

## What's Your Alcohol IQ?

Excerpted from: 1001 Questions Every Bartender  
and Lounge Lizard Should Know How to Answer  
By Robert Plotkin  
page 42-44

### What's Your Alcohol IQ? (Part 2)

444. A small percentage of the blood alcohol is detoxified through evaporation in the lungs. True/False
445. Alcohol is detoxified primarily through the function of the liver. True/False
446. The human physiology detoxifies alcohol at a fixed rate of approximately one ounce every two hours. True/False
447. BAC decreases at a rate of 0.015% per hour. True/False
448. The rate a person consumes alcohol directly affects the rate that it is detoxified from the blood. True/False
449. Light liquors are detoxified at a faster rate than dark liquors. True/False
450. If a person's BAC peaked at 0.2%, six hours later his or her probable BAC would still be over 0.1%. True/False
451. There is nothing within reason that can increase the rate a person detoxifies and sobers up. True/False
452. Despite being classified as a depressant, alcohol initially acts as a stimulant on the central nervous system. True/False
453. Exhilaration, loss of inhibition and a sense of calm or well being are accepted indications of a high BAC. True/False
454. As BAC rises, alcohol acts progressively more as a depressant. True/False
455. The majority of people begin exhibiting signs of impairment at a BAC of between 0.1% to .15%. True/False
456. After a person stops drinking, impairment will continue about 25% over the next hour. True/False
457. BAC usually peaks 60 minutes after a person stops drinking. True/False
458. As a person's BAC increases, sensible action and rational thinking steadily diminishes. True/False
459. Speaking increasingly louder is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
460. Loss of dexterity is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
461. Increased rate of consumption is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
462. Dilated pupils is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False

463. Difficulty handling and lighting cigarettes is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
464. Aggressive and belligerent behavior is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
465. Anxious, nervous behavior is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
466. Loss of balance, unsteady gait is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
467. Excessive perspiration is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
468. Excessive tipping is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
469. Loss of visual acuity and eye contact is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
470. Loss of consciousness is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
471. Heightened appetite/insatiable hunger is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
472. Slurred speech or exaggerated, deliberate speech is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
473. Increased respiration rate is generally accepted as visible indicators of alcohol-induced intoxication. True/False
474. Rarely is the manager-on-duty in a better position to assess a person's level of intoxication than the individual serving the alcohol. True/False
475. If a patron orders a drink for someone not yet present, the bartender should prepare both drinks only if both of them have been paid for. True/False
476. Conventionally, management reserves the right to overrule a bartender's decision to refuse further service of alcohol to a patron. True/False
477. Bartenders shouldn't refuse further service of alcohol until a person begins exhibiting definite signs of intoxication. True/False
478. When in doubt as to the sobriety of a patron, the bartender should consult first with the manager-on-duty before serving the person alcohol. True/False

## Answers (Part 2)

- 444. True
- 445. True
- 446. False — The liver detoxifies alcohol at an approximate rate of one ounce per hour.
- 447. True
- 448. False — Detoxification occurs at a fixed rate and is unaffected by rate of consumption.
- 449. False — detoxification is unaffected by the type of distilled spirits consumed
- 450. True
- 451. True
- 452. True
- 453. False — they are indications of a relatively moderate BAC
- 454. True
- 455. False — The majority of people exhibit signs of impairment between 0.05% and 0.1% BAC.
- 456. True
- 457. False — BAC usually peaks 15-30 minutes after a person stops drinking.
- 458. True
- 459. True
- 460. True
- 461. True
- 462. True
- 463. True
- 464. True
- 465. False
- 466. True
- 467. False
- 468. False
- 469. True
- 470. True
- 471. False
- 472. True
- 473. False
- 474. True
- 475. False — The bartender should not prepare the second drink until that person's age or sobriety are established.
- 476. False — Management conventionally only reserves the prerogative to overrule the decision to proceed with service.
- 477. False — refusal of service should occur well before that point
- 478. False — the bartender should proceed and deny further service