

# SCCJA DUI and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

# 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

- 1. What role does officer training play in the administration of SFSTs?**
  - A. It is optional and not necessary**
  - B. Crucial for accurate test results**
  - C. Only important for driving instructors**
  - D. Increases the duration of the stop**
- 2. How do variations in SFST administration affect results?**
  - A. They have no impact on the outcomes**
  - B. Inconsistent performance in testing can lead to misleading conclusions about impairment**
  - C. They make the tests easier to pass**
  - D. They do not allow for any assessment of impairment**
- 3. Which substance can potentially cause horizontal gaze nystagmus?**
  - A. Alcohol**
  - B. Caffeine**
  - C. Nicotine**
  - D. Tylenol**
- 4. Evidence of DUI is largely what in nature?**
  - A. Written**
  - B. Observable**
  - C. Digital**
  - D. Sensory**
- 5. How long does it take an average 175-pound man to "burn off" the alcohol in one 12-ounce can of beer?**
  - A. 1 hour**
  - B. 1.5 hours**
  - C. 2/3 of an hour**
  - D. 2 hours**

- 6. What may happen if a driver refuses to submit to a breathalyzer test?**
- A. They will receive a warning only**
  - B. They may face license suspension**
  - C. They will be escorted home**
  - D. They will receive a fine but no license issues**
- 7. Name a factor that can influence HGN test results unrelated to alcohol.**
- A. Certain medical conditions**
  - B. Intoxication level**
  - C. Environmental noise**
  - D. Personal bias of the officer**
- 8. What skill does the One-Leg Stand test primarily assess?**
- A. Memory recall**
  - B. Physical coordination and balance**
  - C. Cognitive decision-making**
  - D. Verbal communication**
- 9. In what stage of the One Leg Stand test must the subject maintain balance for 30 seconds?**
- A. Balance Only**
  - B. Counting Only**
  - C. Balance and Counting**
  - D. Standing Still**
- 10. Which test requires the subject to stand on one leg for a specific duration?**
- A. Walk-and-Turn test**
  - B. Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus test**
  - C. One-Leg Stand test**
  - D. Finger-to-Nose test**



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What role does officer training play in the administration of SFSTs?**

- A. It is optional and not necessary**
- B. Crucial for accurate test results**
- C. Only important for driving instructors**
- D. Increases the duration of the stop**

The correct response highlights the fundamental importance of officer training in the administration of Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs). Comprehensive training equips law enforcement officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively and accurately conduct these tests, which are critical in assessing a driver's level of impairment due to alcohol or drugs. Proper training ensures that officers understand the standardized procedures, recognize and interpret the clues associated with impaired driving, and apply the tests consistently across different situations. This consistency is vital for maintaining the integrity of the results obtained from SFSTs, which can have significant legal implications in DUI cases. Furthermore, well-trained officers can identify the nuances of behavior during the tests, which contributes to more reliable conclusions regarding a subject's sobriety. This foundational understanding is what supports the validity of the tests in court and bolsters the law enforcement agency's ability to charge individuals appropriately.

**2. How do variations in SFST administration affect results?**

- A. They have no impact on the outcomes**
- B. Inconsistent performance in testing can lead to misleading conclusions about impairment**
- C. They make the tests easier to pass**
- D. They do not allow for any assessment of impairment**

Variations in the administration of Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFST) can significantly affect the results of the tests. When SFSTs are not performed consistently or accurately, it can lead to errors in interpreting an individual's level of impairment. For instance, if an officer administers the tests in a non-standardized manner—whether by not providing clear instructions, not ensuring a suitable environment, or allowing distractions—these factors can influence the performance of the individual being tested. Consequently, variations might cause someone who is impaired to appear less impaired than they actually are, or vice versa. This inconsistency can mislead law enforcement officers or judicial authorities, ultimately resulting in incorrect conclusions regarding a person's level of impairment. This underscores the importance of following strict protocols during SFST administration to ensure accurate and reliable results that reflect the true levels of impairment among subjects being tested.

### **3. Which substance can potentially cause horizontal gaze nystagmus?**

- A. Alcohol**
- B. Caffeine**
- C. Nicotine**
- D. Tylenol**

Alcohol is known to cause horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN), which is a condition characterized by an involuntary jerking of the eyes as they gaze to the side. When an individual is under the influence of alcohol, it can affect the functioning of the nervous system, impairing the ability of the eyes to smoothly track a moving object. This impairment results in the characteristic nystagmus, which is a critical indicator used in standardized field sobriety testing to determine a driver's level of intoxication. While caffeine, nicotine, and Tylenol can have various effects on the body, they are not associated with causing horizontal gaze nystagmus in the same way that alcohol does. Caffeine is a stimulant that can lead to increased alertness or jitteriness but does not affect eye movement to the degree that causes HGN. Nicotine may have other physiological effects, but it does not produce the specific eye movement abnormalities typically observed with alcohol intoxication. Tylenol, being an analgesic, is not related to this eye movement phenomenon at all. The recognition of HGN is a key tool for law enforcement agencies during roadside evaluations to assess possible intoxication levels.

### **4. Evidence of DUI is largely what in nature?**

- A. Written**
- B. Observable**
- C. Digital**
- D. Sensory**

In the context of DUI investigations, evidence is largely sensory in nature. This means that law enforcement officers rely on their senses—sight, hearing, smell, and touch—to gather information during a DUI stop and subsequent investigation. For instance, officers observe behaviors such as swerving, erratic driving, or difficulty in operating a vehicle, which are all visual cues that may indicate impairment. They also may smell the odor of alcohol or drugs, which is an olfactory clue. Additionally, touch might play a role in field sobriety tests where coordination and balance are assessed. The choice of sensory evidence is significant because it aligns closely with the foundation of standardized field sobriety testing (SFST), which employs various tests developed to evaluate physical and cognitive impairment based on observable behavior and physical reactions. While written documentation and digital evidence (such as breathalyzer results or dashcam footage) do play roles in DUI cases, the immediate, real-time observations collected through sensory input are critical for establishing probable cause during traffic stops. This makes sensory evidence a foundational aspect of DUI enforcement and investigation.

**5. How long does it take an average 175-pound man to "burn off" the alcohol in one 12-ounce can of beer?**

**A. 1 hour**

**B. 1.5 hours**

**C. 2/3 of an hour**

**D. 2 hours**

The average time it takes for a 175-pound man to metabolize the alcohol from one 12-ounce can of beer is approximately 2/3 of an hour, or about 40 minutes. This figure is based on general guidelines concerning alcohol metabolism, which indicate that the body processes alcohol at a rate of roughly 0.015% blood alcohol concentration (BAC) per hour. When consuming a standard 12-ounce beer, which typically contains about 0.54 ounces of pure alcohol, the average person can expect to take around 30 to 40 minutes to eliminate this amount from their system. Factors that influence this rate can include individual metabolism, hydration levels, and food consumption, but for the purposes of this context, the average is typically accepted as close to 40 minutes for a 175-pound individual. This aligns well with the concept that even though people may have different alcohol tolerances and metabolisms, the standard understanding used in law enforcement and public safety contexts is centered around this average for simplification and public education.

**6. What may happen if a driver refuses to submit to a breathalyzer test?**

**A. They will receive a warning only**

**B. They may face license suspension**

**C. They will be escorted home**

**D. They will receive a fine but no license issues**

If a driver refuses to submit to a breathalyzer test, they may face license suspension. This consequence is often a result of "implied consent" laws, which mean that by operating a vehicle, a driver agrees to submit to testing for blood alcohol concentration when suspected of DUI. Refusal typically results in automatic penalties, such as the suspension of the driver's license for a specified period. This emphasizes the legal obligation drivers have when they choose to drive. It serves as a deterrent against refusing the test, ensuring compliance and promoting road safety. The other choices do not accurately reflect the standard legal repercussions associated with refusing a breathalyzer test. A warning alone would not serve to enforce compliance with implied consent laws, and alternative outcomes like being escorted home or receiving a fine without license issues do not align with the established legal frameworks governing DUI testing.

**7. Name a factor that can influence HGN test results unrelated to alcohol.**

**A. Certain medical conditions**

**B. Intoxication level**

**C. Environmental noise**

**D. Personal bias of the officer**

The horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN) test measures eye movements as an indication of impairment, typically due to alcohol or drugs. However, there are several factors that can influence the accuracy of the HGN test results, unrelated to alcohol consumption. One significant factor is certain medical conditions. For instance, individuals with eye disorders, neurological conditions, or injuries affecting eye movement may exhibit nystagmus even when they are not under the influence of substances. Conditions such as vestibular disorders or other neurological issues can impact how the eyes respond during the test, potentially leading to a misinterpretation of the results. Understanding how medical conditions can influence the HGN test is crucial for officers administering the test. It ensures they can properly assess the situation and consider these factors when determining whether a person is impaired or not.

**8. What skill does the One-Leg Stand test primarily assess?**

**A. Memory recall**

**B. Physical coordination and balance**

**C. Cognitive decision-making**

**D. Verbal communication**

The One-Leg Stand test primarily assesses physical coordination and balance. This test requires a person to stand on one leg for a specified period while counting aloud. By doing so, it provides insight into the individual's ability to maintain balance under conditions that may cause distraction or instability. This is crucial in DUI investigations as impaired individuals often struggle with tasks that necessitate good coordination and proprioception, which are affected by alcohol or drug use. The assessment focuses on the physical aspects of balance, which is relevant in determining sobriety.

**9. In what stage of the One Leg Stand test must the subject maintain balance for 30 seconds?**

- A. Balance Only**
- B. Counting Only**
- C. Balance and Counting**
- D. Standing Still**

The One Leg Stand test is designed to assess a subject's ability to maintain balance while following instructions. During this test, the subject is required to stand on one leg and maintain that position for 30 seconds. The correct answer involves the demand for both balance and the cognitive task of counting, which together evaluate the individual's motor skills and mental processing simultaneously. In the Balance and Counting stage, the subject must not only focus on maintaining their stance on one leg but also count out loud by stating numbers sequentially. This dual task makes the assessment more challenging and effective, as it simulates real-world situations where a driver must be able to multitask while also maintaining their stability. The requirement to balance for that full 30-second duration is crucial for determining potential impairment. While other stages may involve aspects of balance or counting, only the Balance and Counting stage integrates both elements for the full duration necessary to properly assess the subject's sobriety.

**10. Which test requires the subject to stand on one leg for a specific duration?**

- A. Walk-and-Turn test**
- B. Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus test**
- C. One-Leg Stand test**
- D. Finger-to-Nose test**

The One-Leg Stand test is specifically designed to assess a subject's balance and coordination as part of standardized field sobriety testing. During this test, the subject is instructed to stand on one leg for a predetermined period, typically 30 seconds, while keeping the other leg raised approximately six inches off the ground. This evaluation helps determine if the individual has impaired motor skills, which could indicate alcohol or drug consumption. The nature of the test focuses on both balance and attention, as the person must maintain their stance while counting out loud. Successful performance requires not only physical stability but also cognitive function, as individuals under the influence are often unable to concentrate properly or maintain their balance. While the Walk-and-Turn test, Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus test, and Finger-to-Nose test are also utilized in field sobriety assessments, they each measure different skills or reactions and do not specifically require balancing on one leg for an extended duration like the One-Leg Stand test does.



## 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://sccjaduisfst.examzify.com>**

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