

# Health & Safety Code Class 314 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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. What is the possession penalty for 400 grams or more (PG3)?**
  - A. 5-99 years and up to \$50,000**
  - B. Life imprisonment**
  - C. Class B Misdemeanor**
  - D. State Jail Felony**
  
- 2. Which scenario carries a penalty of 15-99 years and up to \$250,000?**
  - A. Manufacturing or delivering 400 grams or more (PG1)**
  - B. Possession of 4-400 grams (PG2)**
  - C. Possession of 1-4 grams (PG1)**
  - D. Possession of fewer than 20 units (PG1A)**
  
- 3. Which is an example of Penalty Group 2A (PG2A) substance?**
  - A. Synthetic marijuana**
  - B. Methamphetamine**
  - C. Cocaine**
  - D. Heroin**
  
- 4. Which action constitutes 'Distribute' in the context of controlled substances?**
  - A. Administer**
  - B. Dispense**
  - C. Deliver to another person, other than by administering or dispensing**
  - D. Manufacture**
  
- 5. TetraHydroCannabinol, the active component of marijuana, is abbreviated as what?**
  - A. THC**
  - B. CBD**
  - C. DPT**
  - D. PCP**

- 6. Which term would apply to a laboratory item used for planting or concealing a controlled substance, or for introducing it into the body, and is categorized as paraphernalia?**
- A. Drug Paraphernalia**
  - B. Marijuana**
  - C. Immediate Precursor**
  - D. Methods of Drug Abuse & Human Consumption**
- 7. Within how many feet of a public swimming pool or video arcade facility must an offense be committed to trigger increased punishment?**
- A. 100 feet**
  - B. 300 feet**
  - C. 500 feet**
  - D. 700 feet**
- 8. Under PG1A, which quantity range results in a 2nd Degree Felony?**
- A. Less than 20 units**
  - B. 20-80 units**
  - C. 4,000-8,000 units**
  - D. 400+ units**
- 9. What term describes transferring, actually or constructively, to another a controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or drug paraphernalia, including offering to sell?**
- A. Deliver**
  - B. Distribute**
  - C. Disperse**
  - D. Transmit**
- 10. What is the penalty for manufacturing or delivering 28-200 grams (PG3)?**
- A. 2nd Degree Felony**
  - B. State Jail Felony**
  - C. Class A Misdemeanor**
  - D. 3rd Degree Felony**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the possession penalty for 400 grams or more (PG3)?**

**A. 5-99 years and up to \$50,000**

**B. Life imprisonment**

**C. Class B Misdemeanor**

**D. State Jail Felony**

The key idea is how penalties scale with amount for Penalty Group 3 substances. Reaching 400 grams or more of a PG3 drug classifies the offense as a first-degree felony. The standard punishment for a first-degree felony in Texas is 5 to 99 years in prison, with a maximum fine up to \$50,000. Life imprisonment can be possible for some first-degree felonies under specific circumstances, but the typical range tied to this quantity is 5-99 years and up to \$50,000. Lower penalties like a state jail felony or a Class B misdemeanor wouldn't apply to this amount, which is why the correct choice reflects the first-degree felony range.

**2. Which scenario carries a penalty of 15-99 years and up to \$250,000?**

**A. Manufacturing or delivering 400 grams or more (PG1)**

**B. Possession of 4-400 grams (PG2)**

**C. Possession of 1-4 grams (PG1)**

**D. Possession of fewer than 20 units (PG1A)**

In Texas, penalties for controlled substances depend on the penalty group and the amount involved. When a PG1 drug is manufactured or delivered in a large quantity (400 grams or more), the offense carries a very high level of punishment: a long prison term ranging from about 15 years up to 99 years, plus a maximum fine of \$250,000. This reflects the seriousness of trafficking large amounts of a highly controlled substance. The other scenarios involve possession (not manufacturing or delivering) or involve smaller or different quantities, which map to shorter prison terms and often much smaller fines. So the scenario with manufacturing or delivering 400 grams or more of a PG1 drug best fits the 15-99 years and up to \$250,000 penalty.

**3. Which is an example of Penalty Group 2A (PG2A) substance?**

**A. Synthetic marijuana**

**B. Methamphetamine**

**C. Cocaine**

**D. Heroin**

Penalty Group 2A is made up of synthetic cannabinoids, substances designed to mimic the effects of marijuana. Synthetic marijuana is a classic example of a PG2A substance, which is why it's the correct choice. The other drugs listed—methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin—are traditional illicit drugs that fall under different penalty groups, not 2A. Recognizing which substances belong to PG2A helps determine the specific penalties applicable for possession, manufacture, or distribution.

**4. Which action constitutes 'Distribute' in the context of controlled substances?**

**A. Administer**

**B. Dispense**

**C. Deliver to another person, other than by administering or dispensing**

**D. Manufacture**

Distribute means transferring a controlled substance to another person, not through directly giving it to the patient for use (administration) or through providing it under a prescription to the patient (dispensing). In other words, delivering a controlled substance to someone else—such as selling, sharing, or handing it to another person—fits the definition of distributing. This differs from administering, which is giving the substance directly to the patient for immediate use, and dispensing, which involves preparing and handing a prescribed medication to the patient or their agent. So delivering to another person, outside of administering or dispensing, is the act described by distributing.

**5. TetraHydroCannabinol, the active component of marijuana, is abbreviated as what?**

**A. THC**

**B. CBD**

**C. DPT**

**D. PCP**

The main idea is recognizing the abbreviation for the active compound in marijuana. That active component is tetrahydrocannabinol, commonly abbreviated as THC. THC is the primary psychoactive ingredient, producing the characteristic high by acting on cannabinoid receptors in the brain. The other substances listed are different drugs: CBD stands for cannabidiol, another cannabis component that isn't intoxicating in the same way; DPT is a psychedelic, and PCP is a dissociative drug. So the abbreviation for the active component is THC.

**6. Which term would apply to a laboratory item used for planting or concealing a controlled substance, or for introducing it into the body, and is categorized as paraphernalia?**

**A. Drug Paraphernalia**

**B. Marijuana**

**C. Immediate Precursor**

**D. Methods of Drug Abuse & Human Consumption**

Drug paraphernalia is the term for items used in relation to illegal drugs, including equipment that helps plant, conceal, or introduce a substance into the body. In health and safety law, paraphernalia covers laboratory items that are used to grow, handle, conceal, or administer a controlled substance. So a laboratory item used to plant, conceal, or introduce a drug fits squarely under drug paraphernalia, which is why that term is the best choice. The other options refer to the drug itself (marijuana), a chemical used to synthesize drugs (immediate precursor), or an unrelated category, not the item described.

**7. Within how many feet of a public swimming pool or video arcade facility must an offense be committed to trigger increased punishment?**

**A. 100 feet**

**B. 300 feet**

**C. 500 feet**

**D. 700 feet**

Proximity-based enhanced punishment is what this question tests. The rule increases penalties when the offense is committed within a defined distance of a public swimming pool or a video arcade facility, and that distance is 300 feet. This specific radius creates a clear, measurable boundary that helps ensure consistent enforcement and reflects a policy to protect children by deterring offenses near places where they gather. If the act happens within 300 feet, the higher penalty applies; beyond that, the enhanced punishment does not. The other distances aren't used in this statute, since 100 feet would narrow the scope too much and 500 or 700 feet would extend the boundary farther than intended.

**8. Under PG1A, which quantity range results in a 2nd Degree Felony?**

- A. Less than 20 units**
- B. 20-80 units**
- C. 4,000-8,000 units**
- D. 400+ units**

In PG1A, penalties scale with how many units are involved, with specific quantity ranges mapped to different felony levels. A range of twenty to eighty units is defined to trigger a second-degree felony, reflecting mid-level severity in the statute. Smaller amounts fall into lower categories (often a misdemeanor or lesser felony), while much larger quantities lead to higher penalties (such as first-degree felonies or other enhanced penalties). So the twenty-to-eighty unit range is the one that aligns with a second-degree felony under PG1A.

**9. What term describes transferring, actually or constructively, to another a controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or drug paraphernalia, including offering to sell?**

- A. Deliver**
- B. Distribute**
- C. Disperse**
- D. Transmit**

The concept here is how the law defines transferring control of a controlled substance. The term that best fits is deliver, because it covers both actual transfer (hands the substance over) and constructive transfer (arranging access or control without physical handover), and it also explicitly includes offering to sell. That breadth matches the described action of transferring to another person. Distribute usually implies ongoing or multiple transfers, often on a larger scale or as part of selling to many people, which is a different scope. Transmit is about sending something, typically information or signals, not the physical or constructive transfer of a substance. Disperse isn't a term used in this context. So deliver is the correct choice because it encompasses both direct and constructive transfers, including offers to sell.

**10. What is the penalty for manufacturing or delivering 28-200 grams (PG3)?**

- A. 2nd Degree Felony**
- B. State Jail Felony**
- C. Class A Misdemeanor**
- D. 3rd Degree Felony**

The amount and the penalty group determine the punishment for manufacturing or delivering a controlled substance. For a Penalty Group 3 substance, handling 28 to 200 grams is designated as a second-degree felony. That placement reflects a mid-range severity: more serious than a misdemeanor or state jail, but not the highest category. A second-degree felony carries a significant prison term and possible fines, reflecting the risk associated with that quantity of the drug. The other options don't fit this bracket because they represent less severe penalties or apply to different quantities/groups: a state jail felony is a lighter category, a Class A misdemeanor is a non-felony level, and a third-degree felony corresponds to other quantity thresholds or substances, not the 28-200 gram range for Penalty Group 3.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://healthandsafetycodeclass314.examzify.com>**

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

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