

## Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Driving

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Peer pressure
  - a. can be positive or negative.
  - b. is always negative.
  - c. is always positive.
  - d. can be rejected immediately.
2. An age group's influence on a person is called
  - a. peer pressure.
  - b. implied consent.
  - c. inhibition.
  - d. nystagmus.
3. The danger of a driver using amphetamines 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.
4. A person's inhibitions are
  - a. restrictions imposed by laws.
  - b. behaviors of the highly intelligent.
  - c. inner forces of personality that hold back impulsive behavior.
  - d. unrestrained emotional behavior.
5. Which of the following statements about alcohol and driving is NOT true?
  - a. Drivers aged 16 through 20 are more likely to be alcohol-impaired than any other age group.
  - b. Nearly half of the people killed in alcohol-related collisions were not drinking.
  - c. Nearly half of the people killed in alcohol-related collisions are victims of drunk drivers.
  - d. Fewer than half of all driving-related fatalities during the holidays are alcohol related.
6. A law that makes it illegal for persons under the age of 21 to drive with any amount of alcohol in their blood is
  - a. the Graduated-Licensing Law.
  - b. the No Alcohol Under 21 Law.
  - c. the New Drivers' Law.
  - d. the Zero-Tolerance Law.
7. To further reduce alcohol-related collisions, many states have now set the level of intoxication at a BAC of
  - a. 1.1 percent.
  - b. 0.10 percent.
  - c. 1.0 percent.
  - d. 0.08 percent.
8. The amount of alcohol in 1-1/2 ounces of whiskey or 5 ounces of wine is approximately equal to that in
  - a. a six-pack of 12-ounce cans of beer,
  - b. two 12-ounce cans of beer.
  - c. three 12-ounce cans of beer.
  - d. one 12-ounce can of beer.
9. A driver is stopped on suspicion of DWI or DUI and refuses a BAC test. The driver's
  - a. insurance rates will go down.
  - b. vehicle is towed to the police station.
  - c. license can be suspended.
  - d. license can be revoked.
10. 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.

11. 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, even fatal.
  - d. can cause trouble unless a licensed physician prescribed the drug.
12. You can easily sober up by drinking black coffee
  - a. every other time.
  - b. only one time.
  - c. every time.
  - d. never.
13. 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.
14. Which of the following are stimulant drugs?
  - a. barbiturates
  - b. antihistamines
  - c. amphetamines
  - d. alcohol
15. Peer education is a process in which young people help other young people
  - a. understand the effects of drugs.
  - b. become group leaders.
  - c. learn how to be better listeners.
  - d. make decisions and determine goals.
16. 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
17. Barbiturates can make a person
  - a. alert and wide awake.
  - b. more aware.
  - c. jittery and hyperactive.
  - d. depressed and sleepy.
18. The feeling known as euphoria is a common effect of alcohol. It gives a driver a false sense of
  - a. limited abilities.
  - b. being sick.
  - c. well-being.
  - d. drunkenness.
19. Which of the following is an important factor regarding alcohol and driving?
  - a. After a while, drivers develop an immunity to the effects of alcohol.
  - b. After only one drink a person's total driving ability can be reduced.
  - c. It takes several drinks to affect driving ability.
  - d. Most people's driving ability improves after one or two drinks.
20. How many drivers involved in alcohol-related traffic fatalities have a BAC of 0.14 or higher?
  - a. 1/2
  - b. 2/3
  - c. 1/3
  - d. 3/4
21. Nystagmus refers to
  - a. a breath-test machine.
  - b. the involuntary jerking of the eyes as a person gazes to the side.
  - c. the inability to walk without staggering.
  - d. a divided-attention test.
22. If you are unable to prevent a drinker from driving,
  - a. wear your safety belt.
  - b. have the person drive slowly.
  - c. be ready to take control of the wheel.
  - d. refuse to ride with the person.
23. When comparing the alcohol content of typical servings of beer, wine, and mixed drinks, there is
  - a. much less alcohol in the beer.
  - b. much less alcohol in the wine.
  - c. much more alcohol in the mixed drink.
  - d. about the same amount of alcohol in each.
24. Drugs will not affect a person by
  - a. improving decision making skills.
  - b. speeding up central nervous system.
  - c. slowing down central nervous system.
  - d. altering thinking process and personality.