International Association of Chiefs of Police
Drug Evaluation and Classification Program
DRE 7-Day School
Quiz #1

NAME _______________________________________________

AGENCY_____________________________________________DATE __________________

For each question, circle the letters corresponding to all correct answers.

1. As defined for this course, a “drug” is any substance that, when taken into the human body can impair __________.
   A. the Central Nervous System
   B. the ability of the person to operate a vehicle safely
   C. the ability to control actions, perceptions or sensations
   D. the sensation of pain and discomfort
   E. the ability to function productively in society

2. The first DRE laboratory validation study was the __________.
   A. LAPD Field Study
   B. San Diego Study
   C. ‘173’ Case Study
   D. Johns Hopkins Study
   E. Arizona Validation Study

3. Ingesting drugs from two or more drug categories is called __________.
   A. getting wired
   B. drug loading
   C. synergism
   D. polydrug use
   E. speedballing

4. In the 2013 – 2014 National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers Study, approximately ____ percent of drivers tested positive for at least one drug.
   A. 15
   B. 20
   C. 25
   D. 30
   E. 35
5. In the Los Angeles Field Validation Study, slightly more than what percentage of the subjects examined were found to have more than one drug in their system?

A. 15%
B. 25%
C. 35%
D. 50%
E. 70%

6. Which of the following was the most detected drug in the LAPD DRE Field Study?

A. ETOH
B. Vicodin
C. Heroin
D. PCP
E. Cocaine

7. The afferent nerves are also known as the __________ nerves.

A. autotrophic
B. sympathetic
C. motor
D. parasympathetic
E. sensory

8. What is the artery used in the measurement of blood pressure?

A. Carotid
B. Femoral
C. Radial
D. Brachial
E. Fibular

9. Which of the following would most likely be referred to as a “speedball”?

A. Crack and Methamphetamine
B. Cocaine and Heroin
C. Heroin and PCP
D. Crack and PCP
E. Marijuana and PCP

10. What was the landmark Arizona State Supreme Court case that established the admissibility of HGN as evidence of alcohol impairment?

A. State vs. Harris
B. State vs. Blake
C. State vs. Loomis
D. State vs. Tomanelli
E. State vs. Dantonio
11. Which of the following represents the correct DRE test sequence?

A. Walk and Turn, Modified Romberg Balance, One Leg Stand, Finger-to-Nose  
B. Modified Romberg Balance, One Leg Stand, Walk and Turn, Finger-to-Nose  
C. Walk and Turn, One Leg Stand, Finger-to-Nose, Modified Romberg Balance  
D. Modified Romberg Balance, Walk and Turn, One Leg Stand, Finger-to-Nose  
E. Modified Romberg Balance, Finger-to-Nose, Walk and Turn, One Leg Stand

12. There are ___ systematic and standardized steps that are performed in a complete DRE drug influence evaluation.

A. 8  
B. 10  
C. 12  
D. 14  
E. 16

13. The diameters of the pupillometer’s circles/semi-circles are indicated in?

A. Centimeters  
B. Micrometers  
C. Millimeters  
D. Diameters  
E. None of the above

14. The technical term for abnormally large or dilated pupils is _______.

A. hippus  
B. miosis  
C. mitosis  
D. ptosis  
E. mydriasis

15. Nystagmus is defined as __________.

A. unequal tracking of the eyes  
B. involuntary jerking of the eyes  
C. smooth tracking of the eyes  
D. rapid eye movement  
E. saccadic movement of the eyes

16. What formula expresses the approximate statistical relationship between blood alcohol concentration and nystagmus onset angle?

A. BAC-50 = Angle of onset  
B. BAC-Angle of onset = 50  
C. Angle of onset-50 = BAC  
D. Angle of onset-BAC = 50  
E. BAC =50-Angle of Onset
17. Sympathomimetic drugs artificially cause the transmission of messages that produce _________ blood pressure and pulse rate.

A. elevated
B. depressed
C. normal
D. relaxed
E. varied

18. The pulmonary artery is unique because it is the only artery that _________.

A. carries blood rich in oxygen
B. carries blood back to the heart
C. carries blood away from the heart
D. carries blood depleted of oxygen
E. carries blood away from the lungs

19. The technical term for an abnormally rapid heart rate is _________.

A. emmacardia
B. hypocardia
C. bradycardia
D. myocardia
E. tachycardia

20. Which of the following is NOT a component (part) of the Sphygmanometer?

A. Compression cuff
B. Diaphragm
C. Manometer (pressure gauge)
D. Pressure control valve
E. Pressure bulb