

# Colorado Esthetician Written Practice Exam (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

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

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. Which layer of the dermis is made of collagen and elastin?**
  - A. Stratum Basal**
  - B. Stratum Spinosum**
  - C. Reticular layer**
  - D. Subcutaneous layer**
  
- 2. Which LED light is beneficial for stimulating cell energy and boosting collagen and elastin production?**
  - A. Red LED light**
  - B. Blue LED light**
  - C. Green LED light**
  - D. Purple LED light**
  
- 3. What must always be included in the treatment of fourth degree burns?**
  - A. Over-the-counter creams**
  - B. Medical Attention**
  - C. Ice packs**
  - D. Home remedies**
  
- 4. What type of light cannot be perceived with the naked eye?**
  - A. Visible Light**
  - B. Indirect Light**
  - C. Direct Light**
  - D. Reflective Light**
  
- 5. Approximately how many hours does a permanent make-up procedure take?**
  - A. 1-1.5 hours**
  - B. 1-2.5 hours**
  - C. 3-4 hours**
  - D. 4-5 hours**

**6. What percentage of the skin is composed of water?**

- A. 10 to 20%**
- B. 30 to 50%**
- C. 50 to 70%**
- D. 70 to 90%**

**7. What is the focus of the study known as Osteology?**

- A. Bones**
- B. Muscles**
- C. Skin**
- D. Joints**

**8. What type of tissue composes the subcutaneous layer?**

- A. Collagen and elastin**
- B. Loose connective tissue (adipose tissue)**
- C. Keratinized tissue**
- D. Basal cells**

**9. Which layer of the epidermis is thin and clear, consisting of dead skin cells?**

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

**10. What type of skin lacks water?**

- A. Combination**
- B. Dehydrated**
- C. Dry**
- D. Oily**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which layer of the dermis is made of collagen and elastin?**

- A. Stratum Basal**
- B. Stratum Spinosum**
- C. Reticular layer**
- D. Subcutaneous layer**

The correct answer is the reticular layer. The reticular layer of the dermis is the deepest layer and is primarily made up of collagen and elastin fibers, which provide structural support and elasticity to the skin. The other options, such as the Stratum Basal, Stratum Spinosum, and Subcutaneous layer, do not contain collagen and elastin in the same concentration or function as the reticular layer.

**2. Which LED light is beneficial for stimulating cell energy and boosting collagen and elastin production?**

- A. Red LED light**
- B. Blue LED light**
- C. Green LED light**
- D. Purple LED light**

Red LED light is the correct answer because it is known for stimulating cell energy and promoting collagen and elastin production in the skin. Red light therapy has been scientifically proven to penetrate the skin to a deeper level, where it enhances cellular activity, leading to increased production of collagen and elastin. This ultimately helps in reducing the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles, improving skin texture, and promoting overall skin rejuvenation. Blue LED light is more commonly used for targeting and combating acne-causing bacteria on the skin's surface, making it an effective choice for acne treatment. Green LED light is often used to target issues like hyperpigmentation and redness, as it can help to even out skin tone and reduce redness. Purple LED light is a combination of red and blue light, making it suitable for treating a combination of skin concerns like acne and aging signs.

**3. What must always be included in the treatment of fourth degree burns?**

- A. Over-the-counter creams**
- B. Medical Attention**
- C. Ice packs**
- D. Home remedies**

Fourth-degree burns are severe burns that affect all layers of the skin and underlying tissues, including muscles and bones. These burns require immediate medical attention and management by healthcare professionals. Over-the-counter creams are not sufficient to treat such severe burns and can even be detrimental. Ice packs and home remedies are also not appropriate for the treatment of fourth-degree burns. Only medical attention can provide the necessary care, support, and interventions to help minimize complications and promote proper healing of these critical injuries.

#### 4. What type of light cannot be perceived with the naked eye?

- A. Visible Light**
- B. Indirect Light**
- C. Direct Light**
- D. Reflective Light**

Visible light includes wavelengths that can be seen by the human eye, ranging from about 400 to 700 nanometers. However, in this context, the correct answer refers to a category of light that is not visible to the naked eye. Invisible light, such as ultraviolet (UV) light or infrared light, falls outside this visible spectrum. Unlike visible light, which can be perceived directly, these forms of light cannot be seen without special equipment. Therefore, the type of light that cannot be perceived with the naked eye includes wavelengths beyond the visible range, which would not be classified under visible light. Understanding light types in esthetics is crucial, especially when discussing the effects of different wavelengths on skin treatments and conditions. Familiarity with these concepts can guide practitioners in selecting appropriate tools and techniques in their practice.

#### 5. Approximately how many hours does a permanent make-up procedure take?

- A. 1-1.5 hours**
- B. 1-2.5 hours**
- C. 3-4 hours**
- D. 4-5 hours**

A permanent make-up procedure typically takes about 1-1.5 hours to complete. This time frame allows the esthetician to carefully apply the pigments to the skin, ensuring precision and accuracy in the results. Longer durations, such as 3-4 hours or 4-5 hours, would generally be excessive for a standard permanent make-up procedure. These extended timeframes could indicate a more complex or specialized procedure, rather than the typical application of permanent make-up.

#### 6. What percentage of the skin is composed of water?

- A. 10 to 20%**
- B. 30 to 50%**
- C. 50 to 70%**
- D. 70 to 90%**

The correct answer is A. 10 to 20%. The majority of the skin is composed of water, with a range typically falling between 10 to 20%. Water is crucial for maintaining the skin's hydration, elasticity, and overall health. While the other options may seem plausible, they represent higher percentages that do not accurately reflect the typical water composition of the skin.

## 7. What is the focus of the study known as Osteology?

- A. Bones**
- B. Muscles**
- C. Skin**
- D. Joints**

Osteology is the study of bones. It focuses on the structure, function, and classification of bones in the human body. Understanding osteology is essential for estheticians because it provides valuable knowledge about the skeletal system, which plays a vital role in facial structure and overall appearance. This knowledge allows estheticians to provide better skincare treatments and makeup application techniques that complement the bone structure of their clients.

## 8. What type of tissue composes the subcutaneous layer?

- A. Collagen and elastin**
- B. Loose connective tissue (adipose tissue)**
- C. Keratinized tissue**
- D. Basal cells**

The subcutaneous layer, also known as the hypodermis, is primarily composed of loose connective tissue, specifically adipose tissue. This layer serves important functions such as insulation, cushioning, and energy storage. Collagen and elastin are more commonly found in the dermis, providing strength and elasticity to the skin. Keratinized tissue refers to the outer layers of the epidermis, mainly consisting of keratinocytes. Basal cells, on the other hand, are found in the basal layer of the epidermis and are responsible for skin cell regeneration.

## 9. Which layer of the epidermis is thin and clear, consisting of dead skin cells?

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

The correct answer is the Stratum Lucidum. This layer of the epidermis is thin and clear, consisting of dead skin cells. The Stratum Lucidum is found only in certain areas of the body, such as the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, where the skin is thicker and requires an extra layer of protection. The other options, Stratum Basale, Stratum Corneum, and Stratum Granulosum, are not the correct answers as they do not describe the thin and clear layer of dead skin cells known as the Stratum Lucidum.

**10. What type of skin lacks water?**

- A. Combination**
- B. Dehydrated**
- C. Dry**
- D. Oily**

Dehydrated skin is the type of skin that lacks water specifically. This means the skin is lacking hydration or moisture, which can be caused by factors like weather, diet, using harsh skincare products, or not drinking enough water. Combination skin refers to having a mix of dry or normal skin with oily areas, so it is not specifically lacking water like dehydrated skin. Dry skin lacks oil or sebum production, not necessarily water. Oily skin produces excess oil, but this does not mean it lacks water.

SAMPLE

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://coloradoesthetician.examzify.com>**

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

**SAMPLE**