

Cosmetology 1 & 2 Lesson Plan

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Course: Cosmetology 1 & 2

Date: 3/16/2020- 3/31/2020

Lesson: Haircoloring

Objectives:

Students will be able to:

- Identify the principles of color theory and relate them to haircolor
- Explain level and tone and its role in formulating haircolor
- List the four basic categories of haircolor, explain the chemical effect on the hair and give some examples of their use
- Explain the action of hair lighteners
- Demonstrate the application techniques for: temporary, semipermanent, permanent colors and lighteners
- Demonstrate special effects haircoloring techniques

Procedures:

- Click on the following link to access textbook Chapter 21 Haircoloring, read chapter, complete packet and questions at the end of the chapter, write question and answer in full detail:
http://college.cengage.com/cosmetology/course360/milady_0840024789/ebook/milady_9781439059302_ch21.pdf
- Watch the following videos to help with your understanding of haircolor:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eicoWr9Fr9U&list=RDCMU COAivX4hehwYpTxSX6sHarQ&index=1>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Kzzi-hc26s&list=RDCMU COAivX4hehwYpTxSX6sHarQ&index=2>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4xJr8jKr40&list=RDCMU COAivX4hehwYpTxSX6sHarQ&index=3>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_vtskQIGp4&list=RDCMU COAivX4hehwYpTxSX6sHarQ&index=8
- Once you have read the chapter and completed the questions at the end of the Chapter please take the open book test below.
- After you have completed all of the above please login and complete your OSHA training. If you fail the final test twice please DON'T TAKE IT AGAIN! <https://campus.careersafeonline.com>

Date: _____

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Text Pages: 626–684

POINT TO PONDER:

"The difference between a successful person and others is not a lack of strength, not a lack of knowledge, but rather a lack of will."—Vince Lombardi

WHY STUDY HAIRCOLORING?

1. How often do clients who color their hair usually visit the salon? _____

2. As a new cosmetologist, what are some of the important skills you should master before you begin applying color to your clients' hair?

3. One of the most creative, challenging, and popular salon services is _____.
4. Haircolor is both a _____ and an _____.
5. A skilled haircolorist needs to become an expert in what processes?
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
 - f) _____

WHY PEOPLE COLOR THEIR HAIR

6. What are a few reasons clients color their hair?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

7. Read the following sentences and decide if the missing term is *haircolor* or *hair color*.

John is mixing _____ for his client.

When Susan was young, her natural _____ was red.

Consuela had a bad experience with _____ she bought at the drugstore.

HAIR FACTS

8. What is the determining factor in choosing which haircolor to use that will affect the quality and ultimate success of the service? _____

9. Name and describe the three main parts of the hair.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

10. Which part of the hair contains the natural pigment? _____

11. The natural color of hair is determined by a substance called _____.

12. Hair _____ is determined by the diameter of the individual hair strand.

13. In fine hair the melanin granules are grouped more _____, so hair takes color _____ and can look darker.

14. Which hair type can take longer to process? _____

15. Hair _____ is the number of hairs per square inch (2.5 square cm), ranging from thin to thick.

16. _____ is the ability of the hair to absorb moisture.

17. Match each of the following degrees of porosity with its description. .

_____ 1. Low porosity	a) Cuticle is lifted; hair takes color quickly
_____ 2. Average porosity	b) Cuticle is tight; hair is resistant
_____ 3. High porosity	c) Cuticle is slightly raised; hair is normal and processes in average amount of time

18. A strand of hair that feels smooth with a cuticle that is compact, dense, and hard has a _____ porosity.

19. Hair that is extremely _____ can process more quickly and result in a deeper hair color.

IDENTIFYING NATURAL HAIR COLOR AND TONE

20. What is the most important step in becoming a good colorist? _____

21. The three main types of melanin in the cortex are:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

22. Natural hair color can be a combination of all types of melanin.

_____ True

_____ False

23. _____ is the pigment that lies under the natural hair color and must be taken into consideration when you select a haircolor. It is also known as _____.

24. _____ is the unit of measurement used to identify the lightness or darkness of a color.

25. Haircolor levels are arranged on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the _____ and 10 being the _____.

26. It is important for a cosmetologist to be able to identify degrees of lightness to darkness in each color level.

_____ True

_____ False

27. Gray hair is limited to the aging process.
_____ True
_____ False
28. Gray hair requires special attention in formulating haircolor.
_____ True
_____ False
29. What is salt-and-pepper hair? _____

30. A person who has hair that is 70 to 90 percent gray usually has the most pigmented hair in which part of his or her head? _____
31. What are all colors developed from? _____
32. The _____ is a system for understanding color.
33. The law of color states that when combining colors, you will always get the same result from the same combination.
_____ True
_____ False
34. _____ are pure colors that cannot be achieved from a mixture.
35. The primary colors are _____.
36. _____ colors are created from the three primary colors.
_____ a) Some
_____ b) All
_____ c) Most
_____ d) A few
37. Colors with a predominance of blue are _____ colors, and colors with a predominance of red are _____ colors.
38. _____ is the strongest of the primary colors and is the only _____ primary color.
39. Which primary color can make other colors seem deeper or darker? _____
40. _____ is the medium primary color.

41. Red added to blue-based colors will cause them to appear:
- _____ a) Darker
 - _____ b) Lighter
 - _____ c) Trendier
 - _____ d) Classic
42. Red added to yellow colors will cause them to become:
- _____ a) Darker
 - _____ b) Lighter
 - _____ c) Trendier
 - _____ d) Classic
43. The weakest of the primary colors is _____.
44. When you add yellow to other colors, the resulting color will look:
- _____ a) Deeper and darker
 - _____ b) Lighter and brighter
 - _____ c) More youthful
 - _____ d) More sophisticated
45. When all three colors are present in equal proportions, the resulting color depends on _____.
46. Which two colors cannot be made by mixing colors together?
- a) _____
 - b) _____
47. A _____ color is a color obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors.
48. The secondary colors are _____.
49. Green is an equal combination of _____.
50. Orange is an equal combination of _____.
51. Violet is an equal combination of _____.
52. A _____ is an intermediate color achieved by mixing a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel in _____ amounts.

53. Tertiary colors include:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

54. _____ are a primary and secondary color positioned directly opposite each other on the color wheel.

55. Next to each of the following colors, list its complementary color.

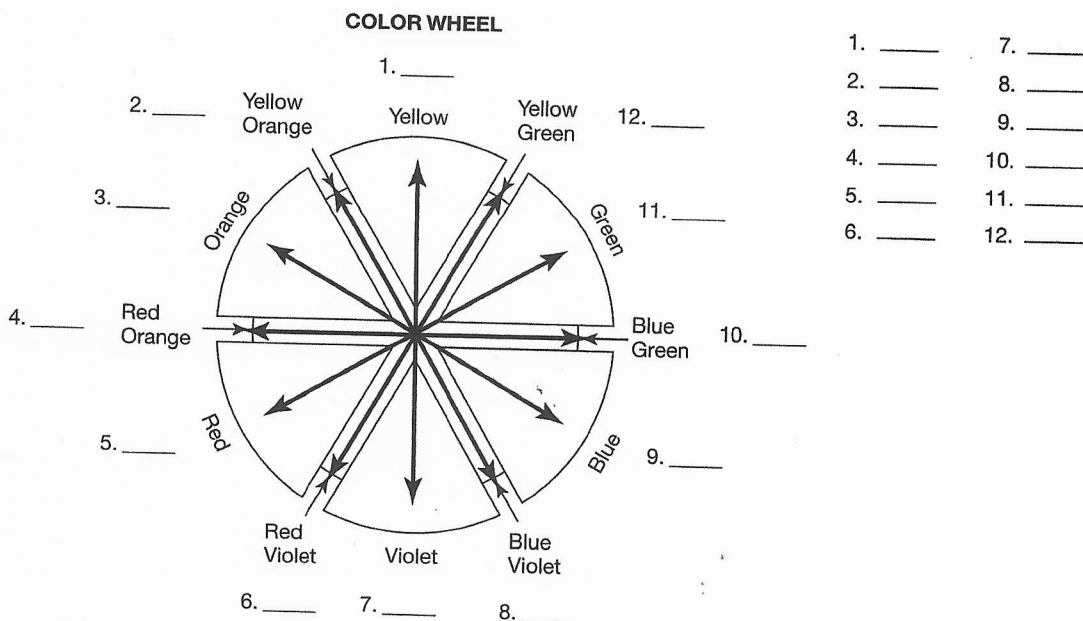
Blue _____

Red _____

Yellow _____

56. Complementary colors _____ each other.

57. Place a "P," "S," and "T" on the color wheel in their proper places to signify primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.



58. What color would you use to balance hair that is orange? _____

59. What color would you use to balance hair that is green? _____

60. What color would you use to balance hair that is yellow? _____

61. _____, or the hue of color, refers to the balance of the color and can be described as _____, _____, or _____.
62. _____ tones reflect light so they look lighter than the level they are. These tones are:
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
63. _____ tones are colors that absorb more light, so they look deeper than their actual level. These tones are:
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
64. _____ tones are warm tones. They are described as _____ or _____.
65. A color can be as bright or as soft as desired; color _____ serve this purpose.
66. A _____ is the predominant tone of a color.
67. What base color is often used to cover gray hair? _____

TYPES OF HAIRCOLOR

68. What two categories do haircoloring products generally fall into? _____
69. The oxidative category has two classifications: _____; the nonoxidative category has two classifications: _____.
70. What do all permanent haircolor products and lighteners contain? _____
71. What are the three roles of ammonia or an ammonia substitute?
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____

72. When the haircolor containing the alkalizing ingredient is combined with the developer, the peroxide becomes alkaline and decomposes or breaks up; lightening occurs when the alkaline peroxide breaks up the _____.
73. Temporary haircolor is a good choice for those who wish to _____ yellow hair or unwanted tones.
74. The pigments in _____ are large and do not penetrate the cuticle layer, allowing only a coating action that may be removed by _____.
75. Temporary haircolors are nonoxidation colors that make only a physical change, not a chemical change, in the hair shaft.
- _____ True
- _____ False
76. List the products that provide temporary hair color.
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
77. _____ is formulated to last through several shampoos, depending on the hair's porosity.
78. How does semipermanent haircolor work? _____
79. Semipermanent haircolor is required to be mixed with a peroxide.
- _____ True
- _____ False
80. How long does semipermanent color usually last? _____
81. Demipermanent haircolor is also called _____. It is formulated to _____ but not lift, or lighten, color.

82. Demipermanent haircolor require both a high _____ and a high concentration of _____.
83. What is a glaze? _____
84. No-lift deposit-only haircolors are ideal for:
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
85. No-lift deposit-only haircolor is available as a _____.
86. How long before a color service should a patch test be given?
- _____ a) 12 to 24 minutes
 - _____ b) 24 to 48 minutes
 - _____ c) 12 to 24 hours
 - _____ d) 24 to 48 hours
87. _____ can lighten and deposit color at the same time in one process and are usually mixed with a higher-volume developer.
88. Permanent haircolor products generally contain uncolored dye precursors, also known as _____.
89. Dye precursors are small and can _____ into the hair shaft.
90. Molecules are trapped within the _____ of the hair and cannot be shampooed out.
91. What is a soap cap? _____
_____. When is it used? _____

92. Permanent haircoloring products are regarded as the best products for covering _____ hair.
93. Permanent haircoloring simultaneously removes _____ from the hair through the action of lightening while adding _____ to both the gray and the pigmented hair.
94. Natural or _____ are natural colors obtained from the leaves or bark of plants. An example of this type of color is _____.
95. Do natural colors lighten the hair? _____

96. If a client who has used natural haircolor comes into the salon, can you apply additional chemical products over the top of natural haircolors? _____
97. _____, also called gradual colors, contain metal salts and change hair color gradually by progressive buildup and exposure to hair, creating a dull metallic appearance.
98. Historically, metallic haircolors been marketed to _____.
99. What are two drawbacks of metallic haircolor? _____

100. A _____ is an oxidizing agent that, when mixed with an oxidative hair color, supplies the necessary oxygen gas to develop color molecules and create a change in hair color.
101. Developers are also called _____.
102. The pH of developer is:
_____ a) Between 1.0 and 2.3
_____ b) Between 2.5 and 4.5
_____ c) Between 6.5 and 7.5
_____ d) Between 8.5 and 9.5
103. Name the most commonly used developer on the market. _____
104. _____ measures the concentration and strength of hydrogen peroxide.
105. The lower the volume, the _____; the higher the volume, the _____.
106. What happens if you apply haircolor with peroxide on hair that has been treated with metallic hair dye? _____

107. Describe the common use of the following volumes of hydrogen peroxide.
a) 20 volume _____

- b) 30 volume _____

- c) 40 volume _____

108. _____ lighten hair by dispersing, dissolving, and decolorizing the natural hair pigment.

109. What happens when hydrogen peroxide is mixed into the lightener formula?
_____. The process is known as _____.
110. Hair lighteners are used to:
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
111. How many stages of color may hair go through as it lightens?
- _____ a) 3
 - _____ b) 5
 - _____ c) 8
 - _____ d) 10
112. Why would a colorist choose to decolorize a client's hair before tinting?
- _____
- _____
113. _____ are traditional semipermanent, demipermanent, and permanent haircolor products that are used primarily on prelightened hair to achieve pale and delicate colors after the _____ process.
114. All hair will go through all 10 degrees of decolorization.
- _____ True
 - _____ False
115. How can you tell if you have damaged the hair during the decolorization process? _____
- _____
116. A person with dark hair will never be able to have pale blond hair.
- _____ True
 - _____ False

CONSULTATION

117. A haircolor _____ is the most critical part of the color service.

118. During the consultation, your client will communicate _____. It is important that you _____ so you can make an appropriate recommendation.
119. What is the single most reliable way to ensure a client's satisfaction? _____
120. How much extra time should you book for a client consultation? _____
121. Wall color should be _____ or _____ when performing the color consultation.
122. What is the purpose of the client information card? _____
123. List some of the questions you might ask the client during the consultation.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
124. How many hair color options should you recommend to a client? _____
125. Some medications may affect hair color.
- _____ True
- _____ False
126. A _____ is used by many salons when providing chemical services. Its purpose is to explain to clients that if their hair is in questionable condition, it may not withstand the requested chemical treatment.
127. Will a release statement clear the cosmetologist of responsibility for what may happen to a client's hair? _____

HAIRCOLOR FORMULATION

128. List the four basic questions you should ask when formulating a haircolor.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____

129. It is important to formulate with both _____ and _____ in mind.
130. List the two methods used for the application of permanent haircolor.
- a) _____
- b) _____
131. When using the brush and bowl technique, the bowl should be a _____ mixing bowl.
132. When working with haircolor, you will have to determine whether your clients have any allergies or sensitivities to the mixture. To do this you will administer a _____, also known as a _____.
133. How many hours prior to application of aniline haircolor should a patch test be given?
- _____ a) 5 to 10
- _____ b) 12 to 18
- _____ c) 24 to 48
- _____ d) 62 to 78
134. The color used for the patch test must be _____
- _____
135. A negative skin test result will show _____.
136. A positive skin test result will show _____.

HAIRCOLOR APPLICATIONS

137. A clearly defined system makes for the _____ and for the safest and most satisfactory results.
138. How can a colorist prevent colorist dermatitis? _____
- _____
139. A _____ will tell you how the hair will react to the formula and how long the formula should be left on the hair.
140. When is the strand test performed? _____
- _____
141. There is only one correct method for applying temporary haircolor.
- _____ True
- _____ False

142. Semipermanent colors do not contain the _____ necessary to lift. So they only _____.
143. When applying semipermanent color over existing color, remember that the color can _____ on the ends.
144. How is the application procedure for demipermanent haircolor determined?

145. Why does gray hair present a challenge when formulating no-lift deposit-only haircolor? _____

146. How can you solve the problem discussed in Question 145? _____

147. Permanent haircolor applications are classified as either _____-process or _____-process.
148. _____ lightens and deposits color in a single application.
149. The first time the hair is colored is referred to as a _____.
150. A single-process tint that usually contains a nonammonia color and adds shine and tone to the hair is a _____.
151. As the hair grows, you will need to _____ to keep it looking attractive and to avoid a two-toned effect.
152. In a retouch, the tint should be applied to:
_____ a) The hair at the ends only
_____ b) The hair at the mid-shaft
_____ c) The new growth only
_____ d) The prelightened hair only
153. A visible line separating colored hair from new growth is called:
_____ a) Hyperpigmentation
_____ b) Hypopigmentation
_____ c) Line of demarcation
_____ d) Line of decolorization

154. What are some other names for hair lightening? _____
155. If a client asks for a dramatically lighter color, what has to be done? _____

156. _____, also known as two-step coloring, is a technique requiring two separate procedures in which the hair is prelightened and then toned.
157. Why is a wider range of haircolor possible during a double-process high-lift coloring? _____

USING LIGHTENERS

158. What are the three forms of lightener? _____
159. Oil and cream are _____, which can be used directly on the scalp.
160. New powder lighteners may also be used _____.
161. Why are on-the-scalp lighteners popular? _____

162. List the features of cream lighteners.
- a) _____

 - b) _____

 - c) _____

163. _____ contain a powdered oxidizer and/or the same persulfate salts that are used in powdered off-the-scalp hair lighteners.
164. _____ lighteners are strong enough for high-lift blonding, but gentle enough to be used on the scalp.
165. What does an activator do? _____

166. How many activators can be used for on-the-scalp lightener applications? _____

167. Too much heat used with a lightener will do what to hair? _____

168. _____ are strong, fast-acting lighteners in powdered form.

169. Why should most powdered lighteners not be used for retouch services?

170. Name the five factors that affect processing time for lighteners.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

171. To determine the processing time for your lightening service, the condition of the hair after lightening, and the end results, you should perform a _____.

172. What is new growth? _____

173. On a retouch, what should you lighten first?

_____ a) New growth

_____ b) Old growth

_____ c) It does not matter.

174. What will occur if lighteners are overlapped during a retouch? _____

USING TONERS

175. Toners are used primarily on prelightened hair to achieve _____ colors.

176. What is most often used as a toner? _____

177. The _____ pigment is the color that remains in the hair after lightening.

178. As a general rule, the paler the color you are seeking, _____
_____.

179. Why should you not prelighten past the pale yellow stage? _____

SPECIAL EFFECTS HAIRCOLORING

180. Special effects haircoloring refers to any technique that involves _____

181. Coloring some of the hair strands lighter than the natural color to add the illusion of depth is called _____.

182. Coloring strands of hair darker than the natural color is called _____

183. Name the three most frequently used techniques for achieving highlights.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

184. The _____ of highlighting involves pulling clean, dry strands of hair through a perforated cap with a thin plastic or metal hook.

185. The _____ of strands pulled through determines the degree of highlighting or lowlighting you can achieve.

186. The _____ of highlighting involves coloring selected strands of hair by slicing or weaving out sections, placing them on foil or plastic wrap, applying lightener or color, and sealing them in the foil or plastic wrap.

187. _____ involves taking a narrow, 1/8-inch (0.3 cm) section of hair by making a straight part at the scalp, positioning the hair over the foil, and applying lightener or color.

188. In _____, selected strands are picked up from a narrow section of hair with a zigzag motion of the comb, and lightener or color is applied only to these strands.

189. Name the four different patterns by which foil may be placed in the hair.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

190. The _____ or the _____ technique involves the painting of a lightener directly onto clean, styled hair.

191. To avoid affecting untreated hair, you may choose:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

192. _____ are prepared by combining permanent haircolor, hydrogen peroxide, and shampoo.

193. When should you use a highlighting shampoo? _____

194. Do you need to perform a patch test before using a highlighting shampoo?

SPECIAL CHALLENGES IN HAIRCOLOR/CORRECTIVE SOLUTIONS

195. A skilled colorist will occasionally have a problem in haircolor that can't be predicted. This may be due to _____.

196. What can cause gray hair to have a yellow cast?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

197. Which of the following should not be used to correct a yellow discoloration?

- _____ a) Lightener
- _____ b) Tint remover
- _____ c) Violet-based colors
- _____ d) Orange-based colors

198. Will hair color at a level 8 or lighter give complete gray coverage? Why or why not?

199. Your client's hair is about 90 percent gray. Which color range would be most flattering to this client?

_____ a) Blond

_____ b) Red

_____ c) Black

200. What considerations should be taken into account when formulating haircolor for gray hair?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

201. List the tips for working with gray hair.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

202. _____ raises the cuticle layer of gray or resistant hair to allow for better penetration of color.

203. List the rules for effective color correction.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

204. What are the characteristics of damaged hair?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

205. When dealing with damaged hair, what should occur before proceeding with the chemical service? _____

206. When dealing with damaged hair:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

207. _____ help equalize porosity.

208. The two main types of fillers are:

- a) _____
- b) _____

209. _____ fillers are used to recondition damaged, overly porous hair and equalize porosity.

210. _____ equalize porosity and deposit color in one application.

211. How do you select the right color filler to fix an unwanted haircolor? _____

212. A common problem with red haircolor is _____.

213. What color should natural highlights be in a brunette?

214. What is the best way to achieve pale blond results?

215. What might give hair a green cast?

HAIRCOLORING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

216. List the haircoloring safety precautions.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

k) _____

l) _____

m) _____

n) _____

Haircoloring

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Clients who have their hair colored usually visit the salon every 2 to 4 weeks.
- _____ 2. Pheomelanin is the melanin that gives blond and red colors hair.
- _____ 3. Base color is the predominant tone of a color.
- _____ 4. The classifications of nonoxidative haircolor are demipermanent and permanent.
- _____ 5. Viscosity measures the concentration and strength of hydrogen peroxide.
- _____ 6. Powdered off-the-scalp lighteners contain persulfate salts for quicker and stronger lightening.
- _____ 7. A presoftener acts like a stain to the hair.
- _____ 8. Hair that looks gun-metal gray is ready to receive color.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 9. The natural coloring pigment found in the cortex layer of the hair is:
 - a. protein
 - b. melocytes
 - c. melanin
 - d. keratin
- _____ 10. Hair texture is determined by the diameter of individual hair:
 - a. lengths
 - b. color
 - c. strands
 - d. sections
- _____ 11. Fine hair takes color faster and can look darker because the melanin granules are grouped:
 - a. more loosely
 - b. more tightly
 - c. more scattered
 - d. less tightly
- _____ 12. The hair type with a large diameter that can take longer to process hair color is:
 - a. fine-textured hair
 - b. medium-textured hair
 - c. coarse-textured hair
 - d. long hair
- _____ 13. The ability of the hair to absorb liquids is referred to as:
 - a. elasticity
 - b. porosity
 - c. density
 - d. diameter
- _____ 14. When the cuticle of the hair is lifted and the hair is overly porous and absorbs color quickly, the hair porosity is defined as:
 - a. high
 - b. medium
 - c. low
 - d. even

- _____ 15. The melanin that gives black and brown color to hair is:
a. primary c. pigment
b. eumelanin d. pheomelanin
- _____ 16. The system used by colorists to analyze the lightness or darkness of a hair color is:
a. the color wheel c. melanin distribution
b. the level system d. the primary color system
- _____ 17. The darkest hair colors in the level system are identified as being a level:
a. 1 c. 6
b. 3 d. 10
- _____ 18. The system used for understanding color relationships is the:
a. color wheel c. level system
b. law of color d. color system
- _____ 19. Fundamental or pure colors that cannot be achieved from a mixture are:
a. warm colors c. primary colors
b. base colors d. secondary colors
- _____ 20. The primary color that brings depth or darkness to any color is:
a. red c. blue
b. yellow d. green
- _____ 21. When all three primary colors are present in equal proportions, the resulting color is:
a. brown c. green
b. black d. orange
- _____ 22. A color obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors is a:
a. base color c. contributing color
b. tertiary color d. secondary color
- _____ 23. A color achieved by mixing equal parts of a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel is a:
a. complementary color c. tertiary color
b. pigmented color d. base color
- _____ 24. Primary and secondary colors that are positioned opposite each on the color wheel are:
a. complementary colors c. permanent colors
b. contrasting colors d. tertiary colors
- _____ 25. The hue or balance of color seen in the hair is referred to as:
a. scale c. value
b. depth d. tone
- _____ 26. Tones can be described as cool, warm, or:
a. neutral c. light
b. level d. dark

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 27. Colors that can look deeper than their actual level are:
- a. natural tones
 - b. cool tones
 - c. warm tones
 - d. lightest tones
- _____ 28. Neutral base colors are often used to cover:
- a. gray hair
 - b. red tones
 - c. gold tones
 - d. ash tones
- _____ 29. All hair coloring products require a patch test with the exception of:
- a. semipermanent colors
 - b. temporary colors
 - c. permanent colors
 - d. demipermanent colors
- _____ 30. As part of their composition, all permanent hair coloring products and lighteners contain both a developer and a(n):
- a. decomposing agent
 - b. acidic agent
 - c. alkalizing ingredient
 - d. neutralizing ingredient
- _____ 31. Coloring products that have a coating action on the hair and are removed by shampooing are:
- a. semipermanent colors
 - b. ammonia colors
 - c. primary colors
 - d. temporary colors
- _____ 32. Demipermanent colors are also known as:
- a. temporary colors
 - b. no-lift deposit-only colors
 - c. formulated colors
 - d. tonal colors
- _____ 33. The coloring products that are regarded as the best for covering gray hair are:
- a. liquid haircoloring
 - b. protein colors
 - c. demipermanent colors
 - d. permanent haircoloring
- _____ 34. Dye precursors that combine with hydrogen peroxide to form larger, permanent dye molecules are called:
- a. aniline derivatives
 - b. base colors
 - c. primary colors
 - d. demipermanent colors
- _____ 35. Natural, vegetable, and metallic hair colors are also known as:
- a. base colors
 - b. ammonia colors
 - c. gradual colors
 - d. cortex colors
- _____ 36. Haircoloring products that change color gradually by progressive buildup and exposure to air contain:
- a. blending salts
 - b. metal salts
 - c. mineral crystals
 - d. dye precursors
- _____ 37. The most commonly used developer in hair color is:
- a. ammonia peroxide
 - b. hydrogen propitiator
 - c. hydrogen peroxide
 - d. potential activators
- _____ 38. The standard volume of hydrogen peroxide used to achieve most results with permanent haircolor is:
- a. 10 volume
 - b. 20 volume
 - c. 30 volume
 - d. 40 volume

- _____ 39. Chemical compounds that lighten hair by dispersing, dissolving, and decolorizing the natural pigment are:
- a. hair oxidizers
 - b. hair decolorizers
 - c. hair lighteners
 - d. hair levels
- _____ 40. The process where the hair is prelightened and then toned is:
- a. single-process color
 - b. double-process application
 - c. color enhancement application
 - d. special effects color
- _____ 41. Decolorizing the hair's natural pigment allows the colorist to create the exact degree of:
- a. complementary color
 - b. artificial color
 - c. neutralizing pigment
 - d. contributing pigment
- _____ 42. Hair coloring products that are used primarily on prelightened hair to achieve pale and delicate colors are:
- a. tints
 - b. toners
 - c. rinses
 - d. organic
- _____ 43. During the process of decolorizing, natural hair can go through as many as:
- a. 5 stages
 - b. 8 stages
 - c. 10 stages
 - d. 12 stages
- _____ 44. The most critical part of a color service is the:
- a. haircolor consultation
 - b. client draping
 - c. color removal
 - d. shampoo
- _____ 45. Clients with hair in questionable condition who request chemical services should be required to sign a:
- a. release statement
 - b. record card
 - c. color card
 - d. receipt
- _____ 46. When applying color using the brush-and-bowl method, the mixing bowl should be:
- a. metal
 - b. nonmetallic
 - c. large
 - d. nonbreakable
- _____ 47. Before performing a coloring service with an aniline derivative product, the client must have a(n):
- a. preliminary test
 - b. application method
 - c. patch test
 - d. insurance record
- _____ 48. The U.S. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act prescribes that a predisposition test be given:
- a. 5 to 10 minutes prior to application
 - b. 10 to 15 hours prior to application
 - c. 24 to 48 hours prior to application
 - d. 20 to 25 minutes prior to application
- _____ 49. A predisposition test is generally conducted behind the ear or:
- a. on the inner forearm
 - b. on the neck
 - c. on the inner wrist
 - d. inside the elbow
- _____ 50. The process that lightens hair and deposits color in one application is a:
- a. deposit-only color
 - b. semipermanent color
 - c. single-process hair coloring
 - d. double-process hair coloring

- ____ 51. Examples of single-process permanent coloring applications are virgin color applications and:
- a. semipermanent applications
 - b. color retouch applications
 - c. color shampoos
 - d. cream lighteners
- ____ 52. Overlapping hair color on previously tinted hair can cause breakage and create a visible line of:
- a. application
 - b. demarcation
 - c. alteration
 - d. solution
- ____ 53. When applying color for a single-process retouch application, the color should be applied to the new growth using:
- a. 1-inch partings
 - b. 3/4-inch partings
 - c. 1/4-inch partings
 - d. 1/2-inch partings
- ____ 54. Lighteners that have a thicker consistency and give more control during scalp application are:
- a. cream lighteners
 - b. powder lighteners
 - c. oil lighteners
 - d. paste lighteners
- ____ 55. Powdered persulfate salts added to haircolor to increase its lightening ability are:
- a. accelerators
 - b. ammonias
 - c. activators
 - d. diffusers
- ____ 56. The part of the hair shaft between the scalp and the hair that has been previously colored is the:
- a. follicle
 - b. medulla
 - c. new growth
 - d. reaction
- ____ 57. The coloring technique that involves coloring some strands of hair lighter than the natural color is:
- a. activating
 - b. toning
 - c. lowlighting
 - d. highlighting
- ____ 58. The technique of coloring strands of hair darker than the natural color is:
- a. lowlighting
 - b. accelerating
 - c. highlighting
 - d. baliaage
- ____ 59. In the weaving technique, selected strands are picked up from a narrow section of hair with a:
- a. straight part
 - b. balanced part
 - c. soft motion
 - d. zigzag motion
- ____ 60. The technique using a free-form of painting hair lightener directly on clean, styled hair is:
- a. lowlighting
 - b. highlighting
 - c. brushing
 - d. baliaage
- ____ 61. The process of treating gray or very resistant hair to allow for better penetration of color is:
- a. accelerating
 - b. presoftening
 - c. prescribing
 - d. developing
- ____ 62. You should NEVER apply hair color to a client if the scalp has any obvious signs of:
- a. dandruff
 - b. demarcations
 - c. abrasions
 - d. fading

Name: _____

ID: A

Matching

Match each term with its definition.

- a. Vegetable haircolors
- b. Fillers
- c. Prelightening

- d. Oxidation
- e. Virgin application
- f. Glaze

- _____ 63. First step of double-process haircoloring
- _____ 64. Refers to the first time the hair is colored
- _____ 65. Colors obtained from the leaves or bark of plants
- _____ 66. Nonammonia color that adds shine and tone to the hair
- _____ 67. Used to equalize porosity
- _____ 68. Process by which oxygen is released