

Chicago Master Esthetician 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. Cushing's disease results from an overproduction of which hormone?**
 - A. Insulin**
 - B. Cortisol**
 - C. Adrenaline**
 - D. Thyroxine**

- 2. What is the primary function of humectants in skincare?**
 - A. To protect against UV rays**
 - B. To remove makeup**
 - C. To draw moisture into the skin**
 - D. To enhance skin tone**

- 3. What is the main function of vacuoles in a cell?**
 - A. To store genetic material**
 - B. To produce energy**
 - C. To store waste within a cell**
 - D. To transport nutrients**

- 4. In which injections is hyaluronic acid commonly used?**
 - A. Botox**
 - B. Restylane**
 - C. Collagen**
 - D. Vollure**

- 5. What is the name of the thin clear sub-layer of the epidermis?**
 - A. Stratum Granulosum**
 - B. Stratum Spinosum**
 - C. Stratum Lucidum**
 - D. Stratum Corneum**

- 6. What should a microdermabrasion treatment stop before?**
 - A. Excessive dryness**
 - B. Skin irritation**
 - C. Erythema**
 - D. Scarring**

7. What is a tool frequently used in facials to promote skin hydration through steam?

- A. Ultrasonic spatula**
- B. Vaporizer**
- C. Steamer**
- D. Facial brush**

8. What type of scars should not be treated with microdermabrasion?

- A. Hypertrophic scars**
- B. Ice Pick scars**
- C. Traction scars**
- D. Flat scars**

9. What is the process called that softens grease deposits and blackheads in hair follicles?

- A. Desincrustation**
- B. Exfoliation**
- C. Microdermabrasion**
- D. Dermaplaning**

10. Which of the following does not refer to involuntary muscles?

- A. Cardiac muscles**
- B. Skeletal muscles**
- C. Smooth muscles**
- D. All of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Cushing's disease results from an overproduction of which hormone?

- A. Insulin**
- B. Cortisol**
- C. Adrenaline**
- D. Thyroxine**

Cushing's disease is specifically caused by an overproduction of cortisol, which is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal glands. Cortisol plays several critical roles in the body, including the regulation of metabolism, immune response, and stress response. In Cushing's disease, the excess cortisol can lead to a variety of symptoms such as weight gain, particularly in the abdomen and face, thinning skin, easy bruising, and a host of other health issues related to hormonal imbalance. The condition often stems from a pituitary tumor that produces adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), which in turn stimulates the adrenal glands to produce more cortisol. Understanding this condition is crucial for individuals studying esthetics, as it can affect skin health and treatment regimens. For instance, clients with Cushing's disease may exhibit changes in their skin texture and quality that require special consideration during skincare treatments.

2. What is the primary function of humectants in skincare?

- A. To protect against UV rays**
- B. To remove makeup**
- C. To draw moisture into the skin**
- D. To enhance skin tone**

Humectants play a crucial role in skincare by drawing moisture into the skin. These substances have the ability to attract water from the environment and from deeper layers of the skin, helping to keep the skin hydrated and plump. This moisture retention is especially important for maintaining the skin's elasticity and overall health, as hydrated skin tends to appear more vibrant and youthful. In contrast, choices that involve UV protection, makeup removal, or skin tone enhancement serve different purposes in skincare. Protecting against UV rays is typically the function of sunscreens or sunblocks, while makeup removal is handled by cleansers or makeup removers. Enhancing skin tone often involves ingredients that address pigmentation or improve skin texture, rather than focusing on hydration. Therefore, the primary function of humectants is indeed to draw moisture into the skin, making this the correct answer.

3. What is the main function of vacuoles in a cell?

- A. To store genetic material
- B. To produce energy
- C. To store waste within a cell**
- D. To transport nutrients

The main function of vacuoles in a cell is to store waste products as well as other materials. Vacuoles are membrane-bound organelles that can contain a variety of substances, including water, ions, nutrients, and waste. In plant cells, vacuoles often take up a significant volume and help maintain turgor pressure, which is essential for structural support. By storing waste, vacuoles also play a crucial role in keeping the internal environment of the cell balanced and free of harmful substances, allowing the cell to function optimally. In contrast, the other choices represent different cellular functions. Storing genetic material pertains to the nucleus, which contains DNA. Energy production is associated with organelles like mitochondria, which generate ATP through cellular respiration. Transporting nutrients involves processes facilitated by the cell membrane and various transport proteins, rather than a specific storage organelle.

4. In which injections is hyaluronic acid commonly used?

- A. Botox
- B. Restylane**
- C. Collagen
- D. Vollure

Hyaluronic acid is a naturally occurring substance in the body that is commonly used in dermal fillers to provide volume and hydration to the skin. Restylane is a brand of dermal filler that specifically uses hyaluronic acid as its active ingredient. This makes it highly effective for treating facial wrinkles, lips, and providing overall skin rejuvenation by adding moisture and volume. In contrast, while products like Botox are used for reducing muscle activity to smooth out wrinkles, they do not contain hyaluronic acid. Collagen injections, although once popular for filling wrinkles, utilize collagen protein, not hyaluronic acid, and have largely been replaced by hyaluronic acid fillers in aesthetic procedures. Vollure is another hyaluronic acid-based filler but is not the most widely recognized or established option compared to Restylane. Therefore, Restylane is the quintessential example of an injection that incorporates hyaluronic acid, making it the correct choice.

5. What is the name of the thin clear sub-layer of the epidermis?

- A. Stratum Granulosum**
- B. Stratum Spinosum**
- C. Stratum Lucidum**
- D. Stratum Corneum**

The thin, clear sub-layer of the epidermis is known as the Stratum Lucidum. This layer is primarily found in areas of thick skin, such as the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. The Stratum Lucidum consists of several layers of dead keratinocytes that provide an additional barrier and contribute to the skin's durability and strength against friction and shear stress. In contrast, other layers of the epidermis have different characteristics: the Stratum Granulosum contains granules that are involved in the process of keratinization, the Stratum Spinosum is characterized by spine-like projections of keratinocytes that provide structural support, and the Stratum Corneum is the outermost layer composed of fully keratinized, dead skin cells that serve as a protective barrier against environmental damage and water loss. Therefore, the Stratum Lucidum's clear and thin nature makes it distinct within the epidermal layers, aligning with the definition provided in the question.

6. What should a microdermabrasion treatment stop before?

- A. Excessive dryness**
- B. Skin irritation**
- C. Erythema**
- D. Scarring**

In the context of microdermabrasion treatments, it is crucial to stop before erythema occurs because this condition indicates significant redness or damage to the skin, often resulting from excessive abrasion or irritation. Microdermabrasion works by exfoliating the outer layers of the skin, and while some redness may be expected post-treatment, excessive erythema can be a sign that the skin has been compromised. If erythema develops during the treatment, it suggests that the skin barrier is being disturbed more than intended, which could lead to further complications such as prolonged redness, sensitivity, or even skin injury. Hence, practitioners aim to achieve exfoliation without causing erythema, ensuring that the treatment remains within safe and effective parameters for skin health. Addressing the other options, while excessive dryness, skin irritation, and scarring are all concerns in skincare treatments, they can often be managed or mitigated with proper pre-and post-care. In contrast, erythema serves as a clear indication that the skin is not responding well to the treatment, making it the priority to address during microdermabrasion.

7. What is a tool frequently used in facials to promote skin hydration through steam?

- A. Ultrasonic spatula**
- B. Vaporizer**
- C. Steamer**
- D. Facial brush**

The steamer is frequently used in facials to promote skin hydration through steam because it effectively introduces moisture to the skin. The warm steam opens up the pores, allowing for deeper penetration of products and enhanced cleansing. It also helps to soften the skin, making it more receptive to subsequent treatments like exfoliation or extraction. Additionally, steam can increase blood circulation and oxygen flow to the skin, which can result in a healthier and more radiant appearance. By creating a humid environment, the steamer aids in keeping the skin hydrated, making it an essential tool in facial treatments.

8. What type of scars should not be treated with microdermabrasion?

- A. Hypertrophic scars**
- B. Ice Pick scars**
- C. Traction scars**
- D. Flat scars**

Microdermabrasion is a superficial exfoliating procedure that is effective for improving the appearance of various skin conditions, but it is not suitable for all types of scars. Ice Pick scars, which are a form of atrophic scarring, are characterized by their deep, narrow shape that can resemble small punctures in the skin. They typically occur as a result of severe acne or other skin traumas. The reason microdermabrasion is not appropriate for treating Ice Pick scars is that this technique only removes the outermost layer of skin (epidermis) and does not penetrate deeply enough to address the underlying tissue where these scars develop. For such deeply rooted scars, more invasive treatments like laser therapy, subcision, or microneedling may be necessary to effectively break down scar tissue and encourage the production of new skin. In contrast, hypertrophic scars, traction scars, and flat scars can often benefit from the mild exfoliation that microdermabrasion provides, making the correct answer to this question focused specifically on the unique challenges posed by Ice Pick scars.

9. What is the process called that softens grease deposits and blackheads in hair follicles?

- A. Desincrustation**
- B. Exfoliation**
- C. Microdermabrasion**
- D. Dermaplaning**

Desincrustation is the process that softens grease deposits and blackheads in hair follicles, making it easier to cleanse the skin and remove impurities. This technique typically involves the use of a galvanic current, which penetrates the skin and interacts with the oils and sebum present in the follicles. The process essentially breaks down these deposits, allowing for easier extraction and clearer skin. Exfoliation, while important, primarily refers to the removal of dead skin cells from the surface of the skin rather than addressing grease deposits within hair follicles specifically. Microdermabrasion involves the physical exfoliation of the outer layer of the skin through the use of fine crystals or a diamond-tipped wand, targeting the skin's texture and appearance rather than focusing on blackheads. Dermaplaning is a technique used to remove dead skin cells and peach fuzz, but it does not specifically target sebum or blackheads in the same way that desincrustation does.

10. Which of the following does not refer to involuntary muscles?

- A. Cardiac muscles**
- B. Skeletal muscles**
- C. Smooth muscles**
- D. All of the above**

Skeletal muscles are classified as voluntary muscles, which means they can be consciously controlled by an individual. This is in contrast to involuntary muscles, which function without conscious control. Cardiac muscles, found in the heart, and smooth muscles, which line various organs and blood vessels, are both considered involuntary because their movements are automatic and are regulated by the autonomic nervous system. Understanding this distinction is essential for recognizing how different types of muscle tissues work in the body. Voluntary muscles like skeletal muscles allow for intentional movements, such as lifting objects or walking. In contrast, involuntary muscles are crucial for processes that we don't consciously control, such as the heartbeat and the peristalsis that moves food through the digestive tract.

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://chicagomasteresthetician.examzify.com>

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

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