

MTLAWS Drug Testing Screening Laboratory 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. Which specimen type is listed as a potential option alongside urine and oral fluid?**
 - A. Nail clippings (not prepared due to contamination)**
 - B. Sweat**
 - C. Urine 30-45 ml**
 - D. Scalp hair mg (pre employment)**

- 2. Which category describes a laboratory wholly owned by government units?**
 - A. Private owned**
 - B. Institutional based**
 - C. Free-standing**
 - D. Government owned**

- 3. What best defines a Screening Laboratory in drug testing operations?**
 - A. A laboratory capable of performing screening tests.**
 - B. A laboratory capable of performing qualitative and quantitative examinations of dangerous drugs from the specimen.**
 - C. A laboratory that performs only vaccination tests.**
 - D. A laboratory that analyzes environmental contaminants.**

- 4. Which statement best describes RA 9165?**
 - A. It is the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002**
 - B. It is a local ordinance**
 - C. It applies only to Metro Manila**
 - D. It requires no penalties**

- 5. What are the floor area and workspace specified for the Rapid Test Kits area?**
 - A. Floor: 60 m², Work: 30 m²**
 - B. Floor: 20 m², Work: 10 m²**
 - C. Floor: 10 m², Work: 5 m²**
 - D. Floor: 40 m², Work: 20 m²**

- 6. What is the pre-registration amount mentioned for the seminar?**
- A. 1,500**
 - B. 3,000**
 - C. 2,000**
 - D. 500**
- 7. What best describes the scope of the Drug Testing Laboratory under the framework?**
- A. Focused on licensing and accreditation only**
 - B. Focused on toxicology for occupational health**
 - C. Focused on environmental monitoring**
 - D. Focused on screening and confirmatory testing for substance abuse as part of the driving safety program**
- 8. Which of the following is a component of the standard field sobriety test?**
- A. Blood test**
 - B. Eye test**
 - C. Hearing test**
 - D. Urine analysis**
- 9. Copy designated for the laboratory is which type?**
- A. Copy for the Collection Site**
 - B. Copy for the Laboratory**
 - C. Copy for the Confirmatory Laboratory (for positive sample)**
 - D. Copy for the Client**
- 10. Which set of dimensions corresponds to a Screening Laboratory?**
- A. Floor: 60 m², Work: 30 m²**
 - B. Floor: 15 m², Work: 7 m²**
 - C. Floor: 20 m², Work: 10 m²**
 - D. Floor: 25 m², Work: 12 m²**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which specimen type is listed as a potential option alongside urine and oral fluid?

- A. Nail clippings (not prepared due to contamination)**
- B. Sweat**
- C. Urine 30-45 ml**
- D. Scalp hair mg (pre employment)**

In drug testing, labs use more than just urine and oral fluid; sweat is another valid specimen type collected for analysis. Sweat testing uses patches that absorb drugs over a period of time, giving a record of exposure across days rather than just a single point in time. This makes it a recognized alternative matrix alongside urine and oral fluid, which is why it's the best fit among the options. The other choices describe or imply different contexts (nail clippings or scalp hair with notes about contamination or pre-employment specifics, and urine volume) rather than presenting a standard alternative matrix to urine and oral fluid.

2. Which category describes a laboratory wholly owned by government units?

- A. Private owned**
- B. Institutional based**
- C. Free-standing**
- D. Government owned**

Ownership is the key idea here. A laboratory described as government owned means all control, funding, and governance come from government units, with the public sector setting policies and budgets and employing staff. This clearly distinguishes it from private owned labs, which are run by individuals or private entities; from institutional based labs, which are tied to a specific institution like a university or private hospital but not necessarily owned by the government; and from free-standing labs, which refers to being independent of a hospital or larger institution rather than who owns them. So the category that fits a lab wholly owned by government units is government owned, reflecting public sector ownership and oversight.

3. What best defines a Screening Laboratory in drug testing operations?

- A. A laboratory capable of performing screening tests.**
- B. A laboratory capable of performing qualitative and quantitative examinations of dangerous drugs from the specimen.**
- C. A laboratory that performs only vaccination tests.**
- D. A laboratory that analyzes environmental contaminants.**

Screening in drug testing focuses on preliminary, rapid assays that flag potential positives in a specimen. A Screening Laboratory is defined by its ability to perform these screening tests, often using immunoassays that run quickly and through many samples. If a specimen yields a positive or borderline result, it typically moves on to a confirmatory laboratory, where more specific and quantitative methods (like GC-MS or LC-MS/MS) definitively identify and measure the substances. This option best captures the essence of the screening stage. The other statements describe broader or unrelated capabilities—performing both qualitative and quantitative analyses of dangerous drugs (which goes beyond screening), or handling vaccination tests or environmental contaminants (not human drug testing)—and thus don't define a screening-focused facility.

4. Which statement best describes RA 9165?

- A. It is the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002**
- B. It is a local ordinance**
- C. It applies only to Metro Manila**
- D. It requires no penalties**

RA 9165 is the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002. This is a national law enacted by Congress to govern illegal drugs across the Philippines, not a local ordinance and not limited to Metro Manila. It defines which substances are considered dangerous drugs, and it sets penalties for possession, use, manufacture, sale, and distribution, establishing enforcement mechanisms such as the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency. The act also covers treatment and rehabilitation and outlines procedures for seizure and forfeiture. Because of all this, naming RA 9165 as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 best describes its official title and nationwide scope.

5. What are the floor area and workspace specified for the Rapid Test Kits area?

- A. Floor: 60 m², Work: 30 m²**
- B. Floor: 20 m², Work: 10 m²**
- C. Floor: 10 m², Work: 5 m²**
- D. Floor: 40 m², Work: 20 m²**

Focusing on space planning for the Rapid Test Kits area, the key idea is that both the total floor area and the usable workspace must meet minimums to support safe, efficient testing. The floor area is the entire room available for this area, including storage, movement space, and equipment, while the workspace is the portion you can actively use at benches for performing tests, labeling, and handling kits. Having a larger floor area ensures there's room for proper storage, waste disposal, and unimpeded circulation, while an adequate workspace provides enough bench surface and clearance around instruments to perform tests accurately and safely without crowding. The specified requirement of 60 square meters for floor space and 30 square meters for workspace meets typical minimums by giving ample room for multiple workstations, reagent storage, and orderly workflow, while still reserving half of that area for actual work surfaces and immediate task needs. This balance helps reduce clutter and contamination risk and supports smooth operations. The other options fall short of these minimums, so they don't satisfy the standard space needs for this area.

6. What is the pre-registration amount mentioned for the seminar?

- A. 1,500**
- B. 3,000**
- C. 2,000**
- D. 500**

Remembering the exact price labeled for pre-registration is what this item tests. In the seminar details, the pre-registration fee is listed as 2,000. This is the discounted early rate you pay before the event, which is why it's different from other potential fees. The other numbers don't match that pre-registration line, so they aren't the amount you'd pay if you register early. So, 2,000 is the amount referenced for pre-registration.

7. What best describes the scope of the Drug Testing Laboratory under the framework?

- A. Focused on licensing and accreditation only**
- B. Focused on toxicology for occupational health**
- C. Focused on environmental monitoring**
- D. Focused on screening and confirmatory testing for substance abuse as part of the driving safety program**

The scope centers on screening and confirmatory testing for substances of abuse as part of the driving safety program. This means the lab uses a two-step approach: an initial screening test to quickly flag potential positives, followed by a highly specific confirmatory test (such as GC-MS or LC-MS/MS) to verify those positives. This combination ensures high sensitivity and high specificity, which is essential when results influence safety-related decisions like driving eligibility. The lab also handles chain-of-custody, proper specimen handling, QA/QC, and timely reporting to meet regulatory requirements. Other descriptions don't capture the driving-safety focus: licensing/accreditation describes status rather than daily testing; occupational health toxicology targets workplace exposures; and environmental monitoring deals with environmental samples, not human drug testing for safety programs.

8. Which of the following is a component of the standard field sobriety test?

- A. Blood test**
- B. Eye test**
- C. Hearing test**
- D. Urine analysis**

Field sobriety testing is about on-scene observations of impairment, not measuring exact chemical levels. A primary part of this evaluation is the eye tracking component, often called the horizontal gaze nystagmus test, where the officer checks for involuntary eye jerks as the person follows a moving object. This eye-based assessment helps indicate impairment in many cases because certain substances affect the nerves controlling eye movements. Blood tests and urine analyses require lab processing to measure chemical concentrations, so they aren't part of the standard field sobriety battery, and hearing tests aren't used in this context.

9. Copy designated for the laboratory is which type?

- A. Copy for the Collection Site**
- B. Copy for the Laboratory**
- C. Copy for the Confirmatory Laboratory (for positive sample)**
- D. Copy for the Client**

The copy designated for the laboratory is the one the lab keeps for its own records and processing. This copy accompanies the specimen as it moves through receipt, labeling, testing, and QA steps, ensuring the lab has a complete, traceable record from collection to result. It supports internal documentation, result reconciliation, and regulatory compliance. Other copies exist for different stakeholders: the collection site retains a copy to verify proper collection and chain of custody, a separate copy is sent to a confirmatory laboratory when a positive result needs verification, and the client receives a copy with the results.

10. Which set of dimensions corresponds to a Screening Laboratory?

- A. Floor: 60 m², Work: 30 m²**
- B. Floor: 15 m², Work: 7 m²**
- C. Floor: 20 m², Work: 10 m²**
- D. Floor: 25 m², Work: 12 m²**

Screening labs are designed with a defined work zone and surrounding space to support efficient testing while keeping benches, instruments, and pathways clearly arranged for safety and flow. A practical, commonly cited footprint places about 10 square meters of dedicated work area within a total floor area of around 20 square meters. This balance provides enough bench space and room for equipment, reagents, and movement between stations without crowding the space. The pairing of floor area 20 m² with a work area of 10 m² matches that typical footprint, giving a workable layout for screening tasks. The other dimension sets either exceed or fall short of the standard room size or disrupt the practical balance between the work zone and overall floor space, making them less aligned with how a screening lab is commonly laid out.

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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://mtlawsdrugtestingscreeninglab.examzify.com>

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

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