

Guide to Review Prior to Taking Exam: (It is okay to NOT score a 100 percent on these types of exams.)

1. Under which conditions should a guest's ID be rechecked? (i.e., every time they order a drink)
2. Once alcohol is in the bloodstream, how long does it take to reach the brain?
3. It's illegal to serve alcohol to intoxicated guests.
4. Even if a guest is NOT showing signs of intoxication, BUT a server who has been monitoring the guest is concerned about the NUMBER of drinks the guest has consumed, what should the server do in this situation?
5. How can a server determine if a guest is 21? (Use your math.)
6. Which kind of food is recommended to serve a guest after they've consumed a few cocktails?
7. Offering food or water and refraining from over pouring are ways to prevent a guest from becoming intoxicated.
8. Why do ID checkers make it easier and what do they display?
9. Approximately how many drinks equal a beverage that contains 4 ½ ounces of 80 proof liquor?
10. What type of violation has the server committed if they notice guests are selling drugs while in the establishment, but the server does not report it to the authorities?
11. Consequences for NOT following the law when serving or selling alcohol include what? (i.e., fines, jail/prison time, probation)
12. When a server is going to stop serving a guest who is showing signs of intoxication, when should they do it?
13. If a 75 year old man and his son are both drinking the same, drink for drink, who will have a higher BAC?
14. Refusing to serve a pregnant woman is what type of discrimination?
15. Be nonjudgmental when stopping service to an intoxicated guest, avoid phrases such as "you've had enough," and be direct with letting them know you can't serve them because it's against the law.
16. As referenced in question 15. It is against the law to serve an intoxicated guest.
17. Student IDs, Birth Certificates, and Voter Registration cards are NOT acceptable forms of ID.
18. When determining percentage of alcohol, divide by 2. A bottle of 100 proof liquor contains 50 percent alcohol.
19. During civil lawsuit proceedings regarding alcohol service, what will the courts try to determine?
20. What are signs of slowed reaction time? (i.e., inability to focus, can't remember what they were going to order, etc.)

21. What are signs of impaired judgment? (i.e., ordering a round for everyone)
22. What are signs of impaired motor coordination? (i.e., swaying, bumping in to things, spilling drinks, etc.)
23. What are signs of relaxed inhibitions? (i.e., getting loud)
24. Is it illegal to serve a guest who has an expired license/ID?
25. If a large person and a small person of the same sex and age drink the same amount, who will have the higher BAC? Who will have the lower BAC?
26. If a liquor law is violated, who can be issued a citation by the liquor authority?
27. What should the manager do if a guest is displaying visible signs of intoxication, refuses assistance, and attempts to leave?
28. On a licensed premise, when can a 20 year old drink alcohol? (Remember, in most states, it's illegal for someone under the age of 21 to drink alcohol.)
29. What should servers do if they see guests with illegal drugs?
30. What percentage of alcohol is in 60 proof vodka? (Remember, divide by 2.)
31. Use your math...today is June 21, 2019. Who is old enough to drink alcohol based on the following birthdays: Bob, May 31, 1999, Mary, June 28, 1998, Sue, May 24, 1998, or Mike, June 21, 1999? (Add 20 to the year + 1, and then look at the month and date.)
32. Which strategy is NOT effective in preventing a guest from becoming intoxicated? Pouring the guest water and refilling it often to keep the guest hydrated, offering the guest food to slow the absorption of alcohol, offering the guest drinks mixed with tonic or soda to decrease the amount in each glass, or pouring drinks consistently to keep track of the actual number of drinks consumed?
33. BAC stands for Blood Alcohol Content and it is the amount of alcohol in a person's bloodstream.
34. An ID needs to be current and is NOT valid if it's altered, expired, or unsigned.
35. If a server or seller of alcohol is "civilly liable," they can be held responsible for payment of damages.
36. If a server or seller of alcohol break state, county, or municipal alcohol laws when serving or selling alcohol, the server or seller could be placed on probation, fined, or given jail time.
37. If the server or seller is checking IDs for a group of guests and suspects they are using fake IDs, what should the server do?
38. What is the best way to monitor alcohol consumption when the guests move from the bar to the dining area? (i.e., good practice to record the number of drinks on the back of the check)

39. What type of impairment/intoxication is a guest showing who sways when sitting or standing, has difficulty picking up objects, and spills drinks?
40. How many drinks are contained in a 60 ounce pitcher of beer with an ABV of 5 percent?
41. Can a server be charged with a crime for serving alcohol to a person who is pregnant, elderly, or fatigued?
42. Can a server be charged with a crime for serving alcohol to a person who is underage?
43. When comparing the photo on an ID to the guest who represents it, which features are most likely to have changed since the ID was issued? Hair length and color, shape of the head, shape of the chin, or distance between the eyes?
44. Never use physical force to prevent an intoxicated guest from driving.
45. Fatty foods and foods high in protein are always the best choice to offer a guest. They digest more slowly and slow the absorption of alcohol in to the small intestine.
46. The liver can only break down and process one drink per hour.