

# Georgia Intoxilyzer 9000 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is the legal BAC limit for drivers aged 21 and over in Georgia?**
  - A. 0.05%**
  - B. 0.06%**
  - C. 0.08%**
  - D. 0.10%**
- 2. What should be used if the date of birth (DOB) is unknown at the time of the test?**
  - A. The test date**
  - B. The officer's birth date**
  - C. A default value of 01/01/1900**
  - D. The subject's last known DOB**
- 3. How often should the Intoxilyzer instrument be inspected?**
  - A. Monthly**
  - B. Quarterly**
  - C. Biannually**
  - D. Yearly**
- 4. What is the standard measure of a drink that contains 0.6 fluid ounces of ethyl alcohol?**
  - A. One pint of beer**
  - B. One 12-ounce beer**
  - C. One gallon of wine**
  - D. One shot of vodka**
- 5. What defines 'Per Se Laws' in Georgia regarding alcohol consumption?**
  - A. A person is considered under the influence if they are visibly impaired**
  - B. A person is under the influence if their blood alcohol concentration is at a specific level**
  - C. A person must show signs of impairment to be charged**
  - D. A person can only be charged with DUI if involved in an accident**



- 6. What should be ensured before using the Intoxilyzer 9000?**
- A. That the device is on standby mode**
  - B. That the device has a full battery**
  - C. That the device is properly calibrated**
  - D. That the device has been used within the last hour**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT one of the six parts of the Intoxilyzer 9000?**
- A. Sample chamber**
  - B. Pressure gauge**
  - C. Lens**
  - D. Wavelength filters**
- 8. What occurs if the Intoxilyzer 9000 produces a "fail" reading?**
- A. The individual will receive a warning**
  - B. The individual may be arrested for driving under the influence**
  - C. The test will be automatically retaken**
  - D. The individual will need to pay a fine**
- 9. What should a subject be instructed to do during a breath test?**
- A. Blow as hard as possible immediately**
  - B. Take a deep breath and blow until the tone sounds**
  - C. Only blow when told**
  - D. Exhale quickly and repeatedly**
- 10. What does a yellow indication on the Breath Flow Bar signify?**
- A. The subject is blowing too hard**
  - B. The subject's breath flow is inadequate**
  - C. The subject is properly exhaling**
  - D. The test is being incorrectly administered**

## **Answers**

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1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the legal BAC limit for drivers aged 21 and over in Georgia?**

- A. 0.05%**
- B. 0.06%**
- C. 0.08%**
- D. 0.10%**

The legal Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) limit for drivers aged 21 and over in Georgia is 0.08%. This limit is established to promote safe driving and reduce incidents of alcohol-related accidents on the roads. When a driver is found to have a BAC at or above this threshold, they can face serious legal consequences, including fines, license suspension, and even jail time. This BAC limit aligns with the standards set by many states across the U.S., reflecting a national consensus on what constitutes impairment for drivers. A BAC of 0.08% indicates that alcohol consumption has reached a level where it negatively impacts judgment, coordination, and reaction times, increasing the risk of accidents. Other options present lower BAC levels that do not meet the legal standard for impaired driving under Georgia law for individuals over the age of 21. While lower BAC levels may still indicate some degree of impairment, it is the 0.08% threshold that legally defines DUI offenses in Georgia for this age group.

**2. What should be used if the date of birth (DOB) is unknown at the time of the test?**

- A. The test date**
- B. The officer's birth date**
- C. A default value of 01/01/1900**
- D. The subject's last known DOB**

The use of the test date is appropriate when the date of birth (DOB) is unknown at the time of the test because it provides a timestamp relevant to the test itself. This date can be important for record-keeping and ensuring that the results are contextualized against a known timeline of events. Utilizing the test date ensures that the report reflects the date on which the breath test was administered, thereby maintaining clarity and continuity in the testing process. Using the officer's birth date or a default value like 01/01/1900 could result in inaccuracies that do not appropriately represent the individual being tested and may lead to complications in interpreting the test results. The subject's last known DOB could also be misleading if that information is outdated or inaccurate. Therefore, employing the test date is the most reliable and appropriate method in the absence of a known DOB.

### 3. How often should the Intoxilyzer instrument be inspected?

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly**
- C. Biannually
- D. Yearly

The Intoxilyzer instrument should be inspected quarterly to ensure it operates accurately and reliably. Regular inspections are critical to maintaining the integrity of the testing process, as they help identify any potential issues with the device that could affect its performance. Quarterly inspections allow for timely maintenance and calibration, which is essential in the context of law enforcement and legal proceedings where the accuracy of breath alcohol measurement is paramount. This frequency strikes a balance between ensuring the device is adequately monitored without being excessively burdensome on resources. While some other intervals might be suitable for different types of equipment or circumstances, quarterly inspections have been established as part of best practices for this type of testing instrument, helping to uphold standards in DUI enforcement and ensure that the results are valid and defensible in court.

### 4. What is the standard measure of a drink that contains 0.6 fluid ounces of ethyl alcohol?

- A. One pint of beer
- B. One 12-ounce beer**
- C. One gallon of wine
- D. One shot of vodka

The standard measure of a drink that contains 0.6 fluid ounces of ethyl alcohol is commonly reflected in the typical serving size of a 12-ounce beer. Most 12-ounce beer servings contain about 5% alcohol by volume (ABV), which equates to approximately 0.6 fluid ounces of pure ethyl alcohol. This established standard is a key point for understanding alcohol consumption metrics in various beverages. When considering the other options, a pint of beer usually contains 16 ounces, which would exceed the standard measure stated in the question. A gallon of wine is significantly larger and would contain far more than 0.6 fluid ounces of ethyl alcohol as wine generally has a higher ABV than beer. Lastly, a shot of vodka is typically around 1.5 ounces and also generally contains a higher amount of ethyl alcohol than 0.6 fluid ounces, depending on the vodka's ABV. Understanding these measurements helps in recognizing responsible drinking guidelines and the effects of alcohol consumption.

**5. What defines 'Per Se Laws' in Georgia regarding alcohol consumption?**

- A. A person is considered under the influence if they are visibly impaired**
- B. A person is under the influence if their blood alcohol concentration is at a specific level**
- C. A person must show signs of impairment to be charged**
- D. A person can only be charged with DUI if involved in an accident**

The definition of 'Per Se Laws' in Georgia regarding alcohol consumption is centered around specific thresholds of blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Under these laws, a person is legally considered to be driving under the influence if their BAC reaches or exceeds a defined limit, which is typically set at 0.08% for most adult drivers. This means that, irrespective of whether any visible signs of impairment are present, the mere measurement of BAC at or above the threshold provides the legal basis for a DUI charge. This approach simplifies the enforcement of DUI laws, allowing law enforcement to take action based on objective measurements rather than subjective assessments of impairment or behavior. It establishes a clear and quantifiable standard for determining driving under the influence, focusing solely on the level of alcohol present in the individual's system rather than any observable impairment or the circumstances of the person's driving.

**6. What should be ensured before using the Intoxilyzer 9000?**

- A. That the device is on standby mode**
- B. That the device has a full battery**
- C. That the device is properly calibrated**
- D. That the device has been used within the last hour**

Before using the Intoxilyzer 9000, it is crucial to ensure that the device is properly calibrated. Calibration ensures that the device is accurately measuring blood alcohol content (BAC) and providing reliable results. An improperly calibrated device can lead to erroneous readings, which could impact legal proceedings or the validity of the test results. Regular calibration against known standards is a critical part of maintaining the device's accuracy and credibility. While other factors such as battery life and operational status are important, the foundation of the device's functionality lies in its calibration. A device can be powered on and have sufficient battery life, but if it is not properly calibrated, the readings will not be trustworthy. Thus, ensuring that the Intoxilyzer 9000 is calibrated correctly is the most vital step before use.

**7. Which of the following is NOT one of the six parts of the Intoxilyzer 9000?**

- A. Sample chamber**
- B. Pressure gauge**
- C. Lens**
- D. Wavelength filters**

The pressure gauge is not one of the six parts of the Intoxilyzer 9000. This device is specifically designed to measure blood alcohol content through the analysis of breath samples, and its key components include the sample chamber, lens, and wavelength filters. The sample chamber is where the breath sample is analyzed, while the lens focuses the infrared light onto the sample, allowing the Intoxilyzer to detect the presence of alcohol. Wavelength filters are critical as they ensure that the device only measures specific wavelengths of light associated with alcohol. In contrast, a pressure gauge, while potentially useful in various contexts, is not a necessary component for the operation of the Intoxilyzer 9000, which utilizes optical and chemical processes to determine BAC levels without the need for pressure measurement.

**8. What occurs if the Intoxilyzer 9000 produces a "fail" reading?**

- A. The individual will receive a warning**
- B. The individual may be arrested for driving under the influence**
- C. The test will be automatically retaken**
- D. The individual will need to pay a fine**

When the Intoxilyzer 9000 produces a "fail" reading, it indicates that the individual's blood alcohol content (BAC) is above the legal limit established by law. This reading is critical because it serves as evidence in determining whether a driver is impaired and thus subject to enforcement action. In many jurisdictions, including Georgia, a fail reading typically leads to the possibility of arrest for driving under the influence (DUI). This is because law enforcement uses the results from the Intoxilyzer 9000 to establish probable cause when initiating an arrest for DUI offenses. It's essential to note that while the other options may refer to different legal or procedural actions, they do not align with the immediate and serious consequence that follows a fail reading in the context of driving under the influence. For example, a warning or retaking the test may not be standard procedures following a fail reading, and a fine would come later as part of the legal process, not as an immediate response to the test result itself.



**9. What should a subject be instructed to do during a breath test?**

- A. Blow as hard as possible immediately**
- B. Take a deep breath and blow until the tone sounds**
- C. Only blow when told**
- D. Exhale quickly and repeatedly**

During a breath test with the Intoxilyzer 9000, a subject should be instructed to take a deep breath and blow until the tone sounds. This procedure is essential because it ensures that the breath sample collected is adequate and maximally representative of the subject's breath alcohol concentration. Taking a deep breath helps to fill the lungs with air, ensuring that the sample taken is from the deep lung, where alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream. The instruction to blow until the tone sounds is important because it indicates that the machine has detected enough air flow and is successfully collecting the sample. If a subject blows too forcefully or too quickly, it may not provide a complete or accurate sample, leading to potential errors in the alcohol concentration readings. Focusing on this method not only helps in obtaining a valid test but also aligns with the operational protocol designed to yield reliable results.

**10. What does a yellow indication on the Breath Flow Bar signify?**

- A. The subject is blowing too hard**
- B. The subject's breath flow is inadequate**
- C. The subject is properly exhaling**
- D. The test is being incorrectly administered**

A yellow indication on the Breath Flow Bar signifies that the subject's breath flow is inadequate. This visual cue is crucial during the administration of the breath test, as the Intoxilyzer 9000 requires a steady and sufficient flow of breath to obtain an accurate measurement of blood alcohol content. When the Breath Flow Bar displays a yellow indication, it alerts the operator that the subject's exhalation is not meeting the necessary criteria for the test, and may indicate that they are not providing an adequate sample size or that the breath is not being exhaled consistently. Addressing this issue is essential for ensuring that the test can proceed effectively and yield reliable results.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://gaintoxilyzer9000.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**