

CR-3 Traffic Code Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What must be shown under the May Have Contributed section of the CR-3?**
 - A. Weather conditions**
 - B. Had been Drinking**
 - C. Traffic control devices**
 - D. Road surface materials**

- 2. According to the CR-3 Traffic Code, who is responsible for the functionality of vehicle lights in adverse weather conditions?**
 - A. State authorities**
 - B. Other drivers**
 - C. The vehicle owner**
 - D. Local traffic police**

- 3. What is the first occurrence in a traffic crash that results in damage or injury referred to as?**
 - A. First harmful event**
 - B. Primary collision factor**
 - C. Initial impact**
 - D. Significant injury event**

- 4. In what scenario would the Police/Fire/EMS emergency box need to be selected?**
 - A. Only if Police are present**
 - B. If no emergency services arrived**
 - C. Both B and C options**
 - D. Only during chemical spills**

- 5. 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**

- 6. Which contributing factor should be noted when a vehicle strikes a pedestrian legally in a crosswalk?**
- A. Failed to yield right of way-To pedestrian**
 - B. Excessive Speed**
 - C. Distracted Driving**
 - D. Improper Lane Change**
- 7. When should a peace officer submit a crash report to TXDOT?**
- A. For injuries sustained in the crash**
 - B. When there is over \$1000 damage to property**
 - C. For every crash they investigate**
 - D. Only with fatalities involved**
- 8. If a motor vehicle operator leaves the scene where another person's death occurs, what is their level of offense?**
- A. Third Degree Felony**
 - B. Second Degree Felony**
 - C. Class A Misdemeanor**
 - D. Class B Misdemeanor**
- 9. What are the potential consequences of driving under the influence according to the CR-3 Traffic Code?**
- A. Community service and vehicle seizure**
 - B. Probation and mandatory testing**
 - C. Fines, license suspension, mandatory alcohol education programs, and potential imprisonment**
 - D. Increased insurance rates and vehicle impoundment**
- 10. When deciding if a traffic crash should be reported, which of the following must occur?**
- A. Only one factor must be met**
 - B. Both A and B must be met**
 - C. No requirement exists for reporting**
 - D. Only injury-related factors must be considered**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must be shown under the May Have Contributed section of the CR-3?

- A. Weather conditions**
- B. Had been Drinking**
- C. Traffic control devices**
- D. Road surface materials**

The May Have Contributed section of the CR-3 form is intended to identify factors that may have played a role in the traffic incident. This can include relevant details such as impaired driving due to alcohol consumption. When 'Had been Drinking' is indicated, it suggests that alcohol may have influenced the driver's ability to operate the vehicle safely, making it a significant contributing factor to the incident. This information is crucial for authorities to analyze the cause of the accident and helps in enforcing traffic safety measures by identifying patterns related to alcohol-related incidents. In contrast, while factors such as weather conditions, traffic control devices, and road surface materials can all impact road safety, they do not specifically address the behavior and choices of the driver, which are directly related to the risk of drinking and driving. Hence, the drinking status of the driver is more directly relevant in this context.

2. According to the CR-3 Traffic Code, who is responsible for the functionality of vehicle lights in adverse weather conditions?

- A. State authorities**
- B. Other drivers**
- C. The vehicle owner**
- D. Local traffic police**

The vehicle owner is responsible for the functionality of vehicle lights in adverse weather conditions. This responsibility includes ensuring that all lights—such as headlights, taillights, and turn signals—are in working order and functioning properly. It is essential to maintain these lights to enhance visibility and safety for the driver and other road users, especially during adverse weather conditions like rain, fog, or snow, where visibility can be significantly reduced. If a vehicle owner fails to keep the lights functional, they may be held legally accountable for any accidents or violations arising from such negligence. This emphasizes the importance of proactive vehicle maintenance to comply with traffic regulations and ensure road safety.

3. What is the first occurrence in a traffic crash that results in damage or injury referred to as?

- A. First harmful event**
- B. Primary collision factor**
- C. Initial impact**
- D. Significant injury event**

The term "first harmful event" refers specifically to the initial occurrence in a traffic crash where damage or injury begins to take place. This concept is crucial in accident analysis and reporting because it helps investigators and authorities identify the moment at which the chain of events leading to the crash begins. By pinpointing this event, it aids in determining the dynamics of the crash and assessing liability and contributing factors. In contrast, the other terms do not specifically denote the initial harmful action.

"Primary collision factor" is used to describe the main cause of a collision, while "initial impact" could be mistaken for the first contact between vehicles but does not necessarily capture the broader aspect of resulting harms. "Significant injury event" could suggest a moment when severe damage or injury occurs but does not specifically refer to the first occurrence in the context of accident analysis. Understanding these distinctions is essential for accurately discussing traffic incidents and their impacts.

4. In what scenario would the Police/Fire/EMS emergency box need to be selected?

- A. Only if Police are present**
- B. If no emergency services arrived**
- C. Both B and C options**
- D. Only during chemical spills**

The need to select the Police/Fire/EMS emergency box arises in specific situations where there's an immediate requirement for emergency assistance due to a critical incident. One scenario is if no emergency services have arrived after a significant incident has occurred, suggesting there may still be a risk to life, safety, or property that warrants immediate attention. This option covers situations where the initial alert might not have been effective or where additional help is required. On the other hand, the context of a significant emergency such as a chemical spill could also necessitate alerting multiple emergency services, reinforcing the idea that this selection is crucial whenever there's an urgent need for intervention. Both conditions are relevant, highlighting the importance of using the emergency box when critical services are either not on the scene or additional support is clearly needed. By selecting this option, responders ensure that all necessary emergency services can be activated to deal with potentially life-threatening situations.

5. 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.

6. Which contributing factor should be noted when a vehicle strikes a pedestrian legally in a crosswalk?

A. Failed to yield right of way-To pedestrian

B. Excessive Speed

C. Distracted Driving

D. Improper Lane Change

When a vehicle strikes a pedestrian in a crosswalk, the most critical contributing factor to note is the failure to yield the right of way to the pedestrian. In many jurisdictions, traffic laws explicitly require vehicles to yield to pedestrians when they are lawfully crossing in a designated crosswalk. This duty helps ensure the safety of pedestrians, who often have the right of way in these locations. If a driver does not yield to a pedestrian who is legally crossing, the incident may be considered a violation of traffic law and a contributing factor to the collision. The other factors, while they may play a role in various traffic incidents, do not directly address the specific legal obligation of drivers to yield to pedestrians in crosswalks. For example, excessive speed can increase the risk of accidents but does not directly pertain to the driver's responsibility towards pedestrians in crosswalks. Distracted driving similarly may reduce a driver's ability to see pedestrians but does not inherently define the legal circumstances of right-of-way. An improper lane change is generally unrelated to pedestrian crossings unless it directly affects the driver's ability to yield. Thus, the failure to yield right of way stands out as the most relevant contributing factor in this situation.

7. When should a peace officer submit a crash report to TXDOT?

- A. For injuries sustained in the crash**
- B. When there is over \$1000 damage to property**
- C. For every crash they investigate**
- D. Only with fatalities involved**

A peace officer is required to submit a crash report to the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) when there is over \$1000 in damage to property. This threshold is a critical measurement that ensures that significant accidents are documented and investigated properly, allowing for necessary follow-up and analysis regarding traffic safety. The requirement to report applies to incidents that reach this monetary damage level, capturing important data that may assist in understanding traffic patterns and contributing factors to accidents. Submitting reports only when injuries occur, for every crash, or solely in cases of fatalities would not provide a comprehensive understanding of all crashes, especially those that do not result in injuries but involve considerable property damage. This reporting standard facilitates better tracking and analysis of crashes, which is vital for improving road safety and informing future traffic policies.

8. If a motor vehicle operator leaves the scene where another person's death occurs, what is their level of offense?

- A. Third Degree Felony**
- B. Second Degree Felony**
- C. Class A Misdemeanor**
- D. Class B Misdemeanor**

Leaving the scene of an accident that results in another person's death is a serious offense, classified as a second-degree felony in many jurisdictions. This reflects the severity of the action, as it indicates a complete disregard for human life and the consequences of one's actions. In this context, the law distinguishes between different levels of offenses based on the gravity of the situation. A second-degree felony typically involves significant harm, such as the loss of life, and the operator's decision to leave the scene compounds the severity of the situation by failing to provide assistance or report the incident. Class A and Class B misdemeanors are generally reserved for less severe violations or infractions, which would not adequately reflect the seriousness of leaving after causing a fatal accident. Additionally, a third-degree felony, while serious, does not fully encompass the implications of abandoning the scene of such a tragic event. The classification of the offense aims to ensure that the legal consequences align with the moral and societal expectations regarding accountability for actions that lead to irreversible harm.

9. What are the potential consequences of driving under the influence according to the CR-3 Traffic Code?

- A. Community service and vehicle seizure**
- B. Probation and mandatory testing**
- C. Fines, license suspension, mandatory alcohol education programs, and potential imprisonment**
- D. Increased insurance rates and vehicle impoundment**

Driving under the influence (DUI) has significant legal repercussions that are designed to deter reckless behavior and promote road safety. The correct answer highlights several serious consequences that are typically associated with DUI offenses. One of the primary penalties for DUI is monetary fines, which serve both as a punishment and as a means to recoup costs related to enforcement and legal processing. Additionally, license suspension is a common consequence, meaning that the individual will temporarily lose their driving privileges, which emphasizes the severity of the offense and its potential danger to public safety. Moreover, mandatory alcohol education programs are often required as part of a DUI conviction. These programs aim to educate the offender about the dangers of alcohol consumption and its effects on driving abilities. Finally, in some situations, depending on the severity of the offense and if it's a repeat incident, potential imprisonment can be imposed. This serves to underscore the gravity of driving under the influence and the potential risks it poses not only to the driver but also to others on the road. Overall, this combination of fines, license suspension, mandatory alcohol education programs, and the possibility of imprisonment reflects the serious nature of DUI offenses under the CR-3 Traffic Code, emphasizing the legal system's commitment to promoting safe driving behaviors.

10. When deciding if a traffic crash should be reported, which of the following must occur?

- A. Only one factor must be met**
- B. Both A and B must be met**
- C. No requirement exists for reporting**
- D. Only injury-related factors must be considered**

To determine if a traffic crash must be reported, it is essential that both specific criteria are satisfied. Reporting responsibilities often involve legal thresholds that require multiple conditions to be met, such as the extent of damage to vehicles or injuries sustained by individuals involved in the crash. In numerous jurisdictions, the law typically mandates reporting if there are injuries to people or significant property damage. This dual requirement ensures that serious incidents are documented and can be further investigated if necessary, promoting accountability and providing necessary documentation for insurance and legal purposes. Simply fulfilling one condition would not guarantee full compliance with reporting laws, as both injury and damage considerations are vital in evaluating the gravity of the incident. Therefore, understanding that both aspects must be considered emphasizes the importance of thoroughness in traffic safety and law enforcement practices.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cr3trafficcode.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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