

Cosmetology Licensing and Regulations Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the role of a primer in makeup application?**
 - A. To create a smooth base and prolong makeup wear**
 - B. To provide color to the makeup**
 - C. To remove makeup at the end of the day**
 - D. To enhance the fragrance of the makeup**

- 2. When do disinfectants become inactivated?**
 - A. When stored improperly**
 - B. When they become visibly contaminated**
 - C. When diluted excessively**
 - D. When exposed to air**

- 3. Which of the following products is prohibited in cosmetology salons or schools?**
 - A. Isopropyl alcohol**
 - B. Methyl methacrylate liquid monomers**
 - C. Hydrogen peroxide**
 - D. Glycolic acid**

- 4. During which time of day are salons inspected?**
 - A. Early morning**
 - B. During normal operating hours**
 - C. During off-hours**
 - D. Only on weekends**

- 5. What should be done with any used gloves after a service?**
 - A. Wash and reuse them**
 - B. Store them for future use**
 - C. Dispose of them properly in a waste container**
 - D. Give them to the client**

- 6. What does a stylist need to do to work on booth rental?**
 - A. Apply for a specific booth rental license**
 - B. Renew their cosmetology license annually**
 - C. Nothing special, as all cosmetology licenses allow booth rental**
 - D. Join a professional association**

- 7. How long should shears be immersed in a blood-level chlorine bleach solution?**
- A. 3 minutes**
 - B. 4 minutes**
 - C. 5 minutes**
 - D. 6 minutes**
- 8. According to TDLR regulations, when must salon chairs and hood dryers be disinfected?**
- A. After each client**
 - B. Prior to each client**
 - C. Once a week**
 - D. At the end of the day**
- 9. How often are cosmetology licenses renewed?**
- A. Annually**
 - B. Every two years**
 - C. Every three years**
 - D. Every five years**
- 10. What is a common component of skincare routines for oily skin?**
- A. Thick moisturizing creams**
 - B. Lightweight moisturizers and exfoliants**
 - C. Heavy oils for hydration**
 - D. Excessive sun exposure**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of a primer in makeup application?

A. To create a smooth base and prolong makeup wear

B. To provide color to the makeup

C. To remove makeup at the end of the day

D. To enhance the fragrance of the makeup

The role of a primer in makeup application is primarily to create a smooth base and prolong the wear of makeup. When applied before foundation and other makeup products, a primer can help to fill in pores and fine lines, resulting in a more even surface for foundation application. This smoothing effect not only enhances the overall appearance of the makeup, making it look more polished, but it also helps the makeup adhere better to the skin. Furthermore, primers often contain ingredients that can help control oil production or add hydration, depending on the skin's needs, which contributes to the longevity of the makeup throughout the day. By preparing the skin properly, primers ensure that the makeup looks fresh and lasts longer without fading or settling into fine lines. This functionality of a primer is essential for achieving a flawless makeup look that endures over time, making it an indispensable step in many makeup routines.

2. When do disinfectants become inactivated?

A. When stored improperly

B. When they become visibly contaminated

C. When diluted excessively

D. When exposed to air

Disinfectants can become inactivated due to visible contamination because such contamination can interfere with the disinfectant's ability to effectively eliminate pathogens. When a disinfectant comes into contact with organic material (like blood, hair, or skin oils), it may not only become less effective but could also be rendered completely ineffective against bacteria and viruses. This is significant in salon and spa environments where maintaining a sanitized workspace is critical to client safety and health. While improper storage, excessive dilution, and exposure to air can all potentially affect the efficacy of disinfectants in various ways, the presence of visible contamination directly hampers their disinfectant properties immediately upon contact. This factor makes it especially crucial for cosmetology professionals to ensure that surfaces and tools are free from debris and contaminants before applying disinfectants.

3. Which of the following products is prohibited in cosmetology salons or schools?

- A. Isopropyl alcohol**
- B. Methyl methacrylate liquid monomers**
- C. Hydrogen peroxide**
- D. Glycolic acid**

Methyl methacrylate liquid monomers, often referred to as MMA, are prohibited in cosmetology salons and schools due to their safety risks. These substances can cause severe allergic reactions, skin irritation, and other negative health effects for both clients and practitioners. MMA is considered too hazardous for use in nail enhancements or other cosmetic procedures, which is why regulations specifically ban its use in professional environments. In contrast, isopropyl alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, and glycolic acid are commonly used in various beauty treatments and salon practices under appropriate safety guidelines. They have established applications in disinfecting, cleansing, and skin treatments, and they are regulated for safe use in these contexts. Therefore, they are permissible within the standards set by cosmetology regulations.

4. During which time of day are salons inspected?

- A. Early morning**
- B. During normal operating hours**
- C. During off-hours**
- D. Only on weekends**

The correct answer highlights that salons are typically inspected during normal operating hours. This timing is chosen to ensure that inspectors can observe the salon in action, allowing them to evaluate the conditions under which services are provided and to ensure compliance with health and safety regulations. Inspecting during operational hours enables the inspector to interact with staff, witness their practices, and assess the general atmosphere of the salon, which is crucial for determining if all operational standards are being met. Inspectors rarely visit early in the morning or during off-hours since these times may not accurately reflect the salon's usual practices. Inspections on weekends are uncommon as well, as many salons may not operate under the same regulations or staffing levels they would during weekdays. Thus, conducting inspections during normal operating hours provides a comprehensive overview of the salon's compliance and service delivery.

5. What should be done with any used gloves after a service?

- A. Wash and reuse them**
- B. Store them for future use**
- C. Dispose of them properly in a waste container**
- D. Give them to the client**

After a service, any used gloves should be disposed of properly in a waste container because they may contain contaminants or body fluids that could pose health risks to others. Proper disposal helps maintain a safe and hygienic environment, adhering to health and safety regulations in the cosmetology field. Reusing gloves, storing them for future use, or giving them to clients poses a risk of cross-contamination, undermining the fundamental principles of sanitation and infection control that are crucial in any service that involves direct contact with clients. Therefore, the most responsible and safe action is to dispose of them in an appropriate waste receptacle designed for such materials.

6. What does a stylist need to do to work on booth rental?

- A. Apply for a specific booth rental license**
- B. Renew their cosmetology license annually**
- C. Nothing special, as all cosmetology licenses allow booth rental**
- D. Join a professional association**

A stylist does not need additional licensing specifically for booth rental beyond their standard cosmetology license. Once a cosmetologist has obtained their license through proper training and state regulation, they are typically allowed to operate in a booth rental situation. This means that they can rent a space within an established salon and manage their own business independently while still being compliant with state laws. However, it is important for stylists to understand the legal and financial arrangements that come with booth rental, such as contracts with the salon owner and responsibility for their own taxes. The other options imply that more qualifications or memberships could be necessary to work as a booth renter, which is generally not the case. Thus, the correct understanding is that possessing a valid cosmetology license alone suffices to engage in booth rental without requiring any extra steps or licenses.

7. How long should shears be immersed in a blood-level chlorine bleach solution?

- A. 3 minutes**
- B. 4 minutes**
- C. 5 minutes**
- D. 6 minutes**

The recommended immersion time for shears in a blood-level chlorine bleach solution is five minutes. This duration is essential for ensuring that any potential pathogens are effectively eradicated. The use of a bleach solution at a proper concentration allows for proper disinfection, especially against bacteria, viruses, and fungi that may be present on tools used in a cosmetology setting. A five-minute soak provides enough contact time for the disinfectant to penetrate any organic material, ensuring thorough sanitization. This duration is critical in maintaining hygiene standards and protecting both the service provider and clients from cross-contamination. Other suggested immersion times might not allow for sufficient effectiveness in achieving full disinfection, which highlights the importance of following established guidelines for tool sanitation in cosmetology practices. This standard helps ensure compliance with health and safety regulations in beauty and personal care environments.

8. According to TDLR regulations, when must salon chairs and hood dryers be disinfected?

- A. After each client**
- B. Prior to each client**
- C. Once a week**
- D. At the end of the day**

The correct response highlights the importance of maintaining a high standard of hygiene and sanitation within a salon environment. According to TDLR regulations, salon chairs and hood dryers must be disinfected prior to each client. This practice ensures that any harmful bacteria, viruses, or other pathogens are eliminated before a new client uses the equipment, thereby preventing cross-contamination and promoting the health and safety of clients. By disinfecting these items before each use, salon professionals demonstrate commitment to best practices in sanitation, which not only protects clients but also enhances the overall reputation of the salon. This proactive approach is critical in the beauty industry, where close contact with clients is standard. Other options suggest less frequent disinfection, such as after each client, once a week, or at the end of the day, which may not adequately address the risk of communicable diseases and sanitary concerns that can arise from using shared equipment. Prioritizing sanitation before each client effectively minimizes these risks, ensuring a safer environment for both clients and cosmetologists.

9. How often are cosmetology licenses renewed?

- A. Annually
- B. Every two years**
- C. Every three years
- D. Every five years

In many states, cosmetology licenses are required to be renewed every two years. This renewal period allows practitioners to demonstrate their ongoing commitment to professional development and staying current with evolving industry standards and practices. Many licensing boards also use this time frame to ensure that licensees have completed any necessary continuing education requirements, which can include courses on new techniques, safety practices, and health regulations. The two-year renewal cycle strikes a balance, providing enough time to update knowledge and skills while ensuring that professionals are consistently engaging with their field. Licensing requirements can vary by location, which is why it is essential for practitioners to check with their state board for specific guidelines.

10. What is a common component of skincare routines for oily skin?

- A. Thick moisturizing creams
- B. Lightweight moisturizers and exfoliants**
- C. Heavy oils for hydration
- D. Excessive sun exposure

Lightweight moisturizers and exfoliants are essential for skincare routines specifically designed for oily skin. Oily skin is characterized by an overproduction of sebum, which can lead to clogged pores and acne. Therefore, lightweight moisturizers help hydrate the skin without adding excessive oil, ensuring that the skin maintains a healthy moisture balance without becoming greasy. Incorporating exfoliants is crucial as well since they help remove dead skin cells and prevent clogged pores, reducing the likelihood of breakouts. These products are typically water-based or gel-based, which are better suited for oily skin types. Thick moisturizing creams may contribute to further oiliness and potential breakouts, while heavy oils could exacerbate the issue. Excessive sun exposure is counterproductive, as it can damage the skin and lead to increased oil production as the skin attempts to compensate for dehydration. Thus, lightweight moisturizers paired with effective exfoliants create an ideal routine for managing oily skin.