

Wisconsin Esthetics State Board 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. Which fungal disease is commonly referred to as ringworm?**
 - A. Tinea**
 - B. Lentigo**
 - C. Anhidrosis**
 - D. Dermatitis**
- 2. Approximately what percentage of service revenue does waxing contribute to an esthetician's practice?**
 - A. 25%**
 - B. 50%**
 - C. 75%**
 - D. 90%**
- 3. In the indirect faradic application, how does the esthetician administer the current?**
 - A. By placing both electrodes directly on the client's skin**
 - B. By wrapping the electrode in moist cotton**
 - C. By using a moistened electrode with a wristband**
 - D. By placing one electrode on the client and the other on themselves**
- 4. What is the main cause of lentigo?**
 - A. Genetic predisposition**
 - B. Sun exposure**
 - C. Hormonal changes**
 - D. Allergic reactions**
- 5. Which statement about fixed rent is true?**
 - A. It varies each month based on expenses**
 - B. It is a set dollar amount paid each month**
 - C. It is determined by the landlord at their discretion**
 - D. It does not require predicting monthly expenses**

6. How long do the results of threading typically last?

- A. 1-2 weeks**
- B. 3-8 weeks**
- C. 4-6 weeks**
- D. 8-12 weeks**

7. In a solution, what is referred to as the solute?

- A. The liquid component of the solution.**
- B. The solid or dissolved part of the solution.**
- C. The emulsifier used to keep substances mixed.**
- D. The pH measurement of the solution.**

8. Which skin type is characterized by excess sebum production and larger pore size?

- A. Oily skin type**
- B. Combination skin type**
- C. Mature/aging skin type**
- D. Dry skin type**

9. In electrolysis, what is the primary task of the technician?

- A. To apply heat to the hair**
- B. To insert a needle into each hair follicle**
- C. To massage the scalp**
- D. To apply a wax treatment**

10. Which type of UV rays are primarily responsible for tanning in tanning booths?

- A. UVA rays**
- B. UVB rays**
- C. UVC rays**
- D. All types of UV rays**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which fungal disease is commonly referred to as ringworm?

- A. Tinea**
- B. Lentigo**
- C. Anhidrosis**
- D. Dermatitis**

The term "ringworm" is commonly used to describe a group of fungal infections that are characterized by circular, ring-like patches on the skin. The correct answer, Tinea, refers to various types of fungal infections caused by dermatophytes. These infections can affect different areas of the body, such as tinea corporis (body), tinea pedis (athlete's foot), and tinea capitis (scalp). The name "ringworm" comes from the appearance of the rash, which often features a red or inflamed border with a clearer center, resembling a ring. Tinea infections thrive in warm, moist environments and can be contagious, spreading through direct contact or contaminated surfaces. On the other hand, lentigo refers to a type of small brown spot on the skin caused by increased melanin and typically relates to sun exposure or aging. Anhidrosis is the inability to sweat properly, which can lead to overheating, and dermatitis is a broad term for skin inflammation that can result from various causes, including allergies, irritants, or other conditions. Neither of these conditions is associated with the fungal etiology that defines ringworm.

2. Approximately what percentage of service revenue does waxing contribute to an esthetician's practice?

- A. 25%**
- B. 50%**
- C. 75%**
- D. 90%**

Waxing contributes to a notable percentage of service revenue in an esthetician's practice, typically around 50%. This figure is significant for several reasons. Waxing services are popular among clients for hair removal, and they often become a regular part of clients' beauty routines, leading to repeat business and loyalty. Additionally, waxing services tend to have a higher profit margin compared to other treatments, which enhances overall revenue generation. Understanding the financial impact of waxing is essential for estheticians in managing their business effectively. It helps them to identify which services are most lucrative and to strategize marketing efforts to promote waxing as a core offering. This knowledge can aid in optimizing service menus and pricing strategies to maximize profitability within the practice.

3. In the indirect faradic application, how does the esthetician administer the current?

- A. By placing both electrodes directly on the client's skin**
- B. By wrapping the electrode in moist cotton**
- C. By using a moistened electrode with a wristband**
- D. By placing one electrode on the client and the other on themselves**

The use of a moistened electrode with a wristband in the indirect faradic application is the correct administration method due to its effectiveness in allowing the current to flow through the body properly. In this technique, one electrode is typically positioned on the client, while the esthetician wears the other electrode connected through a wristband. This creates a circuit that enables the electrical stimulation to pass through the client's body, promoting muscle contractions and resulting in various benefits, such as improved circulation and muscle toning. Using a moistened electrode helps ensure conductivity, which is essential for the faradic current to work effectively. The moisture enhances the transmission of the electrical current, making the treatment more efficient and comfortable for the client. This method also allows for better control and safety during the application, as the direct contact with the skin is minimized for the esthetician. In contrast, placing both electrodes directly on the client's skin would not facilitate the indirect method needed for this technique. Wrapping the electrode in moist cotton might provide some conductivity, but it does not create the necessary circuit achieved through the wristband connection. Lastly, placing one electrode on the client and the other on themselves does not follow the correct protocol for indirect faradic applications and may not provide the

4. What is the main cause of lentigo?

- A. Genetic predisposition**
- B. Sun exposure**
- C. Hormonal changes**
- D. Allergic reactions**

Lentigo, often referred to as liver spots or age spots, primarily results from sun exposure. These flat, brown spots appear on areas of the skin that have had significant exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light over the years. The UV rays from the sun stimulate melanocytes, the skin cells responsible for producing melanin, leading to localized hyperpigmentation. This condition becomes more prevalent with age, particularly in individuals who have spent considerable time outdoors without adequate sun protection. While genetic predisposition, hormonal changes, and allergic reactions can influence skin conditions, they are not the primary factors associated with the formation of lentigo. Genetic predisposition might play a role in how a person's skin reacts to sun exposure, but the direct cause of lentigo is undeniably tied to cumulative UV exposure.

5. Which statement about fixed rent is true?

- A. It varies each month based on expenses
- B. It is a set dollar amount paid each month**
- C. It is determined by the landlord at their discretion
- D. It does not require predicting monthly expenses

The statement that fixed rent is a set dollar amount paid each month is true because fixed rent refers to a predetermined amount that remains constant throughout the lease term. This arrangement provides financial clarity and stability for both the tenant and the landlord, as it eliminates any variability in rental payments. Tenants can budget accordingly without the concern of fluctuating costs due to expenses or discretionary increases by the landlord. This predictability is a key feature that distinguishes fixed rent from other types of rental agreements, where payments can change based on various factors like operational costs or landlord decisions.

6. How long do the results of threading typically last?

- A. 1-2 weeks
- B. 3-8 weeks**
- C. 4-6 weeks
- D. 8-12 weeks

Threading is a hair removal technique that utilizes a thin, doubled cotton or polyester thread to remove hair from the follicle. The results of this method typically last between 3 to 8 weeks. This timeframe can vary based on individual hair growth cycles and the area being treated, but generally, threading is considered effective at removing hair and delaying regrowth for several weeks. During the threading process, multiple hairs are removed simultaneously, which can lead to a longer-lasting result compared to other hair removal techniques, such as shaving. Factors like hair type, thickness, and individual skin types may influence how long the results last, but on average, clients can expect their skin to remain smooth for about 3 to 8 weeks following a threading session.

7. In a solution, what is referred to as the solute?

- A. The liquid component of the solution.
- B. The solid or dissolved part of the solution.**
- C. The emulsifier used to keep substances mixed.
- D. The pH measurement of the solution.

In a solution, the solute is indeed referred to as the solid or dissolved part that is mixed into the solvent. This is crucial in understanding how solutions work because the solute is the component that undergoes a physical change when dissolved, creating the solution. For instance, when salt (the solute) is added to water (the solvent), it dissolves and creates a saline solution. The other options relate to aspects of solutions but do not define the solute. The liquid component of the solution is typically called the solvent, and while emulsifiers help keep substances mixed, they do not directly describe the solute. The pH measurement indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the solution, which is separate from defining the solute's role within that solution. Understanding the definition of solute is essential for grasping concepts in chemistry and esthetics, especially when dealing with formulations and how ingredients interact in various products.

8. Which skin type is characterized by excess sebum production and larger pore size?

- A. Oily skin type**
- B. Combination skin type**
- C. Mature/aging skin type**
- D. Dry skin type**

The skin type characterized by excess sebum production and larger pore size is the oily skin type. Individuals with this skin type tend to produce more oil due to overactive sebaceous glands, which can lead to a shiny appearance. This excess oil often results in larger pores because the pores can become clogged with sebum and dead skin cells, which may cause them to appear more prominent. In contrast, combination skin exhibits characteristics of both oily and dry skin, having oily areas typically centered on the T-zone while other parts may be dry or normal. The mature or aging skin type is often associated with a decrease in sebum production and a loss of elasticity, leading to a drier appearance and finer pores. Lastly, dry skin types generally exhibit less oil production and may have smaller or less noticeable pores. Thus, oily skin is the distinct skin type specifically defined by the traits of excess sebum and larger pore size.

9. In electrolysis, what is the primary task of the technician?

- A. To apply heat to the hair**
- B. To insert a needle into each hair follicle**
- C. To massage the scalp**
- D. To apply a wax treatment**

The primary task of the technician in electrolysis is to insert a needle into each hair follicle. This procedure involves using a fine needle, or probe, that is carefully inserted into the follicle of the hair to target the hair root. Once the needle is in position, an electrical current is applied to permanently destroy the hair follicle's ability to grow hair. This method is designed for permanent hair removal, making the technician's skill in accurately placing the needle crucial for effective treatment. Heat application or other treatments, such as scalp massage or wax application, do not pertain to the direct function of electrolysis. Therefore, the insertion of the needle into each hair follicle is the essential task that distinguishes this method from other hair removal techniques.

10. Which type of UV rays are primarily responsible for tanning in tanning booths?

- A. UVA rays**
- B. UVB rays**
- C. UVC rays**
- D. All types of UV rays**

UVA rays are primarily responsible for tanning because they penetrate the skin more deeply than UVB rays and are associated with the production of melanin, the pigment that gives skin its color. When exposed to UVA rays, the skin's cells respond by increasing melanin production, which results in a tan. Tanning booths typically emit higher levels of UVA radiation to achieve the desired tanning effect. Although UVB rays are responsible for causing sunburn and contribute to skin damage, they have a less direct role in tanning as they affect the outer layer of the skin and trigger the production of vitamin D. UVC rays are mostly absorbed by the Earth's atmosphere and do not usually reach the skin, making them irrelevant in the tanning process. While all types of UV rays have effects on the skin, the specific action of UVA rays in promoting tanning is what makes them the key player in tanning booths.

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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://wisconsinestheticics.examzify.com>

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

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