

**POST TEST**  
**Alcohol Training Awareness Program**

1. The Alcohol Training Awareness Program
  - a. provides employees with the knowledge of how to properly identify potential customers of legal drinking age
  - b. empowers employees to ID anyone who you suspect to be under 21, and refuse the sale if they cannot prove they are an adult by specific means
  - c. makes employees aware of criminal prosecution you may face if you serve minors alcohol
  - d. can reduce penalties you may face as a result of selling alcohol to minors
  - e. all of the above
  
2. Whenever an employee is caught making a sale of alcohol to a minor the owner may receive any of several penalties including
  - a. suspension
  - b. cancellation
  - c. revocation
  - d. proscription
  - e. all of the above
  
3. Whenever an employee is caught making a sale of alcohol to a minor the owner may receive any of several penalties including
  - a. bond claim
  - b. civil penalty
  - c. non-renewal
  - d. recall
  - e. all of the above
  
4. It is considered an affirmative defense in any hearing that the owner diligently implemented an Adult Training Awareness Program policy and complied with all its implications.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. In order to show due diligence, an employer may fire you if you sell alcohol to a minor
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. What is the legal drinking age
  - a. 16
  - b. 18
  - c. 20
  - d. 21

7. In surveys many underage purchasers say they were asked for proof of age
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
8. If an employee believes a patron is purchasing alcohol to give to a minor he should
  - a. Not sell the alcohol
  - b. Detain the patron and call the police
  - c. Do nothing, its okay because the patron is of age.
  - d. Sell them the alcohol but tell them not to do it again
  
9. A licensee or employee may legally refuse to deliver an alcoholic beverage if the licensee or employee is not certain that the person seeking the alcohol delivery is of legal age
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. A person legitimately refusing to deliver or sell alcohol as described in the previous question nor his or her employer shall be liable for any civil or criminal action or any fine or penalty because of simply refusing the sale.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
11. It is illegal to sell alcohol
  - a. to those who do not appear of age, and do not have proper identification
  - b. to those who appear to be intoxicated
  - c. to those who are known to you to be a habitual drunkard
  - d. to anyone who is not of age.
  - e. All of the above.
  
12. What happens to a person when they drink depends on the
  - a. amount of food in the stomach
  - b. how fast drinks are consumed
  - c. mixers used
  - d. gender
  - e. All of the above
  
13. A sign of an intoxicated person is
  - a. Stands with feet wide apart for balance.
  - b. Leans against structure for support.
  - c. Fumbles with wallet or money.
  - d. Slurred speech or speaking very slowly and deliberately
  - e. All of the above.

14. A sign of an intoxicated person is
- Eyes glassy, dilated pupils, lack of focus
  - Red or watery eyes.
  - Droopy eyelids or tired appearance.
  - Squints continuously.
  - All of the above
15. \_\_\_\_\_ or more signs would lead someone to suspect the person is intoxicated.
- One
  - Two
  - Three
  - Four
16. Selling or delivering alcoholic beverages is a crime of strict liability. This means
- it need not be proved that the defendant delivered the alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age.
  - it need only be proved that the defendant delivered the alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age.
  - It need only be proved that the person who made the delivery intended to violate the law
  - It need only be proved that the person who made the delivery knew the purchaser was under the legal age.
17. The licensee's or employee's reasonable reliance upon a photographic identification card apparently issued by a governmental entity is known as
- A negative defense
  - An affirmative defense
  - A wishy-washy defense
  - No defense whatsoever
18. The licensee must present evidence which proves that, the licensee or employee reasonably relied upon the underage youth's presentation of a photographic identification card apparently issued by a government agency
- True
  - False

19. If a licensee or server is charged with delivering alcohol to an underage person or to a person that appears visibly intoxicated, and the licensee has had a clean disciplinary record for at least five years, and the licensee or employee alleged to have committed the violation has a valid certificate of completion (or renewal) from an approved ATAP program, the civil penalty related to such offense will be limited to
- \$500
  - \$1000
  - \$3000
  - 10,000
20. The following is not a valid form of photo ID
- Valid Canada drivers license
  - Valid Passport issued by any country
  - Valid United States Armed Forces I.D. card
  - Valid Mexican drivers license
  - All of the above.
21. The identification presented must not be
- A photo ID.
  - Expired
  - Free of ink marks or erasure
  - The persons own ID
22. The affirmative defense is not established unless the licensee and employee prove that the photographic identification was presented on the occasion of the specific sale
- True
  - False
23. The following is a valid ID
- Student ID
  - Mexican drivers license
  - Library card
  - Temporary NYS drivers license
  - None of the above

24. The following is a valid I.D.

- a. San Francisco photo ID
- b. Expired drivers license
- c. Immigration (green) card
- d. Note from Mom
- e. None of the above

25. The following feature is not found on a NYS drivers license

- a. Wavy hologram
- b. Large coat of arms in center visible under UV light
- c. Statue of Liberty in bas-relief
- d. "NY" repeats in rows, visible under UV light