

Texas Commercial Vehicle Operation (CVO) 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 is the consequence of refusing to take a chemical test when suspected of DUI as a commercial driver?**
 - A. Temporary suspension of your driver's license**
 - B. Automatic disqualification of your CDL**
 - C. Fines and community service**
 - D. Mandatory alcohol education classes**
- 2. What is the width threshold that activates the requirement for hazard lights for parked trucks?**
 - A. 70 inches**
 - B. 80 inches**
 - C. 90 inches**
 - D. 100 inches**
- 3. What is the correct procedure when approaching a narrow road with a large vehicle?**
 - A. Speed up to clear the area**
 - B. Signal to indicate maneuvering intentions**
 - C. Reduce speed and prepare to navigate carefully**
 - D. Continue at the same speed**
- 4. What is the minimum requirement for the size of a red flag on the rear of a vehicle hauling explosives?**
 - A. 10 inches square**
 - B. 12 inches square**
 - C. 14 inches square**
 - D. 16 inches square**
- 5. When must a commercial driver submit an accident report after an incident?**
 - A. Within 5 days of the accident**
 - B. Immediately after the incident**
 - C. Within 10 days of the accident**
 - D. Within 30 days of the accident**

- 6. What does WLL stand for in cargo securement?**
- A. Weight Limit Load**
 - B. Working Load Limit**
 - C. Weighted Load Length**
 - D. Warranted Load Level**
- 7. What does a vehicle need to do to legally transport hazardous materials, such as explosives?**
- A. Have a safety checklist**
 - B. Display a permit certificate**
 - C. Carry a red flag**
 - D. Be inspected monthly**
- 8. How many reflectors are required on the rear of every trailer?**
- A. One**
 - B. Two**
 - C. Three**
 - D. Four**
- 9. When flares are necessary around a truck, where should the other two be placed?**
- A. 50 feet to the front and rear**
 - B. 100 feet to the front and rear**
 - C. 150 feet to the front and rear**
 - D. 200 feet to the front and rear**
- 10. What is the maximum gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) for a Class A CDL?**
- A. 18,000 lbs**
 - B. 26,000 lbs**
 - C. 26,001 lbs**
 - D. 32,000 lbs**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the consequence of refusing to take a chemical test when suspected of DUI as a commercial driver?

A. Temporary suspension of your driver's license

B. Automatic disqualification of your CDL

C. Fines and community service

D. Mandatory alcohol education classes

Refusing to take a chemical test when suspected of driving under the influence (DUI) as a commercial driver leads to the automatic disqualification of your Commercial Driver's License (CDL). This consequence is instituted under the implied consent laws, which require drivers to submit to testing for alcohol or drugs when lawfully requested by law enforcement. For commercial drivers, the stakes are particularly high, as maintaining the validity of a CDL is critical for their occupation. In Texas, and many other states, a refusal to undergo such testing not only results in penalties similar to those for a DUI conviction, but specifically leads to the disqualification of the CDL for a definite period, often one year for a first offense. This emphasizes the serious implications tied to a commercial driver's responsibilities and regulations they must adhere to in order to operate commercially. The other options mentioned might involve penalties for general drivers but do not reflect the specific and more severe repercussions that apply to commercial drivers in the event of refusing a chemical test. This strict approach ensures that commercial drivers adhere to safety standards crucial for protecting the well-being of all road users.

2. What is the width threshold that activates the requirement for hazard lights for parked trucks?

A. 70 inches

B. 80 inches

C. 90 inches

D. 100 inches

The requirement for using hazard lights when parked applies specifically to trucks that exceed a width threshold of 80 inches. This regulation is in place to enhance safety on the road, particularly in scenarios where a wider vehicle might be more difficult for other drivers to see, especially in low-light conditions or when parked in an area that may obstruct traffic flow. Hazard lights serve as a warning to other road users, indicating that the vehicle is stationary and alerting them to navigate carefully around it.

Understanding this threshold is crucial for commercial vehicle operators to ensure compliance with Texas regulations. Vehicles below this width do not necessitate the activation of hazard lights when parked, which reflects the idea that narrower vehicles are generally less obstructive and easier for oncoming traffic to maneuver around without the added caution of hazard signals.

3. What is the correct procedure when approaching a narrow road with a large vehicle?

- A. Speed up to clear the area**
- B. Signal to indicate maneuvering intentions**
- C. Reduce speed and prepare to navigate carefully**
- D. Continue at the same speed**

When approaching a narrow road with a large vehicle, reducing speed and preparing to navigate carefully is crucial. This approach allows the driver to maintain better control of the vehicle, which is especially important in tight spaces where visibility might be limited and obstacles could be present. Slowing down provides the opportunity to assess the environment effectively, ensuring that the vehicle can safely maneuver through the restricted area while also considering the space requirements due to its larger size. Navigating a narrow road can pose challenges including oncoming traffic, pedestrians, and potential hazards that may not be immediately visible from a higher speed. By reducing speed, the driver can react more quickly to any unforeseen circumstances, such as having to yield to other vehicles or adjusting to the road conditions. Additionally, this precaution helps to maintain safety for the driver, the vehicle, and anyone else in the vicinity. In contrast, speeding up to clear the area might seem like a quick solution but it can lead to loss of control and increase the risk of accidents. Signaling intentions is always good practice, but it is secondary to establishing control of the vehicle in a challenging driving situation. Continuing at the same speed is unwise as it does not account for the dangers associated with a narrow path and could compromise safety.

4. What is the minimum requirement for the size of a red flag on the rear of a vehicle hauling explosives?

- A. 10 inches square**
- B. 12 inches square**
- C. 14 inches square**
- D. 16 inches square**

The minimum requirement for the size of a red flag on the rear of a vehicle hauling explosives is 12 inches square. This specification is crucial for ensuring visibility and alerting others on the road to the potential hazards associated with transporting explosives. The purpose of the flag is to clearly indicate that the vehicle is carrying dangerous materials, allowing for increased caution from other drivers and improving overall safety on the road. The requirement for the size is determined by safety regulations, which emphasize the importance of making hazardous conditions easily recognizable. A flag of this size is large enough to be seen from a distance, even in lower visibility conditions, thus serving its intended purpose effectively. Having a consistent standard helps ensure that all operators are compliant, which further enhances safety across the board for both commercial operators and the public.

5. When must a commercial driver submit an accident report after an incident?

- A. Within 5 days of the accident**
- B. Immediately after the incident**
- C. Within 10 days of the accident**
- D. Within 30 days of the accident**

A commercial driver is required to submit an accident report within 10 days of the accident. This timeframe ensures that all relevant details can be accurately recorded while memories are fresh and evidence is still accessible. The requirement to report within this period is consistent with regulations aimed at maintaining safety and accountability on the roads. Submitting an accident report serves multiple purposes, including legal documentation for insurance claims and providing necessary information to law enforcement agencies for their investigations. By setting a 10-day window, the regulation balances the need for timely reporting with the practicalities of gathering and processing the necessary information following an incident.

6. What does WLL stand for in cargo securement?

- A. Weight Limit Load**
- B. Working Load Limit**
- C. Weighted Load Length**
- D. Warranted Load Level**

WLL stands for Working Load Limit, which is a crucial term in cargo securement. It refers to the maximum load that a piece of equipment or a securing device can safely handle under normal conditions. Understanding the Working Load Limit is essential for ensuring that cargo is secured properly, avoiding accidents and equipment failures during transportation. The Working Load Limit helps operators determine how much weight can be safely applied to straps, chains, or other securing devices. By adhering to the WLL, operators can prevent overloading, which can lead to equipment failure or cargo shifting, posing significant safety hazards on the road. Proper adherence to WLL contributes to compliance with both legal requirements and best practices in the industry, ensuring safety for drivers and other road users alike.

7. What does a vehicle need to do to legally transport hazardous materials, such as explosives?

- A. Have a safety checklist**
- B. Display a permit certificate**
- C. Carry a red flag**
- D. Be inspected monthly**

To legally transport hazardous materials, such as explosives, a vehicle must display a permit certificate. This permit is a crucial legal requirement that verifies the operator has met specific safety standards and regulations for handling and transporting hazardous materials. Such permits ensure that the vehicle and its operators are compliant with local, state, and federal laws governing the transport of dangerous goods, which are in place to protect public safety and the environment. While safety checklists, flags, and regular inspections can contribute to safe transportation practices, they do not fulfill the legal obligation set forth by regulatory agencies like the Department of Transportation. The permit serves as an official document that signifies that the vehicle is authorized and has been properly vetted to carry hazardous materials.

8. How many reflectors are required on the rear of every trailer?

- A. One**
- B. Two**
- C. Three**
- D. Four**

The requirement for reflectors on the rear of every trailer is established to enhance visibility and safety on the road, particularly in low-light conditions. According to Texas regulations, every trailer must have two reflectors affixed to the rear. These reflectors act as an important safety feature, ensuring that the trailer is easily identifiable by other drivers, which helps to prevent accidents. The positioning of the reflectors is crucial—they need to be mounted at both the left and right sides of the trailer to provide a clear indication of the vehicle's presence from various angles. Having only one reflector would not provide sufficient visibility, and increasing the number beyond two may result in unnecessary redundancy and complexity in trailer design and compliance.

9. When flares are necessary around a truck, where should the other two be placed?

- A. 50 feet to the front and rear**
- B. 100 feet to the front and rear**
- C. 150 feet to the front and rear**
- D. 200 feet to the front and rear**

When flares are necessary around a truck to provide warning to oncoming traffic, they should be placed 100 feet to the front and rear of the vehicle. This distance is established as a standard to create a safe buffer zone, ensuring that drivers have ample time to react to the presence of the stopped commercial vehicle. By placing the flares at this distance, it heightens visibility for approaching vehicles and helps to prevent accidents. The choice of 100 feet strikes a balance between being far enough away to alert drivers while still being practical for the setup around the truck. Placing flares too close could lead to confusion or make them less effective, while positioning them at greater distances might lessen their visibility and impact. Sticking to the 100-foot guideline ensures that they provide maximum safety out on the road.

10. What is the maximum gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) for a Class A CDL?

- A. 18,000 lbs**
- B. 26,000 lbs**
- C. 26,001 lbs**
- D. 32,000 lbs**

The maximum gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) for a Class A Commercial Driver's License (CDL) is indeed 26,001 pounds. This classification is designed for drivers operating combination vehicles, which means a combination of a vehicle and a trailer whose GVWR exceeds this threshold. In a Class A vehicle configuration, the total weight of the vehicle, including any load it may carry, must be more than 26,000 pounds but can be significantly higher, as there is no upper limit on the weight of the combination vehicle. This configuration allows for the transport of larger loads and more significant cargo types than those typically associated with lighter vehicle classes. Thus, the correct recognition of 26,001 pounds as the starting point for Class A vehicles provides a clear understanding of the types of operations and vehicles that require this level of licensing.