

# Pennsylvania Esthetician State Board 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 term describes the substance that is dissolved in a solution?**
  - A. Solute
  - B. Solvent
  - C. Solution
  - D. Suspension
  
- 2. Which hair removal method is known for being long-lasting and typically performed by a licensed professional?**
  - A. Shaving
  - B. Waxing
  - C. Electrolysis
  - D. Depilatory cream
  
- 3. Which phase occurs right after the hair has stopped growing?**
  - A. Telogen Phase
  - B. Villus Phase
  - C. Anagen Phase
  - D. Catagen Phase
  
- 4. What term describes the rate of cycles per second in an alternating current generator?**
  - A. Conductor
  - B. Current
  - C. Cycler
  - D. Frequency
  
- 5. What is the primary function of a toner in a skincare routine?**
  - A. Moisturization
  - B. pH balancing
  - C. Exfoliation
  - D. Protection

**6. What method of hair removal involves inserting a small needle into each hair follicle?**

- A. Laser Hair Removal**
- B. Waxing**
- C. Electrolysis**
- D. Threading**

**7. What type of hair is known as eyebrow hair?**

- A. Cilia**
- B. Barb**
- C. Supercilia**
- D. Villus**

**8. What is referred to when a solute can no longer dissolve evenly in the solvent?**

- A. Saturation Point**
- B. Solubility Limit**
- C. Emulsification**
- D. Miscibility**

**9. Which layer of skin features cells that resemble tiny granules?**

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

**10. What is the primary purpose of chemical exfoliants?**

- A. To hydrate skin**
- B. To remove dead skin cells**
- C. To tighten skin**
- D. To soothe irritation**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term describes the substance that is dissolved in a solution?**

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

The term that describes the substance that is dissolved in a solution is "solute." In a solution, the solute is the component that is present in a smaller amount compared to the solvent, which is the substance that dissolves the solute. This relationship is essential in understanding how solutions work, as the solute must be able to interact with the solvent to form a homogeneous mixture. The concept of a solution involves not just the solute and solvent, but also highlights the importance of how these two interact. By focusing on the solute, you grasp the foundational aspect of a solution's composition. In contrast, the solvent refers to the substance that dissolves the solute, while "solution" is the resulting mixture of the solute and solvent. "Suspension," on the other hand, refers to a heterogeneous mixture where particles can settle out over time, which is a different concept altogether.

**2. Which hair removal method is known for being long-lasting and typically performed by a licensed professional?**

- A. Shaving**
- B. Waxing**
- C. Electrolysis**
- D. Depilatory cream**

Electrolysis is recognized as a long-lasting hair removal method because it targets individual hair follicles for permanent reduction. This process involves using an electric current to destroy the hair growth cells, making it effective for achieving permanent hair removal. Specific training and licensure are required to perform electrolysis safely and effectively, which is why it is typically performed by licensed professionals. Other hair removal methods, while effective for temporary results, do not provide the same level of permanence. Shaving simply cuts the hair at the skin's surface and requires frequent repetition. Waxing can provide longer-lasting results than shaving, as it removes hair from the root, but the results are not permanent. Depilatory creams dissolve hair at the surface, but again, their effects are temporary. Thus, electrolysis stands out for its long-lasting results and the requirement for professional training to ensure safety and efficacy.

**3. Which phase occurs right after the hair has stopped growing?**

- A. Telogen Phase**
- B. Villus Phase**
- C. Anagen Phase**
- D. Catagen Phase**

The correct choice is the catagen phase. This phase occurs right after the hair has completed its growth cycle, marking a transitional stage. The hair follicle goes through changes, shrinking and preparing to enter a resting state. During the catagen phase, which lasts a few weeks, the hair stops growing and detaches from the blood supply, eventually leading to the telogen phase, where the hair rests and eventually falls out. Understanding this cycle is important for estheticians, as it can help in the assessment of hair growth and shedding during treatments. Recognizing the catagen phase is essential for managing client expectations regarding hair growth and regrowth, especially in relation to hair removal services.

**4. What term describes the rate of cycles per second in an alternating current generator?**

- A. Conductor**
- B. Current**
- C. Cycler**
- D. Frequency**

The term that describes the rate of cycles per second in an alternating current generator is frequency. In electrical terms, frequency is measured in hertz (Hz) and indicates how many complete cycles of the waveform occur within one second. For example, in the United States, the standard frequency for electrical power is typically 60 Hz, meaning the alternating current completes 60 cycles in one second. Understanding frequency is crucial for estheticians, particularly when working with equipment that uses electrical circuits, such as facial machines or microcurrent devices. The performance and effectiveness of these tools can vary depending on their operational frequency, which can influence treatment outcomes. Other terms presented, such as conductor or current, refer to different concepts. A conductor is a material that allows the flow of electric current, while current itself is the actual flow of electricity through the conductor. The term "cycler" is not a standard term in the context of electrical engineering or esthetics, making frequency the only applicable and correct choice in this scenario.

**5. What is the primary function of a toner in a skincare routine?**

- A. Moisturization**
- B. pH balancing**
- C. Exfoliation**
- D. Protection**

The primary function of a toner in a skincare routine is pH balancing. After cleansing, the skin's natural pH can be disrupted, often becoming more alkaline due to the nature of many cleansers. Toners are formulated to help restore the skin's pH balance, bringing it back to a more acidic state, which is essential for maintaining healthy skin. This balancing act helps to prepare the skin for subsequent products, such as serums or moisturizers, and ensures better absorption and effectiveness. While moisturization, exfoliation, and protection are important aspects of skincare, they do not represent the primary role of a toner. Moisturizers are specifically designed to hydrate the skin, exfoliants help to remove dead skin cells, and protective products (like sunscreens) defend the skin from environmental damage. Therefore, the pH balancing function of a toner is crucial in maintaining skin health and enhancing the efficacy of other products in a skincare regimen.

**6. What method of hair removal involves inserting a small needle into each hair follicle?**

- A. Laser Hair Removal**
- B. Waxing**
- C. Electrolysis**
- D. Threading**

The method of hair removal that involves inserting a small needle into each hair follicle is electrolysis. This technique works by using an electric current to destroy the hair root within the follicle. A fine needle, which is inserted into the follicle, delivers the electrical current directly to the hair bulb, effectively inhibiting future hair growth from that follicle. Electrolysis is the only FDA-approved method for permanent hair removal, making it a reliable choice for individuals seeking long-lasting results. It is suitable for all skin types and hair colors, which adds to its versatility. The other methods mentioned do not utilize this needle insertion technique. Laser hair removal, for example, uses concentrated light to target and damage hair follicles, causing them to enter a state of dormancy without the direct connection provided by a needle. Waxing removes hair from the root but does not destroy the follicle, and threading restrains the hair and pulls it out without penetrating the skin. These differences highlight why electrolysis is uniquely effective through the precise application of energy to each individual hair follicle.

## 7. What type of hair is known as eyebrow hair?

- A. Cilia**
- B. Barb**
- C. Supercilia**
- D. Villus**

The hair known as eyebrow hair is called supercilia. This term specifically refers to the fine, short hairs that make up the eyebrows, playing a crucial role in both aesthetics and function. Eyebrow hair helps to accentuate the eyes and can influence facial expressions. Additionally, supercilia can help to divert moisture away from the eyes, which is a practical biological function. While the other terms refer to different types of hair or structures, they do not specifically designate eyebrow hair. For instance, cilia are microscopic hair-like structures involved in movement or sensory functions in various organisms, while barb refers to projections found on feathers and other anatomical structures. Villus hair, on the other hand, is the fine, soft hair that covers much of the human body but is not specific to the eyebrow region. Thus, the term supercilia is the accurate designation for eyebrow hair in this context.

## 8. What is referred to when a solute can no longer dissolve evenly in the solvent?

- A. Saturation Point**
- B. Solubility Limit**
- C. Emulsification**
- D. Miscibility**

The term that describes the point at which a solute can no longer dissolve evenly in a solvent is known as the saturation point. This occurs when the solvent has reached its maximum capacity to dissolve the solute, meaning that any additional solute added will not dissolve and will remain in its solid form or settle at the bottom of the container. In the context of esthetics and chemistry, understanding the saturation point is crucial because many products used in skin care formulations are dependent on the ability of ingredients to remain dissolved. Knowing when a solution has reached its saturation point allows professionals to formulate products effectively, ensuring that the desired active ingredients are available in a form that can penetrate the skin effectively. The other terms mentioned, such as solubility limit, emulsification, and miscibility, refer to related but distinct concepts. Solubility limit refers to the maximum concentration of a solute that can be dissolved in a specific volume of solvent, which is closely related to the saturation point but does not explicitly indicate that no more solute can dissolve. Emulsification pertains to mixing two immiscible liquids, while miscibility refers to the ability of two substances to mix completely in all proportions. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the overall concept of how substances interact in

**9. Which layer of skin features cells that resemble tiny granules?**

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

The layer of skin that features cells resembling tiny granules is the Stratum Granulosum. In this layer, keratinocytes begin to undergo a process called keratinization. During this process, the cells accumulate keratohyalin granules, which are rich in proteins that help to form keratin, the primary structural protein in the skin. This granule presence gives the Stratum Granulosum its name and is a key characteristic, indicating that the cells are moving towards the outer layers of the skin, where they will eventually die and contribute to the protective barrier. As the cells in this layer become more flattened and packed with keratin, they transition further into the Stratum Lucidum (in thick skin) or into the outer layer, known as the Stratum Corneum. This makes the Stratum Granulosum critical for skin health, as it prepares the cells for the barrier function necessary to protect deeper layers from the external environment.

**10. What is the primary purpose of chemical exfoliants?**

- A. To hydrate skin**
- B. To remove dead skin cells**
- C. To tighten skin**
- D. To soothe irritation**

The primary purpose of chemical exfoliants is to remove dead skin cells. These products typically contain ingredients like alpha hydroxy acids (AHAs) or beta hydroxy acids (BHAs) that work by dissolving the bonds that hold dead skin cells together on the outermost layer of the skin. By facilitating the shedding of these dead cells, chemical exfoliants promote a smoother, brighter complexion and can improve the overall texture and appearance of the skin. Furthermore, this process can help to unclog pores, reduce the occurrence of acne, and enhance the effectiveness of other skincare products by allowing them to penetrate more deeply. Regular use of chemical exfoliants can contribute to a more vibrant and youthful-looking skin without the need for physical scrubbing, making them a popular choice in skincare routines.

# 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://pennsylvania-estheticianstateboard.examzify.com>**

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

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