

CIDESCO Beauty Therapy Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the main traditional use of face powder?**
 - A. To hide blemishes**
 - B. To set the foundation**
 - C. To highlight certain areas**
 - D. To cover creases**

- 2. What is the term used to describe the voltage difference between two points in a circuit?**
 - A. Current**
 - B. Potential Difference**
 - C. Power**
 - D. Resistance**

- 3. What role do Chemical Catalysts play in a reaction?**
 - A. They decrease the temperature**
 - B. They are consumed in the reaction**
 - C. They increase the reaction rate**
 - D. They alter the products of the reaction**

- 4. What is a good way to maintain a relationship with the medical profession?**
 - A. Ignore patient referrals**
 - B. Never recommend clients to doctors**
 - C. Develop connections by recommending clients visit their doctor when necessary**
 - D. Conduct treatments not permitted in a medical setting**

- 5. Which type of light is relevant to beauty therapy and affects skin ageing?**
 - A. Visible light**
 - B. Infrared light**
 - C. Ultraviolet light**
 - D. X-ray light**

6. What does the Periodic Table illustrate regarding an atom?

- A. Its physical state at different temperatures**
- B. The number of isotopes an atom has**
- C. The significance of families in terms of chemical bonding**
- D. Its reaction with different elements**

7. During which stage of the hair growth cycle does growth actively occur?

- A. Telogen**
- B. Catagen**
- C. Anagen**
- D. Exogen**

8. Which process is described as a loss of electrons?

- A. Oxidation**
- B. Electrolysis**
- C. Facilitated diffusion**
- D. Condensation**

9. What is the primary role of the nephron in the kidney?

- A. Filtering blood**
- B. Producing hormones**
- C. Storing urine**
- D. Regulating blood pressure**

10. Which statement is true about Chemical Compounds?

- A. They are always liquids at room temperature**
- B. They can only be formed by non-metals**
- C. They result from the bonding of different types of atoms**
- D. They are groups of similar atoms**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the main traditional use of face powder?

- A. To hide blemishes
- B. To set the foundation**
- C. To highlight certain areas
- D. To cover creases

Face powder's primary traditional use is to set the foundation. After applying a liquid or cream foundation, face powder is typically used to absorb excess moisture and oil, providing a more matte finish and enhancing the longevity of the makeup. It helps to lock in the foundation in place, ensuring that the makeup doesn't slide off or fade throughout the day. This application not only creates a smooth, finished appearance but also diminishes shine and gives a polished look. The other uses, while relevant to makeup application, do not reflect the primary purpose of face powder. Hiding blemishes, highlighting specific areas, or covering creases might be achieved through different products such as concealers or highlighters. However, these are secondary functions compared to the foundational role of a face powder in securing the foundation and creating a cohesive makeup look.

2. What is the term used to describe the voltage difference between two points in a circuit?

- A. Current
- B. Potential Difference**
- C. Power
- D. Resistance

The term used to describe the voltage difference between two points in a circuit is "Potential Difference." This concept is fundamental in understanding electrical circuits, as it signifies the energy per unit charge that is available to move electrons between two points. Potential difference is commonly measured in volts (V) and is essential for the flow of electricity. When there is a difference in voltage across two points, it creates an electric field that can drive current through a conductor. In practical applications, this means that for electrical devices to work, they need a certain potential difference to be applied across their terminals. Current, while related, refers to the flow of electric charge and does not itself describe the voltage difference. Power relates to the rate at which electrical energy is consumed or converted, and resistance measures the opposition to the flow of current. Each of these terms has distinct meanings and applications in electrical theory, but potential difference specifically denotes the voltage aspect.

3. What role do Chemical Catalysts play in a reaction?

- A. They decrease the temperature**
- B. They are consumed in the reaction**
- C. They increase the reaction rate**
- D. They alter the products of the reaction**

Chemical catalysts play a significant role in facilitating chemical reactions by increasing the reaction rate. They achieve this by lowering the activation energy required for the reaction to proceed, allowing the reactants to convert into products more quickly. This means that catalysts enable the reaction to occur at a much faster pace without being consumed in the process, which is essential for various applications in both beauty therapy and other fields. Catalysts can also work under milder conditions (lower temperatures or pressures), making them incredibly useful in numerous chemical processes. This property is particularly beneficial in beauty therapy, where specific reactions are necessary but must also be safe and efficient. By increasing the reaction rate, catalysts enhance the efficiency of treatments that depend on chemical reactions, leading to quicker results and more effective treatments for clients. Understanding the role of catalysts is crucial for professionals in the beauty industry, as it informs product formulation and application techniques.

4. What is a good way to maintain a relationship with the medical profession?

- A. Ignore patient referrals**
- B. Never recommend clients to doctors**
- C. Develop connections by recommending clients visit their doctor when necessary**
- D. Conduct treatments not permitted in a medical setting**

Developing connections by recommending clients visit their doctor when necessary is a crucial strategy for maintaining a positive relationship with the medical profession. This approach fosters collaboration and shows that you prioritize the health and well-being of your clients. By understanding when to refer clients to a doctor, you enhance their overall care and demonstrate professional integrity. This not only builds trust with your clients but also with healthcare professionals, who will appreciate your commitment to a multidisciplinary approach to health and beauty therapy. Additionally, by encouraging clients to seek medical advice when needed, you're also reinforcing the importance of safety and proper care, which reflects well on your practice. Such relationships can lead to reciprocal referrals, ultimately benefiting your clients and creating a supportive network within the community.

5. Which type of light is relevant to beauty therapy and affects skin ageing?

- A. Visible light**
- B. Infrared light**
- C. Ultraviolet light**
- D. X-ray light**

Ultraviolet (UV) light is particularly relevant to beauty therapy and has a significant impact on skin aging. UV light is divided into two main types: UVA and UVB. UVA rays penetrate the skin more deeply and are primarily responsible for photoaging, leading to the breakdown of collagen and elastin, which are essential for maintaining skin elasticity and firmness. This degradation results in wrinkles, fine lines, and a leathery texture, contributing to the visible signs of aging. In beauty therapy, understanding the effects of UV light is critical for recommending appropriate sun protection measures and treatments aimed at combating its damaging effects. This includes advising clients on the use of sunscreens, seeking shade, and wearing protective clothing to minimize UV exposure. Other types of light, such as visible light, infrared light, and X-ray light, do not have the same level of influence on skin aging as UV light does. Visible light can have some effects related to pigmentation and certain skin conditions, while infrared light primarily affects deeper tissues rather than contributing directly to the aging process of the skin. X-ray light, associated more with medical imaging, is not commonly relevant to beauty therapy and its effects on skin aging. Therefore, UV light stands out as the most pertinent type of light in discussions

6. What does the Periodic Table illustrate regarding an atom?

- A. Its physical state at different temperatures**
- B. The number of isotopes an atom has**
- C. The significance of families in terms of chemical bonding**
- D. Its reaction with different elements**

The Periodic Table is a systematic arrangement of elements that highlights the relationship among them, particularly through the concept of families or groups. Each column represents a group of elements that share similar chemical properties due to their similar electron configurations, particularly in their outer shells. This arrangement is crucial for understanding chemical bonding because elements in the same group tend to exhibit analogous behavior in terms of reactivity, valence, and types of bonds they form with other elements. For instance, elements in Group 1 (the alkali metals) are all very reactive and typically form ionic bonds, while Group 17 (the halogens) readily form covalent bonds with nonmetals. Recognizing these patterns allows chemists and students of chemistry to predict how an atom of a particular element might bond and react with other elements. This predictive capability underscores the importance of the families presented in the Periodic Table. In contrast, the other options either don't directly pertain to the arrangement or relationships emphasized in the Periodic Table or are not as fundamentally represented within it.

7. During which stage of the hair growth cycle does growth actively occur?

- A. Telogen**
- B. Catagen**
- C. Anagen**
- D. Exogen**

The hair growth cycle consists of several stages, and each of these stages has a distinct role in hair development. The anagen phase is the stage during which active growth occurs. This phase can last from two to seven years, depending on various factors such as genetics and age, during which the hair follicle is highly active in producing new cells and lengthening the hair strand. During this time, the hair is firmly anchored in the scalp and continuously receives nutrients and oxygen through the blood supply, facilitating its growth. The other stages—telogen, catagen, and exogen—have different functions. The telogen phase is a resting stage, catagen is a transitional phase where growth stops and the hair follicle shrinks, and exogen involves the shedding of the hair. Understanding these phases helps in the analysis and management of hair health and growth.

8. Which process is described as a loss of electrons?

- A. Oxidation**
- B. Electrolysis**
- C. Facilitated diffusion**
- D. Condensation**

The process described as a loss of electrons is oxidation. In chemistry, oxidation refers specifically to the loss of electrons by an atom, ion, or molecule. This process is often accompanied by a corresponding gain of electrons by another substance, which is known as reduction. Together, oxidation and reduction reactions form the basis of many chemical reactions, including those that occur in metabolic processes and in various types of energy production. Understanding oxidation is crucial in fields such as biochemistry and electrochemistry, as it plays a vital role in both energy transfer and cellular respiration. For example, in the case of cellular respiration, glucose is oxidized to produce energy that cells can use. The other processes listed do not describe the specific loss of electrons. Electrolysis, for example, is a method that uses electrical current to drive a non-spontaneous chemical reaction, and while it involves the movement of electrons, it's not specifically defined by their loss. Facilitated diffusion describes the process by which substances move across a cell membrane via transport proteins, and condensation refers to the process where gas turns into liquid, often involving the release of heat but not the loss of electrons.

9. What is the primary role of the nephron in the kidney?

- A. Filtering blood**
- B. Producing hormones**
- C. Storing urine**
- D. Regulating blood pressure**

The primary role of the nephron in the kidney is filtering blood. Nephrons are the functional units of the kidney, and each kidney contains around a million of them. They play a crucial role in the body's ability to maintain homeostasis by filtering waste products and excess substances from the blood to form urine. As blood flows through the nephron, it is filtered at a structure known as the glomerulus, where small molecules like water, glucose, and electrolytes pass into the nephron while larger molecules such as proteins and blood cells are retained in the bloodstream. This filtration process is essential for removing toxins and balancing fluids and electrolytes. The nephron then reabsorbs necessary substances back into the bloodstream and secretes waste products into the urine, highlighting its critical function in the excretory system. While the nephron also has roles in hormone production, urine storage, and contributing to blood pressure regulation, these functions are secondary compared to its key responsibility of filtering blood, which is fundamental to kidney function and overall bodily health.

10. Which statement is true about Chemical Compounds?

- A. They are always liquids at room temperature**
- B. They can only be formed by non-metals**
- C. They result from the bonding of different types of atoms**
- D. They are groups of similar atoms**

Chemical compounds are formed as a result of the bonding of different types of atoms. This process involves the combination of two or more elements with distinct properties to create a new substance with its own unique characteristics. When atoms bond, they can do so through various types of chemical bonds, such as ionic or covalent bonds, resulting in a compound that exhibits properties different from its constituent elements. This is a fundamental concept in chemistry, as it explains the diversity of substances in nature. The other options do not accurately describe chemical compounds. For instance, while some compounds exist as liquids at room temperature, many are solids or gases, making the first statement incorrect. The second statement is also misleading, as chemical compounds can be formed from combinations of metals and non-metals, not just non-metals. Lastly, the concept of groups of similar atoms refers more to elements or molecules rather than compounds, which are specifically defined as combinations of different types of atoms.

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://cidescobeautytherapy.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE