

#10-1 Drinking, Drugs and Driving

- 1. Alcohol is a**
 - A. Drug
 - B. Medicine
 - C. Hallucinogen
 - D. Stimulant
- 2. Alcohol begins to affect a person's abilities**
 - A. Almost the moment it enters the body
 - B. Once it reaches the small intestine
 - C. After it is digested
 - D. Once it reaches the stomach
- 3. When people drink alcoholic beverages, their**
 - A. Judgment and coordination are not affected
 - B. Coordination is affected before their judgment
 - C. Coordination and judgment are affected at the same time
 - D. Judgment is affected before their coordination
- 4. If a large amount of alcohol is consumed over a short period of time,**
 - A. Nothing abnormal occurs
 - B. You will need days to sleep it off
 - C. Death can occur
 - D. You will become an alcoholic
- 5. The most accurate way to determine a person's level of intoxication is to**
 - A. Watch the person drink for an hour and compare behavior before and after drinking
 - B. See if the person can pass a coordination test
 - C. Look at the person's eyes to see if they are glassy
 - D. Determine the person's blood alcohol concentration (BAC)
- 6. When comparing the alcohol content of typical servings of beer, wine, and mixed drinks, there is**
 - A. Much less alcohol in beer
 - B. Much less alcohol in wine
 - C. Much more alcohol in the mixed drink
 - D. About the same amount of alcohol in each
- 7. The only sure way to reduce the body's BAC and the degree of impairment is to**
 - A. Take a cold shower
 - B. Wait the necessary time the body needs to eliminate the alcohol
 - C. Handle a sudden emergency
 - D. Consume several cups of black coffee
- 8. What effect might a cold medicine have on a driver?**
 - A. Drowsiness and poor judgment
 - B. No noticeable effect
 - C. A clearer head for driving
 - D. Similar to taking a stimulant
- 9. Depressants can make a person**
 - A. Alert and wide awake
 - B. More aware
 - C. Jittery and hyperactive
 - D. Depressed and sleepy
- 10. Alcohol is a**
 - A. Stimulant
 - B. Hallucinogen
 - C. Inhibitor
 - D. Depressant
- 11. Marijuana can affect driving performance up to**
 - A. 4 hours
 - B. 5 hours
 - C. 3 hours
 - D. 10 hours
- 12. The danger of a driver using energy drinks (5 hour energy etc) on a long trip is**
 - A. They create a false sense of alertness
 - B. The drowsiness they cause at first
 - C. Their depressant effect on the central nervous system
 - D. An immediate physical and mental letdown
- 13. Prescription drugs taken in combination with alcoholic beverages**
 - A. Will tend to have their effects cancelled by the effect of alcohol
 - B. Will cause trouble only if a person drinks excessively
 - C. Can be very dangerous because of the synergistic affect
 - D. Can cause trouble unless a licensed physician prescribed the drug
- 14. Implied consent means a driver**
 - A. Obtains an instruction permit to drive
 - B. Drives if drinking is moderate
 - C. Agrees to be tested for blood-alcohol concentration
 - D. Obtains a driver's license

- 15. A person must have a BAC of at least 0.08 percent in Washington to be charged with:**
- A. Driving while drinking
 - B. Driving under the influence (DUI)
 - C. Driving in the possession of alcohol
 - D. Driving while intoxicated (DWI)
- 16. What law requires a driver to automatically give consent to be tested for BAC if arrested on suspicion of DUI?**
- A. Alcohol-approval law
 - B. Legal-alcohol-limit law
 - C. Implied-consent law
 - D. Drinking-consent law
- 17. What do police measure to determine a person's level of intoxication?**
- A. Blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) in the blood
 - B. Power of coordination
 - C. Blood-pressure level
 - D. Power of concentration
- 18. You can get a DUI for marijuana at what level of THC in the blood**
- A. 4 nanograms
 - B. 3 nanograms
 - C. 10 nanograms
 - D. 5 nanograms
- 19. When law enforcement officers in many states suspect a driver is DUI, they can give a series of on-the-spot, roadside checks known as**
- A. A Breathalyzer
 - B. A Field sobriety test
 - C. A Blood screening
 - D. An Intoxilizer test
- 20. People confronted with negative peer pressure often find it difficult to**
- A. Identify the negative side effects
 - B. Make decisions affecting only you
 - C. Say no without the fear of hurting others
 - D. Understand the consequences of decisions
- 21. Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol is:**
- A. Dangerous
 - B. Destructive
 - C. Disabling
 - D. Deadly
 - E. All of the above
- 22. Under 21 years of age, the allowable THC level in the blood is**
- A. 1 nanogram
 - B. 2 nanograms
 - C. 3 nanograms
 - D. 0 nanograms
- 23. What tissues and organs can be donated while living?**
- A. Blood, bone marrow
 - B. One kidney
 - C. A portion of lung or liver
 - D. All of the above
- 24. What organs can be donated after death?**
- A. Heart
 - B. Small intestine
 - C. Whole body for medical study
 - D. All of the above
- 25. Who is ultimately responsible for preventing you from driving after consuming drugs that can affect your driving abilities?**
- A. Your doctor
 - B. Your pharmacist
 - C. You, the driver
 - D. The police
- 26. Short Answer: Why do people take drugs?**
- 27. Short Answer: Why do people still drive when under the influence of drugs?**