

REEDY-JUNIOR COSMETOLOGY- OFF-SITE LEARNING PACKET DAY 4

1. PLEASE READ THE SUMMARY AND QUESTIONS PAGE FIRST
2. COMPLETE THE WORK SHEETS AND VOCABULARY WHERE IT PERTAINS.
YOU MAY GOOGLE AND REFERENCE THE MILADY WEB SITE FOR
VOCABULARY WORDS. NOT ALL ASSIGNMENTS CONTAIN VOCABLARY, OR
WORK SHEETS. THEY MAY BE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.
3. COMPLETE THE PRACTICE TESTS TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.
4. YOU MAY USE YOUR MILADY OR COURSEMATE ONLINE PROGRAM TO
ASSIST YOU IN ANY WAY.
5. PLEASE PUT YOUR NAME ON EVERY PAGE YOU HAVE COMPLETED.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW:

- Haircoloring offers you the opportunity to exercise your creative talents and bring great pleasure to your clients.
- Enjoy your work, but most of all, enjoy and appreciate learning now and in the future. Haircolor techniques, fashions, and formulations are constantly changing. Professionals who specialize in haircolor must constantly learn new techniques to keep up with those changes.

✓ CHAPTER REVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Why do people color their hair?

Answer: People color their hair to:

- Cover up or blend gray (unpigmented) hair.
- Enhance an existing haircolor.
- Create a fashion statement or statement of self-expression.
- Correct unwanted tones in hair caused by environmental exposure, such as sun or chlorine.
- Accentuate a particular haircut.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 671 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

2. How does the hair's porosity affect haircolor?

Answer: Porosity is the hair's ability to absorb moisture. Porous hair accepts haircolor faster, and can result in a cooler tone than less porous hair. Hair with low porosity has a cuticle that is tight. This hair is resistant, which means it is difficult for moisture or chemicals to penetrate, and thus requires a longer processing time for a haircolor procedure.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 672 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

3. How many types of melanin are found in hair? Describe each.

Answer: There are three types of melanin found in the hair. They are:

- Eumelanin: the melanin that lends black and brown colors to hair.
- Pheomelanin: the melanin that gives blond and red colors to hair.
- Mixed melanin: a combination of natural hair color that contains both pheomelanin and eumelanin.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 673 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

4. What are levels? What does the level system help you to determine when formulating haircolor?

Answer: Levels are units of measurement used to identify the lightness or darkness of a color. Level is the saturation, density, or concentration of color. The level system helps to determine the lightness or darkness of colors. Haircolor levels are arranged on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the darkest, and 10 the lightest.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 673 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

5. Name the primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.

Answer: The primary colors are blue, red, and yellow. The secondary colors are green, orange, and violet. The tertiary colors are blue-green, blue-violet, red-violet, red-orange, yellow-orange, and yellow-green.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 676 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

6. What is the role of tone and intensity in haircolor?

Answer: The term *tone*, or *tonality*, is used to describe the warmth or coolness of a color. Intensity refers to the strength of a color tone and is described as soft, medium, or strong.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 678 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

7. What are the classifications non-oxidative and oxidative haircolor? Briefly describe each one.

Answer: The categories of haircolor and a brief description of each are as follows:

- Temporary haircolor: Makes only a physical change, not a chemical change, in the hair shaft, and no patch test is required; the pigment molecules are large and do not penetrate the cuticle layer, allowing only a coating action that is removed by shampooing.
- Semipermanent haircolor: Formulated to last through several shampoos; the pigment molecules are small enough to partially penetrate the hair shaft and stain the cuticle layer but also small enough to diffuse out of the hair during shampooing and thus fade with each shampoo; it does not lighten the hair, so there is no significant color change.
- Demipermanent (deposit-only) haircolor: Similar in nature to semipermanent haircolor but longer lasting; it is formulated to deposit but not lift (lighten) color; it has a smaller tint molecule and is able to penetrate the hair shaft; it is mixed with a low-volume developer (hydrogen peroxide). It is used to blend gray hair, enhance natural color, refresh faded color, tone pre-lightened hair, and is used in color correction.
- Permanent haircolor: Designed to lighten and deposit color at the same time. The color is mixed with a developer called hydrogen peroxide, which traps the dye molecules in the hair. Permanent colors can match, lighten, deepen, or cover gray hair.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on pages 679–680 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

8. How does hydrogen peroxide developer work in a haircolor formula?

Answer: Hydrogen peroxide developer is an oxidizing agent that, when mixed with an oxidation haircolor, supplies the necessary oxygen gas to develop the color molecules and create a change in natural hair color.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 683 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

9. What are the five key questions to ask when formulating a haircolor?

Answer: The five key questions to ask when formulating a haircolor are:

1. What is the natural level, and does it include gray hair?
2. What is the level and tone of the previously colored hair?
3. What is the client's desired level and tone?
4. Are contributing pigments (undertones) to be revealed?
5. What colors should be mixed to get the desired result?

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 690 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

10. Why is a patch test useful in haircoloring?

Answer: A patch test is used to determine whether a client has any allergies or sensitivities to the haircolor mixture.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 691 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

11. What is a preliminary strand test and why it is used?

Answer: This is a test taken on a strand of hair that will tell you how the hair will react to the color you have formulated and how long it will take to process.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 692 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

12. Explain the action of hair lighteners.

Answer: Hair lighteners are used to create a light blond shade that is not achievable with permanent haircolor, lighten the hair prior to application of a final color, lighten hair to a particular shade, brighten

and lighten an existing shade, lighten only certain parts of the hair, and lighten dark natural or color-treated levels.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 695 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

13. What is the procedure for a virgin single-process color service?

Answer: Single-process haircoloring is a process that lightens and colors the hair in a single application. A patch test is done prior to the service. The color is applied first where the hair is most resistant. It is applied to the mid-shaft, ½ inch (1.25 cm) from the scalp, not including the ends. Color development is checked with a strand test. Then color is applied to the scalp area and pulled through the ends. The hair is rinsed, then shampooed, and styled.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 693 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

14. What are the two processes involved in double-process haircoloring?

Answer: The hair is first pre-lightened, and then a toner or deposit-only color is applied.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 694 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

15. Name and describe the various forms of hair lightener.

Answer: Oil, cream, and powder. Oil and cream lighteners (and some powders) are considered on-the-scalp lighteners, which can be used directly on the scalp. Most powder lighteners are referred to as off-the-scalp lighteners, which cannot be used directly on the scalp.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 685 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

16. What is the purpose of toner? When is it used?

Answer: Toners are haircoloring products used primarily on pre-lightened hair to achieve pale, delicate colors.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 697 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

17. What are the three most commonly used methods for highlighting? Describe each.

Answer: The methods are cap, foil, and baliaige, or free-form technique.

1. The cap technique involves pulling clean, dry strands of hair through a perforated cap with a thin plastic or metal hook, then lightening and/or toning those strands.
2. The foil technique involves coloring selected strands of hair by slicing or weaving out sections of hair, placing them on foil or plastic wrap, applying lightener or color, and sealing them in the foil or plastic wrap.
3. The baliaige, or free-form, technique involves the painting of a lightener (usually powdered off-the-scalp lightener) directly onto clean, styled hair.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on pages 699–700 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

18. List seven tips for achieving gray coverage.

Answer: Seven tips for achieving gray coverage are:

1. Formulate at a level 7 medium blond and deeper for the best gray coverage.
2. Use 20-volume developer.
3. Process color for a full 45 minutes.
4. Add a neutral base color to the formula:
5. If 25 percent gray is present, use 25 percent neutral base color or natural in the formula.
6. If 50 percent gray is present, use 50 percent neutral base color or natural in the formula.
7. If 75 percent gray is present, use 75 percent neutral base color or natural in the formula.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 704 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

19. List the rules of color correction.

Answer: The rules of color correction are:

- Do not panic. Remain calm.
- Determine the nature of the problem.
- Determine what caused the problem.
- Develop a solution.
- Always take one step at a time.
- Never guarantee an exact result.
- Always strand test for accuracy.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 704 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

20. List five safety precautions to follow during the haircolor process.

Answer:

- Conduct a patch test 24 hours prior to any application of aniline derivative. Apply a tint only if the patch test is negative.
- Do not apply a tint if abrasions are present.
- Do not apply a tint if a metallic or compound tint is present.
- Do not brush the hair prior to applying color.
- Always read and follow all of the manufacturer's directions.
- Use cleaned and disinfected applicator bottles, brushes, combs, and towels.
- Protect your client's clothing with proper draping.
- Perform a strand test for color, breakage, and/or discoloration.
- Use an applicator bottle or bowl (glass or plastic) for mixing the tint.
- Do not mix the tint before you are ready to use it; discard leftover tint.
- Wear gloves to protect your hands.
- Do not permit the color to come in contact with the client's eyes.
- Do not overlap during a tint retouch.
- Use a mild shampoo. An alkaline or harsh shampoo will strip the color.
- Always wash hands before and after serving a client.

Note: The answer to this question can be found on page 709 of Milady Standard Cosmetology.

LEARNING REINFORCEMENT IDEAS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

1. Have students complete Chapter 21 of the *Milady Standard Cosmetology Theory Workbook, Practical Workbook, and Study Guide: The Essential Companion*.
2. Have students complete review and final testing *Milady Standard Cosmetology Online Licensing Preparation*.
3. Have students complete scenario-based questions in Chapter 21 of *Situational Problems for Milady Standard Cosmetology*.
4. Have students work in pairs and practice the reflective listening technique in consultation role playing until they feel comfortable and the reflective listening process becomes a natural part of their behavior.
5. Have students complete the Color Theory Exercise using play dough.
6. Using food coloring or water color paints, have students experiment with mixing primary colors to create secondary and tertiary colors.
7. Working with play dough, have students use only primary colors to create brown and black.
8. Have students collect and identify magazine pictures which depict all 10 levels of hair color.
9. Have students collect and identify magazine pictures which depict both warm and cool undertones.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

✓ TEST — CHAPTER 21 — HAIRCOLORING

- The cuticle of the hair protects the interior cortex layer and contributes up to _____ percent to the overall strength of the hair.
 - 10
 - 20
 - 60
 - 80
- The cortex, or middle layer, of the hair gives strength and elasticity and contributes about _____ percent to the overall strength of the hair.
 - 10
 - 20
 - 60
 - 80
- Hair texture is determined by the _____ of the individual hair strand.
 - length
 - strength
 - diameter
 - color
- The number of hairs per square inch on the head is most related to the hair's _____.
 - density
 - texture
 - elasticity
 - porosity
- Permed, colored, chemically relaxed, and straightened hair will have a _____ degree of porosity.
 - low
 - average
 - high
 - neutral
- The ability of the hair to absorb moisture is known as _____.
 - density
 - texture
 - elasticity
 - porosity
- The melanin that gives black and brown color to hair is known as _____.
 - pheomelanin
 - eumelanin
 - neomelanin
 - euromelanin
- The melanin found in red hair is known as _____.
 - pheomelanin
 - eumelanin
 - neomelanin
 - euromelanin
- The method used to analyze the lightness or darkness of a hair color, whether natural or artificial, is called _____.
 - the law of color
 - the level system
 - the color wheel
 - primary color system
- The predominant tonality of an existing color is referred to as a _____.
 - base color
 - even color
 - neutral color
 - deep color
- What system is used to understand the relationships among colors?
 - The law of color
 - The level system
 - The color wheel
 - The modular patch

12. Which of the following are considered the pure or fundamental colors (red, yellow, and blue) that cannot be created by combining other colors?
- Primary
 - Neutral
 - Dominant
 - Main
13. Colors with a predominance of blue are considered to be _____ tones.
- warm
 - cool
 - neutral
 - primary
14. Colors with a predominance of red are considered to be _____ tones.
- warm
 - cool
 - neutral
 - primary
15. Colors achieved by mixing equal parts of two primary colors are called _____ colors.
- secondary
 - tertiary
 - neutral
 - complimentary
16. Equal parts of blue and yellow mixed together create _____.
- blue-green
 - violet
 - green
 - orange
17. Equal parts of red and yellow mixed together create _____.
- brown
 - violet
 - green
 - orange
18. Equal parts of red and blue mixed together create _____.
- black
 - violet
 - green
 - orange
19. Which of the following is an intermediate color achieved by mixing a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel in equal amounts?
- Neutral
 - Complementary
 - Tertiary
 - Secondary-complementary
20. Primary and secondary colors that are positioned directly opposite each other on the color wheel are considered to be _____.
- neutral
 - complementary
 - contradictory
 - opposite
21. Which of the following describes the warmth or coolness of a color?
- Mixed melanin
 - Contributing pigment
 - Tone
 - Value or depth
22. The strength of a color is referred to as _____.
- level
 - value
 - depth
 - intensity
23. Haircoloring products fall into four categories: temporary, semipermanent, _____.
- permanent and perpetual
 - permanent and demipermanent
 - demipermanent and perpetual
 - vegetable and demipermanent

24. What product is used to raise the cuticle of the hair so that tint can penetrate into the cortex?
- Hair conditioner
 - Color filler
 - Alkalizing agent
 - Medicated shampoo
25. Which type of haircolor product uses the largest pigment molecules?
- Permanent
 - Semipermanent
 - Demipermanent
 - Temporary
26. Colored mousses and gels are included in which haircolor category?
- Permanent
 - Semipermanent
 - Demipermanent
 - Temporary
27. The haircolor that partially penetrates the hair shaft and stains the cuticle layer, slowly fading with each shampoo, is known as _____.
- permanent
 - semipermanent
 - demipermanent
 - temporary
28. Haircolor that is ideal for covering unpigmented hair, refreshing faded permanent color, depositing tonal changes without lifting, and corrective coloring is _____.
- permanent
 - semipermanent
 - demipermanent
 - temporary
29. Haircolor that remains in the hair shaft and cannot be easily shampooed out is called _____.
- permanent
 - semipermanent
 - demipermanent
 - temporary
30. The tint formula in permanent haircolor contains uncolored dye _____, or aniline derivatives, which are small compounds that can diffuse into the hair shaft.
- successors
 - precursors
 - activators
 - developers
31. What product is a combination of equal parts of a permanent color mixture and shampoo that is used during the last five minutes of a haircolor service?
- Color filler
 - Hair presoftener
 - Soap cap
 - Shampoo tint
32. What is an example of a natural or vegetable haircolor obtained from the leaves or bark of plants?
- Henna
 - Tint
 - Toner
 - Demipermanent
33. Metallic haircolors are also called _____ colors.
- advanced
 - gradual
 - delayed
 - accelerated
34. A(n) _____ is an oxidizing agent that, when mixed with an oxidation haircolor, supplies the necessary oxygen gas to develop color molecules and create a change in hair color.
- activator
 - accelerator
 - prohibitor
 - developer

35. What is the most commonly used developer in haircolor?
- Peroxide
 - Hydrogen peroxide
 - Chlorine
 - Water
36. The measure of the potential oxidation of varying strengths of hydrogen peroxide is _____.
- density
 - value
 - volume
 - percentage
37. Chemical compounds that lighten hair by dispersing, dissolving, and decolorizing the natural hair pigment are _____.
- dispersers
 - dissolvers
 - decolorizers
 - lighteners
38. When arranging for a haircolor service consultation, _____ walls are recommended.
- pastel-colored
 - white or neutral
 - bright-colored
 - soft, yellow
39. To some degree, the _____ is designed to protect the school or salon owner from responsibility for accidents or damages.
- client record card
 - posted price list
 - release statement
 - indemnity insurance
40. Permanent haircolor is applied by either the bowl-and-brush method or with a(n) _____.
- spatula and brush
 - applicator bottle
 - bowl-and-bottle
 - brush-and-bottle
41. The U.S. Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act prescribes that a patch test, also called a(n) _____ test, be given 24 to 48 hours prior to an application of aniline haircolor.
- predisposition
 - allergy
 - reaction
 - postdisposition
42. The preliminary strand test will tell you how the hair will react to the color formula and indicate _____.
- application method
 - processing time
 - client satisfaction
 - application time
43. A process that lightens and colors hair in a single application is known as _____.
- double-process haircoloring
 - temporary rinsing
 - single-process haircoloring
 - virgin haircoloring
44. A non-ammonia color that adds shine and tone to the hair is called a _____.
- polish
 - wax
 - spray
 - glaze
45. What is the visible line that separates colored hair from new growth?
- New growth line
 - Line of demarcation
 - Virgin hair demarcation
 - Root line
46. What are the three types of hair lighteners?
- Oil, cream, and powder
 - Oil, paste, and powder
 - Cream, powder, and paste
 - Cream, paste, and powder

47. What is added to hydrogen peroxide to increase or lifting power?
- Accelerator
 - Diffuser
 - Dissolver
 - Activator
48. Which type of lightener is not used directly on the scalp?
- Oil
 - Cream
 - Quick
 - Gradual
49. Porous hair of the same color level will lighten faster than hair that is nonporous, because the lightening agent can enter the _____ more rapidly.
- medulla
 - cortex
 - cuticle
 - follicle
50. A(n) _____ lightener is generally used for a lightener retouch because its consistency helps prevent overlapping of previously lightened hair.
- oil
 - cream
 - powder
 - paste
51. The technique of coloring strands of hair darker than the natural color is called reverse highlighting or _____.
- foiling
 - frosting
 - lowlighting
 - streaking
52. The two methods of parting hair for a foil technique are _____.
- slicing and striping
 - weaving and striping
 - slicing and threading
 - slicing and weaving
53. The free-form technique of hair painting is also called _____.
- toning
 - baliage
 - brushing
 - swabbing
54. A product prepared by combining permanent haircolor, hydrogen peroxide, and shampoo is _____.
- soap cap
 - highlighting shampoo
 - color filler
 - highlighting shampoo tint
55. The process of treating gray or very resistant hair to allow for better penetration of color is known as _____.
- pre-softening
 - pre-lightening
 - activating
 - accelerating
56. What is the first and most important guideline when color services do not turn out as planned or expected?
- Call your instructor.
 - Apply color rinse.
 - Do not panic.
 - Give the client's money back.
57. _____ are specialized preparations designed to help equalize porosity and deposit a base color in one application.
- Pre-softeners
 - Color conditioners
 - Conditioning activators
 - Fillers

58. One safety precaution in haircoloring is to never apply tint if _____ are present.
- a. other tints
 - b. hair extensions
 - c. abrasions
 - d. dandruff particles
59. When applying haircoloring products, always follow _____.
- a. the manufacturer's directions
 - b. your instincts
 - c. the client's wishes
 - d. the current trends
60. A patch test is generally conducted behind the ear or on the _____.
- a. inner wrist
 - b. inner forearm
 - c. temple or forehead
 - d. inside of the elbow

NAME _____

DATE _____

JR. COSMETOLOGY-OFF SITE LESSON

VOCABULARY FOR HAIRCOLORING CHAPTER

GOOGLE TERMS USING THE MILADY DEFINITION FOR THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

LEVEL SYSTEM-

THE LAW OF COLOR-

LIST THE FOLLOWING COLORS AND EXPLAIN HOW YOU MADE THEM:

PRIMARY COLORS-

SECONDARY COLORS-

TERTIARY COLORS-

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS-

TONE-

INTENSITY-

SOAP CAP-

NATURAL OR VEGTABLE COLORS-

METALLIC COLORS-

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE DEVELOPER-

VOLUME-

DOUBLE PROCESS APPLICATION-

DECOLORIZING-

TONERS-

PATCH TEST-

SINGLE PROCESS APPLICATION-

STRAND TEST-

VIRGIN APPLICATION-

FILLERS-

CONTRIBUTING PIGMENT-

DEMI PERMANENT-

ANILINE DERIVATIVES-

BALIAGE-