

REEDY-SENIOR COSMETOLOGY- OFF-SITE LEARNING PACKET DAY 2

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.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

ID: A

Chemical Texture / Blizzard Bag

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The process of permanently altering the natural wave pattern of hair is described as:

a. chemical hair softening	c. natural hair services
b. chemical texture services	d. alternative texture services
- _____ 2. The tough exterior layer of the hair structure is called the:

a. cortex	c. cuticle
b. strand	d. medulla
- _____ 3. Another term that is used to describe the medulla of the hair structure is the:

a. stretch	c. smooth
b. effective	d. core
- _____ 4. The term used to measure the hydrogen ions in a solution that determine its alkalinity or acidity is:

a. possible hydrogen	c. potential hydrogen
b. positive hydrogen	d. peptide ions
- _____ 5. The range of numbers used in the pH scale is:

a. 0 to 5	c. 0 to 10
b. 0 to 7	d. 0 to 14
- _____ 6. Chemical hair texturizers temporarily raise the pH of the hair in order to:

a. expand and harden the shaft	c. swell and set the shaft
b. harden and close the shaft	d. soften and swell the shaft
- _____ 7. The building blocks of proteins are:

a. polypeptide chains	c. amino acids
b. chemical acids	d. peptide acids
- _____ 8. Chemical-based side bonds that are formed when two sulfur-type chains are joined together are:

a. disulfide bonds	c. keratin bonds
b. peptide bonds	d. amino bonds
- _____ 9. Hydrogen bonds are easily broken by water or heat and are re-formed when the hair is:

a. stretched	c. softened
b. dried	d. styled
- _____ 10. Chemical services should not be performed if the scalp analysis shows any signs of:

a. porosity	c. disorders
b. abrasions	d. tightness
- _____ 11. The term used to describe the diameter of a single strand of hair is:

a. elasticity	c. density
b. porosity	d. texture
- _____ 12. The key to ensuring complete penetration of permanent wave solution on coarse hair is:

a. less processing time	c. saturation of the cortex
b. saturation of the scalp	d. fast processing lotions
- _____ 13. Chemical services performed on overly porous hair require solutions that are:

a. high pH	c. diluted
b. alkaline	d. low pH

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 14. More than any other single factor, what determines the ability of the hair to hold a curl?
- a. porosity
 - b. absorption
 - c. elasticity
 - d. density
- _____ 15. In permanent waving, the shape and type of curl are determined by the shape and type of rod and the:
- a. long rods
 - b. hair length
 - c. sectioning
 - d. wrapping method
- _____ 16. Permanent wave rods that produce a tighter curl in the center and looser curl on either side of the strand are:
- a. bender rods
 - b. concave rods
 - c. straight rods
 - d. short rods
- _____ 17. The wrapping technique that provides the most control over hair ends and keeps them evenly distributed over the entire length of the rods is a:
- a. single flat wrap
 - b. bookend wrap
 - c. double flat wrap
 - d. placed wrap
- _____ 18. The wrap that is used on endpaper folded in half over the hair ends like an envelope is a(n):
- a. double flat wrap
 - b. bookend wrap
 - c. single flat wrap
 - d. end wrap
- _____ 19. In permanent waving, panels of hair are divided into smaller subsections called:
- a. rod sections
 - b. base sections
 - c. outer sections
 - d. placements
- _____ 20. The angle at which a permanent wave rod is positioned on the head is referred to as:
- a. wrapping technique
 - b. rod direction
 - c. diagonal technique
 - d. base direction
- _____ 21. The two methods of wrapping the hair around a perm rod are:
- a. flat and spiral
 - b. croquignole and even
 - c. spiral and perpendicular
 - d. croquignole and spiral
- _____ 22. Once in the cortex, the waving solution breaks the disulfide bonds through a chemical reaction called:
- a. rearranging
 - b. normalization
 - c. reduction
 - d. alkaline
- _____ 23. In permanent waving, the reduction reaction is due to the addition of:
- a. hydrogen
 - b. oxygen
 - c. salt
 - d. carbon
- _____ 24. The most common reducing agents used are:
- a. ammonia water
 - b. hydrogen peroxide
 - c. thioglycolic acids
 - d. hydrogen acids
- _____ 25. The main active ingredient or reducing agent in alkaline permanent waves is:
- a. ammonium thioglycolate
 - b. hydrogen thioglycolate
 - c. alkaline acids
 - d. glyceryl monothioglycolate
- _____ 26. Most alkaline permanent waves have a pH between:
- a. 4.5 and 5.5
 - b. 6.0 and 7.0
 - c. 9.0 and 9.6
 - d. 10.0 and 11.0
- _____ 27. An acid with a low pH that is the primary reducing agent in acid waves is:
- a. glyceryl monothioglycolate
 - b. ammonium thioglycolic
 - c. sodium hydroxide
 - d. sodium hydrochloride
- _____ 28. Most acid waves have a pH value between:
- a. 5.5 and 6.5
 - b. 7.8 and 8.2
 - c. 9.0 and 10.0
 - d. 10.1 and 10.5

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- ___ 29. Waves that are activated from an outside heat source are considered:
 - a. stabilized
 - b. endothermic
 - c. exothermic
 - d. acid waves
- ___ 30. The most common reducing agents used in thio-free waves are mercaptamine or:
 - a. oxygen
 - b. cysteamine
 - c. ammonia
 - d. lanthionization
- ___ 31. The process of stopping the action of permanent waves and hardening the hair into its new form is:
 - a. sectioning
 - b. rinsing
 - c. neutralization
 - d. normalization
- ___ 32. The double rod technique is also called the:
 - a. piggyback wrap
 - b. straight wrap
 - c. spiral wrap
 - d. weave technique
- ___ 33. The bands of permanent wave rods should be smooth and fastened:
 - a. at a diagonal angle on top of rod
 - b. straight across the top of the rod
 - c. twisted at sides of rods
 - d. tightly at base area
- ___ 34. The process of rearranging the basic structure of extremely curly hair into a straighter or smoother form is:
 - a. texturizing
 - b. permanent waving
 - c. chemical softening
 - d. chemical hair relaxing
- ___ 35. The neutralizer used in thio relaxers is an oxidizing agent, usually:
 - a. ammonium thio
 - b. ammonia water
 - c. hydrogen peroxide
 - d. hydrogen hypochlorite
- ___ 36. The active ingredient in all hydroxide relaxers is the:
 - a. hydrogen ion
 - b. keratin ion
 - c. peroxide ion
 - d. lithium ion
- ___ 37. Hydroxide relaxers remove one atom of sulfur from a disulfide bond, converting it into a(n):
 - a. normalization bond
 - b. acidic bond
 - c. lanthionine bond
 - d. atom bond
- ___ 38. Unlike thio neutralization, the neutralization process of hydroxide relaxers does not involve:
 - a. oxidation
 - b. residues
 - c. restoring
 - d. rinsing
- ___ 39. The neutralizing of remaining hydroxide ions to lower the pH of the hair and scalp after a relaxer requires a(n):
 - a. oxidation shampoo
 - b. concentrated lotion
 - c. normalizing lotion
 - d. conditioning shampoo
- ___ 40. Relaxers that contain only one component and are used without mixing are:
 - a. neutralizing relaxers
 - b. metal hydroxide relaxers
 - c. guanidine hydroxide relaxers
 - d. calcium hydroxide relaxers
- ___ 41. Relaxers that contain two components and must be mixed immediately prior to use are:
 - a. guanidine hydroxide relaxers
 - b. ammonium thioglycolate
 - c. no-lye relaxers
 - d. potassium hydroxide relaxers
- ___ 42. The difference in the strength of most chemical hair relaxers is determined by the concentration of:
 - a. lanthionization
 - b. hydroxide
 - c. ammonia
 - d. coatings

Name: _____

- _____ 43. Conditioners with an acidic pH that condition and restore the natural pH of hair after a relaxer but prior to shampooing are:
- a. lanthionization solutions
 - b. natural solutions
 - c. swelling solutions
 - d. normalizing solutions
- _____ 44. After applying a relaxer, periodic strand tests are performed to determine:
- a. stretching time
 - b. neutralizing time
 - c. processing time
 - d. rinsing time
- _____ 45. During a relaxer strand test, hair pressed with the back of the comb, fingers, or applicator brush that continues to curl is:
- a. sufficiently relaxed
 - b. insufficiently relaxed
 - c. normalized
 - d. overprocessed
- _____ 46. The application for chemical relaxers should be started in the most resistant area, usually the:
- a. back of head
 - b. front hairline
 - c. scalp area
 - d. side area
- _____ 47. Prior to sodium hydroxide relaxer retouch service, the hair should never be:
- a. sectioned
 - b. detangled
 - c. combed
 - d. shampooed
- _____ 48. During a retouch relaxer application, to avoid overprocessing or hair breakage, do not:
- a. smooth hair ends
 - b. smooth the relaxer
 - c. overlap the relaxer
 - d. apply to resistant areas first
- _____ 49. A combination of a thio relaxer and a thio permanent wrapped on large rods is a:
- a. permanent wave
 - b. soft curl perm
 - c. hard curl perm
 - d. relaxer retouch
- _____ 50. Hair that is treated with hydroxide relaxers must not be treated with:
- a. conditioning solutions
 - b. color shampoos
 - c. thio relaxers
 - d. normalizing solutions

SR. Cos day 2
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ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCE

Matching

Match the following essential terms with their identifying phrase or definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ Coarse texture | 1. Result of over processing. |
| _____ Cortex | 2. Processes more quickly than other textures. |
| _____ Cuticle | 3. Usually requires more processing than other textures. |
| _____ Fine texture | 4. Normal hair. |
| _____ Good porosity | 5. Resistant hair. |
| _____ Medium texture | 6. Innermost section of the hair. |
| _____ Medulla | 7. Generally no problems processing. |
| _____ Over porous | 8. Outer covering of the hair. |
| _____ Poor porosity | 9. Major component of the hair structure. |
| _____ Under processing | 10. Sulfite permanent. |
| _____ Plastic cap | 11. One end paper folded over hair strand. |
| _____ Elasticity | 12. Hair ends wound from ends toward scalp. |
| _____ Density | 13. The number of hairs per square inch. |
| _____ Body wave | 14. The ability of the hair to stretch and contract. |
| _____ Waving lotion | 15. Porous papers used to cover hair ends. |
| _____ Book end | 16. Heat is created chemically within the product. |
| _____ Exothermic | 17. Fits over the wrapped rods. |
| _____ Croquignole | 18. Amino acids are bonded together and form these. |
| _____ End wraps | 19. Caused by insufficient processing time. |
| _____ Polypeptides | 20. A liquid that softens and swells the hair. |

Sr. Cos day 2
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ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCE

Purpose and Action of Chemical Hair Relaxing

List the products used in sodium hydroxide relaxers:

In your own words, explain the action of hydroxide relaxers on the hair.

What is the common ingredient in a thio type relaxer and permanent waving solution?

Explain the action of this common ingredient.
