Do you know how to help someone who has a problem with alcohol? You can find out more by taking the Chapter 13 Health Inventory at health.glencoe.com.

**FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer**

*Before You Read*

Make this Foldable to organize the information in Lesson 1 on alcohol and its effects on the body. Begin with a plain sheet of 11" × 17" paper.

**Step 1**

Fold the sheet of paper into thirds along the short axis. This forms three columns.

**Step 2**

Open the paper and refold into thirds along the long axis, then fold in half lengthwise. This forms six rows.

**Step 3**

Unfold and draw lines along the folds.

**Step 4**

Label the chart as shown.

**As You Read**

In the appropriate section of the chart, take notes on the short- and long-term effects of drinking alcohol.
Alcohol and the Body

Alcohol is a drug that is produced by a chemical reaction in fruits, vegetables, and grains. It is a depressant that has powerful effects on the body. In the United States, the law prohibits alcohol use by minors. Adults, however, can choose whether or not to drink alcohol. To make responsible decisions about alcohol use, people need to understand how alcohol affects the body.

Alcohol, like other depressant drugs, slows down the functions of the brain and other parts of the nervous system. It also affects the digestive and urinary systems. Excessive use of alcohol over a long period can damage almost every organ in the body. Figure 13.1 shows some of the short-term and long-term effects of alcohol consumption.

Avoiding alcohol will help you concentrate and stay focused.

What day-to-day activities in your life require precision and skill?
Alcohol and the Individual

The effect that alcohol has on a person is influenced by a number of factors, including:

- **Body size.** The same amount of alcohol has a greater effect on a small person than it does on a larger person.
- **Gender.** In general, alcohol moves into the bloodstream faster in females.
- **Time frame.** A person who drinks a lot in a short period of time is more likely to become intoxicated. Rapid drinking overwhelms the liver’s ability to break down the alcohol.
- **Amount.** Drinking a large quantity of alcohol causes alcohol levels in the bloodstream to rise. If the levels become too high, alcohol poisoning can occur. **Figure 13.2** on the next page shows the alcohol content of some common alcoholic beverages.
- **Food.** Food in the stomach slows down the passage of alcohol into the bloodstream.
- **Medicine.** Alcohol can interfere with the effects of medicines, and medicines can intensify the effects of alcohol.
Blood Alcohol Concentration

The amount of alcohol in a person’s bloodstream is referred to as the blood alcohol concentration (BAC). BAC is expressed as a percentage of total blood volume. For example, if a person’s BAC is 0.1 percent, then 1/10 of 1 percent of the fluid volume of his or her blood is actually alcohol. A person’s BAC depends on the amount of alcohol consumed as well as body size and the other factors discussed on page 321.

A person with a BAC of 0.1 percent—or in some states, 0.08 percent—is considered legally intoxicated, or physically and mentally impaired by the use of alcohol. Driving while intoxicated can result in a jail term and, in some states, loss of driver’s license. For anyone under 21, a BAC above 0 percent is illegal.

Binge drinking—the consumption of several alcoholic drinks in a very short period of time—is especially dangerous. Because alcohol is a depressant, it slows body systems down. If the BAC of a binge drinker rises sharply enough, the person will stop breathing and will die.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

When a pregnant female drinks alcohol, it passes from her body into her developing baby’s bloodstream. A fetus exposed to alcohol in this way may be born with fetal alcohol syndrome.
Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is a group of alcohol-related birth defects that include both physical and mental problems.

FAS is the leading known cause of mental retardation in the United States. The good news is that it is entirely preventable. Since even small amounts of alcohol can harm a fetus, the only safe decision for a pregnant female is not to drink any alcohol at all.

Alcohol and Teens

Alcohol can interfere with a teen’s growth process. Studies show that teens who abuse alcohol have poorer language skills than other teens. New research also suggests that exposure to alcohol during the teen years reduces levels of certain hormones essential to normal development. It may also delay the onset of the menstrual cycle and affect other aspects of sexual maturity.

Teen alcohol use also has many other adverse consequences:

- Up to two-thirds of suicides on college campuses involve alcohol.
- Almost one-half of all traffic deaths of people under age 25 involve alcohol.
- Nearly a quarter of all violent crimes committed by teens involve alcohol.
- Between one-third and two-thirds of date rape cases among teens and college students involve alcohol.

Avoiding alcohol helps prevent injuries and builds a better foundation for life. How might alcohol use contribute to a drowning accident?
Using complete sentences, answer the following questions on a sheet of paper.

Reviewing Terms and Facts

1. **Vocabulary**  Define the term *alcohol*. Use it in an original sentence.

2. **Recall**  What kind of drug is alcohol? How does it affect the nervous system?

3. **Give Examples**  List three factors that will influence the way an individual is affected by alcohol.

4. **Vocabulary**  What is *BAC* short for? What does it measure?

**Thinking Critically**

5. **Apply**  Why is a small female who drinks the same amount of alcohol as a large male more likely to experience a stronger effect from the alcohol?

6. **Explain**  Why are pregnant females generally advised to avoid all alcohol during their pregnancies?

**Applying Health Skills**

7. **Advocacy**  Do your part to advocate against binge drinking. Prepare a public service announcement in which you emphasize the extreme dangers of binge drinking by teens. If possible, record your announcement and arrange to have it played at school.
Alcohol and Society

Alcohol: A Threat to Everyone

Alcohol use is widespread in American society. Nearly 14 million adult Americans have physical, social, and psychological problems related to alcohol use. It causes premature death from a variety of diseases. It also contributes to unnecessary deaths and injuries on the roads and in the home.

Drinking and Injuries

Drinking and driving are a dangerous, and potentially deadly, combination. Drinking alcohol impairs a person’s vision, reaction time, and physical coordination. Consequently, a person who has been drinking should never get behind the wheel of a car.

Alcohol causes other kinds of unintentional injuries as well. It impairs a person’s ability to ride a bicycle, skateboard, or scooter. About one-third of all bicyclists and pedestrians who die in motor vehicle collisions have been drinking. Alcohol is also linked to about one-third of all drowning deaths and about half of all deaths by fire.

Quick Write

Write a short note to an older person, over 21, persuading him or her not to drink and drive.

Learn About...

- the dangers of drinking.
- the disease called alcoholism.
- how alcoholics can recover.
- sources of help for alcohol addiction.

Vocabulary

- alcoholism
- recovery
- detoxification
- sobriety

More than half of the drivers killed in nighttime automobile collisions are legally drunk. What could be done to prevent drunk driving in your community?
Alcoholism

Alcohol can become addictive. Alcoholism is a progressive, chronic disease involving a mental and physical need for alcohol. People with this disease are called alcoholics. Alcoholics cannot control their drinking. They drink even when they know they are harming their health and hurting others.

A chemical dependency, or addiction to, alcohol is both psychological and physical. With psychological addiction, the mind sends the body a message that it needs more and more alcohol. With physical addiction, the body develops a direct need for the drug. Either way, an alcoholic feels very uncomfortable when alcohol is withheld for even a brief period.

Drunk-Driving Statistics

You probably have seen public service announcements about drunk driving on television and billboards. Find out whether these campaigns help reduce alcohol-related collisions.

**What you will need**
- pencil
- ruler
- sheet of graph paper

**What you will do**
Study the following statistics from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The statistics show the percentage of people killed in traffic accidents involving a person who was legally drunk, out of the total number of people killed in all traffic accidents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PEOPLE KILLED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED ACCIDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39.6 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>38.4 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>36.3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>34.9 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>32.2 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>32.5 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>32.0 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>30.3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>30.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>30.0 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In conclusion**
Examine your graph and determine how the data changed over a ten-year period. Did alcohol-related fatalities increase, decrease, or stay the same? What factors may have caused a change in the rate of alcohol-related fatal collisions?
**Stages of Alcoholism**

Alcoholism develops in three stages. These stages develop over time and are not the same for each alcoholic.

- **Stage 1.** A person starts using alcohol to relieve stress or to relax. Soon the person needs alcohol to cope with daily life. He or she begins to lie or make excuses about drinking.
- **Stage 2.** As the person continues to drink, the body develops a need for more and more alcohol. The drinker may be absent from school or work but continues to deny that there is a problem.
- **Stage 3.** In the final stage of alcoholism, the problem is clear to other people. The drinker’s body is strongly addicted, and the drinking is now out of control.

**Help for the Dependent Person**

A person who is addicted to alcohol is dependent on it. The addiction can be treated, however. *The process of learning to live an alcohol-free life* is called recovery. The steps of recovery are shown in **Figure 13.3**.

Recovering from alcoholism is difficult, but it can be done. Many alcoholics join support groups to help them be successful. One of the best known is Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). AA is an organization of recovering alcoholics who know firsthand the difficulty of beating alcohol addiction. Maintaining *sobriety*, which is *living without alcohol*, is a lifelong struggle.

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**Figure 13.3**

**Steps to Recovery**

1. **Admission**
   - The alcoholic admits to having a problem and asks for help.

2. **Detoxification**
   - The alcoholic goes through *detoxification*, a process in which the alcoholic’s body adjusts to functioning without alcohol.

3. **Counseling**
   - The alcoholic receives counseling on how to live without alcohol.

4. **Recovery**
   - The alcoholic takes responsibility for his or her own life.
Help for the Family

The harmful effects of alcohol do not affect only the drinker. The drinker’s family members and friends suffer as well. One in four families in the United States is affected by alcoholism. Alcohol abuse is a factor in the breakup of many families. Many cases of spousal abuse and child abuse involve someone who has been drinking.

A growing number of young people are living with a person who is addicted to alcohol. These teens may not realize that they need help for themselves as well as for the problem drinkers in their lives. The first step to take is to admit that the problem exists. The second is to reach out for help.

Many alcohol treatment centers offer help to family members of the alcoholic. These programs teach family members about alcoholism and provide individual and family therapy. Some family members join support groups where they can talk with other people who have faced the same problems. Two of these support groups are described here.

- **Al-Anon** helps family members and friends of alcoholics. Al-Anon members learn how to help themselves as well as the person dependent on alcohol.
- **Alateen** helps young people cope with having a family member or friend who is an alcoholic. Its members share their experiences and work together to improve their lives.

Support groups can help teens who have an alcoholic in their family. What are the benefits of joining a support group?
How You Can Help

If a friend or family member has a problem with alcohol, he or she needs help. Always remember, however, that your most important responsibility is to yourself. If you are close to an alcoholic, try not to let that person’s drinking problem change your own behaviors and attitudes. Here are some ways you may be able to help an alcoholic.

• When the drinker is sober, talk calmly with him or her about the harm that alcohol does.
• Tell the drinker how concerned you are, and encourage her or him to seek help. Let the person know that the drinking worries you.
• Help the drinker feel good about quitting, and provide information about groups that can help.

Using positive peer pressure may help counteract the negative effects of living in an environment where alcohol abuse exists.

Gathering information is a good way to help someone with a drinking problem. Where would you find information in your community?

Lesson 2 Review

Using complete sentences, answer the following questions on a sheet of paper.

Reviewing Terms and Facts

1. Explain In what ways does alcohol impair a person’s ability to drive?
2. Vocabulary Define the term alcoholism. Use it in an original sentence.
3. Recall Name the two kinds of addiction involved in alcoholism.
4. Describe What happens during the first stage of alcoholism?

Thinking Critically

5. Suggest What could be done to reduce the number of collisions resulting from drinking and driving?

6. Apply Explain the impact of chemical dependency and addiction to alcohol.

Applying Health Skills

7. Advocacy Play your part to stamp out drunk driving. Check out the Web site for Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD). Use some of the information and ideas you find there to prepare your personal campaign to advocate against drinking and driving.
Choosing to Be Alcohol Free

Why Some Teens Drink Alcohol
You have learned that alcohol will harm your physical and mental/emotional health, and that drinking alcohol is against the law for teens. Why, then, do some young people experiment with alcohol? Here are some statements teens may give, followed by what they should know about alcohol.

What Teens May Say
- “I’ll look more grown-up with a drink in my hand.”
- “If I drink, I’ll be able to forget my problems.”
- “I’m stressed out about this test. A drink will help me relax.”
- “My friends keep pressuring me to try alcohol.”
- “The ads make drinking look like fun.”

What Teens Should Know
- You won’t look mature getting in trouble for illegal underage drinking.
- The problems will still be there when the effects of the alcohol wear off.
- Alcohol does not relieve stress; it disrupts sleep and can create more stress.
- Real friends won’t pressure you to do something harmful.
- Alcohol companies want people to spend money on their products.

Quick Write
Write a refusal statement that you can use to avoid the pressure to use alcohol.

VOCABULARY
• alternatives
Reasons to Refuse Alcohol

At least one-third of Americans do not drink alcohol at all, and many who used to drink have stopped. As people become aware of the physical and emotional damage that drinking can cause, fewer choose to start drinking. More and more young people are choosing not to drink also. Here are some of their reasons:

- **It is illegal.** Drinking is against the law for anyone under age 21. Obeying the law makes your life easier and safer.
- **It interferes with your activities.** As a teen, your life is full of activities. You go to school, and you have family responsibilities and friendships. Teens who choose not to drink will be better able to meet these challenges.
- **It promotes foolish behaviors.** Drinking can make people sick. It can also cause them to embarrass or endanger themselves.
- **It is not smart.** Smart teens know that drinking does not enhance popularity. Drinking does not make a person more mature. Acting responsibly is a sign of maturity.
- **It disappoints those who care about you.** Teens who drink alcohol have to hide their behavior. Many young people would rather not have to be dishonest with people they care about.
- **It harms your health.** Drinking alcohol harms body organs, particularly the liver, and increases the chance for injuries.

Refusing alcohol is one of the healthiest decisions you can make. Predict three positive consequences of refusing to use alcohol.
Seeing Through Media Messages

Television, magazines, newspapers, and billboards often show attractive, healthy people drinking alcohol. Beer advertisements often link drinking with sporting events, fast cars, popularity, and fun. If you were to believe the hidden messages, you might think that it is normal, smart, and sophisticated to drink. You might also notice that the models often look very young. Why do you think that the beer manufacturers might want that young look?

Keep in mind that alcohol companies spend billions of dollars each year promoting their products. Their advertisements focus on people’s activities while using these products, rather than on the products themselves.

When you see ads for alcohol, use critical thinking to analyze the messages in these ads. Will an alcoholic drink really make you more attractive or more popular? Will your relationships be successful as a result of drinking? The negative impact of alcohol use on individual and community health is not shown by alcohol manufacturers. You must dig deeper to find the facts.

HEALTH SKILLS ACTIVITY

REFUSAL SKILLS

Saying No to a Drink

Antonio has just transferred to a new school. He loves living in a bigger city, but does not know many people. One day, he and a classmate named Noel start talking about computer games. They both love to play, and they begin to spend a lot of time at Noel’s house after school.

Antonio feels great about his new friend. He becomes uneasy, however, when Noel goes to the refrigerator and offers Antonio a beer. Antonio wants to avoid this negative social influence and refuse, but does not want to risk ruining the friendship. What should he say?

What Would You Do?

Write down three responses that Antonio can make to Noel using the S.T.O.P. guidelines. Share them with your classmates and decide which seem most effective.

SAY NO IN A FIRM VOICE.
TELL WHY NOT.
OFFER ANOTHER IDEA.
PROMPTLY LEAVE.
Alternatives to Drinking Alcohol

Why do some teens give in to the pressure to drink alcohol? One reason is that they have not thought about alternatives. Alternatives are other ways of thinking or acting. Below are some positive alternatives to drinking:

- **Become good at something that requires concentration.** Assemble a model airplane, play a video game, or paint a picture. Then congratulate yourself—a person whose senses are dulled by alcohol could not accomplish what you have.

- **Join other teens for alcohol-free fun.** Plan an alcohol-free event or outing. Make sure that all invited know that alcohol use will not be tolerated. Identify and participate in alcohol-free events taking place within your community.

- **Volunteer to help others.** Volunteer at a hospital or nursing home, or lend a hand to a community improvement organization such as Habitat for Humanity.

- **Learn something new.** You might learn a musical instrument, computer program, or foreign language. Learn a sport you have never tried before, such as karate or kickboxing.

- **Advocate.** Volunteer to speak to an elementary school class about the dangers of alcohol and the benefits of remaining alcohol free. Younger children look up to teens like you as role models.

**Lesson 3 Review**

Using complete sentences, answer the following questions on a sheet of paper.

**Reviewing Terms and Facts**

1. **List** Name three factors that might influence a teen to drink alcohol.
2. **Explain** Why is it a bad idea to use alcohol to relieve stress?
3. **Vocabulary** Define the term *alternatives*. Use it in an original sentence.
4. **Identify** Which alternative to drinking makes you a positive role model to younger students?

**Thinking Critically**

5. **Identify** What are two ways to obtain help to resist peer pressure to use alcohol?
6. **Suggest** Identify four ways to prevent the use of alcohol.

**Applying Health Skills**

7. **Practicing Healthful Behaviors** List all the reasons you can think of for not drinking alcohol. Organize your list into three parts to correspond to the three sides of your health triangle: physical, mental/emotional, and social.
Here’s what one teen, Matt Oppenheimer, had to say about his experience with MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving).

“Did you know that underage drinking kills more young people in the United States than all illegal drugs combined? That’s why I joined 435 other high-school students from around the country to tackle underage drinking—and especially drunk driving—during Mothers Against Drunk Driving’s National Youth Summit.”
“First we learned about the overall drinking and driving issue and how each of us could make a difference back home. These messages came from leaders like former attorney general Janet Reno. We also broke into smaller workshops to brainstorm possible solutions for reducing teen drinking. At the end of the conference, we recommended that Congress increase the tax on alcoholic beverages and use that money to fund youth substance-abuse awareness and prevention programs. We also suggested that the federal government lower the blood-alcohol limit while driving from .10 percent to .08 percent.

“What I’ll remember most are the stories many attendees shared about why they got involved. Cody Cowan, a teen delegate from Murray, Utah, joined MADD after a drunk driver severely injured one of his friends and killed two others. ‘[At first], I fell into a deep depression,’ Cody said. Later, on a friend’s advice, Cody said, ‘I took all my negative energy and turned it into positive. I focused on changing the community and helping them realize that we really do have a problem with drinking.’

“Cody’s story—and those of many others—reminded me of what might happen if I don’t stand up and express my beliefs. Without my voice, underage drinking really could endanger the lives of people I care about. That would be something I couldn’t live with.”

Danger on the Road

As the statistics show, drinking and driving don’t mix.

- In 2002, car crashes killed 42,850 people; 42% of those who died were involved in alcohol-related crashes.
- Almost a third of all Americans will be in a traffic accident that involves alcohol.
- In 2002, 30% of 15- to 20-year-old drivers who were killed in car crashes had been drinking.

Alcohol causes more problems than just auto accidents. In the United States, drinking alcohol is a factor in
- 40% of all suicide attempts.
- 50% of all boating accidents.
- 54% of all violent crimes.
- 80% of all domestic disputes.

Source: MADD

About Alcohol’s Harmful Effects

Using reliable sources on the Internet and in your school’s media center, conduct research to learn more about alcohol’s effects on a person’s perception, judgment, coordination, reaction time, and balance. Then, make a list of five common activities (for example, riding a bike or walking down stairs) and describe how drinking alcohol might negatively affect the performance of those activities, sometimes dangerously so. Share your findings with the class.
Model

Carly is worried about her friend Sandy. Sandy’s grades have gone down and she has recently dropped out of all school activities. When Carly tries to make plans to study with Sandy, Sandy says she’s too tired or has too much to do at home. Carly has seen Sandy hanging out with a group of older teens known for their drinking parties. She’s concerned that Sandy might be drinking too. Carly wants to help Sandy but doesn’t want her to stop being her friend. She uses the decision-making process to decide what to do.

1. State the situation
   I’m worried that my friend is developing a drinking problem.

2. List the options
   I could say nothing.
   I could confront Sandy with my concerns.
   I could talk to Sandy’s parents.

3. Weigh the possible outcomes
   If I say nothing, Sandy could get worse.
   If I confront her, she might get angry and not be my friend anymore.

4. Consider values
   Sandy is my friend; sometimes you have to tell friends things they don’t want to hear.

5. Make a decision and act
   I will tell Sandy my concerns and let her know there are many people who can help.

6. Evaluate your decision
   Sandy and I had a long talk; she will see the school counselor on Monday; I think I made a good decision.
Practice

Using the decision-making process, write a paragraph in response to Drew’s situation.

One day Drew goes to visit his older sister Stacey, who has a baby. When Drew lets himself into the apartment, he sees the baby crying in the crib and Stacey asleep on the couch. There are several empty beer bottles on the counter. Drew has long suspected that his sister has a drinking problem. He is worried for his sister and his little niece. What could he say or do?

Apply/Assess

In groups, develop two scenarios involving teens and alcohol use. Write them on index cards. The scenarios will be collected by your teacher and distributed to other groups to role-play for the class. Your scenario should have at least two characters and should describe a realistic situation involving a teen who must decide how to help someone who may have an alcohol problem.

When your group receives the scenario description, rehearse your role-play and perform it in front of the class.

Self-Check

• Did our role-play correctly use the steps for decision making?
• Did we show several options?
• Did we identify the consequences of each option?
• Did we reach a healthy decision?
Lesson 2
7. ________ to alcohol is both physical and psychological.
8. ________ is a progressive, chronic disease that involves a need for alcohol.
9. During ________, the alcoholic’s body adjusts to functioning without alcohol.
10. ________ involves living without alcohol.
11. ________, the process of becoming well after alcoholism, generally has three steps.
12. ________ is a support group for young people who have a friend or family member addicted to alcohol.

Lesson 3
On a sheet of paper, write the numbers 13–18. Write True or False for each statement below. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or phrase to make it true.
13. Few teens choose to abstain from alcohol.
14. Consumption of alcohol by teens is illegal in the United States.
15. Underage drinking impresses those who care for you.
16. Many people who used to drink alcohol are giving it up for a combination of health reasons and practical reasons.
17. Some healthful alternatives to alcohol use include volunteering and learning a new sport.
18. Alcohol advertisements often use obvious messages that are designed to influence people to buy their products.

Thinking Critically
Using complete sentences, answer the following questions on a sheet of paper.
19. Relate How can alcohol use cause health problems in later life and other adverse consequences?
20. **Evaluate** What is wrong with this statement: “A 4-ounce glass of liquor will have the same effect as a 4-ounce glass of beer”?

21. **Analyze** How might having an alcoholic in your life influence your attitudes toward alcohol?

22. **Compare and Contrast** Discuss some ways in which alcoholism is similar to an addiction to illegal drugs. Discuss some ways in which it differs.

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**Career Corner**

*Alcohol Abuse Counselor* Alcohol abuse counselors help alcoholics recover from their addictions. These professionals give emotional support and counsel patients on how to stay alcohol free. To pursue this career, you need at least a two-year degree in substance abuse counseling from a community college. Find out more about this and other health careers by clicking on Career Corner at [health.glencoe.com](http://health.glencoe.com).

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**Standardized Test Practice**

**Reading & Writing**

Read the paragraphs below and then answer the questions.

Today we have, as a guest, a volunteer from MADD—Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

**What do MADD volunteers do?** They guide victims of drunk-driving accidents through the legal process. They also develop youth programs, such as alcohol-free proms.

**Has MADD been successful?** MADD’s activism has resulted in a number of federal and state laws to control drunk driving. The most well-known of these is the 1984 federal law requiring states to increase the legal drinking age or lose highway funding. Since MADD’s beginnings, alcohol-related traffic fatalities have declined 43 percent. MADD will not close its doors until drunk drivers stop taking lives.

1. Telling MADD’s story in an interview helps the reader understand
   A. exactly what MADD volunteers do.
   B. how to become a volunteer.
   C. how MADD started.
   D. how MADD has failed to reduce drunk-driving fatalities.

2. Which sentence in the interview best shows the reader that the volunteers at MADD are very serious about their work?
   A. They also develop youth programs, such as alcohol-free proms.
   B. MADD’s activism has resulted in a number of federal and state laws to control drunk driving.
   C. Since MADD’s beginnings, alcohol-related traffic fatalities have declined 43 percent.
   D. MADD will not close its doors until drunk drivers stop taking lives.

3. Write a paragraph containing additional questions that you would like to ask a MADD volunteer.