

Arkansas Esthetician Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Area between base of top lashes and crease line is how much of the eye?**
 - A. 1/2**
 - B. 1/3**
 - C. 1/4**
 - D. 2/3**
- 2. What is the function of the pharynx?**
 - A. Connection to the ears**
 - B. Passage to the stomach and lungs**
 - C. Production of digestive enzymes**
 - D. Filtering of blood**
- 3. Psoriasis can be triggered by environmental factors if a person is what?**
 - A. Allergic to certain foods**
 - B. Genetically predisposed**
 - C. Using certain skincare products**
 - D. Exposed to sunlight**
- 4. What is Anhidrosis?**
 - A. Highly contagious eye infection**
 - B. Loss of pigment in skin cells**
 - C. Lack of perspiration due to sweat gland failure**
 - D. Dark patches from skin trauma**
- 5. What are hives a reaction to?**
 - A. A chemical exposure**
 - B. An allergic reaction producing wheals**
 - C. A physical injury**
 - D. Exposure to cold temperatures**

- 6. Which of the following is not one of the main layers of the skin?**
- A. Stratum corneum**
 - B. Tendons**
 - C. Epidermis**
 - D. Dermis**
- 7. What stage does bacteria enter when the environment makes its survival difficult?**
- A. Active stage**
 - B. Dormant stage**
 - C. Reproductive stage**
 - D. Metabolic stage**
- 8. What do antigens provoke?**
- A. An immune response**
 - B. Production of melanin**
 - C. Growth of hair**
 - D. Formation of blisters**
- 9. What does the stratum corneum consist of?**
- A. Adipose tissue**
 - B. Hardened cornified horny cells**
 - C. Muscle tissue**
 - D. Fibroblast cells**
- 10. What is the most vital part of the brain, controlling breathing and heart function?**
- A. Cerebellum**
 - B. Hypothalamus**
 - C. Medulla oblongata**
 - D. Frontal lobe**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Area between base of top lashes and crease line is how much of the eye?

A. 1/2

B. 1/3

C. 1/4

D. 2/3

The area between the base of the top lashes and the crease line is actually recognized as approximately one-third of the total vertical dimension of the eye. This region is essential in makeup application and esthetics, as it serves as the primary area for eyeliner, shadow application, and other enhancements intended to define and enlarge the appearance of the eye. Understanding this proportion is critical for estheticians when creating balanced and aesthetically pleasing makeup looks, ensuring that the eyes are accentuated effectively. Knowledge of facial anatomy, including the proportions of the eye, is a fundamental aspect of esthetics and contributes to achieving professional results. The other options represent proportions that do not accurately reflect the relationship between these specific eye features, thereby making them less applicable in practical esthetic scenarios.

2. What is the function of the pharynx?

A. Connection to the ears

B. Passage to the stomach and lungs

C. Production of digestive enzymes

D. Filtering of blood

The pharynx is a muscular tube that connects the nasal and oral cavities to the esophagus and the trachea. It serves as a passage for air and food, helping to transport them to their respective structures within the body. A The pharynx does not have any direct connection to the ears, as it is located in the throat. B: This is the correct answer - the pharynx serves as a passage to the stomach and lungs. C: The pharynx does not produce any digestive enzymes. D: The pharynx is not involved in filtering blood, as it is part of the respiratory and digestive systems.

3. Psoriasis can be triggered by environmental factors if a person is what?

- A. Allergic to certain foods**
- B. Genetically predisposed**
- C. Using certain skincare products**
- D. Exposed to sunlight**

Psoriasis is a chronic autoimmune condition that is caused by an overactive immune system and results in the rapid growth of skin cells. While there is no known definitive cause for psoriasis, research suggests that genetics play a significant role in the development of the condition. This means that a person may be more likely to develop psoriasis if they have a family history of the condition. Other factors such as diet and exposure to certain environmental triggers, like sunlight or skincare products, can contribute to flare-ups in individuals who are already genetically predisposed to psoriasis. Therefore, option B is the best answer as it explains that psoriasis can be triggered by environmental factors in people who are genetically predisposed to the condition. Option A, allergic to certain foods, may play a role in some individuals with psoriasis who have specific food allergies, but it is not a direct cause of the condition. Option C, using certain skincare products, can sometimes aggravate psoriasis symptoms but is not a primary factor in triggering the condition. Option D, exposed to sunlight, is a common trigger for psoriasis flare-ups, but it is not the only environmental factor and does not explain why the other options are incorrect.

4. What is Anhidrosis?

- A. Highly contagious eye infection**
- B. Loss of pigment in skin cells**
- C. Lack of perspiration due to sweat gland failure**
- D. Dark patches from skin trauma**

Anhidrosis is a condition where the body is unable to sweat due to sweat gland failure. Option A is an incorrect choice because anhidrosis has nothing to do with the eyes or infections. Option B is also incorrect as anhidrosis does not affect skin pigmentation. Option D is incorrect because anhidrosis is not related to skin trauma or dark patches.

5. What are hives a reaction to?

- A. A chemical exposure**
- B. An allergic reaction producing wheals**
- C. A physical injury**
- D. Exposure to cold temperatures**

Hives are a red, itchy skin rash caused by an allergic reaction, so option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because hives are not necessarily caused by a chemical exposure. Option C is incorrect because hives are not a reaction to a physical injury, rather they are a skin reaction caused by an allergen. Option D is incorrect because hives are not solely a reaction to cold temperatures, although cold urticaria (a type of hives) can occur in some individuals. It is important to remember that hives are typically an allergic reaction and can be triggered by a variety of allergens, not just physical factors.

6. Which of the following is not one of the main layers of the skin?

- A. Stratum corneum**
- B. Tendons**
- C. Epidermis**
- D. Dermis**

The correct answer is B Tendons. The main layers of the skin include the stratum corneum, epidermis, and dermis. Tendons are not considered a main layer of the skin, as they are a part of the musculoskeletal system and are responsible for connecting muscles to bones. The other options, stratum corneum, epidermis, and dermis, are all layers of the skin that serve various functions such as protection, sensation, and regulation of body temperature. Therefore, option B is the correct answer as it is not a layer of the skin.

7. What stage does bacteria enter when the environment makes its survival difficult?

- A. Active stage**
- B. Dormant stage**
- C. Reproductive stage**
- D. Metabolic stage**

Bacteria enters the dormant stage when the environment makes its survival difficult. This means that the bacteria temporarily stops growing and reproducing in order to conserve energy and resources to survive in a harsh environment. Option A, the active stage, would not make sense since the bacteria would not be actively growing and reproducing in a difficult environment. Option C, the reproductive stage, would also not make sense as the bacteria would not be able to reproduce in such an environment. Option D, the metabolic stage, refers to the overall metabolic functions of the bacteria and does not specifically address its response to a challenging environment. Therefore, option B, the dormant stage, is the most accurate answer.

8. What do antigens provoke?

- A. An immune response**
- B. Production of melanin**
- C. Growth of hair**
- D. Formation of blisters**

Antigens stimulate the immune system to respond and work towards neutralizing potential threats to the body. Antigens are often found on foreign substances such as viruses or bacteria, and when they enter the body, they trigger the immune response to protect against infection or illness. The other options, production of melanin, growth of hair, and formation of blisters, are all unrelated to antigens and do not provoke an immune response. Melanin is responsible for skin and hair color, while hair growth is controlled by different factors such as genetics and hormones. Blisters are commonly the result of skin irritation or injury, not antigens. Therefore, option A is the most accurate and relevant answer.

9. What does the stratum corneum consist of?

- A. Adipose tissue**
- B. Hardened cornified horny cells**
- C. Muscle tissue**
- D. Fibroblast cells**

The stratum corneum is a protective outer layer of the epidermis, the outermost layer of the skin. This layer is made up of flattened, hardened, cornified horny cells that provide a waterproof barrier to protect the skin underneath. While adipose tissue, muscle tissue, and fibroblast cells are all important components of the skin, they are not part of the stratum corneum and therefore not the correct answer. Adipose tissue is a type of fat tissue that helps insulate and cushion the body. Muscle tissue is responsible for movement and support in the body. Fibroblast cells produce collagen, a protein that gives skin its structure and elasticity. These are all important roles in maintaining healthy skin, but they do not make up the stratum corneum.

10. What is the most vital part of the brain, controlling breathing and heart function?

- A. Cerebellum**
- B. Hypothalamus**
- C. Medulla oblongata**
- D. Frontal lobe**

The medulla oblongata is the most vital part of the brain as it controls autonomic functions such as breathing and heart function. The cerebellum primarily controls balance and movement, the hypothalamus regulates body temperature and hormones, and the frontal lobe is responsible for decision making and planning. While all parts of the brain are important, the medulla oblongata is specifically responsible for crucial and life-sustaining functions.