Zone box. The presence of children indicates that heightened caution is necessary; it emphasizes the importance of monitoring traffic and ensuring safety in that vicinity. Options that involve no children being present, unmarked school zones, or traffic light conditions do not trigger the same active safety considerations as the presence of a child. Specifically, if there are no children present in the area, or if the school zone is not properly marked, it's reasonable to conclude that the Active School Zone status might not apply since the intent of that designation is primarily aimed at protecting children during their active commuting times. In the case where the traffic light is green, this typically signifies that vehicles may be proceeding without the same level of caution that a child in proximity would necessitate.