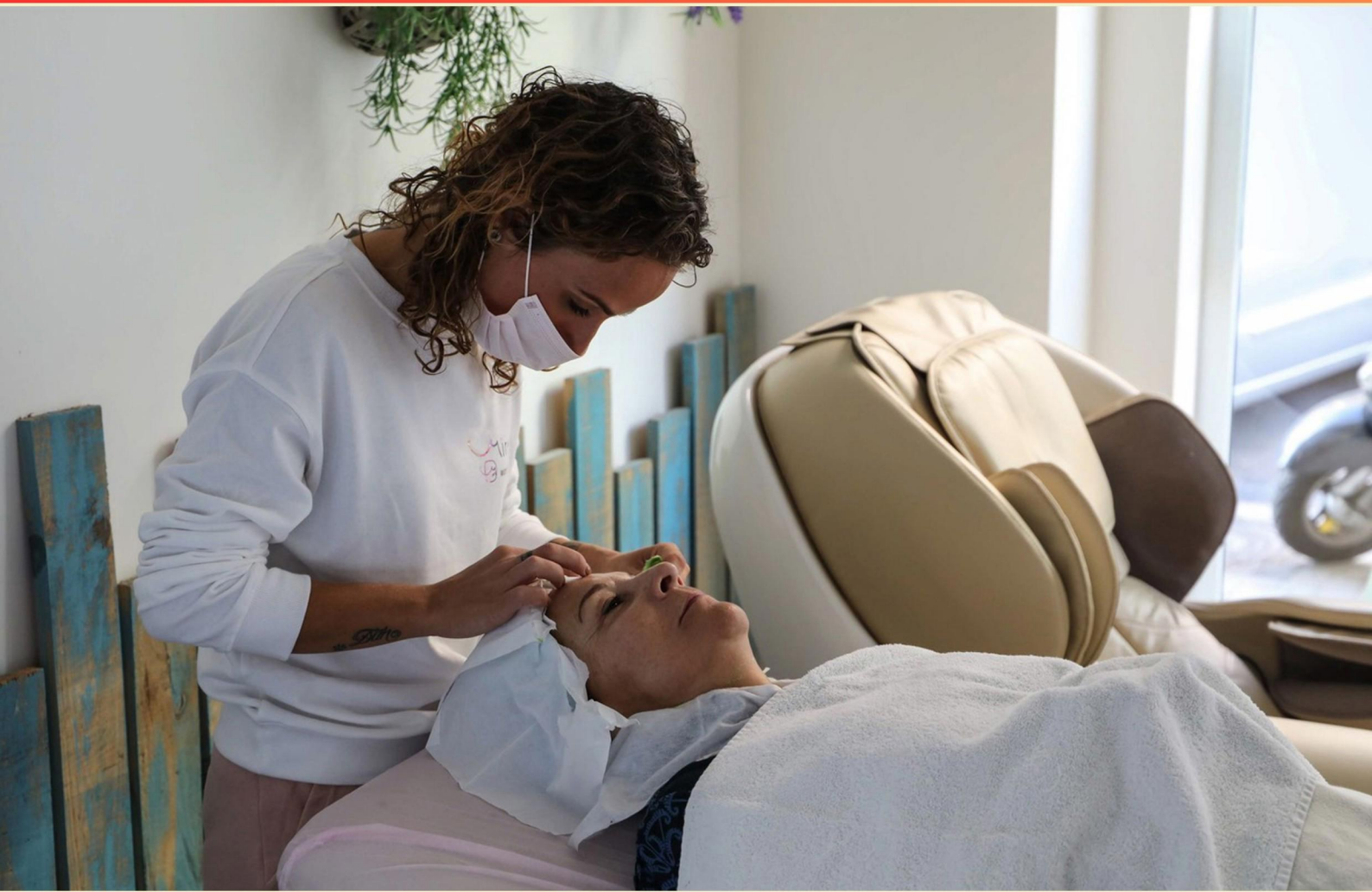


PIVOT POINT HAIR REMOVAL 109 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://pivotpointhairremoval109.examzify.com>



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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	15

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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 item provides a clear, close-up view of the skin to aid in assessment?**
 - A. Magnifying Lamp
 - B. Table Paper
 - C. Cotton Swabs
 - D. Cotton Pads
- 2. Where should a client be tested for thermal sensitivity?**
 - A. Inside of the wrist or ankle
 - B. On the forehead
 - C. On the scalp
 - D. On the fingertips
- 3. Which two factors are cited as conditions for waxing when tattoos are present?**
 - A. Completely healed and 24 hours ahead
 - B. Fresh and 24 hours after
 - C. Covered with makeup and waxed
 - D. Infected and reddened
- 4. Laser hair reduction works best on hair in which phase?**
 - A. Anagen phase
 - B. Telogen phase
 - C. Catagen phase
 - D. Exogen phase
- 5. Which item is generally cotton and used under or on top of sheets for comfort during treatments?**
 - A. Towels
 - B. Client Gown
 - C. Sheets
 - D. Plastic bags

6. Large scissors are used for which purpose?

- A. Used to cut strips and table paper
- B. Trim eyebrow hair
- C. Cure minor skin irritations
- D. Precisely trim nose hair

7. Which statement is NOT true about waxing?

- A. It is a permanent hair removal process.
- B. It is a temporary method that removes hair at the surface.
- C. It can provide results lasting several weeks.
- D. It may cause transient skin irritation.

8. Which of the following is eyelash hair?

- A. Cilia
- B. Vellus
- C. Terminal
- D. Lanugo

9. Which statement accurately describes waxing eligibility for tattoos according to the material?

- A. Waxing is allowed only if the tattoo is new
- B. Waxing is allowed only after the tattoo is completely healed
- C. Waxing is allowed after healing or 24 hours ahead
- D. Waxing is never allowed near tattoos

10. Which outcome can result from repetitive razor use on darker skin?

- A. Hyperpigmentation
- B. Increased keratin
- C. Thinned epidermis
- D. Faster hair growth

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which item provides a clear, close-up view of the skin to aid in assessment?

A. Magnifying Lamp

B. Table Paper

C. Cotton Swabs

D. Cotton Pads

Clear, close-up skin assessment requires bright, focused illumination plus magnification. A magnifying lamp provides both, letting you see fine details—pore size, skin texture, color variations, and tiny blemishes—that inform an accurate evaluation and appropriate treatment decisions. The other items serve protective or applicative roles rather than visualization: table paper protects surfaces, while cotton swabs and cotton pads are for applying or removing products. Because only the magnifying lamp enhances visual detail, it's the best choice for an assessment.

2. Where should a client be tested for thermal sensitivity?

A. Inside of the wrist or ankle

B. On the forehead

C. On the scalp

D. On the fingertips

Testing thermal sensitivity on skin that is thin and highly receptive to heat gives you a reliable read of how hot the wax feels to the client without risking a burn on larger areas. The inside of the wrist (or inner forearm) is ideal because the skin there is thin and has good nerve sensitivity, so you can quickly gauge whether the wax is too hot and adjust before applying it to larger areas. If the temperature is comfortable there, it's a safer indicator for typical waxing sites. Using the forehead, scalp, or fingertips isn't as reliable because these areas have different skin characteristics and sensitivity, which can skew the reading and lead to applying wax at a temperature that's not safe for other areas.

3. Which two factors are cited as conditions for waxing when tattoos are present?

A. Completely healed and 24 hours ahead

B. Fresh and 24 hours after

C. Covered with makeup and waxed

D. Infected and reddened

The safety point being tested is how to handle waxing on tattooed skin. The two conditions cited—fully healed tattooed skin and a waiting period of at least 24 hours before waxing—protect the tattoo and the skin. If a tattoo isn't fully healed, waxing can irritate the area, lift pigment, or cause scabbing and infection. Waiting at least 24 hours helps ensure the surface is stable and less susceptible to damage or irritation. Fresh tattoos, makeup over the tattoo, or signs of infection and redness are not suitable conditions for waxing, as they indicate the skin is not in a safe state for waxing.

4. Laser hair reduction works best on hair in which phase?

- A. Anagen phase**
- B. Telogen phase
- C. Catagen phase
- D. Exogen phase

Laser hair reduction works best when the hair is in the growth phase because that's when the hair follicle is actively processing and contains concentrated pigment near the follicle, which is what the laser targets. The energy from the laser is absorbed by melanin in the hair shaft and converts to heat, damaging the hair follicle to slow or stop future growth. In the growth (anagen) phase, the hair is firmly attached to the follicle and the pigment concentration near the follicle is highest, making the laser most effective at delivering its damaging heat to the follicle. In other phases, the situation changes. During the transition phase, the hair follicle shrinks and the hair stops growing, with less pigment near the follicle, so absorption and damage are reduced. In the resting phase, hair isn't actively growing and may be less pigmented or not anchored as strongly, further lowering the laser's effectiveness. The shedding phase involves hairs that are already releasing from the follicle, so there's little target for the laser to act on. Because hairs cycle asynchronously, multiple treatment sessions are needed to catch as many hairs as possible during their anagen phase for lasting reduction.

5. Which item is generally cotton and used under or on top of sheets for comfort during treatments?

- A. Towela**
- B. Client Gown
- C. Sheets
- D. Plastic bags

Cotton towels provide a soft, absorbent barrier between the client and the sheets, adding comfort during treatments. They can be used under the sheet to reduce friction and protect the skin, or on top of the sheet to wick away moisture and create a gentler contact surface. Towels are chosen for their softness and absorbency, which is ideal for skin safety and comfort. A client gown is mainly for modesty and coverage, not specifically for creating a comfortable layer under or over sheets. Sheets themselves are the base, not an added comfort layer, and plastic bags have no role in providing comfort during treatments.

6. Large scissors are used for which purpose?

- A. Used to cut strips and table paper**
- B. Trim eyebrow hair
- C. Cure minor skin irritations
- D. Precisely trim nose hair

Large scissors are built for cutting wider materials quickly and cleanly. In a salon or spa setup, you often need to prepare wax strips and cover the treatment area with table paper, both of which require cutting longer, broader pieces. The longer blades make this task efficient without snagging or fraying the material. Tasks like trimming eyebrow or nose hair use smaller, more precise tools to avoid slips, and curing minor skin irritations involves products or treatments rather than scissors. So the intended use of large scissors is to cut strips and table paper.

7. Which statement is NOT true about waxing?

- A. It is a permanent hair removal process.
- B. It is a temporary method that removes hair at the surface.
- C. It can provide results lasting several weeks.
- D. It may cause transient skin irritation.

Waxing is a temporary hair removal method that removes hair from the root, not just at the surface. Because the follicles remain intact and hair growth continues, the results aren't permanent; hair will eventually regrow, though it often comes back more slowly and may feel finer for a while. That's why the statement about waxing being permanent isn't true. In practice, you can expect several weeks of smoother skin before regrowth begins again, and it's common to experience transient skin irritation afterward, such as redness or slight bumps, which typically fades quickly.

8. Which of the following is eyelash hair?

- A. Cilia
- B. Vellus
- C. Terminal
- D. Lanugo

Eyelash hair is called cilia. In beauty terminology, cilia refer to the eyelashes that line the eyelids and help protect the eye. This distinguishes them from vellus hair, which is fine and pale; terminal hair, which is thick and pigmented like scalp or eyebrow hair; and lanugo, which is the fine fetal hair. So for eyelash hair, the correct term is cilia.

9. Which statement accurately describes waxing eligibility for tattoos according to the material?

- A. Waxing is allowed only if the tattoo is new
- B. Waxing is allowed only after the tattoo is completely healed
- C. Waxing is allowed after healing or 24 hours ahead
- D. Waxing is never allowed near tattoos

Understanding when waxing is appropriate around tattoos comes down to protecting healing skin and timing. Fresh ink means the skin is still regenerating, and waxing can irritate the area, potentially affecting healing and appearance. According to the material, waxing is allowed after the tattoo has healed, or if scheduled at least 24 hours before a tattoo appointment. This makes sense because once healing is complete, the skin barrier is restored and waxing won't interfere with the tattoo process. Waxing 24 hours before a tattoo is also acceptable, allowing hair removal without waxing on skin that's still in the early healing stage. Why this works: post-healing skin is ready for waxing without increasing the risk of infection, irritation, or pigment disruption. The pre-tattoo window gives a practical option to have clean skin for the tattoo day, without waxing during the vulnerable healing period. Why the other statements don't fit: waxing a fresh tattoo is generally avoided because the skin is delicate and still healing, raising risks of irritation or damage. Saying waxing is never allowed near tattoos ignores the sensible timing that supports safety and comfort, and claiming it's only allowed after healing omits the useful option of waxing a day or two before a tattoo session.

10. Which outcome can result from repetitive razor use on darker skin?

A. Hyperpigmentation

B. Increased keratin

C. Thinned epidermis

D. Faster hair growth

Friction from repetitive razor use can trigger an inflammatory response in the skin, and in darker skin, this inflammation often leads to more melanin production as the skin heals. When the skin repairs micro-injuries from shaving, pigment-producing cells can release extra pigment in the affected areas, resulting in darker patches known as post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation. This is a common concern for darker-skinned individuals after mechanical irritation like shaving. Other outcomes aren't the typical result here. Increased keratin would mean thicker, rough skin from keratin buildup rather than pigment changes. Thinned epidermis would indicate more extensive damage than what shaving usually causes, and faster hair growth isn't influenced by shaving—the hair's growth rate is determined by the hair cycle, not by trimming.

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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://pivotpointhairremoval109.examzify.com>

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

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