

New Jersey State Board Esthetics 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

- 1. What is the primary benefit of direct high frequency for oily skin?**
 - A. Hydration**
 - B. Germicidal and drying effect**
 - C. Exfoliation**
 - D. Moisturization**
- 2. What is the primary focus of the excretory system?**
 - A. Transporting oxygen**
 - B. Filtering blood**
 - C. Removing waste**
 - D. Regulating temperature**
- 3. What bone connects all cranial bones?**
 - A. Maxilla**
 - B. Frontal**
 - C. Sphenoid**
 - D. Ethmoid**
- 4. Which process involves high pressure, heat, or steam?**
 - A. Disinfection**
 - B. Sterilization**
 - C. Sanitization**
 - D. Decontamination**
- 5. What is the primary benefit of tapotement in facial treatments?**
 - A. Stimulate skin**
 - B. Relax muscles**
 - C. Improve circulation**
 - D. Reduce redness**

- 6. What tool is recommended for removing lipstick from its tube for a client?**
- A. Brush**
 - B. Applicator**
 - C. Spatula**
 - D. Cotton swab**
- 7. What is an effect of anaphoresis/desincrustation on the skin?**
- A. Decreases blood circulation**
 - B. Clogs pores**
 - C. Opens pores and softens tissue**
 - D. Increases oil production**
- 8. What is the main component of the epidermis that helps retain moisture?**
- A. Keratin**
 - B. Sebum**
 - C. Collagen**
 - D. Elastin**
- 9. What term describes a fluid-filled growth on the body?**
- A. Abscess**
 - B. Lesion**
 - C. Cyst**
 - D. Carbuncle**
- 10. What term is used for the solid or dissolved part of a solution?**
- A. Mixture**
 - B. Solute**
 - C. Solvent**
 - D. Suspension**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary benefit of direct high frequency for oily skin?

- A. Hydration**
- B. Germicidal and drying effect**
- C. Exfoliation**
- D. Moisturization**

The primary benefit of direct high frequency for oily skin lies in its germicidal and drying effect. Direct high frequency uses an electrical current to produce a mild thermal and chemical reaction in the skin, which helps to eliminate bacteria on the surface. This property makes it particularly effective for individuals with oily skin, as it can help to reduce acne and other blemishes associated with excess oil and bacteria. Moreover, the drying effect can assist in regulating oil production, leading to a clearer complexion. The utilization of high frequency treatments can also help tighten the skin and minimize pores, providing further benefits for those struggling with oily skin conditions. In contrast, hydration, exfoliation, and moisturization are not the primary benefits of this treatment. While hydration and moisturization are essential for maintaining skin health, the direct high frequency treatment specifically targets issues associated with oiliness rather than aiming to replenish moisture.

2. What is the primary focus of the excretory system?

- A. Transporting oxygen**
- B. Filtering blood**
- C. Removing waste**
- D. Regulating temperature**

The primary focus of the excretory system is removing waste from the body. This system plays a crucial role in maintaining homeostasis by eliminating metabolic waste products, excess substances, and toxins, which are generated through cellular processes. The major organs involved, such as the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra, work together to filter blood, produce urine, and excrete waste efficiently. While filtering blood is a function of the kidneys, it serves the larger purpose of facilitating the removal of waste. In contrast, transporting oxygen is primarily the role of the respiratory system, and regulating temperature is managed by the integumentary and nervous systems. Therefore, the focus of the excretory system is specifically about waste elimination, highlighting its importance in overall bodily function and health.

3. What bone connects all cranial bones?

- A. Maxilla
- B. Frontal
- C. Sphenoid**
- D. Ethmoid

The sphenoid bone is known as the "keystone" of the cranial floor because it connects with all other cranial bones, effectively articulating with a total of seven bones: the frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, zygomatic, maxilla, and ethmoid. This unique position allows the sphenoid to play a crucial role in the overall structure and stability of the skull. Unlike the other bones listed, which do not connect in such a comprehensive manner, the sphenoid provides important support and is integral to the formation of the cranial cavity. Its complex shape and multiple articulations make it essential for the connection between the various parts of the skull, contributing to both function and anatomy.

4. Which process involves high pressure, heat, or steam?

- A. Disinfection
- B. Sterilization**
- C. Sanitization
- D. Decontamination

Sterilization is the process that involves high pressure, heat, or steam to eliminate all forms of microbial life, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and spores. This method is essential in settings where complete sterility is required, such as in surgical instruments or laboratory environments. The most commonly used sterilization method is autoclaving, where instruments are subjected to high-pressure steam at a specified temperature for a set amount of time, ensuring that all microorganisms are destroyed. Other processes, such as disinfection, sanitization, and decontamination, do not achieve the same level of microbial eradication. Disinfection typically refers to killing or inactivating most pathogenic microorganisms but may not eliminate bacterial spores. Sanitization reduces microbial load to safe levels, often suitable for everyday cleanliness, without achieving complete sterility. Decontamination involves cleaning and disinfecting surfaces to remove harmful substances, which is not necessarily sufficient to ensure sterilization. Thus, the specific use of high pressure, heat, or steam is crucial in defining sterilization.

5. What is the primary benefit of tapotement in facial treatments?

- A. Stimulate skin**
- B. Relax muscles**
- C. Improve circulation**
- D. Reduce redness**

Tapotement, a technique involving rapid, rhythmic tapping or percussion on the skin, is primarily beneficial for stimulating the skin. This method encourages increased alertness and invigorates the facial tissues by promoting nerve endings' activity and enhancing muscle tone. While tapotement does improve circulation, which can also contribute to a healthier glow, its primary function is the stimulation aspect, making the skin more responsive and lively. Relaxation of muscles usually comes from other techniques like effleurage, which are gentler and more soothing, and while some might think tapotement could reduce redness, this is not its main purpose. Thus, understanding the nuances of how tapotement specifically benefits the skin's vitality and responsiveness highlights its role in facial treatments.

6. What tool is recommended for removing lipstick from its tube for a client?

- A. Brush**
- B. Applicator**
- C. Spatula**
- D. Cotton swab**

A spatula is recommended for removing lipstick from its tube for a client because it ensures proper hygiene and avoids contamination. Using a spatula allows the esthetician to scoop or scrape out a controlled amount of product, minimizing the risk of introducing bacteria from fingers or other tools directly into the lipstick tube. This practice not only maintains the integrity of the product but also protects the client's health by preventing cross-contamination. While brushes, applicators, and cotton swabs may seem like viable options, they may not be as effective for this specific task. Brushes would be more appropriate for applying the lipstick rather than removing it from the tube, and applicators often do not provide the same level of control when retrieving the product. Cotton swabs may also absorb too much product, leading to inefficiency. Thus, using a spatula is the most suitable choice for safely and effectively removing lipstick from its tube.

7. What is an effect of anaphoresis/desincrustation on the skin?

- A. Decreases blood circulation**
- B. Clogs pores**
- C. Opens pores and softens tissue**
- D. Increases oil production**

Anaphoresis, also known as desincrustation, is a technique used in esthetics that involves the application of a negative electrical charge to soften and loosen build-up in the skin, such as excess oil and debris. This process opens the pores, allowing for easier extraction of impurities and a deep cleanse of the skin. By softening the tissue, anaphoresis helps prepare the skin for subsequent treatments, enabling products to penetrate better and allowing for more effective exfoliation and cleansing. This technique is especially beneficial for clients with oily or congested skin, as it facilitates the removal of excess sebum and helps in reducing the appearance of blackheads and other blemishes. In contrast, the other options present effects that do not align with the purpose and results of anaphoresis. For instance, decreasing blood circulation, clogging pores, and increasing oil production are not outcomes associated with this technique, highlighting the effectiveness of anaphoresis in promoting clearer, healthier skin.

8. What is the main component of the epidermis that helps retain moisture?

- A. Keratin**
- B. Sebum**
- C. Collagen**
- D. Elastin**

The main component of the epidermis that helps retain moisture is keratin. Keratin is a fibrous protein that forms a protective layer on the skin. It is a crucial part of the skin's barrier function, helping to prevent water loss and maintain hydration. The structure of keratin provides strength and resilience, allowing the skin to function effectively as a barrier against external elements. While sebum, collagen, and elastin are important to skin health and structure, they do not play the primary role in moisture retention within the epidermis. Sebum, produced by sebaceous glands, contributes to skin lubrication and can help create a barrier that prevents moisture loss, but it is not a component of the epidermis itself. Collagen is primarily found in the dermis, providing structural support and elasticity, and elastin also resides in the dermis, allowing the skin to stretch and rebound. Hence, keratin stands out as the essential component in the epidermis responsible for retaining moisture.

9. What term describes a fluid-filled growth on the body?

- A. Abscess
- B. Lesion
- C. Cyst**
- D. Carbuncle

The term that describes a fluid-filled growth on the body is "cyst." A cyst is typically a closed sac-like structure that can contain fluids, semi-solid material, or gas. They can occur in various tissues of the body and are usually benign, though some may require medical intervention if they become infected or cause discomfort. In contrast, an abscess is a localized collection of pus that is often painful and indicates an infection. It is not simply a fluid-filled growth but rather involves a buildup of pus due to an immune response to infection. The term "lesion" is a more general term that refers to any abnormal tissue change, which could include sores, tumors, or cysts, but does not specify a fluid-filled structure. A carbuncle is a cluster of boils caused by bacterial infection in hair follicles and also involves pus rather than being a simple fluid-filled growth like a cyst. Therefore, given the specificity of the definition of a cyst as a fluid-filled growth, it is the most appropriate term among the choices provided.

10. What term is used for the solid or dissolved part of a solution?

- A. Mixture
- B. Solute**
- C. Solvent
- D. Suspension

The term "solute" refers to the solid or dissolved part of a solution. In the context of solutions, the solute is the substance that is dissolved in another substance, known as the solvent. For example, when salt is mixed with water, the salt acts as the solute because it disintegrates into smaller particles and disperses in the water, which serves as the solvent. Understanding this distinction is crucial in esthetics, particularly when dealing with various solutions for treatments, as it influences the efficacy and reactions of different products applied to the skin. While a mixture encompasses both solute and solvent, it does not specifically identify the dissolved component. The solvent is the medium that dissolves the solute. Lastly, a suspension is a combination where particles are dispersed in a liquid but not fully dissolved, which differs from the concept of a solution where the solute uniformly integrates within the solvent.

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://nj-esthetics.examzify.com>

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