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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA BOARD OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY

M8ABXAUV

CA Esthetician Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA BOARD OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY M8ABXAUV , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, M8ABXAUV
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

After providing a facial service, an esthetician should place used, contaminated implements such as extraction tools and comedone extractors in which container until they can be properly disinfected or disposed of?

- ☒ **A** A closed, labeled container
- ☐ **B** An open tray on the workstation
- ☐ **C** The same drawer used for clean linens
- ☐ **D** A cloth towel folded on the counter

ANSWER A

WHY California Board of Barbering and Cosmetology rules require contaminated implements to be kept in a closed, labeled container (such as a rigid, leak-proof, labeled container) until they can be properly cleaned and disinfected. Open trays, drawers with clean linens, or folded towels do not provide the containment required to prevent cross-contamination.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which level of disinfection is appropriate for implements such as tweezers and nail nippers that may penetrate the skin during esthetic services?

- ☐ **A** Low-level disinfection only
- ☒ **B** Intermediate or high-level disinfection
- ☐ **C** Sanitization with a mild soap solution
- ☐ **D** Wiping with an alcohol pad

ANSWER B

WHY Implements that may penetrate the skin (such as tweezers, comedone extractors, and nippers) must receive at least intermediate- to high-level disinfection after proper cleaning. Low-level disinfection, plain soap, or a quick alcohol wipe are not sufficient to destroy the pathogens of concern for these items.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

During a skin analysis, which of the following conditions observed on a client's face is a contraindication that should cause the esthetician to avoid performing a facial treatment until the client has medical clearance?

- ☐ A Mild dehydration of the skin
- ☒ B Active inflamed acne with open lesions
- ☐ C Light surface flaking from dryness
- ☐ D Slight oiliness in the T-zone

ANSWER B

WHY Active inflamed acne with open lesions is a contraindication to facial treatments because it increases the risk of spreading infection and causing further skin damage. The other options describe normal skin conditions that an esthetician can typically address or work around during a service.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California Board of Barbering and Cosmetology regulations, when must an esthetician wash their hands in order to provide safe services?

- ☐ A Only at the beginning of the workday
- ☐ B Only after eating or using the restroom
- ☒ C Immediately before and after each client service, and after any contamination
- ☐ D Once per client, just before the first procedure

ANSWER C

WHY California regulations require handwashing immediately before and after each client service, and any time the hands become contaminated (such as after touching the face, hair, phone, or personal items). Washing only at the start of the day or just once per client does not satisfy the standard.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of performing a skin analysis AFTER cleansing the skin during a facial service?

- ☐ A It shortens the overall service time
- ☐ B It allows products applied earlier to set fully
- ☒ C It reveals the true skin type and conditions free of surface oils, makeup, and debris
- ☐ D It is required only when the client requests extra information

ANSWER C

WHY Analyzing the skin after cleansing removes surface oils, makeup, and debris so the esthetician can accurately assess the true skin type (such as normal, dry, oily, combination, or sensitive) and identify conditions like dehydration, congestion, or sensitivity. Analyzing unwashed skin leads to an inaccurate reading.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which layer of the epidermis is the outermost layer and is the primary site of exfoliation performed during most facial treatments?

- ☐ A Stratum basale
- ☐ B Stratum spinosum
- ☒ C Stratum corneum
- ☐ D Stratum granulosum

ANSWER C

WHY The stratum corneum is the outermost layer of the epidermis, made up of dead, keratinized cells that are continuously shed. Most exfoliation treatments performed during facials (manual scrubs, enzymatic exfoliants, mild chemical exfoliants used by estheticians) target this layer to reveal smoother, fresher skin underneath.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When performing a soft (strip) wax hair removal service on the face, in which direction should the esthetician apply and remove the wax?

- ☐ A Apply against hair growth and remove in the direction of hair growth
- ☒ B Apply in the direction of hair growth and remove against the hair growth
- ☐ C Apply and remove both in the direction of hair growth
- ☐ D Direction does not matter as long as the skin is pulled taut

ANSWER B

WHY For soft wax applied with a strip, the wax is spread in the direction of hair growth so the wax can flow into and around the follicle, and the strip is pulled quickly against the direction of hair growth to remove hair from the root. Pulling in the same direction as hair growth leaves hairs broken at the surface and increases skin irritation.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A client reports an allergy to nuts. Which type of ingredient commonly found in facial products is the esthetician most likely to need to check for on the ingredient label to avoid an allergic reaction?

- ☐ A Mineral oil
- ☒ B Sweet almond oil
- ☐ C Silicone
- ☐ D Talc

ANSWER B

WHY Sweet almond oil (*Prunus amygdalus dulcis* oil) is a nut-derived oil frequently used as an emollient in facial creams, massage products, and makeup removers. Clients with nut allergies may react to it. Mineral oil, silicone, and talc are not derived from nuts and are not common nut allergens.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the concept of universal precautions as it applies to esthetician services in California?

- ☐ A Treating only clients who have disclosed an infectious disease as if they were infectious
- ☒ B Treating every client's blood, body fluids, and non-intact skin as if they are potentially infectious
- ☐ C Wearing gloves only when a client visibly appears ill
- ☐ D Using disinfectant only on tools that have contacted visible blood

ANSWER B

WHY Universal precautions assume that every person's blood, certain body fluids, and non-intact skin may carry infectious agents. Estheticians therefore use the same protective practices (gloves when exposure is likely, proper handwashing, proper disinfection of tools and surfaces) for every client, regardless of whether an illness is disclosed or visible.