

Arkansas Esthetician Practice Exam (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

- 1. What is not true about the galvanic method?**
 - A. It uses a low level of current**
 - B. It destroys hair by fire**
 - C. It requires a wet environment**
 - D. It involves chemical destruction of the papilla**
- 2. How many cervical vertebrae are there?**
 - A. 9**
 - B. 5**
 - C. 7**
 - D. 12**
- 3. Where is the subcutaneous layer located in relation to the dermis?**
 - A. Above**
 - B. Below**
 - C. Within**
 - D. Beside**
- 4. What does anabolism refer to in terms of molecular processes?**
 - A. Process of breaking down larger molecules into smaller ones**
 - B. Process of building up larger molecules from smaller ones**
 - C. Release of energy within the cell**
 - D. None of the above**
- 5. Tinea Corporis affects which parts of the body?**
 - A. Scalp and face**
 - B. Trunk, legs, or arms**
 - C. Elbows and knees**
 - D. Neck and back**

- 6. How do keratinocytes on the surface of the skin remain tightly interconnected?**
- A. Melanin**
 - B. Desmosomes**
 - C. Collagen**
 - D. Elastin**
- 7. What causes keratosis?**
- A. Buildup of moisture in the epidermis**
 - B. Inflammation of the skin**
 - C. Buildup of skin cells on the epidermis**
 - D. Loss of skin elasticity**
- 8. Which grades of acne cannot be treated by estheticians?**
- A. Grade 1 and 2**
 - B. Grade 3 and 4**
 - C. Milia**
 - D. Nodular cystic acne**
- 9. Art of arranging light and dark to produce an illusion of 3D shapes:**
- A. Chiaroscuro**
 - B. Cubism**
 - C. Pointillism**
 - D. Surrealism**
- 10. What can be found on the MSDS that is helpful during an allergic reaction?**
- A. First Aid Measures**
 - B. Chemical Properties**
 - C. Storage Instructions**
 - D. Disposal Methods**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What is not true about the galvanic method?

- A. It uses a low level of current
- B. It destroys hair by fire**
- C. It requires a wet environment
- D. It involves chemical destruction of the papilla

The assertion that the galvanic method destroys hair by fire is not accurate. The galvanic method, a type of electrolysis used in hair removal, employs a direct current to cause a chemical reaction in the hair follicle. This process leads to the destruction of the hair by altering the structure of the hair follicle itself, specifically targeting the papilla where hair growth occurs. The correct information regarding the galvanic method includes that it uses a low level of current to facilitate this process, it often requires a moist environment to enhance conductivity, and the hair is effectively destroyed through chemical destruction rather than by fire. This method relies on the principles of electrolysis, not combustion, making it a safe and effective hair removal technique.

2. How many cervical vertebrae are there?

- A. 9
- B. 5
- C. 7**
- D. 12

The cervical vertebrae are the seven small bones that make up the neck region of the spine. These bones are responsible for supporting the weight of the head and protecting the spinal cord. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they do not accurately reflect the number of cervical vertebrae in the human spine. Option A is too high, option B is too low, and option D includes the total number of vertebrae in the entire spine, including the cervical vertebrae. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

3. Where is the subcutaneous layer located in relation to the dermis?

- A. Above
- B. Below**
- C. Within
- D. Beside

The subcutaneous layer is located below the dermis. This is because the subcutaneous layer, also known as the hypodermis, is the deepest layer of the skin and is composed of fat and connective tissue. The dermis, on the other hand, is the middle layer of the skin and is responsible for providing structure and elasticity. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that the subcutaneous layer is "above" or "beside" the dermis, or even "within" it.

4. What does anabolism refer to in terms of molecular processes?

- A. Process of breaking down larger molecules into smaller ones**
- B. Process of building up larger molecules from smaller ones**
- C. Release of energy within the cell**
- D. None of the above**

Anabolism refers to the process of building up larger molecules from smaller ones. This stands in contrast to catabolism, which is the process of breaking down larger molecules into smaller ones. Option C is incorrect because releasing energy within the cell refers to the process of metabolism, which includes both anabolism and catabolism. Option D is incorrect because anabolism is a valid term and process in molecular biology.

5. Tinea Corporis affects which parts of the body?

- A. Scalp and face**
- B. Trunk, legs, or arms**
- C. Elbows and knees**
- D. Neck and back**

Tinea Corporis is a skin infection caused by a fungus, and it commonly affects the body's trunk, legs, and arms. While it can technically occur on the scalp and face, this is not as common as other sites of infection. Additionally, it does not typically affect the elbows, knees, neck, or back. Therefore, options A, C, and D are incorrect.

6. How do keratinocytes on the surface of the skin remain tightly interconnected?

- A. Melanin**
- B. Desmosomes**
- C. Collagen**
- D. Elastin**

Keratinocytes on the surface of the skin remain tightly interconnected through desmosomes. Desmosomes are specialized structures that act as strong anchors between adjacent cells, preventing them from separating and creating a tight barrier on the skin surface. Melanin, collagen, and elastin do not play a role in interconnecting keratinocytes. Melanin determines skin color, collagen provides structural support to the skin, and elastin allows it to stretch and return to its original shape. However, none of these substances specifically help keratinocytes remain tightly interconnected. Therefore, B is the correct answer as it directly addresses the mechanism responsible for the tight connection between keratinocytes.

7. What causes keratosis?

- A. Buildup of moisture in the epidermis
- B. Inflammation of the skin
- C. Buildup of skin cells on the epidermis**
- D. Loss of skin elasticity

Keratosis is a condition where there is a buildup of skin cells on the epidermis, also known as the outermost layer of skin. This buildup can lead to dry, rough patches of skin that may be white, brown, or red in color. Option A, buildup of moisture in the epidermis, may lead to other skin conditions such as eczema or fungal infections, but it is not the main cause of keratosis. Option B, inflammation of the skin, can occur in response to many different factors, but it is not the direct cause of keratosis. Similarly, option D, loss of skin elasticity, is a common symptom of aging but it is not the underlying cause of keratosis. This condition is primarily caused by the buildup of skin cells, and understanding this can help in the prevention and treatment of keratosis.

8. Which grades of acne cannot be treated by estheticians?

- A. Grade 1 and 2
- B. Grade 3 and 4**
- C. Milia
- D. Nodular cystic acne

Estheticians are trained to treat mild to moderate cases of acne (Grade 1 and 2), as these grades involve superficial and smaller pimples and inflammation. However, Grade 3 and 4 acne are considered severe and involve deeper acne lesions, such as nodules and cysts, which require medical treatment from a dermatologist. Milia, on the other hand, are not grades of acne but are tiny white bumps under the skin and are also not within the scope of practice for estheticians. Therefore, the correct answer is B Grade 3 and 4.

9. Art of arranging light and dark to produce an illusion of 3D shapes:

- A. Chiaroscuro**
- B. Cubism
- C. Pointillism
- D. Surrealism

Chiaroscuro is the technique of using strong contrasts between light and dark to create a sense of depth and 3D shapes in a work of art. Cubism is a modern art style that breaks down subjects into geometric shapes. Pointillism is a technique of using small dots to create an image. Surrealism is an artistic movement that aims to express the subconscious and dream-like elements in art. While all of these choices involve visual elements, only chiaroscuro specifically refers to the use of light and dark to create a 3D effect.

10. What can be found on the MSDS that is helpful during an allergic reaction?

A. First Aid Measures

B. Chemical Properties

C. Storage Instructions

D. Disposal Methods

The MSDS, or Material Safety Data Sheet, is a comprehensive document that provides important information about the potential hazards of a chemical and how to work safely with it. In the event of an allergic reaction, the "First Aid Measures" section of the MSDS would be the most helpful as it provides information on how to treat and manage the reaction. This section may include details on using eye wash or flushing the affected area with water, as well as what to do if the reaction is severe. While "Chemical Properties" and "Storage Instructions" may also be important to know for overall safety, they would not provide specific guidance for treating an allergic reaction. "Disposal Methods" would also not be useful in this situation.

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://arkansasesthetician.examzify.com>

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