

320 Hour Lash Specialty License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What are contraindications in the context of salon treatments?**
 - A. Mandatory client procedures**
 - B. Factors that allow the use of a drug or treatment**
 - C. Factors that prevent the use of a drug or treatment**
 - D. Common client preferences**
- 2. What is the primary purpose of personal protective equipment (PPE) in a clinical setting?**
 - A. To enhance patient comfort**
 - B. To prevent contact with all body fluids**
 - C. To improve staff appearance**
 - D. To ensure faster treatment times**
- 3. What defines close-set eyes in terms of spacing?**
 - A. Eyes more than one width apart**
 - B. Eyes one width apart**
 - C. Eyes less than one width apart**
 - D. Eyes have a distinct gap between them**
- 4. What are the two common types of eye shapes?**
 - A. Round or square**
 - B. Round or oblong (almond)**
 - C. Almond or triangular**
 - D. Square or oval**
- 5. What is the description of formaldehyde?**
 - A. A colorless gas with sweet odor**
 - B. A colorless gas with sharp suffocating odor**
 - C. A liquid substance with high viscosity**
 - D. A polymer composed of short-chain units**

- 6. What is the recommended mix ratio of bleach to water for cleaning blood and body fluids?**
- A. 1-3/4 cups bleach to 1 gallon water**
 - B. 1/3 cup bleach to 1 gallon water**
 - C. 1 cup bleach to 2 gallons water**
 - D. 2 cups bleach to 1 gallon water**
- 7. What is the definition of crust in relation to wound healing?**
- A. An accumulation of blood and tissue**
 - B. An accumulation of sebum and pus formed by dead cells**
 - C. An abnormal condition affecting the skin**
 - D. An excessive growth of skin cells**
- 8. Who is credited as the inventor of false eyelashes?**
- A. Charles Nessler**
 - B. D.W. Griffith**
 - C. Max Factor**
 - D. Elizabeth Arden**
- 9. What is the primary focus when applying lashes to clients with protruding eyes?**
- A. Using long and voluminous lashes**
 - B. Balancing appearance with thickness**
 - C. Applying glitter for added effect**
 - D. Choosing bright colors for visibility**
- 10. What defines the transitional phase of lash growth?**
- A. Lashes begin to fall out**
 - B. Lashes are in a state of rest**
 - C. Lashes are actively growing**
 - D. Lashes are medium in length**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are contraindications in the context of salon treatments?

- A. Mandatory client procedures**
- B. Factors that allow the use of a drug or treatment**
- C. Factors that prevent the use of a drug or treatment**
- D. Common client preferences**

Contraindications refer to specific factors or conditions that prevent a particular treatment from being used on a client. In the context of salon treatments, understanding contraindications is crucial for ensuring client safety and adherence to best practices. When a certain condition exists, such as skin allergies, infections, or specific medical conditions, it is essential to avoid administering treatments that could exacerbate those issues or lead to adverse effects. Identifying contraindications helps beauty professionals to assess clients before services, ensuring that the chosen treatment poses no risk to their health or well-being. This not only protects clients but also the reputation of the salon. Recognizing contraindications demonstrates a practitioner's level of knowledge and responsibility, which is fundamental in providing safe and effective services within the beauty industry.

2. What is the primary purpose of personal protective equipment (PPE) in a clinical setting?

- A. To enhance patient comfort**
- B. To prevent contact with all body fluids**
- C. To improve staff appearance**
- D. To ensure faster treatment times**

The primary purpose of personal protective equipment (PPE) in a clinical setting is to prevent contact with all body fluids. This is crucial in maintaining a safe environment for both health care providers and patients. PPE includes items like gloves, gowns, masks, and face shields, which serve as barriers to protect individuals from exposure to potentially infectious materials. By minimizing the risk of contact with blood, saliva, or other body fluids, PPE helps to prevent the transmission of infections and ensures that the health care environment remains safe and hygienic. This protective measure is vital for upholding standard precautions in healthcare settings, thereby safeguarding the well-being of everyone involved.

3. What defines close-set eyes in terms of spacing?

- A. Eyes more than one width apart
- B. Eyes one width apart
- C. Eyes less than one width apart**
- D. Eyes have a distinct gap between them

Close-set eyes are characterized by being positioned less than one eye width apart. This means that if you measure the distance between the inner corners of the eyes, it will be smaller than the width of one eye. Understanding the spacing of the eyes is essential for makeup application and lash placement, as various techniques can either accentuate or minimize the appearance of the eye distance. This definition highlights how the placement of the eyes in relation to one another influences overall facial symmetry and appearance. For those in the beauty industry, recognizing the characteristics of close-set eyes is key to tailoring services that enhance the client's features. The focus is on ensuring that the application techniques and styles chosen will complement and balance the space between the eyes effectively.

4. What are the two common types of eye shapes?

- A. Round or square
- B. Round or oblong (almond)**
- C. Almond or triangular
- D. Square or oval

The correct answer highlights the two commonly recognized eye shapes: round and oblong, also referred to as almond-shaped. Understanding these eye shapes is essential for lash specialists, as the shape of a client's eyes can significantly influence the application and styling of lash extensions. Round eyes are typically characterized by a wide, circular iris and a noticeable visible lid space, while oblong or almond eyes have a more elongated appearance, with a tapered outer corners and a more subtle visible lid. Lash artists can tailor their techniques based on these shapes. For instance, someone with round eyes might benefit from lash styles that elongate the outer corners to create a more balanced appearance. Meanwhile, clients with oblong eyes might prefer a more uniform lash length across the lid to enhance their natural shape. The other options do not reflect the recognized classifications of eye shapes in relation to eyelash extensions. Thus, they do not provide the same relevance for styling and application in lash artistry.

5. What is the description of formaldehyde?

- A. A colorless gas with sweet odor
- B. A colorless gas with sharp suffocating odor**
- C. A liquid substance with high viscosity
- D. A polymer composed of short-chain units

Formaldehyde is accurately described as a colorless gas that emits a sharp, suffocating odor. This characteristic makes it notable in various industrial and laboratory settings, where it is commonly used as a preservative, disinfectant, and in the production of various products such as plastics and resins. The distinct sharpness of the odor associated with formaldehyde is significant for safety and health considerations, as exposure can result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat. Understanding this property is crucial for anyone working with or around this chemical, especially in beauty, health, or industrial environments. Recognizing the warning signs of its odor can help mitigate potential health risks.

6. What is the recommended mix ratio of bleach to water for cleaning blood and body fluids?

- A. 1-3/4 cups bleach to 1 gallon water**
- B. 1/3 cup bleach to 1 gallon water**
- C. 1 cup bleach to 2 gallons water**
- D. 2 cups bleach to 1 gallon water**

The recommended mix ratio for cleaning blood and body fluids is crucial for ensuring effective disinfection while maintaining safety for individuals handling these materials. The correct mix ratio of 1-3/4 cups bleach to 1 gallon of water creates a strong enough solution to effectively kill harmful pathogens present in blood and body fluids. This specific concentration is well-aligned with guidelines provided by health authorities regarding the disinfection of surfaces that have been exposed to such fluids. It achieves a balance between effectiveness and safety, ensuring that the bleach concentration is high enough to eliminate bacteria and viruses while being diluted to reduce potential hazards from fume exposure during application. In practice, using a solution that is too weak may not adequately disinfect contaminated surfaces, whereas a solution that is too concentrated can pose health risks without providing additional benefits, as it does not necessarily improve disinfection efficacy. This mix ratio ensures that the solution is potent enough to perform its intended function while remaining practical for use in a variety of cleaning scenarios, such as in salons or spas where such substances may be encountered.

7. What is the definition of crust in relation to wound healing?

- A. An accumulation of blood and tissue**
- B. An accumulation of sebum and pus formed by dead cells**
- C. An abnormal condition affecting the skin**
- D. An excessive growth of skin cells**

The correct understanding of crust in relation to wound healing refers specifically to the accumulation of sebum and pus formed by dead cells. When the skin is healing, particularly after an injury or infection, a crust can form as a protective barrier. This crust is essentially a combination of dried bodily fluids, including serum, blood, and pus, which contain white blood cells and other cellular debris. It plays an important role in wound healing as it helps to protect the underlying tissue from further infection and promotes the healing process by keeping the area moist. While the other choices mentioned involve various skin-related conditions or elements, they do not accurately encapsulate the concept of crust in the context of healing wounds. For instance, an accumulation of blood and tissue is more descriptive of a scab rather than a crust, while an abnormal skin condition or excessive skin cell growth are definitions that pertain to different dermatological issues altogether. Understanding the specific composition of a crust clarifies its function in the wound healing process and its significance in protecting the affected area.

8. Who is credited as the inventor of false eyelashes?

- A. Charles Nessler
- B. D.W. Griffith**
- C. Max Factor
- D. Elizabeth Arden

The inventor of false eyelashes is credited to D.W. Griffith, a pioneering American film director. He developed false eyelashes for the film "Intolerance" in 1916 to enhance the appearance of the actors, particularly for creating dramatic effects in cinema. This innovation not only catered to the aesthetic needs of film but also represents a significant moment in the beauty and cosmetics industry, as it spurred interest in false eyelashes beyond the realm of film. Charles Nessler, while known for his work in hair styling and perming, is not associated with the invention of false eyelashes. Max Factor is recognized for his contributions to makeup and cosmetics, particularly in creating products that are still popular today, but he did not invent false eyelashes. Elizabeth Arden, a notable figure in the beauty industry known for her skincare and cosmetics lines, does not have a direct connection to the invention of false eyelashes either. Understanding the historical context and contributions of these individuals helps clarify why D.W. Griffith is the correct answer in this scenario.

9. What is the primary focus when applying lashes to clients with protruding eyes?

- A. Using long and voluminous lashes
- B. Balancing appearance with thickness**
- C. Applying glitter for added effect
- D. Choosing bright colors for visibility

The primary focus when applying lashes to clients with protruding eyes is balancing appearance with thickness. This approach is essential because protruding eyes can be accentuated or softened with the right choice of lash thickness and design. By balancing the look, the technician can enhance the client's natural features while ensuring that the lashes do not overwhelm the eye area. Using lashes that are too long or voluminous could potentially emphasize the protrusion, making the eyes appear even more prominent. On the other hand, a carefully chosen thickness can create a more harmonious look, ensuring the lashes frame the eyes without overpowering them. It's about creating a cohesive and flattering appearance rather than simply adding embellishments or loud colors, which may not serve the client's best aesthetic interest.

10. What defines the transitional phase of lash growth?

- A. Lashes begin to fall out
- B. Lashes are in a state of rest
- C. Lashes are actively growing
- D. Lashes are medium in length**

The transitional phase of lash growth is characterized by the lashes being in a state where they are not actively falling out or growing but are instead transitioning from the active growth phase to the resting phase. During this phase, the lashes are often of medium length as they have moved past their initial growth but have not yet entered a resting state where they could begin to shed. This is significant because understanding the transitional phase helps lash specialists care for and enhance the appearance of lashes effectively, knowing at which point the lashes might be more susceptible to shedding or needing extra care to maintain their appearance. Therefore, the medium length of the lashes can signify that they are in this transitional phase, representing a unique and important aspect of the lash growth cycle.