

NORTH CAROLINA INTOX EC/IR II PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ncintoxecir2.examzify.com>



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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement best describes readiness before starting a breath test?**
 - A. The device must be warmed for ten minutes.
 - B. The device must display a ready state that allows testing.
 - C. The device must be in calibration mode.
 - D. The device must be in standby error state.
- 2. Which statement best describes distribution in alcohol metabolism?**
 - A. The distribution of alcohol between blood and all body water compartments due to alcohol's attraction to water
 - B. The process of breaking down alcohol in the liver
 - C. The process of eliminating alcohol via lungs
 - D. The distribution is driven by gastric emptying rate
- 3. What is the relationship between breath alcohol concentration and the voltage produced by the fuel cell?**
 - A. Voltage is independent of alcohol
 - B. More alcohol results in higher voltage
 - C. More alcohol results in lower voltage
 - D. Voltage varies unpredictably
- 4. Which of the following is the chamber path length for the Intox EC/IR II?**
 - A. 3 inches
 - B. 5 inches
 - C. 4 inches
 - D. 6 inches
- 5. Alcohol concentration as measured by a breath sample is expressed in which unit?**
 - A. Parts per million of breath
 - B. Grams per 210 liters of breath
 - C. Percent blood alcohol
 - D. Milligrams per liter

- 6. The Intoximeter EC/IR II will give a warning before it disables for the following reasons?**
- A. Preventive maintenance expiration (5 Day Warning)
 - B. Dry gas canister expiration (5 Day Warning)
 - C. Dry gas canister is at 100 psi (Disables at 50 psi)
 - D. All of the above
- 7. How should an operator handle a subject who cannot provide a breath sample?**
- A. Document the condition and follow agency policy; you may request alternative evidence or escalate to other tests, if allowed.
 - B. Force the subject to continue attempting until a breath is provided.
 - C. Cancel the test without documentation.
 - D. Ignore the issue and proceed with field sobriety tests only.
- 8. Which option is not one of the three bodily processes for handling ethanol?**
- A. Absorption
 - B. Digestion
 - C. Distribution
 - D. Elimination
- 9. In regards to operating temperatures what does the Intox EC/IR II do?**
- A. It records temperatures only at the start
 - B. It ignores temperature
 - C. It sets a fixed temperature
 - D. The device constantly monitors operating temperatures throughout testing
- 10. How is alcohol expressed in blood?**
- A. Grams per 100 milliliters of whole blood
 - B. Percent by volume
 - C. Grams per deciliter
 - D. Milligrams per liter

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes readiness before starting a breath test?

- A. The device must be warmed for ten minutes.
- B. The device must display a ready state that allows testing.**
- C. The device must be in calibration mode.
- D. The device must be in standby error state.

Readiness is shown by the device displaying a ready state that allows testing. This indication confirms the instrument has completed its checks and is in proper operating condition to accept a breath sample. If the unit is in calibration mode or showing a standby error, it is not ready to test, and results could be invalid. Warming up may be required, but readiness specifically means the display signals that testing can proceed.

2. Which statement best describes distribution in alcohol metabolism?

- A. The distribution of alcohol between blood and all body water compartments due to alcohol's attraction to water
- B. The process of breaking down alcohol in the liver
- C. The process of eliminating alcohol via lungs
- D. The distribution is driven by gastric emptying rate**

Distribution describes how alcohol moves from the bloodstream into the body's water-filled tissues after it has been absorbed. In practice, the speed at which the stomach empties its contents into the small intestine largely determines how quickly alcohol enters the blood and becomes available to distribute into body water compartments. A faster gastric emptying rate means alcohol is absorbed more quickly, leading to a quicker distribution into tissues and a steeper rise in BAC. A slower emptying rate slows both absorption and the subsequent distribution phase. The other processes—metabolism in the liver and elimination via the lungs—are separate steps that occur after distribution has begun, so they don't define how distribution itself occurs.

3. What is the relationship between breath alcohol concentration and the voltage produced by the fuel cell?

- A. Voltage is independent of alcohol
- B. More alcohol results in higher voltage**
- C. More alcohol results in lower voltage
- D. Voltage varies unpredictably

In a fuel cell breathalyzer, the alcohol in the breath undergoes an electrochemical reaction at the sensor. The amount of alcohol present drives how fast electrons are produced—the current. More alcohol means more electrons per second, so the current increases. The instrument converts that current into a voltage reading (through its circuitry and the sensor's load), so as breath alcohol concentration rises, the measured voltage also rises. In normal operating ranges the relationship is essentially direct, meaning higher alcohol gives higher voltage. Only at very high concentrations or with sensor saturation might the relationship level off or become nonlinear.

4. Which of the following is the chamber path length for the Intox EC/IR II?

- A. 3 inches
- B. 5 inches**
- C. 4 inches
- D. 6 inches

The main idea is that the chamber path length is a fixed dimension the device uses to relate infrared absorption to alcohol concentration. For the Intox EC/IR II, the distance the IR beam travels through the breath sample in the analysis chamber is five inches. This fixed path length is built into the instrument's design and calibration, so the absorbance readings map consistently to blood alcohol concentration using that exact length. If the path were different, the amount of light absorbed at the same concentration would change, requiring a different calibration and producing inconsistent results. Therefore five inches is the correct chamber path length.

5. Alcohol concentration as measured by a breath sample is expressed in which unit?

- A. Parts per million of breath**
- B. Grams per 210 liters of breath
- C. Percent blood alcohol
- D. Milligrams per liter

Breath alcohol concentration is reported as parts per million of alcohol in breath. The breath sample is a gas, so the instrument expresses ethanol levels as a very small fraction of ethanol molecules per unit of breath, which is naturally described in ppm. This unit is what the device directly displays and is then used internally (via a standard ratio) to relate the breath result to blood alcohol if needed. Other options describe different contexts—grams per 210 liters of breath is an older forensic reference, percent BAC refers to blood rather than breath, and milligrams per liter is not the unit this device uses.

6. The Intoximeter EC/IR II will give a warning before it disables for the following reasons?

- A. Preventive maintenance expiration (5 Day Warning)
- B. Dry gas canister expiration (5 Day Warning)
- C. Dry gas canister is at 100 psi (Disables at 50 psi)
- D. All of the above**

The EC/IR II is designed to protect accuracy and defensibility by warning you before any condition could compromise a test. If preventive maintenance is due, it gives a five-day warning so maintenance can be completed and the unit stays within spec. It also warns when the dry gas calibration canister is nearing expiration, again with a five-day notice, to ensure tests are calibrated with valid gas. In addition, the instrument monitors the dry gas canister pressure; a warning appears when the pressure reaches about 100 psi, and the unit will disable at 50 psi to prevent testing with an insufficient gas supply. Because these safeguards are all in place, all of the above conditions trigger a warning prior to disablement.

7. How should an operator handle a subject who cannot provide a breath sample?

- A. Document the condition and follow agency policy; you may request alternative evidence or escalate to other tests, if allowed.**
- B. Force the subject to continue attempting until a breath is provided.
- C. Cancel the test without documentation.
- D. Ignore the issue and proceed with field sobriety tests only.

When a subject cannot provide a breath sample, the crucial step is to document the situation and follow the agency's policy. Breath testing depends on obtaining a valid breath sample, so you record why the sample isn't producible—medical issues, inability to blow, noncompliance, or other factors—and you follow the established procedures, including any steps to troubleshoot (such as checking the mouthpiece, allowing rest, or giving the subject time if the policy permits). If the policy allows, you may request alternative evidence or escalate to other permitted tests (for example, a blood test or additional impairment evidence) to complete the evaluation. This approach ensures proper documentation, preserves the test's integrity, and aligns with legal and departmental requirements. Forcing the subject to continue blowing would be inappropriate, canceling without documentation leaves the record incomplete, and ignoring the issue and proceeding with other tests as if nothing happened fails to follow the proper protocol.

8. Which option is not one of the three bodily processes for handling ethanol?

- A. Absorption
- B. Digestion**
- C. Distribution
- D. Elimination

The three bodily processes that describe how ethanol is handled are absorption, distribution, and elimination. Absorption is how ethanol enters the bloodstream from the stomach and small intestine; distribution refers to how it spreads through body fluids, following total body water; elimination mainly involves liver metabolism, with small amounts excreted unchanged in urine, breath, or sweat. Digestion, on the other hand, is the breakdown of food in the gut to nutrients and does not describe how ethanol is processed by the body. Since ethanol doesn't require digestive breakdown to be absorbed or eliminated, digestion is not one of the processes used to handle ethanol.

9. In regards to operating temperatures what does the Intox EC/IR II do?

- A. It records temperatures only at the start
- B. It ignores temperature
- C. It sets a fixed temperature
- D. The device constantly monitors operating temperatures throughout testing**

Temperature control and monitoring are essential for accurate IR breath alcohol measurements. The Intox EC/IR II relies on infrared absorption to determine ethanol concentration, and that absorption can shift with temperature. To keep readings trustworthy, the device continuously monitors its operating temperatures—both the instrument's internal temperatures and the breath sample's temperature—throughout the testing process. This ongoing monitoring allows automatic temperature compensation and helps detect conditions that could skew results. If temperatures move out of range, the system can flag the issue or invalidate the test, rather than basing a result on a drifted or biased measurement. Recording temperatures only at the start isn't sufficient because conditions can change during the test. Ignoring temperature would risk incorrect results, as would setting a fixed temperature that doesn't reflect real-world variation. Continuous monitoring during testing ensures the measurement remains accurate and defensible.

10. How is alcohol expressed in blood?

A. Grams per 100 milliliters of whole blood

B. Percent by volume

C. Grams per deciliter

D. Milligrams per liter

The main idea is that blood alcohol concentration is a mass-per-volume measurement. In practice, alcohol in blood is reported as grams of ethanol per 100 milliliters of blood. This unit, often read as grams per deciliter, is the standard way BAC is expressed in the U.S. and in forensic testing because it directly ties the amount of alcohol to a specific volume of blood. While percent by volume or other units like milligrams per liter are used in other contexts, they are not the typical reporting standard for blood intoxication levels. Therefore, expressing alcohol in blood as grams per 100 milliliters is the best choice.

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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.

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

<https://ncintoxecir2.examzify.com>

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

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