

REEDY-SENIOR COSMETOLOGY- OFF-SITE LEARNING PACKET DAY 3

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 VOCABULARY, 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

Haircoloring / Blizzard Bag**Multiple Choice***Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- _____ 1. A significant factor in the product selection used in the application of color is the client's hair:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. structure | c. strength |
| b. length | d. density |
- _____ 2. The natural coloring pigment found in the cortex layer of the hair is:
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. protein | c. melanin |
| b. melocytes | d. keratin |
- _____ 3. Hair texture is determined by the diameter of individual hair:
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. lengths | c. strands |
| b. color | d. sections |
- _____ 4. Fine hair takes color faster and can look darker because the melanin granules are grouped:
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. more loosely | c. more scattered |
| b. more tightly | d. less tightly |
- _____ 5. The hair type with a large diameter that can take longer to process hair color is:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. fine-textured hair | c. coarse-textured hair |
| b. medium-textured hair | d. long hair |
- _____ 6. The ability of the hair to absorb liquids is referred to as hair:
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. elasticity | c. moisture |
| b. porosity | d. diameter |
- _____ 7. 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 | c. low |
| b. medium | d. even |
- _____ 8. Pheomelanin is the predominant melanin found in what color hair?
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. blonde | c. red |
| b. black | d. brown |
- _____ 9. The pigment that lies under the natural hair color is:
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. mixed pigment | c. contributing pigment |
| b. secondary pigment | d. foundation pigment |
- _____ 10. 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. primary color system |
- _____ 11. The highlight or the hue of color seen in the hair is referred to as:
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. scales | c. value |
| b. depth | d. tones |
- _____ 12. Colors that absorb more light and can look darker than their actual level are:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. natural tones | c. warm tones |
| b. cool tones | d. lightest tones |
- _____ 13. Colors with a predominance of red are considered:
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. cool tones | c. warm tones |
| b. neutral tones | d. base tones |

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- ___ 14. A violet base color will deliver cool results and will minimize unwanted:
 - a. orange tones
 - b. yellow tones
 - c. red tones
 - d. blue tones
- ___ 15. The system used for understanding color relationships is the:
 - a. color wheel
 - b. law of color
 - c. level system
 - d. color system
- ___ 16. Adding the primary color red to yellow colors will cause them to appear:
 - a. lighter
 - b. darker
 - c. softer
 - d. equal
- ___ 17. A color obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors is a:
 - a. base color
 - b. tertiary color
 - c. contributing color
 - d. secondary color
- ___ 18. The secondary color created with an equal combination of blue and yellow is:
 - a. green
 - b. orange
 - c. violet
 - d. gold
- ___ 19. 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
 - b. pigmented color
 - c. tertiary color
 - d. base color
- ___ 20. Primary and secondary colors that are positioned opposite each on the color wheel are:
 - a. complementary colors
 - b. contrasting colors
 - c. permanent colors
 - d. tertiary colors
- ___ 21. All hair coloring products require a patch test with the exception of:
 - a. semipermanent colors
 - b. temporary colors
 - c. permanent colors
 - d. demipermanent colors
- ___ 22. The chemical process involving the diffusion of natural color pigment or artificial color from the hair is:
 - a. color deposit
 - b. hair lightening
 - c. hair softening
 - d. complementary colors
- ___ 23. As part of their composition, all permanent hair coloring products and lighteners contain both a developer and a(n):
 - a. oxidizing agent
 - b. acidic agent
 - c. alkalizing ingredient
 - d. neutralizing ingredient
- ___ 24. 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
- ___ 25. Demipermanent colors are also known as:
 - a. temporary colors
 - b. deposit-only colors
 - c. formulated colors
 - d. tonal colors
- ___ 26. Hair coloring products that change color gradually by progressive buildup and exposure to air creating a dull appearance contain:
 - a. blending salts
 - b. metallic salts
 - c. mineral crystals
 - d. dye precursors
- ___ 27. The measure of the potential oxidation of varying strengths of hydrogen peroxide is called:
 - a. volume
 - b. depth
 - c. density
 - d. activator

- _____ 28. 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
- _____ 29. In a one-step color service, 40 volume hydrogen peroxide is used to provide:
- a. minimum deposit
 - b. maximum lift
 - c. maximum strength
 - d. maximum deposit
- _____ 30. Hydrogen peroxide mixed into a lightener formula creates a chemical process called:
- a. lifting
 - b. oxidation
 - c. developing
 - d. processing
- _____ 31. 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
- _____ 32. 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
- _____ 33. The most critical part of a color service is the:
- a. hair color consultation
 - b. client draping
 - c. color removal
 - d. shampoo
- _____ 34. Clients requesting chemical services with hair in a questionable condition should be required to sign a:
- a. release statement
 - b. record card
 - c. color card
 - d. receipt
- _____ 35. When applying color using the brush-and-bowl method, the mixing bowl should be:
- a. metal
 - b. nonmetallic
 - c. large
 - d. nonbreakable
- _____ 36. 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
- _____ 37. To ensure successful results when performing hair coloring services, the colorist must follow a:
- a. fast method
 - b. client's direction
 - c. prescribed procedure
 - d. personal preference
- _____ 38. A preliminary test performed to determine how hair will react to a color formula is a(n):
- a. color test
 - b. patch test
 - c. application test
 - d. strand test
- _____ 39. The hair coloring process that lightens and colors hair in a single application is a:
- a. deposit-only color
 - b. semipermanent color
 - c. single-process hair coloring
 - d. double-process hair coloring
- _____ 40. Permanent hair color applications are classified as either:
- a. single-process or virgin process
 - b. single-process or double-process
 - c. single-process or advanced process
 - d. double-process or demiprocess
- _____ 41. Overlapping hair color on previously tinted hair can cause breakage and create a visible line of:
- a. application
 - b. demarcation
 - c. altering
 - d. dissolver

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- _____ 42. The two-step blonding process is also known as:
- a. temporary lightening
 - b. activator coloring
 - c. double-process coloring
 - d. double-step blonde
- _____ 43. 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
- _____ 44. For a virgin application with a single-process color, the application should be applied first to:
- a. roots and porous area
 - b. hair shaft and ends
 - c. mid-strand area
 - d. scalp area
- _____ 45. 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
- _____ 46. An oxidizer added to hydrogen peroxide to increase its chemical action is a(n):
- a. accelerator
 - b. ammonia
 - c. activator
 - d. diffuser
- _____ 47. 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
- _____ 48. The technique using a free-form of painting hair lightener directly on clean, styled hair is:
- a. lowlighting
 - b. highlighting
 - c. brushing
 - d. baliaige
- _____ 49. Specialized preparations designed to equalize hair porosity and deposit a base color in one application are:
- a. fillers
 - b. conditioners
 - c. mixers
 - d. activators
- _____ 50. Shampoo added to a remaining color formula to brighten hair color before rinsing is a:
- a. prelightening
 - b. toning
 - c. soap cap
 - d. swabbing

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ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCE

Word Search—Haircolor

After identifying the appropriate words from the clues listed below, locate the words in the following word search puzzle.

Word	Clue
_____	Painting of lightener.
_____	Involves pulling hair through a perforated cap.
_____	Used to ensure an even shade.
_____	Coloring some strands lighter than natural color.
_____	Strength of color tone.
_____	Haircolor containing metal salts.
_____	First step in double-process haircoloring.
_____	Process of treating gray or resistant hair to allow better penetration.
_____	Pure or fundamental color that cannot be achieved by mixing.
_____	Color obtained from mixing equal parts of two primary colors.
_____	Involves taking a 1/8" section of hair and placing it on foil.
_____	Intermediate color achieved by mixing a secondary color with its neighboring primary color.
_____	Permanent oxidizing color having the ability to lift and deposit in the same process.
_____	Use primarily on prelightened hair to achieve pale or delicate colors.
_____	The measure of varying strengths of hydrogen peroxide.
_____	Picking up strands with a zigzag motion of the comb.



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ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCE

Matching Exercise—Haircolor

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ Analysis | 1. The predominant color and tone. |
| _____ Blonding | 2. An examination of the hair. |
| _____ Coating | 3. A term applied to lightening the hair. |
| _____ Degree | 4. Pigment that is fundamental and cannot be made. |
| _____ Base color | 5. The cuticle is lifted and the hair is overly porous. |
| _____ Glaze | 6. Residue left on the outside of the hair shaft. |
| _____ Intensity | 7. Strength of color tone |
| _____ High porosity | 8. Visible line separating colored hair from new growth. |
| _____ Line of demarcation | 9. A no lift deposit only color that adds shine and tone. |
| _____ Primary color | 10. Various units of measurement. |