

Milady Electricity Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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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. How does a plug differ from a socket?

- A. A plug connects directly to the electrical grid**
- B. A socket connects into a plug to provide electrical power**
- C. A plug connects into a socket to provide electrical power**
- D. A socket is used for grounding**

2. What does Ohm's Law describe?

- A. Current is the product of voltage and resistance**
- B. Voltage equals current multiplied by resistance**
- C. Power is the product of current and voltage**
- D. Resistance equals current divided by voltage**

3. What effect does poor grounding have on electrical devices?

- A. Increases device efficiency**
- B. Prevents power surges**
- C. Increases the risk of electrical shock and damage**
- D. Improves electrical performance**

4. What is the role of the cathode in anaphoresis?

- A. To attract positive ions**
- B. To repulse negative ions**
- C. To serve as the active electrode**
- D. To neutralize electric currents**

5. What is the effect of anaphoresis?

- A. Promotes pore closure and soothes nerves**
- B. Infuses acidic products**
- C. Introduces negative products into the skin**
- D. Hardens and forms tissue**

6. What does an electrical current consist of?

- A. Electrons moving through a conductor**
- B. Electromagnetic waves**
- C. Static charges on a surface**
- D. Heat generated by friction**

7. What is another term for modalities in the context of electrotherapy?

- A. Electrodes**
- B. Electrical appliances**
- C. Electrical machines**
- D. Current units**

8. Which type of UV radiation is known for causing burning?

- A. UVA**
- B. UVB**
- C. UVC**
- D. Visible Light**

9. Invisible light constitutes what percentage of natural sunlight?

- A. 50%**
- B. 60%**
- C. 70%**
- D. 80%**

10. Which device focuses a beam of light of the same color to a specific depth in one direction?

- A. Phototherapist**
- B. Laser**
- C. LED**
- D. Chromophore**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How does a plug differ from a socket?

- A. A plug connects directly to the electrical grid
- B. A socket connects into a plug to provide electrical power
- C. A plug connects into a socket to provide electrical power**
- D. A socket is used for grounding

A plug is designed to connect into a socket to establish a secure electrical connection. When you insert a plug into a socket, it completes the circuit, allowing electrical current to flow from the socket, which is usually connected to an electrical supply, through the plug and into the appliance or device that the plug is attached to. This connection is essential for the operation of electrical devices, as the socket provides the energy, while the plug serves as the interface that allows devices to draw that energy. The design ensures that devices can be easily connected or disconnected from a power source, promoting safety and convenience. Understanding the roles of plugs and sockets is crucial in electrical safety and functionality, as it helps in properly wiring and using electrical equipment.

2. What does Ohm's Law describe?

- A. Current is the product of voltage and resistance
- B. Voltage equals current multiplied by resistance**
- C. Power is the product of current and voltage
- D. Resistance equals current divided by voltage

Ohm's Law fundamentally establishes the relationship between voltage, current, and resistance in an electrical circuit. Specifically, it articulates that voltage is equal to the product of current and resistance. This principle is pivotal in understanding how electrical circuits function, as it allows for the calculation of one of these variables when the other two are known. In a mathematical form, Ohm's Law is represented as $V = I \times R$, where V represents voltage, I is current, and R stands for resistance. This allows practitioners to manipulate the equation to solve for an unknown variable, facilitating electrical troubleshooting and design. Understanding this law is crucial for anyone working with electrical systems, as it lays the foundational framework for more complex electrical theories and applications.

3. What effect does poor grounding have on electrical devices?

- A. Increases device efficiency**
- B. Prevents power surges**
- C. Increases the risk of electrical shock and damage**
- D. Improves electrical performance**

Poor grounding can significantly increase the risk of electrical shock and damage to electrical devices. Grounding serves as a safety mechanism that directs excess electricity safely into the ground, preventing dangerous voltage build-up. Without proper grounding, stray currents may flow through alternative pathways, which could include people or sensitive components of the electrical devices. When grounding is inadequate, devices may not operate effectively, and there's an elevated risk of electronic equipment malfunction, damage, or even fire hazards due to electrical surges. Additionally, individuals using these devices may be exposed to hazardous voltage levels, leading to potential shock incidents. Thus, the connection between poor grounding and increased risks highlights the importance of maintaining proper grounding in electrical systems for safety and equipment longevity.

4. What is the role of the cathode in anaphoresis?

- A. To attract positive ions**
- B. To repulse negative ions**
- C. To serve as the active electrode**
- D. To neutralize electric currents**

In anaphoresis, the cathode serves as the active electrode, which plays a crucial role in the process of ionization and the movement of ions. Anaphoresis is a method in electrotherapy that utilizes a direct current to drive negatively charged ions into the skin. When current is applied, the cathode, being negatively charged, actively draws in positive ions from the surrounding environment, such as the skin and tissues. This action promotes the penetration of substances into the skin, enhancing absorption and treatment effectiveness. The significance of the cathode as the active electrode lies in its ability to facilitate this movement of ions, thereby allowing for various therapeutic benefits, including hydration, soothing irritation, and delivering active ingredients more effectively during treatments.

5. What is the effect of anaphoresis?

- A. Promotes pore closure and soothes nerves**
- B. Infuses acidic products**
- C. Introduces negative products into the skin**
- D. Hardens and forms tissue**

Anaphoresis is a process that involves the use of a negative electrode in galvanic treatments. This technique is primarily utilized to introduce negatively charged ions or products into the skin. The negative charge facilitates the penetration of certain solutions, often focused on hydrating or treating specific skin concerns. The significance of introducing negative products lies in the fact that negatively charged ions can help in various skin treatments. For example, they can improve hydration, enhance skin absorption of beneficial ingredients, and promote a more balanced complexion. Understanding this concept is essential for practitioners who wish to effectively utilize electrical treatments in skincare. The other options do not accurately depict the nature of anaphoresis. While promoting pore closure and soothing nerves may be associated with different techniques involving positive electrodes, they do not pertain to the function of anaphoresis. Similarly, while the purpose of infusing acidic products is separate, it is not a defining characteristic of anaphoresis, which focuses on the negative charge; and the hardening and formation of tissue ties more closely to other electrical modalities rather than to the mechanism of anaphoresis.

6. What does an electrical current consist of?

- A. Electrons moving through a conductor**
- B. Electromagnetic waves**
- C. Static charges on a surface**
- D. Heat generated by friction**

An electrical current is defined as the flow of electric charge, primarily through a conductor such as a wire. This flow is predominantly carried by electrons, which are negatively charged particles that move due to an electric potential difference (voltage) across the conductor. When the voltage is applied, it creates an electric field that pushes the electrons, resulting in the movement of current. This is a fundamental concept in electricity, as understanding the flow of electrons is crucial for analyzing electrical circuits and their behavior. Other options, while related to electricity in some way, do not accurately describe what electrical current consists of. Electromagnetic waves relate more to the propagation of energy rather than the actual flow of current through a conductor. Static charges on a surface pertain to imbalances in electric charge but do not involve the continuous flow of electrons characteristic of electrical currents. Heat generated by friction is a separate phenomenon that can occur in electrical systems but does not constitute the current itself. Thus, the movement of electrons through a conductor is the defining characteristic of electrical current.

7. What is another term for modalities in the context of electrotherapy?

- A. Electrodes**
- B. Electrical appliances**
- C. Electrical machines**
- D. Current units**

In the context of electrotherapy, the term "modalities" refers to the various types of electrical machines that are used to deliver therapeutic treatments through electrical currents. These modalities can include devices like TENS units, ultrasound machines, and microcurrent devices, each designed to serve specific therapeutic purposes in the field of health and beauty. Understanding that modalities are the specific machines utilized in treatment helps clarify why "electrical machines" is the correct term. These machines facilitate different forms of electrotherapy, depending on the treatment needs, such as muscle stimulation or pain relief. The other terms presented do not accurately encapsulate the broader meaning of modalities within electrotherapy. "Electrodes" are components used with electrical machines but are not synonymous with the machines themselves. "Electrical appliances" can refer to a general category of devices that may not be specifically designed for therapy. Similarly, "current units" might refer to measurements of electricity but do not define the devices that deliver electrotherapy treatments. Understanding this distinction is key in mastering the concepts of electrotherapy modalities.

8. Which type of UV radiation is known for causing burning?

- A. UVA**
- B. UVB**
- C. UVC**
- D. Visible Light**

UVB radiation is known for its role in causing sunburns. This type of ultraviolet light has a shorter wavelength compared to UVA and penetrates the skin more superficially, affecting the outermost layers. When the skin is exposed to UVB rays, it can lead to the release of inflammatory substances that manifest as redness and burning sensations. This reaction is a response to the damage caused at a cellular level, which can lead to peeling and even long-term skin issues. While UVA also contributes to skin damage and can lead to tanning, it is primarily linked to deeper skin effects and photoaging rather than the immediate burning sensation. UVC radiation, though considered harmful, is mostly filtered out by the Earth's atmosphere and does not typically reach the skin. Visible light, on the other hand, falls outside the UV spectrum and does not have the same harmful effects associated with UV radiation. Hence, UVB is the primary cause of burning due to its interaction with the skin.

9. Invisible light constitutes what percentage of natural sunlight?

- A. 50%**
- B. 60%**
- C. 70%**
- D. 80%**

Invisible light, which includes infrared light and ultraviolet light, constitutes approximately 60% of natural sunlight. This percentage highlights the significant portion of solar energy that is not visible to the human eye. While visible light is crucial for guiding our vision and supporting photosynthesis in plants, a substantial amount of solar energy is transmitted in the form of invisible radiation. This understanding is crucial in fields like cosmetology, where the effects of different light wavelengths on the skin and hair can be significant. Recognizing that 60% of sunlight is invisible aids in comprehending the broader spectrum of light and its effects beyond what we can see.

10. Which device focuses a beam of light of the same color to a specific depth in one direction?

- A. Phototherapist**
- B. Laser**
- C. LED**
- D. Chromophore**

The correct answer is the laser, which is a device that produces a concentrated beam of light typically of one specific color, or wavelength. Lasers function by stimulating the emission of photons in a coherent manner, which means the light waves produced are in sync and travel in parallel. This quality allows lasers to focus light to a precise point and to penetrate to specific depths in tissue, making them highly effective for various applications, including medical treatments and cosmetic procedures. In contrast, a phototherapist refers to a broader range of devices that utilize light to treat conditions, but it does not specifically denote the focused, singular wavelength characteristic of lasers. An LED, or light-emitting diode, emits light in a broader spectrum and does not have the same capacity for depth penetration and focus as a laser. A chromophore, on the other hand, is not a device; instead, it represents a molecule that absorbs specific wavelengths of light and can be involved in numerous photobiological processes. The ability of lasers to deliver energy precisely to a targeted area while minimizing damage to surrounding tissues is why they are used in procedures such as laser hair removal, skin resurfacing, and other forms of therapies in both medical and cosmetic fields.

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://miladylectricity.examzify.com>

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

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