

320 HOUR LASH SPECIALTY LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 are short-chain polymers?

- A. Long strands of bonded monomers
- B. Strings of repeating molecular units
- C. Molecules that cannot form chains
- D. Inert substances used in bonding

2. What is the definition of motility in the context of bacteria?

- A. Ability to reproduce rapidly
- B. Ability to self-move
- C. Resistance to antibiotics
- D. Ability to absorb nutrients

3. What is a common characteristic of high-level disinfectants?

- A. They are effective against fungi
- B. They produce a strong scent
- C. They are safe for all surfaces
- D. They are colored for identification

4. What does the palpebral conjunctiva line?

- A. The outer surface of the eye
- B. The underside of eyelids
- C. The edge of the cornea
- D. The surface of the iris

5. What is a monomer?

- A. A large molecule composed of repeating structural units
- B. A small molecule that can bond with identical molecules
- C. A bonding agent used in eyelash extensions
- D. A type of polymer with short chains

6. What are standard precautions intended to prevent?

- A. Exposure to environmental hazards
- B. Infection from contact with body fluids
- C. Allergic reactions to skincare products
- D. Injury from sharps and tools

- 7. Which of the following describes the condition where eyelashes grow inward, causing eye irritation?**
- A. Madarosis
 - B. Trichiasis
 - C. Corneal ulcer
 - D. Conjunctivitis
- 8. What is a consent form used for in the salon?**
- A. To log client payments
 - B. To document client preferences
 - C. A written agreement for risks involved in treatment
 - D. To schedule future appointments
- 9. Which type of bacteria is known for forming chains resembling strings of beads?**
- A. Staphylococci
 - B. Diplococci
 - C. Streptococci
 - D. Bacilli
- 10. What characterizes a virus?**
- A. An independent organism capable of reproduction
 - B. A large cell that can survive outside a host
 - C. A parasitic submicroscopic particle that requires a host for replication
 - D. A bacteria that reproduces independently from a host

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are short-chain polymers?

- A. Long strands of bonded monomers
- B. Strings of repeating molecular units**
- C. Molecules that cannot form chains
- D. Inert substances used in bonding

Short-chain polymers refer to polymers consisting of relatively few repeating units or monomers. This characteristic distinguishes them from their long-chain counterparts, which can have a greater number of monomeric units strung together. The phrase "strings of repeating molecular units" captures the essence of what polymers are: they are large molecules formed by the linkage of smaller units repetitively, which is the fundamental definition of polymers. In the context of the other options, long strands of bonded monomers describe long-chain polymers, making this description incorrect. The assertion that polymers are molecules that cannot form chains contradicts the very definition of what a polymer is, as it encompasses the ability to form chains of repeating units. Lastly, while inert substances may play a role in some bonding applications, they do not define what short-chain polymers are. Therefore, the correct focus on short-chain polymers as "strings of repeating molecular units" is accurate and reflects their fundamental chemical structure.

2. What is the definition of motility in the context of bacteria?

- A. Ability to reproduce rapidly
- B. Ability to self-move**
- C. Resistance to antibiotics
- D. Ability to absorb nutrients

In the context of bacteria, motility specifically refers to the ability of bacteria to move independently and actively. This movement can occur through various mechanisms, such as flagella, pili, or other appendages that enable bacteria to navigate their environment. This characteristic is crucial for bacteria as it allows them to seek out nutrients, evade predators, and colonize new environments, which are essential for their survival and growth. Understanding this definition is important because motility plays a significant role in a bacterium's overall behavior and ecological interactions. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of bacterial characteristics that do not pertain to self-movement. For example, rapid reproduction deals with a bacterium's ability to proliferate, antibiotic resistance pertains to how bacteria withstand antibiotic treatments, and nutrient absorption relates to how bacteria take in necessary substances for their metabolic processes. Each of these features is significant in its own right but does not define motility.

3. What is a common characteristic of high-level disinfectants?

- A. They are effective against fungi**
- B. They produce a strong scent
- C. They are safe for all surfaces
- D. They are colored for identification

High-level disinfectants are designed to eliminate a wide range of pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and fungi. This characteristic is essential in environments such as salons and spas, where maintaining hygiene and preventing infections are critical. The ability to effectively combat fungi, along with other microorganisms, makes high-level disinfectants particularly valuable in ensuring client safety and adhering to health regulations. While some high-level disinfectants may produce a strong scent or be colored for identification, these attributes are not defining characteristics of their effectiveness. Additionally, high-level disinfectants may not necessarily be safe for use on all surfaces, as their potency could damage certain materials. Focus on the primary function of these agents, which is their effectiveness against a broad spectrum of pathogens, including fungi.

4. What does the palpebral conjunctiva line?

- A. The outer surface of the eye
- B. The underside of eyelids**
- C. The edge of the cornea
- D. The surface of the iris

The palpebral conjunctiva is a thin, transparent membrane that lines the underside of the eyelids. Its primary function is to provide a barrier that protects the eye and to assist in the secretion of mucus, which helps keep the eye lubricated. This tissue plays a significant role in maintaining eye health and function, facilitating smooth movement of the eyelids over the surface of the eyeball and contributing to the overall protective environment of the eye. In contrast, the other options refer to different structures of the eye: the outer surface of the eye refers to the sclera and cornea, which are not lined by the palpebral conjunctiva; the edge of the cornea is not covered by this membrane but is instead the boundary between the cornea and the sclera; and the surface of the iris, a colored part of the eye, is not associated with the palpebral conjunctiva, as it lies deeper within the eye structure. Therefore, what the palpebral conjunctiva specifically lines is the underside of the eyelids.

5. What is a monomer?

- A. A large molecule composed of repeating structural units
- B. A small molecule that can bond with identical molecules**
- C. A bonding agent used in eyelash extensions
- D. A type of polymer with short chains

A monomer is indeed best defined as a small molecule that possesses the ability to bond with other identical molecules. This characteristic allows monomers to link together in a chemical reaction to form larger structures known as polymers. In the context of materials science and chemistry, monomers are the fundamental building blocks that serve as the basic units from which polymers are constructed. Understanding this concept is crucial, especially in fields like cosmetic applications, where various formulations may involve polymers derived from multiple monomers. For instance, in the lash industry, bonding agents may utilize monomers to create effective adhesives that allow lash extensions to adhere securely to natural lashes. When exploring the other options, a large molecule composed of repeating structural units refers specifically to polymers rather than monomers. The choice stating a bonding agent used in eyelash extensions may incorrectly imply that all adhesives used are monomers, whereas they may contain both monomers and polymers. Lastly, describing a type of polymer with short chains misapplies the definition; polymers are typically regarded as larger structures, whereas monomers are the small components that constitute them.

6. What are standard precautions intended to prevent?

- A. Exposure to environmental hazards
- B. Infection from contact with body fluids**
- C. Allergic reactions to skincare products
- D. Injury from sharps and tools

Standard precautions are designed specifically to prevent infection resulting from contact with body fluids. This set of guidelines is crucial in settings such as salons and medical facilities where practitioners may come into contact with a variety of bodily fluids, including blood, saliva, and other potentially infectious materials. By following standard precautions, individuals significantly reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases between clients and professionals. The emphasis is on practicing good hygiene, using personal protective equipment, and properly handling and disposing of materials that may be contaminated. This approach helps create a safe environment for both the service provider and the client by minimizing the risk of spreading infections. While exposure to environmental hazards, allergic reactions, and injuries from tools are important safety considerations, they do not fall under the primary intent of standard precautions, which is specifically focused on preventing infections linked to body fluids.

7. Which of the following describes the condition where eyelashes grow inward, causing eye irritation?

- A. Madarosis
- B. Trichiasis**
- C. Corneal ulcer
- D. Conjunctivitis

The condition where eyelashes grow inward, causing eye irritation, is known as Trichiasis. This occurs when the eyelashes do not grow in the normal outward direction but instead curl inward towards the eye. This misalignment can lead to various discomforts, such as irritation of the cornea and conjunctiva, due to constant contact with the eye surface. In serious cases, it can result in inflammation, infections, and even damage to the eye if left untreated. Understanding Trichiasis is crucial for lash professionals as it emphasizes the importance of proper eyelash alignment and care. Unlike other conditions listed, such as Madarosis, which refers to the loss of eyelashes, or a Corneal ulcer, which is a severe eye condition resulting from infections or injuries, Trichiasis specifically deals with the misdirection of eyelashes itself, leading directly to irritation and discomfort.

8. What is a consent form used for in the salon?

- A. To log client payments
- B. To document client preferences
- C. A written agreement for risks involved in treatment**
- D. To schedule future appointments

A consent form in a salon setting serves as a written agreement between the client and the salon or technician, specifically outlining the risks associated with a particular treatment. This form is crucial because it ensures that clients are fully informed about the procedures they are undergoing, including any potential complications or side effects. By signing the consent form, clients acknowledge that they understand these risks and are willingly consenting to the treatment. This process not only protects the salon legally but also promotes transparency and trust between the client and the service provider. In contrast, the other options do not capture the primary purpose of a consent form. Logging client payments pertains to financial transactions and record-keeping, which is separate from risk acknowledgment. Documenting client preferences focuses on the individual tastes and requests of clients regarding services, which is important for service personalization but does not address legal protections. Scheduling future appointments is an administrative task aimed at organizing service delivery, not at informing clients about risks. Each of these functions is valuable in the salon environment, but they do not fulfill the essential role that consent forms play in risk management and client agreement.

9. Which type of bacteria is known for forming chains resembling strings of beads?

- A. Staphylococci
- B. Diplococci
- C. Streptococci**
- D. Bacilli

Streptococci are a type of bacteria characterized by their unique arrangement, which forms chains resembling strings of beads. This clustering occurs when the bacteria divide in one plane and remain connected after cell division. *Streptococci* are spherical in shape (cocci) and can be responsible for various infections, including strep throat and other more serious illnesses. Their arrangement helps to differentiate them from other types of bacteria, such as *staphylococci*, which form clusters, or *diplococci*, which occur in pairs. *Bacilli*, on the other hand, are rod-shaped bacteria and do not form chains like *streptococci*. Understanding these arrangements is important in microbiology and helps in the identification and classification of bacteria in clinical settings.

10. What characterizes a virus?

- A. An independent organism capable of reproduction
- B. A large cell that can survive outside a host
- C. A parasitic submicroscopic particle that requires a host for replication**
- D. A bacteria that reproduces independently from a host

A virus is characterized as a parasitic submicroscopic particle that requires a host for replication. This definition highlights the fundamental nature of viruses; they are not considered living organisms by traditional definitions because they cannot reproduce or carry out metabolic processes on their own. Instead, viruses must invade a host cell, hijacking the host's cellular machinery in order to replicate themselves. This parasitic relationship is essential to their life cycle, as viruses lack the cellular structure and metabolic capability to thrive independently in the environment. They can only replicate when inside a host organism, which makes them distinctly different from other biological entities like bacteria or larger cells that can sustain themselves and reproduce independently. Understanding this distinction reinforces the importance of host interaction in the life cycle of a virus, emphasizing its role as a pathogen that depends on living cells for survival and propagation.

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:

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

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