

Kroger Pharmacy Technician Level 2 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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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

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- 1. Which medication is an analgesic?**
 - A. Prozac**
 - B. Tylenol with codeine**
 - C. Coumadin**
 - D. Amoxil**

- 2. What package labeling information should always include the manufacturer's name?**
 - A. Name of the patient**
 - B. Directions for use**
 - C. Medication name and strength**
 - D. Prescription number**

- 3. What is the correct abbreviation for left eye?**
 - A. OD**
 - B. OS**
 - C. OU**
 - D. LA**

- 4. What type of medication is Prozac?**
 - A. Anticonvulsant**
 - B. Antibiotic**
 - C. Antidepressant**
 - D. Analgesic**

- 5. What does "ac" represent in medical terms?**
 - A. After meals**
 - B. Before meals**
 - C. On an empty stomach**
 - D. At night**

- 6. What is the maximum amount of pseudophedrine that can be purchased in a month?**
 - A. 7 grams**
 - B. 9 grams**
 - C. 12 grams**
 - D. 15 grams**

7. Who must insure that a pharmacy's inventory is correct?

- A. Pharmacy technicians**
- B. Pharmacy interns**
- C. Licensed pharmacists**
- D. The pharmacy manager**

8. What does the acronym PAC stand for in pharmacy practices?

- A. Prescription Accuracy Code**
- B. Product Assistance Check**
- C. Product Accuracy Check**
- D. Prescription Analysis Code**

9. Which of the following is a common sedative?

- A. Lunesta**
- B. Zanaflex**
- C. Robaxin**
- D. Dexedrine**

10. What does "etoh" refer to in pharmacology?

- A. Ethanol**
- B. Ethylene glycol**
- C. Erythritol**
- D. Etodolac**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which medication is an analgesic?

- A. Prozac
- B. Tylenol with codeine**
- C. Coumadin
- D. Amoxil

An analgesic is a type of medication that is used to relieve pain. Tylenol with codeine fits this definition, as it contains acetaminophen, which is a common pain reliever, and codeine, an opioid analgesic that enhances the pain-relieving effects. This combination works effectively to manage mild to moderate pain. Prozac, on the other hand, is an antidepressant, specifically a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), and is not used for pain relief. Coumadin is an anticoagulant that prevents blood clots and does not have analgesic properties. Amoxil is an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections and does not relieve pain either. Therefore, Tylenol with codeine is the only option that serves as a medication for pain relief.

2. What package labeling information should always include the manufacturer's name?

- A. Name of the patient
- B. Directions for use
- C. Medication name and strength**
- D. Prescription number

The manufacturer's name is typically included on the package labeling for the medication name and strength. This information is critical for several reasons. Firstly, it helps ensure that patients and healthcare providers can identify the source of the medication, which is important for tracking recalls, understanding the quality of the medication, and ensuring that it meets safety standards. Additionally, knowing the manufacturer allows pharmacists and technicians to verify any additional data related to the drug, such as potential product interactions and side effects reported by that manufacturer. Including the manufacturer's name provides clarity and confidence in the medication prescribed or dispensed, thus reinforcing the accountability of medication use. This detail is particularly vital in a pharmacy setting where patient safety is the top priority.

3. What is the correct abbreviation for left eye?

- A. OD
- B. OS**
- C. OU
- D. LA

The abbreviation for the left eye is "OS," which stands for "oculus sinister" in Latin. In the terminology used in ophthalmology and optometry, "OS" is specifically designated for the left eye, whereas "OD" refers to the right eye (oculus dexter) and "OU" signifies both eyes (oculus uterque). Understanding these abbreviations is crucial for accurately interpreting prescriptions and instructions for eye care. The option "LA," which might suggest left eye, is not a recognized abbreviation in this context. Thus, "OS" is the correct term to use when referring specifically to the left eye.

4. What type of medication is Prozac?

- A. Anticonvulsant
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Antidepressant**
- D. Analgesic

Prozac is classified as an antidepressant, specifically a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). It is primarily prescribed to treat major depressive disorder, as well as other conditions such as anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and certain eating disorders. Antidepressants work by adjusting the levels of neurotransmitters in the brain, which can help improve mood and emotional balance. In the case of Prozac, the focus is on increasing the availability of serotonin, a neurotransmitter that contributes to feelings of well-being and happiness. The other choices represent different classes of medications with distinct uses: anticonvulsants are used to manage seizures, antibiotics treat bacterial infections, and analgesics are designed to relieve pain. Each of these medications serves a specific therapeutic purpose that is quite different from the role of antidepressants like Prozac.

5. What does "ac" represent in medical terms?

- A. After meals
- B. Before meals**
- C. On an empty stomach
- D. At night

In medical terminology, "ac" is an abbreviation that stands for "ante cibum," which is Latin for "before meals." When a healthcare provider writes a prescription or instructions that include "ac," it signifies that the medication should be taken prior to eating. This is important because the effectiveness of some medications can be influenced by food intake, and taking them on an empty stomach may enhance their absorption or efficacy. For instance, certain medications may require a specific time frame before or after meals to ensure that they work correctly, making the instruction to take them "ac" essential for proper patient care.

6. What is the maximum amount of pseudophedrine that can be purchased in a month?

- A. 7 grams
- B. 9 grams**
- C. 12 grams
- D. 15 grams

The correct standard for the maximum amount of pseudophedrine that can be purchased in a month is 9 grams. This regulation is designed to limit the amount of pseudophedrine, a precursor chemical used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, that individuals can buy over a specified period. By restricting purchases to 9 grams over a 30-day period, authorities aim to help minimize the potential for misuse while still allowing access for legitimate medical use, such as treating nasal congestion due to allergies or colds. This limit is enforced at the pharmacy level, where purchases typically require identification and may be tracked in a log to ensure compliance with federal and state laws.

7. Who must insure that a pharmacy's inventory is correct?

- A. Pharmacy technicians**
- B. Pharmacy interns**
- C. Licensed pharmacists**
- D. The pharmacy manager**

The responsibility for ensuring that a pharmacy's inventory is correct falls primarily on licensed pharmacists. This is because licensed pharmacists are trained and regulated to oversee all aspects of pharmacy operations, including inventory management. They are accountable for the accuracy of the medications stocked, which is crucial for patient safety and regulatory compliance. While pharmacy technicians and interns aid in the management of inventory, their roles are typically under the supervision of licensed pharmacists. They may assist in tasks such as counting medications, restocking shelves, and conducting inventory audits, but the ultimate accountability rests with the pharmacist. The pharmacy manager, who is often a licensed pharmacist, also plays a significant role in overseeing inventory, but the specific responsibility for accuracy and compliance is tied to the pharmacist overseeing operations.

8. What does the acronym PAC stand for in pharmacy practices?

- A. Prescription Accuracy Code**
- B. Product Assistance Check**
- C. Product Accuracy Check**
- D. Prescription Analysis Code**

The acronym PAC stands for Product Accuracy Check in pharmacy practices. This term is essential in ensuring the quality and safety of medications provided to patients. A Product Accuracy Check is a systematic process that involves verifying the accuracy of pharmaceuticals before they are dispensed. This includes checking that the medication matches the prescription, ensuring the right dosage form is provided, and confirming that the labeling is correct. Engaging in a Product Accuracy Check helps minimize the risk of medication errors, which can lead to serious health complications for patients. Implementing such checks is part of the broader focus on medication safety within the pharmacy profession, highlighting the importance of precision in medication dispensing. Other options, although related to pharmacy practices, do not correctly represent the acronym PAC. For instance, a Prescription Accuracy Code implies an emphasis solely on prescriptions, which does not cover the broader scope of product verification. Similarly, Product Assistance Check and Prescription Analysis Code do not align with the specific practices engaged in ensuring the accuracy of products dispensed in the pharmacy setting.

9. Which of the following is a common sedative?

- A. Lunesta**
- B. Zanaflex**
- C. Robaxin**
- D. Dexedrine**

Lunesta is the correct answer as it is a well-known sedative, specifically classified as a non-benzodiazepine sleep aid. It is primarily prescribed to help individuals who have difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep throughout the night. Lunesta works by enhancing the effects of a neurotransmitter in the brain that promotes sleep, making it effective for sleep initiation and maintenance. Understanding the other options provides valuable context. Zanaflex (tizanidine) is a muscle relaxant primarily used to treat muscle spasms, while Robaxin (methocarbamol) is also a muscle relaxant, used similarly for the relief of discomfort associated with acute, painful musculoskeletal conditions. Dexedrine (dextroamphetamine) is a stimulant medication used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy, which would have the opposite effect of sedation by increasing alertness and energy. These distinctions highlight how Lunesta is specifically recognized for its sedative properties, making it stand out among the choices presented.

10. What does "etoh" refer to in pharmacology?

- A. Ethanol**
- B. Ethylene glycol**
- C. Erythritol**
- D. Etodolac**

In pharmacology, "etoh" is a commonly used abbreviation for ethanol, which is the type of alcohol found in alcoholic beverages. Understanding this term is crucial in various contexts within the medical field, such as when discussing the effects of alcohol on drug metabolism, interactions, and overall patient health. Ethanol is significant in pharmacology because it can influence the efficacy and safety of medications. For instance, consuming ethanol while on certain medications can lead to adverse reactions or increase the risk of side effects. Moreover, ethanol has its own pharmacological properties and is often a subject of study in relation to addiction, liver function, and its effects on the central nervous system. This term is particularly important for pharmacy technicians who may encounter it in medication profiles, patient education materials, or when gathering patient histories, as it allows for better communication with healthcare providers and pharmacists about a patient's alcohol consumption and its potential impact on their treatment regimen. Being knowledgeable about "etoh" aids pharmacy technicians in ensuring patient safety and effective medication management.

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://krogerpharmacytechlvl2.examzify.com>

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

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