

Colorado Esthetician Written Practice Exam (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. Which procedure diminishes sun damage, pigmentation, and comedones while also stimulating cell turnover?**
 - A. Chemical Peeling**
 - B. Laser Resurfacing**
 - C. Microdermabrasion**
 - D. Ultrasonic Skin Scrubber**

- 2. What is the function of keratinocytes?**
 - A. Produce keratin and keep the skin strong, flexible, and waterproof**
 - B. Produce pigment and give skin its color**
 - C. Provide immune support**
 - D. Undergo mitosis to replenish skin cells**

- 3. What characteristic describes a liquid's shape and volume?**
 - A. Definite shape and volume**
 - B. Definite volume but takes the shape of the container**
 - C. Indefinite shape and volume**
 - D. No fixed shape but fixed volume**

- 4. Which type of organisms cause diseases and infections?**
 - A. Nonpathogenic**
 - B. Pathogenic**
 - C. Spirilla**
 - D. Staphylococci**

- 5. What are single-cell microorganisms known as?**
 - A. Bacteria**
 - B. Viruses**
 - C. Fungi**
 - D. Parasites**

- 6. What does the skin's hydrolipidic film protect against?**
 - A. Absorption of UV rays**
 - B. Evaporation of water and external environmental damage**
 - C. Production of melanin**
 - D. Synthesis of Vitamin D**

- 7. What happens to the properties of substances involved in a chemical change?**
- A. They remain the same**
 - B. They become identical to each other**
 - C. They change to form new substances with different properties**
 - D. They dissolve uniformly**
- 8. What results from a chemical change?**
- A. A new substance with different properties from the original**
 - B. A mixture of substances maintaining their original properties**
 - C. A physical change in the state of a substance**
 - D. A rearrangement of molecules without forming new substances**
- 9. When were Standard Precautions introduced by the CDC?**
- A. 1985**
 - B. 1990**
 - C. 1996**
 - D. 2000**
- 10. What does virucidal mean?**
- A. It kills bacteria**
 - B. It kills fungi**
 - C. It kills insects**
 - D. It kills viruses**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which procedure diminishes sun damage, pigmentation, and comedones while also stimulating cell turnover?

- A. Chemical Peeling**
- B. Laser Resurfacing**
- C. Microdermabrasion**
- D. Ultrasonic Skin Scrubber**

Chemical peeling is the correct answer because it is a procedure that can effectively diminish sun damage, pigmentation issues, and comedones (blackheads and whiteheads) by exfoliating the top layers of the skin. It also stimulates cell turnover, which helps to reveal newer, healthier skin cells. Laser resurfacing and microdermabrasion are also skin resurfacing procedures, but they may not be as effective in addressing pigmentation and comedones as chemical peels. Ultrasonic skin scrubbers are primarily used for deep cleansing and exfoliation, but they may not be as effective in treating sun damage and pigmentation issues.

2. What is the function of keratinocytes?

- A. Produce keratin and keep the skin strong, flexible, and waterproof**
- B. Produce pigment and give skin its color**
- C. Provide immune support**
- D. Undergo mitosis to replenish skin cells**

Keratinocytes are the most common type of skin cells found in the epidermis. Their primary function is to produce keratin, a protein that helps keep the skin strong, flexible, and waterproof. Keratin is essential for forming the protective outer layer of the skin, known as the stratum corneum. This layer acts as a barrier against external factors such as dehydration, pathogens, and mechanical damage. Therefore, the correct answer is A. Option B is incorrect because pigment-producing cells are actually melanocytes, not keratinocytes. Melanocytes are responsible for producing melanin, the pigment that gives skin its color. Option C is incorrect because immune support is primarily provided by specialized cells in the immune system, such as macrophages and T cells, rather than keratinocytes. Option D is incorrect because keratinocytes do not undergo mitosis to replenish skin cells. Instead, they are continuously produced by stem cells located in the basal layer of the epidermis.

3. What characteristic describes a liquid's shape and volume?

- A. Definite shape and volume**
- B. Definite volume but takes the shape of the container**
- C. Indefinite shape and volume**
- D. No fixed shape but fixed volume**

The characteristic that describes a liquid's shape and volume is having a definite volume but taking the shape of the container. This means that a liquid will always fill the container it is placed in but will conform to the shape of that container. This property differentiates liquids from solids, which have definite shapes and volumes. Option A, which states "Definite shape and volume," is not correct because liquids do not have a definite shape, only a definite volume. Options C and D are also incorrect as they describe properties that do not accurately represent liquids.

4. Which type of organisms cause diseases and infections?

- A. Nonpathogenic
- B. Pathogenic**
- C. Spirilla
- D. Staphylococci

Pathogenic organisms are the type of organisms that cause diseases and infections. These organisms have the ability to invade the body and disrupt its normal functions, leading to various illnesses. In contrast, nonpathogenic organisms do not cause harm to the body and may even be beneficial. Spirilla and staphylococci refer to specific types of bacteria and are not definitive in causing diseases; they can be either pathogenic or nonpathogenic depending on the specific strain and conditions. However, the term "pathogenic" directly signifies the ability to cause diseases and infections, making it the correct answer in this context.

5. What are single-cell microorganisms known as?

- A. Bacteria**
- B. Viruses
- C. Fungi
- D. Parasites

Single-cell microorganisms are known as bacteria. Bacteria are unicellular organisms that can be found virtually everywhere and can have both harmful and beneficial effects on humans. Viruses are not considered cells but rather infectious agents that need a host cell to replicate. Fungi are multicellular organisms, and parasites are multicellular organisms that live on or in a host organism.

6. What does the skin's hydrolipidic film protect against?

- A. Absorption of UV rays**
- B. Evaporation of water and external environmental damage
- C. Production of melanin
- D. Synthesis of Vitamin D

The skin's hydrolipidic film acts as a protective barrier that helps prevent the absorption of harmful external substances, including UV rays. This film is made up of a combination of sebum and sweat, which helps to maintain the skin's natural pH balance and protect against moisture loss, pathogens, and environmental damage. Therefore, Option A is correct because the hydrolipidic film plays a crucial role in shielding the skin from the damaging effects of UV rays.

7. What happens to the properties of substances involved in a chemical change?

- A. They remain the same**
- B. They become identical to each other**
- C. They change to form new substances with different properties**
- D. They dissolve uniformly**

During a chemical change, the properties of the substances involved do not remain the same or become identical to each other. Instead, they undergo a transformation and combine to form new substances with different properties. This is a fundamental concept in chemistry where the rearrangement of atoms leads to the formation of completely new compounds with distinct characteristics. Therefore, option C is the correct choice as it accurately reflects the outcome of substances in a chemical change.

8. What results from a chemical change?

- A. A new substance with different properties from the original**
- B. A mixture of substances maintaining their original properties**
- C. A physical change in the state of a substance**
- D. A rearrangement of molecules without forming new substances**

A chemical change results in the formation of a new substance with different properties from the original substance. During a chemical change, the atoms and molecules rearrange themselves, leading to the creation of a completely new substance with distinct chemical properties. This process is characterized by the formation of new chemical bonds and a change in the composition of the substances involved. Options B, C, and D are incorrect: B. A mixture of substances maintaining their original properties - This describes a physical mixture where the substances are physically combined but retain their original properties and can be separated easily. C. A physical change in the state of a substance - A physical change involves a change in the state or appearance of a substance without altering its chemical composition. D. A rearrangement of molecules without forming new substances - This does not represent a chemical change as it implies only a physical rearrangement of molecules without the formation of new substances.

9. When were Standard Precautions introduced by the CDC?

- A. 1985**
- B. 1990**
- C. 1996**
- D. 2000**

Standard Precautions were introduced by the CDC in 1996. This approach to infection control combines the major features of Universal Precautions and Body Substance Isolation. It considers all blood and body fluids potentially infectious, regardless of the patient's diagnosis. This method aims to prevent healthcare workers from coming into contact with potentially infectious materials.

10. What does virucidal mean?

- A. It kills bacteria**
- B. It kills fungi**
- C. It kills insects**
- D. It kills viruses**

Virucidal refers to the ability to kill viruses. This term specifically indicates that a substance or treatment has the capability to destroy or deactivate viruses. In the context of esthetics and skincare, using virucidal products or procedures is crucial for maintaining a clean and sterile environment to prevent the spread of viral infections. Therefore, in this case, the correct answer is D because virucidal means the ability to kill viruses.

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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://coloradoesthetician.examzify.com>

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

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