PIVOT POINT NAILS 113 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which solvent is the most widely used in the nail industry?

A. Acetone

B. Ethyl acetate

C. Isopropyl alcohol

D. Water

2. A spray or polish that aids in the fast drying of polish is called:

A. Speed dry

B. Quick set

C. Fast finish

D. Drying spray

3. Which segment focuses on discussing goals and expectations with the client at the start of the service?

A. Consult

B. Prepare

C. Execute

D. Close

4. The proper filing method for nail enhancements relies on:

A. Long strokes with light pressure

B. Fast, shallow chips

C. Deep, forceful passes

D. Irregular zig-zag strokes

5. Indented vertical lines down the nail plate that may be caused by illness or injury are called:

A. Furrows

B. Ridges

C. Striations

D. Grooves

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6. Onychoptosis refers to what?

A. Shelling of nails
B. Shedding or falling off of nails
C. Nail growth
D. Nail lifting

7. Which condition describes spoon-shaped nails linked to systemic illness?

A. Koilonychia
B. Onychophagy
C. Onycholysis
D. Onychia

8. Which of the following items helps to allow polish to dry after a pedicure?

A. Pedicure slippers
B. Quick-dry spray
C. Fan
D. UV lamp

9. Which implement removes debris from the nail sidewalls?

A. Curette
B. Nail file
C. Cuticle pusher
D. Emery board

10. The tissue around the nail described as overlapping tissue around the nail refers to what?

A. Cuticle
B. Lateral nail fold
C. Nail bed
D. Matrix

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which solvent is the most widely used in the nail industry?

A. Acetone

B. Ethyl acetate

C. Isopropyl alcohol

D. Water

Acetone is the most widely used solvent in the nail industry because it has strong solvency for the polymers used in nail enhancements, like acrylics and many gel systems. This means it can effectively dissolve the hardened polymer, allowing technicians to soak off or remove enhancements quickly and efficiently. Ethyl acetate is gentler and works well for regular nail polish, but it doesn't dissolve acrylics as effectively, so it isn't the universal choice for removal. Isopropyl alcohol is mainly used for sanitizing, degreasing, and prep, not for dissolving nail polymers, and water doesn't dissolve these materials. So acetone is the go-to solvent for most removal tasks in a nail service.

2. A spray or polish that aids in the fast drying of polish is called:

A. Speed dry

B. Quick set

C. Fast finish

D. Drying spray

Speeding up polish drying is about using a product that accelerates solvent evaporation so the color sets quickly and is less prone to smudges. A spray or polish labeled speed dry is designed for that exact purpose, offering faster dry time and easier handling right after application. Other terms are less precise: quick set could imply a different curing action, fast finish is vague about how it acts, and a drying spray, while descriptive, doesn't specify that it speeds up the dry time. So the term speed dry best matches the intended function.

3. Which segment focuses on discussing goals and expectations with the client at the start of the service?

A. Consult

B. Prepare

C. Execute

D. Close

The main idea here is that the beginning of the service is about aligning with the client on what they want and what to expect. During the consult, you ask questions about the client's goals for the nails—desired length, shape, color, and any design elements—and you discuss any constraints, such as time, budget, or medical considerations. This conversation sets a clear plan for the service and ensures both you and the client share the same expectations about results, duration, and care. By establishing these goals up front, you can tailor the approach to meet the client's vision and avoid misunderstandings later. The other stages come after this initial alignment: preparation focuses on getting tools and the workspace ready, execution is the actual performing of the service, and closing involves summarizing results, giving aftercare advice, and booking follow-ups. So the step that specifically centers on discussing goals and expectations at the start is the consult.

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4. The proper filing method for nail enhancements relies on:

A. Long strokes with light pressure

B. Fast, shallow chips

C. Deep, forceful passes

D. Irregular zig-zag strokes

Filing nail enhancements works best when you maintain controlled, continuous motion to create a smooth surface without causing damage. Long strokes with light pressure keep the file moving in one direction, which minimizes heat buildup and prevents deep grooves or gouges. The gentle pressure allows gradual shaping and an even contact across the nail plate, reducing the risk of lifting or scratching the enhancement. Quick, aggressive actions or irregular motions tend to gouge, generate excess heat, and produce an uneven finish. By using long, steady strokes with light pressure, you achieve a consistent, safe file that blends nicely with the natural nail and supports strong adhesion and longevity of the enhancement.

5. Indented vertical lines down the nail plate that may be caused by illness or injury are called:

A. Furrows

B. Ridges

C. Striations

D. Grooves

Indented vertical lines down the nail plate are furrows. Furrows are narrow grooves that run lengthwise along the nail, and they typically appear when growth is disrupted by illness or injury affecting the nail matrix. This makes them look like indentations along the length of the nail. Ridging, by contrast, describes raised lines that run lengthwise, often linked to aging or systemic conditions. Striations refer to lines that cross or run in other patterns, not vertical indentations, and grooves is a broader term that can describe various channels or indentations on the nail. So the precise term for those vertical indentations caused by illness or injury is furrows.

6. Onychoptosis refers to what?

A. Shelling of nails

B. Shedding or falling off of nails

C. Nail growth

D. Nail lifting

Onychoptosis is the shedding or falling off of a nail. This happens when the nail plate becomes detached from the nail bed, usually due to trauma, inflammation, infection, or another underlying health issue. The detached portion can come off in one piece or in segments, while the nail bed remains intact and a new nail grows from the matrix over time. It's about losing the nail from the bed, not about simply growing or lifting the nail. If it occurs, it's important to protect the exposed area and seek medical evaluation to address any underlying cause, while the new nail gradually regrows.

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7. Which condition describes spoon-shaped nails linked to systemic illness?

A. Koilonychia

B. Onychophagy

C. Onycholysis

D. Onychia

Koilonychia refers to spoon-shaped nails, where the nail plate is concave and curves upward at the edges. This nail change is often a sign of a systemic problem, most commonly iron deficiency anemia, where reduced iron affects nail formation and leads to the characteristic concavity. While not exclusive to iron deficiency, it's a classic indicator that prompts checking iron status and overall nutrition. Nail-biting (onychodacks at the edges) produces irregular, damaged edges rather than a concave, spoon-like shape. Lifting or separation of the nail plate from the nail bed (onycholysis) looks different and involves detachment, not curvature. Inflammation of the nail matrix (onychia) manifests with redness, swelling, or pus and changes around the nail, not the spooned contour.

8. Which of the following items helps to allow polish to dry after a pedicure?

A. Pedicure slippers

B. Quick-dry spray

C. Fan

D. UV lamp

After a pedicure, polish needs time to dry without being disturbed. Pedicure slippers protect the freshly polished toes by covering and separating them, so toes don't brush against surfaces, fabrics, or each other and cause smudges while the polish sets. This protective barrier helps ensure the polish dries evenly and remains intact during the drying window. Other options like quick-dry sprays or a fan speed drying by moving air or accelerating evaporation, and a UV lamp cures gel polish, but they're active drying methods. Slippers address the fundamental need to keep the wet polish undisturbed, making them the best choice here.

9. Which implement removes debris from the nail sidewalls?

A. Curette

B. Nail file

C. Cuticle pusher

D. Emery board

A curette is the tool designed for cleaning debris from the nail sidewalls. Its small curved, scoop-shaped blade fits into the folds along the sides of the nail and under the free edge, allowing you to gently lift away and scrape out debris without damaging surrounding tissue. Nail files and emery boards shape and smooth the nail, not remove debris from the sidewalls. A cuticle pusher is meant to push back the cuticle and loosen debris near the cuticle area, but it isn't as effective for cleaning the sidewalls specifically. The curette's focused design makes it the best choice for this task.

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10. The tissue around the nail described as overlapping tissue around the nail refers to what?

A. Cuticle

B. Lateral nail fold

C. Nail bed

D. Matrix

Understand nail anatomy: the tissue that overlaps the nail plate at the base is the cuticle. It forms a protective seal where the nail grows, helping shield the matrix and new nail from bacteria as it emerges. This overlapping tissue is not the nail bed (which lies under the nail plate), nor the lateral nail folds (which run along the sides), nor the matrix (which produces the nail). So the overlapping tissue around the nail described here is the cuticle.

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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://pivotpointnails113.examzify.com

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

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