Q1: What is defined as an art and science of beautifying, and improving the skin and nails:

A Barbering  
B Cosmetology  
C Esthiology  
D Nail Technology

Q2: In the late 1960's Vidal Sassoon turned the hairstyling world on its ear with his revolutionary:

A symmetric cuts  
B asymmetric cuts  
C geometric cuts  
D biometric cuts

Q3: Many _____ had fantastic careers in the salon before they decided to dedicate themselves to teaching new professionals the tricks of the trade:

A Teachers  
B Platform artist  
C Instructors  
D Teachers aid

Q4: In history, bloodletting was a medical procedure thought to:

A strengthen the immune system  
B reduce the chance of blood clotting  
C diminish the risk of infection  
D strengthen the heart rate

Q5: One of the most austere and restrictive periods in history with respect appearance enhancement was the:

A Renaissance  
B Victorian age  
C Golden Age  
D Middle Ages

Q6: The barber pole is believed to represent the _____ that patients held tightly to make the veins in their arms stand out during the procedure:

A basin  
B bandage  
C staff  
D knife

Q7: Women wore colored makeup on their cheeks and lips, but not on their eyes during the:

A Middle Ages  
B Renaissance  
C Golden Age  
D Ice Age

Q8: Archaeological studies reveal that haircutting and hairstyling were practiced in some form as early as the:

A Roman Empire  
B Medieval period  
C Renaissance  
D Ice Age

Q9: What year did Creative Nail Design introduced the first spa pedicure system to the professional industry:

A 1994  
B 1998  
C 1992  
D 1990

Q10: Within the industry there are numerous areas you may wish to specialize in such as the following, Hair color specialist, Texture specialist, Cutting specialist, Salon trainer, Distributor and:

A Receptionist  
B Cosmetology Instructor  
C Speaker  
D Operator

Q11: Women used hair color to indicate their class in society:

A True  
B False

Q12: Where did Max Factor emigrate to?

A Europe  
B France  
C Egypt  
D Untied States

Q13: What year did the industry of cosmetics grow rapidly?

A 1920  
B 1930  
C 1940  
D 1900

Q14: Ancient records show that matter made from berries, minerals, insects to create makeup on their ____ lips, skin, & henna to stain their hair and nails a rich warm red:

A clothes  
B eyes  
C eyelashes  
D body
Q15: The barber pole is the symbol of the barber surgeon and results from the bloodletting procedure, Pole= the staff, Bottom= basin, White bandages= ______:

A  Candy cane  
B  Heal wounds  
C  Clogging  
D  X Stop the bleeding  

Q16: The first to cultivate beauty in an extravagant fashion and use cosmetics as part of their personal beautification habits, in religious ceremonies, and when preparing the deceased for burial:

A  the Romans  
B  the Greeks  
C  X the Egyptians  
D  the Indians  

Q17: The ________ 1837-1901 women used facial masks, and packs, fragrances & cosmetics:

A  Greeks  
B  Middle Ages  
C  X Victorian Ages  
D  Romans  

Q18: Romans made lavish use of fragrances and cosmetics:

A  X True  
B  False  

Q19: Archeological studies, reveal that haircutting and hairstyling were practiced as early as the Ice Age, over 10,000 years ago, the implements that were used were, Sharpened flints, Oyster shells, Bone, Animal sinew or:

A  X Strips of hide  
B  Strips of metal  
C  Strips of wood  
D  Strips of rubber  

Q20: As early as what age did the Egyptians use minerals, insects, and berries to create makeup for their eyes, lips, and skin, and henna to stain their hair and nails a rich, warm red:

A  3500 B.C.  
B  4000 B.C.  
C  X 3000 B.C.  
D  5000 B.C.  

Q21: In ancient Egypt, who erected a personal cosmetics factory next to the Dead Sea:

A  X Queen Cleopatra  
B  Queen Nefertiti  
C  Queen Hatshepsut  

D  Queen Nebettawy  

Q22: Noble women tinted their hair red, middle class women colored their hair blond, and poor women colored their hair:

A  Blue black  
B  Dark brown  
C  X Black  
D  Copper  

Q23: In ancient Greece, what mineral was ground to make brilliant red pigment?

A  Copper  
B  Nickel  
C  X Cinnabar  
D  Kohl  

Q24: In ancient Rome, middle-class women colored their hair:

A  X blond  
B  red  
C  black  
D  brown  

Q25: What were the royal colors, throughout the Chou Dynasty, (1100 B.C.)

A  Royal blue & gold  
B  X Gold & Silver  
C  Gold & Blue  
D  Silver & Blue  

Q26: Long term goals are measured in larger sections of time:

A  1-3yrs  
B  3-5yrs  
C  X 5-10yrs  
D  10yrs  

Q27: By making a list of task that need to be done in the order of most to least important is to:

A  X prioritize  
B  make notes  
C  time management  
D  goal setting  

Q28: Learn problem-solving techniques that will save you time and needless:

A  energy  
B  X frustration  
C  time  
D  money
Q29: Make time management a:
- A activity
- B quiet
- C X habit
- D task

Q30: Imagining yourself working in your dream salon is to:
- A X visualize
- B see yourself
- C understand
- D success

Q31: Part of developing consistently good study habits is knowing when, where and how to study.
- A X True
- B False

Q32: Being__________is a good thing, because it lets people know where you are coming from.
- A nice
- B happy
- C mad
- D X assertive

Q33: Every successful business has a:
- A owner
- B X business plan
- C capital
- D ethics

Q34: There are two types of goals:
- A monthly
- B X short term and long term
- C weekly
- D daily

Q35: Goal setting helps you decide what you want out of:
- A work
- B X life
- C school
- D services

Q36: Having a game plan is the conscious act of:
- A being happy
- B X planning your life
- C motivation
- D success

Q37: A unhealthy compulsion to do things perfectly is
- A Procrastination
- B productive
- C X perfectionism
- D personal

Q38: By its nature, The salon is a creative workplace where you are expected to exercise your:
- A thoughts
- B time
- C situations
- D X artistic talent

Q39: Life skills include always striving for excellence.
- A X True
- B False

Q40: Putting off until tomorrow, What you can do today?
- A being lazy
- B goal setting
- C X procrastination
- D practice

Q41: Do not interrupt others and practice being a good:
- A X listener
- B a friend
- C angry
- D worker

Q42: Continually seek further education and never stop:
- A changing
- B waiting
- C X Learning
- D being afraid

Q43: The ultimate responsibility for learning is your teacher’s responsibility.
- A True
- B X False

Q44: A set of tools and guidelines for successful living is also known as:
- A project management
- B prioritizing
- C X life skills
- D long hours

Q45: An effective way to stay calm when under stress is to:
A X take deep breaths
B   self-medicate
C   avoid the situation
D   hold in your feelings

Q46: Writing a mission statement helps to establish:

A   better communication
B X   values and goals
C   understanding others
D   creativity

Q47: To stay focused on studying, it helps to keep your goals in mind.

A X   True
B   False

Q48: Short term goals are accomplished in:

A X   a year or less
B   3yrs
C   5-10years
D   none of the above

Q49: The moral principles we live and work by are:

A X   ethics
B   character
C   feelings
D   creativity

Q50: Rules for success:

A   listen attentively to your teacher
B   take notes for later review
C   attend all classes
D X   all of the above

Q51: Daily maintenance of cleanliness by practicing good sanitary habits

A   Physical presentation
B X   Personal hygiene
C   perfectionism
D   motivators

Q52: One of the most vital aspects of good personal grooming is the careful maintenance of your

A   style
B   posture
C   body
D X   Wardrobe

Q53: Many salons have no _________ for staff members during work hours

A   dress code
B X   Fragrance policy
C   rules
D   classes

Q54: While you are at your place of employment you will need to consider whether your wardrobe selection express a

A   new look
B   ethic
C X   Professional image
D   natural look

Q55: Wear shoes that are comfortable have,

A   platform
B   high heels
C X   low heel & good support
D   flat

Q56: Good posture is a very important part of your

A   body
B   life
C   feet
D X   Physical presentation

Q57: Make sure that your clothing is

A X   clean
B   iron
C   in style
D   colorful

Q58: when you work within the field of cosmetology sitting improperly can put a great deal of stress on your

A   shoulder, feet, hands
B   arms, feet, back
C X   neck, shoulders and back
D   fingers, knees shoulders

Q59: _________ is the study of how workplace can best be designed for comfort, safety, efficiency & productivity

A   cosmetology
B X   Ergonomics
C   manicurist
D   cosmetician

Q60: Being well groomed begins with looking and

A   smiling
Beauty is Our Business

A: strength
B: figure
C: joints
D: balance

Q69: Always put your ______ first and then the task at hand

A: style
B: work
C: health
D: self

Q70: Each year hundreds of cosmetology professionals report

A: diabetes
B: musculoskeletal disorders
C: stress
D: in danger

Q71: Inability to cope with a threat, real or imagined to our well-being, which results in a series of responses and adaptations by our minds and bodies, tension caused by a situation

A: stress
B: ergonomics
C: ethics
D: image

Q72: Change your style frequently or as often as you feel comfortable to keep up with

A: fashion
B: trends
C: work
D: friends

Q73: _______ repetitive motions have a cumulative effect on the muscles and joints

A: hands
B: stressful
C: back
D: joints

Q74: Accessorize your outfits, but make sure that your jewelry makes a clank and jingle while working

A: True
B: False

Q75: Working as a __________ behind the chair or doing make up, nail care, or skin care means that you must be extremely meticulous about your hygiene

A: manicurist
B: barber
Q76: The act of transmitting information, in the form of symbols, gestures, or behaviors, in order to express an idea or concept so that it is satisfactorily understood is known as:
A sign language
B X communication
C listening
D speaking

Q77: Keep your private life:
A in public view
B X in private
C in the newspaper
D around gossip

Q78: An important strategy to use when conducting a client consultation is known as ______:
A interrupting regularly
B avoiding eye contact
C talking loudly
D X reflective listening

Q79: The most important communication you will have with your clients is the ______:
A X client consultation
B initial greeting
C sales pitch
D friendly chit-chat

Q80: What tool can be used to put your clients at ease about your technical skills abilities:
A style book
B fashion magazines
C X personal portfolio
D letter of recommendation

Q81: The solution is not to try to control the circumstances, but to?
A communicate past the issue
B Do not communicate with your client
C have the manager resolve the problem
D ignore the circumstances

Q82: When conducting a client consultation with a first-time client, how much time should you schedule for the consultation?
A X 5-15 minutes
B 15-20 minutes
C 20-30 minutes
D 45-60 minutes

Q83: What is the very first thing you should do when meeting a new client?
A hurry
B X smile
C prepare
D saunter

Q84: When is it appropriate to argue with a client?
A when they are late
B when they arrive on the wrong day
C when they are dissatisfied
D X absolutely, unquestionably never

Q85: If a client is dissatisfied with the service and you are trying to find out why, what is one of the first steps you should take?
A gloss over the problem
B X ask for specifics
C try to cover up the issue
D promise to do better

Q86: As you interact and communicate with fellow coworker, remember to treat everyone with ______:
A X respect
B indifference
C aloofness
D criticism

Q87: In dealing with conflicts that may occur between you & coworkers, it is important to ______:
A get involved
B take sides
C X remain neutral
D offer opinions

Q88: When bringing issues or problems to your supervisor or salon manager, it is important to be ______:
A an antagonist
B a complainer
C X a problem-solver
D a tattle-tale

Q89: One of the ways you can participate in your career success is by approaching your employee evaluation sessions _________:
A fearfully
B skeptically
C apprehensively
D X positively
Q90: The best way to understand others is to begin with a firm understanding of ________:
A your parents  
B X yourself  
C cosmetology  
D anthropology

Q91: People who are rude, insensitive, and generally unfeeling are usually ________:
A mature  
B immature  
C responsible  
D X insecure

Q92: Effective human relations and communication skills build lasting client relationships:
A X True  
B False

Q93: How can you help a client make choices that reflect a personal sense of style?
A Look for books or articles that describe different characters  
B Look for books or articles that describe different artifacts  
C Look for books or articles that describe different human behavior  
D X Look for books or articles that describe different fashion styles

Q94: An intake form—also called a client questionnaire or:
A application  
B resume  
C X consultation card  
D client information card

Q95: How should you prepare for a client consultation:
A video  
B X styling books, and hair swatches  
C family pictures  
D drawings

Q96: Your employee evaluation is a good time to discuss you progress with you manager:
A X True  
B False

Q97: 10-step consultation method is review, Assess Preference, Analyze, Lifestyle, Show and tell, Suggest, Color Upkeep &?
A ignore  
B use personal preference  
C not repeat  
D X repeat

Q98: A fundamental factor in human relations has to do with how insecure we are feeling?
A True  
B X False

Q99: The golden rules of human relations:
A Show rudeness  
B Show you insecurities  
C X Show patience with other people's flaws  
D Show your anger

Q100: How do you accommodate an unhappy client:
A ignoring them  
B X smiling at them  
C yelling at them  
D promptly and calmly

Q101: Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are obtained from:
A the EPA  
B the salon manager or owner  
C X the product manufacturer  
D OSHA

Q102: Regulatory agencies and governmental health departments require businesses that serve the public to:
A complete a self-evaluation procedures  
B X follow prescribed sanitary precautions  
C create individual sanitary precautions  
D have an employee orientation procedure

Q103: Bacteria are very small and can only be seen with the aid of
A X a microscope  
B a telescope  
C bifocals  
D a projector

Q104: One-celled microorganisms with both plant and animal characteristics are:
A boils  
B X bacteria  
C decayed matter  
D parasites
Q105: In the human body, nonpathogenic bacteria help metabolize food, protect against infectious microorganisms, and:

A. prevent gastrointestinal disorders
B. X. stimulate the immune response
C. stimulate the useful functions
D. stimulate useful secretions

Q106: Bacteria can exist:

A. only on the skin or in the hair
B. only on porous surfaces
C. only on water
D. X. almost anywhere

Q107: A small minority of bacteria that cause disease when invading plant or animal tissue are:

A. nonpathogenic
B. phenol
C. X. pathogenic
D. antiseptic

Q108: A type of pathogenic bacteria that require living matter for growth are:

A. phenols
B. peroxide
C. X. parasites
D. viruses

Q109: Pus-forming bacteria arranged in curved lines that resemble a string of beads are:

A. sterilization
B. staphylococci
C. superiority
D. X. streptococci

Q110: Cocci are pathogenic bacteria that are:

A. round-shaped
B. X. rod-shaped
C. flat-shaped
D. spore-shaped

Q111: Bacteria that may cause strep throat or blood poisoning are:

A. fungi
B. spirilla
C. bacilli
D. X. streptococci

Q112: Bacteria that grow in pairs and can cause pneumonia are:

A. X. diplococci

Q113: Lyme diseases, syphilis, or sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are caused by spiral or corkscrew-shaped bacteria called:

A. flagella
B. strep
C. X. spirilla
D. cocci

Q114: In humans, pathogenic bacteria are known to produce:

A. X. diseases
B. disorders
C. spores
D. mitosis

Q115: Bacteria that are transmitted through the air and rarely show active motility are:

A. X. cocci
B. bacilli
C. epidemic
D. disease

Q116: Bacilli and spirilla bacteria are both motile and use slender, hairline extensions known as:

A. flat
B. X. flagella
C. spores
D. spherical

Q117: Harmless bacteria are what type of bacteria?

A. X. nonpathogenic bacteria
B. pathogenic bacteria
C. general bacteria
D. flagellum bacteria

Q118: In 2000, a bacteria called Mycobacterium fortuitum furunculosis cause outbreak due to the failure of the practitioner to follow proper disinfection guidelines for:

A. sharp implements
B. X. whirlpool foot spas
C. shampoo station
D. styling chairs

Q119: Bacteria generally consist of an outer wall containing a liquid called:

A. photographic
B. photosynthesis
Q120: The life cycle of bacteria has two distinct phases, the active stage and:

A  X  inactive or spore-forming stage
B  inactive and infectious stage
C  inverted and growth stage
D  inactive and revolved stage

Q121: the process whereby bacteria grow, reproduce, and divide into two new cells is:

A  X  mitosis
B  membranes
C  memory
D  marriage

Q122: bacteria that pose little or no risk to a client in the salon setting are:

A  daughter cells
B  X  anthrax and tetanus bacilli
C  tuberculosis and thorax
D  acquired immunity

Q123: The presence of pus is a sign of an:

A  immunity
B  nonpathogenic organism
C  X  bacterial infection
D  epidemic

Q124: When body tissues are invaded by pathogenic bacteria, it is a sign of a(n):

A  incision
B  X  infection
C  immunity
D  spore

Q125: Common human bacteria transferred through skin-to-skin contact or by using unclean implements

A  saprophyte
B  spores
C  tetanus
D  X  staphylococci

Q126: When a disease spreads from one person to another, it is communicable

A  X  contagious
B  common
C  corkscrew
D  toxic

Q127: An infection, indicated by a lesion containing pus, confined to a particular of the body is a:

A  frequent infection
B  X  local infection
C  primary infection
D  poisonous infection

Q128: When a disease spreads from one person to another by contact it is:

A  central
B  disinfect
C  X  contagious
D  coughing

Q129: A submicroscopic structure capable of infecting plants and animal including bacteria is a:

A  motility
B  mitosis
C  virucide
D  X  virus

Q130: A virus can live reproduce only by:

A  improper use of sharp implements
B  penetrating other cell and becoming part of them
C  X  attaching to a blood borne virus and becoming part of it
D  poor personal hygiene

Q131: Hepatitis A, a blood borne virus, is marked by and inflammation of the:

A  X  liver
B  heart
C  kidneys
D  skin

Q132: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes:

A  Intravenous Deficiency Syndrome
B  X  Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
C  Acquired Immunity Syndrome
D  Acquired Pathogenic Syndrome

Q133: An organism that lives on another living organism and draws its nourishment from that organism is a:

A  X  parasite
B  pathogen
C  favas
D  contaminant
Q134: If nail implement have not been disinfected properly, the client may contract:

A  nail condition
B  nail enhancements
C  nail designs
D  X nail fungus

Q135: Diseases-causing bacteria or viruses that are carried through the body in the blood or body fluids are:

A  X blood borne pathogen
B  blood borne capitis
C  blood borne elements
D  blood borne scabies

Q136: transmission of blood borne pathogen can become possible thought shaving, nipping, facial treatment, waxing, tweezing, or

A  X sometimes of the skin barrier is broken
B  anytime the skin barrier is broken
C  when the skin is disinfected
D  when the technician uses great care

Q137: A skin disease caused by an infestation of head lice is

A  perpendicular
B  scabies
C  X pediculosis
D  peroxide

Q138: The ability of the body to destroy pathogenic bacteria or viruses that have entered the body is:

A  X immunity
B  epidermic
C  skin lesion
D  immigration

Q139: The type of immunity the body develops after overcoming a disease or through vaccinations is

A  casual contact
B  X acquired immunity
C  acquired contact
D  an epidemic

Q140: the surface of tools or objects not completely free from dirt, oils, and microbe are covered with:

A  cholesterol
B  containers
C  immunization
D  X contaminant

Q141: the process of removing pathogen and other substances from tools and surface:

A  X decontamination
B  scrubbing
C  washing
D  cleaning

Q142: The three main types of decontamination are:

A  disinfection, washing and autoclave
B  X sanitation, disinfection and sterilization
C  sterilization, contaminant, and sanitation
D  antiseptic, disinfection and sterilization

Q143: decontamination is a process that involves the use of:

A  physical and sensitive means to remove or destroy pathogen
B  sanitation and the use of closed containers
C  X physical or chemi
D  antiseptic practice and autoclave

Q144: Estheticians who use needles and probes that lance the skin must use a level of decontamination called

A  X sterilization
B  presterilization
C  phenol and bleach
D  dry heat sterilization

Q145: In the salon setting, disinfection is extremely effective in controlling:

A  X microorganisms on non-living surface
B  wet sanitizers on living surfaces
C  soap and warm water
D  disinfection procedures

Q146: A higher level of decontamination than sanitation is:

A  X disinfection
B  pathogenic
C  discarded
D  scrubbing

Q147: An exception to the level of protection that disinfection provides and the possibility of an infection could be present if:

A  X the client skin id broken
B  the client is washed and ready
C  the item is given to the client
D  the client has several service

Q148: a chemical agent that is used to destroy bacteria and viruses on surfaces is;
Q149: Disinfectant must have a registration number and be approved by the:

A X Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
B Occupation Protection Agency (OPA)
C U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
D Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Q150: A manufacturer must supply pertinent safety and storage information by providing:

A Material Storage Sheet
B Occupational Safety and Health
C X Material Safety Data Sheet
D Material Forma and Invoice

Q151: Remember it is ______ responsibility to follow state laws and rules.

A X your
B the students
C the teachers
D principles

Q152: Both types of antiseptics are affective for cleaning hands if soap and water are not available, but should not replace washing with.

A soap
B soft bristle brush
C X all of the above
D water

Q153: A set of guidelines published by OSHA that require the employer and the employee to assume that all human blood and body fluids are infectious for blood borne pathogens,

A OSHA
B X Universal Precautions
C MSDS
D EPA

Q154: OSHA sets safety standards and precautions that protect employees when they are potentially exposed to.

A infection
B virus
C bacteria
D X blood borne pathogens

Q155: Precautions include hand washing, wearing gloves and proper handling of

A tools
B X disposal of sharp instruments
C scissors
D chemicals

Q156: If a client skin is cut during a salon service, blood or body fluid can be present this is called.

A accident
B precaution
C X exposure incident
D infection

Q157: Antiseptics can contain either alcohol or

A bleach
B peroxide
C chemicals
D X benzalkonium

Q158: They are agents formulated for use on the skin.

A X Antiseptics
B alcohol
C bacteria
D astringent

Q159: Hand washing is one of the most important actions to prevent spreading germs from one person to another.

A false
B X true

Q160: Use liquid soaps in pump containers bar soaps can grow.

A fungus
B disease
C X bacteria
D virus

Q161: Never place clients feet in water that contains a

A dirty tub
B X disinfectant
C alcohol
D quats

Q162: Some states require that all procedures for cleaning and disinfecting pedicure equipment be recorded in a salon

A hair book
B swatch book
C X Pedicure logbook
Q163: ________ towels and linens must be used for each client.
A white  
B black  
C dirty  
D X clean

Q164: The contact points of equipment that cannot be immersed in liquid such as,
A combs  
B scissors  
C X clippers, electrotherapy tools, nail drills  
D clips

Q165: Before beginning service for each client, all work surfaces must be cleaned by wiping with a clean disposable towel.
A X True  
B False

Q166: Remember that products and equipment that have the word ________ on the label are merely cleaners.
A X sanitizer  
B disinfection  
C clean  
D dirty

Q167: Saving client tools to avoid cleaning and disinfecting is safe and violates states rules.
A True  
B X False

Q168: Electric or bead " sterilizer do not ________ or sterilize implements.
A rinse  
B clean  
C dilute  
D X disinfect

Q169: Store disinfected implements in a clean ________ and in a sanitary manner between uses.
A box  
B bag  
C plastic bag  
D X container

Q170: Tools and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after each use and before they may be used on another.
A day  
B feet  
C X client  
D hair

Q171: House hold bleach or _____________ is an effective disinfectant for all uses in the salon
A alcohol  
B X Sodium hypochlorite  
C quats  
D disinfecting spray

Q172: Fumigant tablets should never be open in drawers or cabinets in the salon.
A X True  
B False

Q173: ________ should never be used to clean up blood, or disinfect any item.
A peroxide  
B astringents  
C X Alcohol  
D bleach

Q174: Another name for Quaternary ammonium compounds
A alcohol  
B H2O  
C EPA  
D X quats

Q175: Are powerful tuberculocidal disinfectants.
A alcohol  
B quats  
C bleach  
D X Phenolics

Q176: Two types of alcohol
A quats, isopropyl  
B ethyl, quats  
C X ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol  
D phenolics

Q177: to be effective the concentration of ethyl and isopropyl alcohol must be ___ percent or higher.
A X 70  
B 75  
C 50  
D 90
Q178: To use a disinfectant properly, read and follow manufacturer’s directions and __________ for proper disinfection.

A  wash hands
B  X  complete submerge
C  partially immerse
D  rinse thoroughly

Q179: Is the complete elimination of all microbial life

A  immunity
B  disinfection
C  cleaning
D  X  Sterilization

Q180: Removing all visible dirt and debris

A  disinfect
B  sterilize
C  X  sanitation, cleaning
D  phenolics

Q181: ________ which includes molds, mildews and yeast can produce contagious diseases.

A  X  Fungi
B  HIV
C  bacteria
D  virus

Q182: is spread from person to person through blood and through body fluids.

A  infections
B  virus
C  bacteria
D  X  HIV

Q183: A blood borne virus causes __________ a disease that damages the liver.

A  cancer
B  X  hepatitis
C  flu
D  HIV

Q184: Reaction due to extreme sensitivity to certain food, or chemicals

A  infection
B  cough
C  X  Allergy
D  pain

Q185: Disease is caused by parasites such as lice, and ringworm

Q186: Is a fluid created by tissue inflammation and contains white blood cells

A  X  Pus
B  virus
C  cut
D  blood

Q187: During the active stage bacteria

A  splits in two
B  become favorable
C  X  grows and reproduce
D  reproduce

Q188: Any organism of microscopic to submicroscopic size

A  X  Microorganism
B  bacteria
C  cells
D  virus

Q189: Short rod-shaped bacteria, they are the most common bacteria and produces disease such as tetanus, typhoid fever, tuberculosis

A  diplococcic
B  X  Bacilli
C  spirilla
D  cocci

Q190: Nonpathogenic bacteria are

A  harmful
B  X  harmless
C  germs
D  disease producing

Q191: There are thousands of different kinds of bacteria, but they are classified into the following two

A  saprophytes and parasites
B  decomposing and fertilizing
C  X  pathogenic and nonpathogenic
D  active and inactive

Q192: Dirty salon tools and equipment may spread infections from client to client

A  X  True
Q200: The occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created as part of the U.S. Department of Labor

A false  
B true

Q201: Cells are made up of a colorless, jellylike substance called _______ in which food elements such as protein, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and water are present.

A plasma  
B X protoplasm  
C cytoplasm  
D membrane

Q202: The three parts of a muscle are the:

A origin, insertion, middle  
B origin, insertion, upper  
C X origin, insertion, belly  
D lower, middle, upper

Q203: The broad muscle that covers the top of the skull is called:

A X epicranius  
B occipitalis  
C frontalis  
D aponeurosis

Q204: The muscle that enables you to close your eyes is the:

A corrugator  
B procerus  
C quadratus labii superioris  
D X orbicularis oculi

Q205: Another name for voluntary muscles that can be controlled by the will is:

A nonstriated  
B X striated  
C cardiac  
D self-directed

Q206: The principal parts of the cell are the:

A X nucleus, cytoplasm, and cell membrane  
B nucleus, cytoplasm, and artery  
C cytoplasm, cell membrane, and orbit  
D cytoplasm, protoplasm, and membrane

Q207: The center of the cell contains the _______, which plays an important role in cell reproduction.

A X cytoplasm  
B centrosome
Q208: The protoplasm of a cell that surrounds the nucleus is the:
A X cytoplasm
B centrosome
C membrane
D nucleus

Q209: The process by which cells reproduce by dividing into two identical cells called daughter cells is known as:
A division
B multiplication
C X mitosis
D reproduction

Q210: Cells will continue to grow and thrive as long as they are favored with the proper temperature, they eliminate waste products, and are favored with an adequate supply of:
A X food, oxygen, and water
B food, oxygen, and minerals
C oxygen, water, and carbon dioxide
D food, oxygen, and protoplasm

Q211: The complex chemical process whereby body cells are nourished and supplied with energy needed to carry on their many activities is called:
A reproduction
B digestion
C X metabolism
D nucleolus

Q212: The process of building up larger molecules from smaller ones, during which the body stores water, food, and oxygen for the time when they are needed for cell growth and repair is called:
A catabolism
B X anabolism
C metabolism
D nucleolus

Q213: The process of breaking down of larger substances or molecules into smaller ones is called:
A X catabolism
B anabolism
C metabolism
D digestion

Q214: Tissue that carries food, waste products, and hormones through the body is known as:
A muscular
B nerve
C epithelial
D X liquid

Q215: Groups of cells of the same kind are called:
A organs
B systems
C X tissues
D protoplasm

Q216: During _________ energy can be stored by special molecules and used for muscle contraction, secretion, or heat production.
A anabolism
B X catabolism
C digestion
D connection

Q217: The protective covering on body surfaces, such as the skin, mucous membranes, linings of the heart, digestive and respiratory organs, and glands is _________ tissue.
A connective
B muscular
C X epithelial
D liquid

Q218: Tissue that carries messages to and from the brain and controls and coordinates all body functions is known as:
A X nerve
B connective
C epithelial
D liquid

Q219: That which supports, protects, and binds together other tissues of the body is known as:
A nerve tissue
B X connective tissue
C epithelial tissue
D liquid tissue

Q220: Structures of the body that are designed to accomplish a specific function are:
A X organs
B systems
C tissues
D protoplasm

Q221: Groups of organs that cooperate for a common purpose, namely the welfare of the entire body are known as:
Q229: The bones that form the sides of the head in the ear region are called:
A X temporal
B nasal
C mandible
D frontal

Q230: The bones of the upper jaw are called:
A X maxillae
B nasal
C mandible
D frontal

Q231: The largest and strongest bone of the face is the:
A maxillae
B nasal
C X mandible
D frontal

Q232: The hindmost bone of the skull is the:
A maxillae
B X occipital
C parietal
D frontal

Q233: The uppermost and largest bone of the arm is the:
A X humerus
B ulna
C radius
D vertebrae

Q234: The study of the structure, functions, and diseases of the muscles is called:
A myopia
B X myology
C histology
D osteology

Q235: The lower jaw bone which is the largest and strongest bone of the face and forms the lower jaw is called the:
A zygomatic
B maxillae
C X mandible
D hyoid

Q236: The tendon that connects the occipitalis and the frontalis is the:
A procerus
B quadratus labii inferioris  
C X epicranial aponeurosis  
D caninus

Q237: The muscles that coordinate in opening and closing the mouth are:
A X masseter and temporalis  
B masseter and frontalis  
C temporalis and frontalis  
D temporalis and pectoralis

Q238: The front portion of the epicranius is the:
A temporalis  
B masseter  
C aponeurosis  
D X frontalis

Q239: The muscle that draws the eyebrow down and wrinkles the forehead vertically is the:
A X corrugator  
B orbicularis oculi  
C temporalis  
D frontalis

Q240: The muscle of the cheek between the upper and lower jaw that compresses the cheeks and expels air between the lips is called:
A masseter  
B depressor  
C X buccinator  
D procerus

Q241: Muscular tissue can be stimulated by:
A massage  
B heat  
C chemicals  
D X all of the above

Q242: The broad muscle that extends from the chest and shoulder muscles to the side of the chin; responsible for lowering the lower jaw and lip is called:
A sternocleidomastoideus  
B masseter  
C X platysma  
D trapezius

Q243: The muscle that rotates and bends the head, as in nodding, is called:
A X sternocleidomastoideus  
B trapezius

Q244: The large, thick triangular-shaped muscle that covers the shoulder and lifts and turns the arm outward is called the:
A X deltoïd  
B biceps  
C triceps  
D pronators

Q245: The muscle that produce the contour of the front and inner side of the upper arm, lifts the forearm, and flexes the elbow are:
A X deltoïd  
B biceps  
C triceps  
D pronators

Q246: The muscle that turns the hand outward and the palm upward is the:
A pronators  
B X supinators  
C extensors  
D triceps

Q247: The muscles that straighten the wrist, hand, and the fingers to form a straight line are called the:
A pronators  
B supinators  
C X extensors  
D flexors

Q248: The muscles located at the base of each digit that separate the finger are called:
A X abductor  
B opponent  
C adductor  
D flexors

Q249: The muscles that involve the bending of the wrist are:
A abductor  
B opponent  
C adductor  
D X flexors

Q250: The muscles that assist in the swinging of the arms are called:
A X trapezius  
B pectoralis
Q251: Basic sensation such as touch, pain, heat, cold and pressure are registered in the:
A X nerve endings
B fingers
C skin
D dermis

Q252: Dermatologist is a physician engaged in the science of treating muscles and bones:
A True
B X False

Q253: Continued pressure on any part of the skin can cause it to thin:
A True
B X False

Q254: The dermis is the inner layer of the skin:
A X True
B False

Q255: Elastin is the ability of the skin to stretch:
A X True
B False

Q256: Melanin gives the skin its color:
A X True
B False

Q257: The largest living organ of the body is the:
A heart
B lungs
C X skin
D veins

Q258: Tissue that gives smoothness and contour to the body and provides a protective cushion is:
A X subcutaneous tissue
B sweat pores
C basal cell layer
D sebum

Q259: Melanin protects sensitive cells against strong:
A sebum
B genes
C basal cell layer
D X light rays

Q260: These cells that are almost dead and are pushed to the surface to replace cells that are shed from the skin surface layer:
A stratum lucidum layer
B epidermis
C X stratum granulosum layer
D none of the above

Q261: Keratin is a fiber protein that is the principal component of hair and nails:
A X True
B False

Q262: Melanin forming cells are known as:
A subcutis
B X melanocytes
C melanin
D vitamin E

Q263: Fibrous protein that gives the skin form and strength:
A elastin
B motor nerve fibers
C X collagen
D blood

Q264: One of the most important hallmarks of today's beauty:
A treatment
B X clear glowing skin
C thinning skin
D none of the above

Q265: The amount and type of pigment produced by an individual is determined by:
A X genes
B race
C sun
D vitamins

Q266: Continued pressure on any part of the skin can cause it to thicken and develop a:
A infection
B rash
C mole
D X callus

Q267: The sebaceous (oil) glands of the skin are connected to the
Q268: Blood supplies oxygen and nutrients to cells and tissues
A  X  True
B  False

Q269: The types of melanin produced by the body is technically known as:
A  X  pheomelanin and eumelanin
B  red and yellow
C  red and black
D  red, black and brown

Q270: Granular layer of the epidermis is the:
A  stratum spinosum
B  stratum lucidum
C  stratum corneum
D  X  stratum granulosum

Q271: The underlying or inner layer of the skin is the:
A  X  dermis layer
B  cuticle layer
C  papillary layer
D  top layer

Q272: Nerves that regulate the secretion of perspiration and sebum is known as:
A  motor nerve fibers
B  heat regulation
C  heat receptor
D  X  secretory nerve fibers

Q273: Sebum flows through the oil ducts, but when sebum hardens and the ducts become clogged a comedone is formed.
A  X  True
B  False

Q274: The medical branch of science that deals with the study of skin, it's nature, structure, function, disease, and treatment is called:
A  X  dermatology
B  esthetician
C  cosmetology
D  histology

Q275: Vitamin D
A  X  promotes healthy and rapid healing of the skin
B  promotes energy
C  promotes blood
D  none of the above

Q276: Vitamin A is an antioxidant that can help prevent certain types of cancers.
A  X  True
B  False

Q277: Drinking pure water is essential to the health of the skin.
A  X  True
B  False

Q278: Retin-A can be used to treat many types of:
A  sun spots
B  mole
C  X  acne
D  hair growth

Q279: Even mild dehydration will slow metabolism by as much as:
A  X  3 percent
B  6 percent
C  9 percent
D  75 percent

Q280: As a licensed service provider, you also must recognize adverse conditions, including:
A  inflamed skin conditions
B  disease
C  infectious skin disorders
D  X  all of the above

Q281: A 2% drop in body water can trigger fuzzy short term memory and trouble with basic math, and may cause difficulty focusing on a computer screen or a printed page:
A  X  True
B  False

Q282: It is our only barrier against the environment:
A  muscles
B  X  skin
C  hair
D  bones
Q283: The clear fluid that removes toxin and cellular waste and has immune function is:

A  blood  
B  nerves  
C  X  lymph  
D  none of the above

Q284: Vitamin E helps fight against, and protect the skin from the harmful effects of the:

A  weather  
B  dirt  
C  X  sun’s rays  
D  dehydration

Q285: The top of the papillary layer where it joins the epidermis is:

A  X  epidermal - dermal junction  
B  keratin  
C  junction  
D  none of the above

Q286: The wrinkles and sagging of the shin are often the result of make-up:

A  True  
B  X  False

Q287: The skin protects the body from injury and invasion of

A  disease  
B  X  bacteria  
C  virus  
D  all of the above

Q288: The skin is typically ____________ of an adult male

A  8lbs  
B  150lbs  
C  X  9lbs  
D  10.5lbs

Q289: Our eyelids have the thinnest skin and so does our soles of the feet:

A  True  
B  X  False

Q290: The scalp has larger and deeper:

A  skin  
B  X  hair follicle  
C  inflamed skin  
D  thin skin

Q291: The soles of our feet have the:

A  thinness skin  
B  softest skin  
C  X  thickest skin  
D  none of the above

Q292: Sweat glands are the most numerous on the:

A  palm  
B  soles  
C  forehead and arm pits  
D  X  all of the above

Q293: Skin gets its strength form and flexibility from flexible fibers found within the papillary layer

A  X  True  
B  False

Q294: The excretion of sweat is controlled by the nervous system.

A  X  True  
B  False

Q295: A healthy body maintains a constant internal temperature:

A  98.8  
B  98.7  
C  X  98.6  
D  98.5

Q296: Sebum keeps the hair:

A  X  soft  
B  dry  
C  wet  
D  none of the above

Q297: Vitamins play an important role in the:

A  healing the skin  
B  fighting disease  
C  softening  
D  X  all of the above

Q298: Sebaceous glands are connected to hair follicle.

A  X  True  
B  False

Q299: Sweat ____________the skin surface.

A  smooth  
B  X  cools
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q300</strong>: Comedown is the technical name for:</td>
<td>C X black head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q301</strong>: Technically speaking the natural nail is the hard protective plate, and it is made of a protein called?</td>
<td>A X keratin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q302</strong>: It is where the natural nail is formed.</td>
<td>D X matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q303</strong>: Another name for the natural nail is.</td>
<td>C X onyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q304</strong>: It consist of several anatomical parts necessary to produce the natural nail plate.</td>
<td>A X nail unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q305</strong>: The nail bed is supplied with many nerves, and is attached to the nail plate by a thin layer of tissue called the.</td>
<td>B X bed epithelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q306</strong>: The __________ is the most visible and functional part of the nail module,</td>
<td>A X nail plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q307</strong>: It is richly supplied with blood vessels</td>
<td>A X nail unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q308</strong>: The dead colorless tissue attached to the nail plate,</td>
<td>A X matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q309</strong>: Is the living skin at the base of the nail plate covering the matrix area.</td>
<td>A X eponychium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q310</strong>: A tough band of fibrous tissue that connects bones or holds an organ in place.</td>
<td>A X ligament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q311</strong>: It creates a seal under the nail plate to prevent microorganisms from invading and infecting the nail bed.</td>
<td>B X eponychium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q312</strong>: Visible part of the matrix that extends from underneath the living skin.</td>
<td>A X matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q313</strong>: A healthy nail should be whitish and translucent.</td>
<td>A X True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Q314</strong>: The __________ will continue to create new nail cells as long as it is nourished and kept in a healthy conditions.</td>
<td>A X matrix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q315: Growth of the nails can be affected if an individual is in good health.

A True
B X False

Q316: A healthy nail may look dry and hard, but it actually has a water content of between.

A 10 and 20 percent
B 15 percent
C X 15 and 25 percent
D 25 percent

Q317: The nail plate may appear to be one piece, but is actually constructed of about ____________ of nails cells.

A 50 layers
B X 100 layers
C 25 layers
D 125 layers

Q318: The nail of the middle finger grows fastest and the thumbnail grows the slowest.

A X True
B False

Q319: The __________ are folds of normal skin that surrounds the nail plate.

A nail groove
B matrix
C X nail folds
D nail bed

Q320: Normal, healthy nails can grow in a variety of shapes, depending on the shape of the matrix.

A X True
B False

Q321: Ordinarily, replacement of the natural nail takes about.

A 1 to 4 months
B 2 months
C 4 months
D X 4 to 6 months

Q322: Toe nails take ___ months to a year to replace.

A 1
B 6

Q323: The average rate of nail growth in the normal adult is about 1/10" per month.

A X True
B False

Q324: Nails growths rate will accelerate whether or not a woman take.

A X vitamins
B keratin
C water
D milk

Q325: The growth of the nail plate is affected by

A nutrition
B exercise
C a person’s general health
D X all of the above

Q326: Using an oil-based nail conditioner, or nail polish to coat the plate, can reduce water loss and improve,

A strength
B X flexibility
C color
D growth

Q327: The ________ comes from the underside of the skin that lies above the natural nail plate.

A onyx
B X cuticle
C free edge
D matrix

Q328: They are located at the base of the matrix and around the edges of the nail bed.

A X ligament
B cuticle
C matrix
D free edge

Q329: The natural nail will continue to grow as long as the matrix is healthy and.

A strong
B damaged
C weak
D X undamaged
Q330: Nails grow faster in the summer than they do in the winter.
A  X  True
B   False

Q331: The matrix area contains.
A  lymph
B   nerves
C   blood vessels
D  X  all of the above

Q332: It is a hardened keratin plate that sits on and slides across the nail bed
A  nail groove
B   nail bed
C  X  nail plate
D   nail folds

Q333: The darker color of the lunula, shows the true color of the matrix
A   True
B  X  False

Q334: Part of the nail plate that extends over the tip of the finger or toe.
A  nail fold
B  X  free edge
C   matrix
D   cuticle

Q335: Slit or furrow on the sides of the nail
A  X  nail groove
B   eponychium
C   nail fold
D   nail bed

Q336: The area under a healthy nail plate should appear
A   blue
B   brownish
C  X  pinkish
D   reddish

Q337: Nail cells are formed in what part of the nail structure.
A  muscles
B  X  matrix
C   cuticle
D   mantle

Q338: The length, width, and curvature of nails are determined by the.
A  X  matrix shape
B   bed epithelium
C   ferrous shape
D   groove shape

Q339: Thin layer of tissue between the nail plate and the nail bed.
A  X  bed epithelium
B   nail tip
C   lunula
D   ligament

Q340: Its job is to seal the space between the natural nail plate and living skin.
A  lunula
B  X  cuticle
C   free edges
D   matrix

Q341: The growth of the nail can be affected in poor health, nail disorder and.
A  the edge
B   on the cuticle
C   eponychium
D  X  injury of the matrix

Q342: Nails grow faster in the summer than they do in the
A   autumn
B  X  winter
C   rain
D   spring

Q343: What material is the nail made from
A  X  keratin
B   cells
C   ligaments
D   matrix

Q344: The eponychium is sometimes confused with the cuticle, the cuticle is the dead tissue on the nail plate, whereas the eponychium is.
A  X  living tissue
B   translucent tissue
C   nail tissue
D   nail edge

Q345: The nail plate is guided and helped along during its growth by a thin layer of tissue called
A  matrix cells
B  nail groove
C  bed epithelium
D  nail fold

Q346: The most visible and functional part of the nail module is the.
A  lunula
B  X  nail plate
C  cuticle
D  free edge

Q347: What finger nail grows the fastest.
A  X  middle finger
B  thumb
C  damaged nails
D  toenails

Q348: Dead tissue that tightly adheres to the nail plate
A  onyx
B  matrix
C  lunula
D  X  cuticle

Q349: Fold of normal skin that surrounds the nail plate.
A  matrix
B  nail groove
C  X  nail fold
D  nail bed

Q350: A technical term for nail of the fingers or toes
A  lunula
B  cuticle
C  matrix
D  X  onyx

Q351: The scientific study of the hair, its diseases, and care is called:
A  dermatology
B  X  trichology
C  biology
D  cosmetology

Q352: The two parts of a mature hair strand are the hair shaft and:
A  dermis
B  hair follicle
C  X  hair root
D  hair ends

Q353: The portion of hair that projects above the skin is the:
A  dermal papilla
B  X  hair shaft
C  hair root
D  follicle

Q354: The follicle, bulb, arrector pili muscle, and sebaceous glands are main structures of the:
A  hair shaft
B  sudoriferous glands
C  cortex layers
D  X  hair root

Q355: The tube-like depression or pocket in the skin or scalp that contains the hair root is the:
A  X  follicle
B  shaft
C  bulb
D  scalp

Q356: Hair follicles are not found on the palms of the hand or the:
A  forehead area
B  elbow area
C  X  soles of the feet
D  back of the neck

Q357: The follicle extends downward from the epidermis, where it surrounds the:
A  epidermis layer
B  X  dermal papilla
C  hair root
D  hair shaft

Q358: The lowest area or part of the hair strand is the:
A  X  hair bulb
B  hairs shaft
C  arrector pili
D  dermal papilla

Q359: A small, cone-shaped area at the base of the hair follicle that fits into the hair bulb is the:
A  sweat pore
B  X  hair follicle
C  dermal papilla
D  lymph gland

Q360: A tiny, involuntary muscle fiber inserted in the base of the hair follicle is the:
A  dermal papilla
B  X  arrector pili
C  lanugo hair
D  hair bulb

Q361: The oil glands of the skin connected to the hair follicles are:
A  sweat glands
B  dermal papilla
C  X  sebaceous glands
D  hair streams

Q362: An oily substance secreted from the sebaceous glands is:
A  sweet
B  medulla
C  X  sebum
D  salt

Q363: The overlapping layer of the hair with transparent, scale like cells is the:
A  bulb
B  follicle
C  X  cuticle
D  medulla

Q364: The three main layer of the hair shaft are the cuticle, medulla, and the:
A  X  cortex
B  shaft
C  root
D  bulb

Q365: Swelling the hair raises the cuticle layer and allows for:
A  primary defense
B  X  penetration
C  cross sections
D  growth phase

Q366: For chemicals to penetrate a healthy cuticle hair layer, they must:
A  expose to mantle layer
B  stiffen the hair shaft
C  X  have an alkaline pH
D  remove the cuticle layer

Q367: The fibrous protein core of the hair, formed by elongated cells containing melanin pigment, is the:
A  lower follicle
B  X  cortex layer
C  vellus hair
D  dermal papilla

Q368: The medulla is the innermost layer of the hair and is composed of:
A  oval cells
B  X  round cells
C  coarse hair
D  hair follicles

Q369: Hair composed of a protein that grows from cells originating within the:
A  hair shaft
B  X  hair follicle
C  amino acids
D  main elements

Q370: The process whereby living cells mature and begin their journey up the hair shaft is:
A  simplicity
B  scalp
C  X  keratinization
D  medulla

Q371: The five main elements that make up the chemical composition of human hair are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and:
A  protein and amino acids
B  cells of keratin
C  elements and protein
D  X  nitrogen and sulfur

Q372: The chemical bonds that hold together the amino acid molecules are:
A  convex bonds
B  X  peptide bonds
C  hydrogen drops
D  protein cells

Q373: An end bond is also known as a:
A  elastic bond
B  molecule bond
C  chai bond
D  X  peptide bond

Q374: When peptide bonds hold together a very long chain of amino acids, it is called a:
A  X  polypeptide chain
B  hydrogen chain
C  COHNS bond
Q375: The three types of cross-links that form the bonds between the polypeptide chain are hydrogen bonds, salt bonds, and:
A X disulfide bonds
B water bonds
C nitrogen bonds
D elastic bonds

Q376: One way to help cultivate a healthy scalp is by utilizing:
A strong chemicals
B a hair washing schedule
C X healthy diet
D regular scalp massaging

Q377: A mature stand of human hair is divided into two principal parts known as:
A follicle and cuticle
B hair root and follicle
C hair shaft and follicle
D X hair root and hair shaft

Q378: A tube-like depression, or pocket, in the skin or scalp that contains the hair root is called the:
A X follicle
B bulb
C dermal papilla
D arrector pili

Q379: A thickened, club-shaped structure that forms the lower part of the hair root is called the:
A follicle
B X bulb
C dermal papilla
D arrector pili

Q380: A small, cone-shaped elevation located at the base of the hair follicle is called the:
A lower follicle
B X bulb
C dermal papilla
D arrector pili

Q381: A small involuntary muscle attached to the underside of a hair follicle is the:
A X arrector pili
B bulb
C dermal papilla
D papilla

Q382: Oil glands of the skin, connected to the hair follicles, are known as:
A sudoriferous glands
B endocrine glands
C lymph glands
D X sebaceous glands

Q383: Hair is composed of cells arranged in three layers which are:
A outer, inner, central
B X cuticle, cortex, medulla
C cuticle, inner root, medulla
D cortex, medulla, dermis

Q384: The cortex contains coloring matter in the form of minute grains of _____, or pigment.
A vellus hair
B albino
C X melanin
D marrow

Q385: We are born with a certain number of follicles that are predetermined to produce long, thick, pigmented hair like normal scalp and eyebrow hair. These are called:
A vellus hair
B lanugo hair
C X terminal hair
D stationary hair

Q386: All hair follicles have the same structure and cycle through those same three phases which are:
A anagen, catagen, rologen
B anagen, bacagen, telogen
C allergen, catagen, telogen
D X anagen, catagen, telogen

Q387: Hair that forms a circular pattern is called a:
A hair stream
B cowlick
C X whorl
D rotary

Q388: Hair texture refers to the degree of _______________ of the hair.
A X coarse, medium, fine
B thickness or softness
C length and thickness
D density and fineness
Q389: The ability of the hair to absorb moisture is called:

A  elasticity  
B  X  porosity  
C  texture  
D  resistant

Q390: The ability of the hair to stretch and return to its original form without breaking is called:

A  texture  
B  porosity  
C  wiriness  
D  X  elasticity

Q391: Normal hair contains ____% of the element carbon.

A  6  
B  17  
C  21  
D  X  51

Q392: Newly formed cells mature, they fill up with fibrous _____ then move upward, lose their nucleus, and die. This process is called keratinization.

A  X  protein  
B  melanin  
C  sebum  
D  tissue

Q393: A side bond that is easily broken by strong alkaline or acidic solution is called a ____ bond.

A  hydrogen  
B  disulfide  
C  X  salt bond  
D  keratin

Q394: _____ is the tiny grains of pigment in the cortex that five natural color to the hair:

A  Protein  
B  X  Melanin  
C  Sebum  
D  Tissue

Q395: Pheomelanin provides natural hair color for _____ tones:

A  platinum  
B  brown  
C  black  
D  X  red

Q396: The shape of the hair stand described as straight, wavy, curly, or extremely curly is known as ______:

A  texture  
B  density  
C  porosity  
D  X  wave pattern

Q397: The thickness or diameter of the individual hair strand is called:

A  X  texture  
B  density  
C  porosity  
D  elasticity

Q398: The number of individual hair strands on 1-square-inch of the scalp indicates _____:

A  hair texture  
B  X  hair density  
C  hair porosity  
D  hair elasticity

Q399: Shirt, fine, downy, unpigmented hair is known as _____ hair:

A  terminal  
B  dense  
C  X  vellus  
D  dry

Q400: Pheomelanin provides colors ranging from red and ginger to yellow/blond tones.

A  X  True  
B  False

Q401: The term used to identify abnormal hair loss is:

A  androgenic  
B  X  alopecia  
C  areata  
D  genetic

Q402: The sudden falling out of hair in round patches or baldness in spots is called:

A  terminal hair  
B  hypertrichosis  
C  X  alopecia areata  
D  alopecia androgenic

Q403: Two products approved by the FDA to stimulate hair growth and allowed for sale in the United States are:
A  X  minoxidil and finasteride
B  tinea and medication
C  conditioning and Rogaine
D  finasteride and antiseptics

Q404: The technical term used to describe gray hair is:
A  albinos
B  acquired
C  alopecia
D  X  canities

Q405: A variety of canities, characterized by alternating bands of gray and pigmented hair, is:
A  X  ringed hair
B  alopecia areata
C  hypertrichosis
D  trichoptilosis

Q406: A condition of abnormal hair growth on areas of the body is:
A  trichorrhexis
B  hyperactive
C  X  hypertrichosis
D  electrolysis

Q407: Trichorrhexis nodosa is characterized by brittleness of the hair and the formation of:
A  X  swellings along the hair shaft
B  split ends along the hair shaft
C  lubricated dry ends
D  alternating bands of color

Q408: The technical term used to describe beaded hair is:
A  X  monilethrix
B  momoglycerine
C  finasteride
D  fragile

Q409: The medical term for dandruff is:
A  canities
B  X  pityriasis
C  alopecia
D  simplex

Q410: The medical term used to describe a fungal organism characterized by itching, sales, and painful circular lesions is:
A  scapular
B  seborrheic
C  X  tinea

D  alopecia

Q411: The type of fungal infection characterized by red papules at the opening of the hair follicles is:
A  X  Tinea capitis
B  pediculosis
C  steatoïdes
D  pityriasis

Q412: A highly contagious skin disease caused by a mite parasite is:
A  X  scabies
B  capitis
C  infestation
D  pityriasis

Q413: An acute localized bacterial infection of the hair follicle that produces constant pain is:
A  X  a furuncle
B  scabies
C  pediculosis
D  carbuncle

Q414: An inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue caused by staphylococci is:
A  X  a carbuncle
B  pediculosis
C  anagen
D  alopecia

Q415: The spread of diseases can be prevented by practicing approved:
A  healthy diet and exercise
B  X  sanitation and disinfection procedures
C  various options
D  hair analysis procedures

Q416: Abnormal hair loss:
A  X  alopecia
B  cortex
C  anagen
D  canities

Q417: Technical term for gray hair, results from the loss of the hairs natural melanin pigment:
A  hair elasticity
B  catagen
C  X  canities
D  cowlick
Q418: Dry, sulfur yellow, cup like crusts on the scalp in tinea favosa or favas:
A fringed hair  
B X scutula  
C salt bond  
D sebaceous glands

Q419: Inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue caused by staphylococci, similar to a furuncle but larger:
A cuticle  
B furuncle  
C follicle  
D X carbuncle

Q420: Boil, acute, localized bacterial infection of the hair follicle:
A follicle  
B X furuncle  
C sebum  
D monilethrix

Q421: Condition of abnormal growth of hair, characterized by the growth of terminal hair in areas of the body that normally grow only vellus hair:
A keratinization  
B X hypertrichosis  
C pityriasis  
D integument

Q422: Technical term for beaded hair:
A pityriasis  
B vellus  
C X monilethrix  
D anagen

Q423: Dandruff, an inflammation of the skin characterized by the formation and flaking of fine, thin scales:
A X pityriasis  
B polypeptide chain  
C pityriasis capitis simplex  
D pediculosis capitis

Q424: Highly contagious disease caused by mites that burrow under the skin:
A X scabies  
B scutula  
C canities  
D carbuncle

Q425: Medical term for ringworm, a contagious condition caused by fungal infection:
A X tinea  
B vellus  
C tinea capitis  
D tinea favas

Q426: Technical term for split ends:
A X trichoptilosis  
B hair elasticity  
C ringed hair  
D cortex

Q427: ________ affects coarse hair & mustache & beard area:
A Tinea  
B X Tinea capitis  
C Tinea barbae  
D Tinea favosa

Q428: Current research confirms dandruff is the result of fungus called:
A a more severe case of dandruff  
B X is the technical term for classic dandruff  
C is the medical term for dandruff  
D is natural occurring fungus

Q429: Pityriasis capitis simplex is characterized by scalp irritation, large flakes & itchy scalp and:
A pityriasis  
B X malassezia  
C pityriasis capitis simplex  
D pityriasis steatoides

Q430: Pityriasis steatoides:
A is characterized by excessive production & accumulation of the skin cells  
B is the technical term for ringed hair  
C is the medical term for dandruff  
D X is characterized by accumulation of greasy or waxy scalp scales, mixed with sebum that stick to the scalp

Q431: modern antidandruff shampoos contain the antifungal agents:
A pyrithione zinc, monilethrix, or ketoconazole  
B minoxidil, sulfide, or ketoconazole  
C X pyrithione zinc, selenium sulfide, or ketoconazole  
D ketoconazole, selenium, sulfide

Q432: Finasteride is a topical medication
A  True
B  X False

Q433: Although estimates of the rate of hair loss have been quoted, Recent measurements indicate ___ to ___ hair per day:
A  X  35 to 40
B  100 to 125
C  35 to 80
D  100 to 175

Q434: studies indicate that women have a greater emotional investment in their appearance:
A  X  True
B  False

Q435: Postpartum alopecia is temporary hair loss experience at conclusion of pregnancy, sudden & excessive shedding from:
A  3 to 6 months
B  3 to 12 months
C  X  3 to 9 months
D  3 to 18 months

Q436: Only licensed surgeons can transplant hair. May perform this procedure & several surgeries are usually necessary to achieve the desired results the cost of each surgery ranges form
A  X  $8,000 to over $20,000
B  $8,000 to over $125,000
C  $8,000 to over $30,000
D  $8,000 to over $135,000

Q437: _______ is a topical medication that is applied to the scalp twice daily and has been proven to stimulate hair growth:
A  X  Minoxidil
B  finasteride
C  Rogaine
D  Antiseptic

Q438: _______ is an oral prescription medication for hair loss that is available to men only:
A  Minoxidil
B  X  Finasteride
C  Rogaine
D  antiseptic

Q439: Which of the following scalp and hair disorder cannot be treated in the salon?
A  Trichorrhexis nodosa
B  Monilethrix
C  Fragilitas crinium
D  X  Pityriasis steatoides

Q440: What is the reason for normal hair loss?
A  natural result of the two phases of the hair's growth cycle
B  X  natural result of the three phases of the hair's growth cycle
C  natural result of a phase of the hair's growth cycle
D  natural result of the four phases of the hair's growth cycle

Q441: Anyone of any race, or mixed race, can have hair from straight to extremely curly. It is also true within races, individuals have hair with different degrees of curliness:
A  Myth
B  X  Fact

Q442: Medical term for pityriasis steatoides accompanied by redness and inflammation:
A  tinea
B  tinea capitis
C  X  seborrheic dermatitis
D  scutula

Q443: Dry hair and scalp can be caused by:
A  X  inactive sebaceous glands
B  dry shampoos
C  alkaline water
D  flaky scalp

Q444: A condition of abnormal hair growth on areas of the body is:
A  trichorrhexis
B  hyperactive
C  X  hypertrichosis
D  electrolysis

Q445: _________, characterized by red papules or spots at the opening of hair follicles is:
A  trichorrhexis
B  hyperactive
C  X  pediculosis capitis
D  scabies

Q446: A contagious condition caused by head lice infesting the hair and scalp is:
A  tinea capitis
B  tinea favosa
C  X  pediculosis capitis
D  scabies
**Q447:** An acute staphylococci infection of a hair follicle that produces constant pain is:

A  carbuncle  
B  tinea  
C  scabies  
D  **X**  furuncle

**Q448:** An animal parasitic infection, which is highly contagious and caused by the itch mite is:

A  carbuncle  
B  tinea  
C  **X**  scabies  
D  furuncle

**Q449:** Naturally occurring fungus that is present on all human skin, and is responsible for dandruff:

A  medulla  
B  monilethrix  
C  **X**  malassezia  
D  pediculosis capitis

**Q450:** Long hair found on the scalp, as well as on legs, arms, and body of both males and females:

A  **X**  terminal hair  
B  terminal vellus hair  
C  terminal lanugo  
D  terminal keratinization

**Q451:** The science that deals with the composition, structure, and how matter changes under different conditions is known as:

A  compounds  
B  electricity  
C  **X**  chemistry  
D  structural changes

**Q452:** Liquids that mix easily are known as:

A  **X**  miscible  
B  comparable  
C  immiscible  
D  incompatible

**Q453:** In creating a solution, the liquid used to dissolve a substance is called the:

A  solute  
B  suspension  
C  **X**  solvent  
D  emulsion

**Q454:** A molecule is formed by joining two or more________ chemically.

A  **X**  atoms  
B  solution  
C  protons  
D  none of the above

**Q455:** The rapid oxidation of any substance accompanied by heat or light is:

A  oxygen  
B  protons  
C  **X**  combustion  
D  electricity

**Q456:** The chemical reaction that combines an element of compound with oxygen to produce an oxide is:

A  **X**  oxidation  
B  suspension  
C  reduction  
D  neutralization

**Q457:** A sweet, colorless, oily substance used as a moisturizing ingredient in cosmetic products is:

A  **X**  glycerin  
B  ointment  
C  compound  
D  moisturizing

**Q458:** A substance that has a PH above 7.0 is considered to be a (an):

A  neutral solution  
B  acid solution  
C  **X**  alkali solution  
D  reducing solution

**Q459:** When oxygen is subtracted from a substance, the chemical reaction is called:

A  reaction  
B  release  
C  oxidized  
D  **X**  reduction

**Q460:** A combination of substances that are held together by physical (binder) rather than chemical ties is called:

A  **X**  mixture  
B  synthesis  
C  compound  
D  solvent
Q461: What type of change occurs when ice melts and becomes water:

A  chemical  
B  soluble  
C  X physical  
D  reactive  

Q462: If a product has a pH of 9.0, it is considered:

A  neutral  
B  X alkaline  
C  acid  
D  balanced  

Q463: __________ is a sweet, colorless, oily substance formed by the decomposition of oils, fats, or fatty acid:

A  X silicone  
B  glycerine  
C  ammonia  
D  alcohol  

Q464: There are about _______ naturally occurring elements, each with its own distinctive physical and chemical properties:

A  60  
B  70  
C  80  
D  X 90  

Q465: Pure water with a pH of 7 is considered to be:

A  X neutral  
B  acid  
C  alkaline  
D  mineral  

Q466: The separation of a substance into ions is known as:

A  deionization  
B  cation  
C  X ionization  
D  decomposition  

Q467: Sodium chloride is commonly known as:

A  soft water  
B  X table salt  
C  distilled water  
D  bath soap  

Q468: Liquids that mix easily are known as:

A  X miscible  
B  compatible  

Q469: In creating a solution, the liquid used to dissolve a substance is called the:

A  solute  
B  suspension  
C  X solvent  
D  emulsion  

Q470: A molecule is formed by joining two or more _______ chemically.

A  X atoms  
B  protons  
C  neurons  
D  anion  

Q471: Inorganic chemistry is the study or substance that

A  X do not contain carbon  
B  contain carbon  
C  occupies space  
D  all of the above  

Q472: Matter is any substance that occupies space?

A  X True  
B  False  

Q473: Lighting a match is an example of rapid oxidation

A  X True  
B  False  

Q474: A preparation made by dissolving a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance in another substance is a solution.

A  X True  
B  False  

Q475: ph. of normal hair is 5.0

A  X True  
B  False  

Q476: The pH of pure water is 6.0

A  True  
B  X False  

Q477: The study of substances that contain carbon is referred to as organic chemistry

A  X True
Q478: Metals, minerals, water and air are examples of:
A  natural substances
B  X inorganic substances
C  compounds
D  none of the above

Q479: Any object that occupies space is:
A  simple
B  electric
C  X matter
D  all of the above

Q480: The smallest particle of an element is acidic.
A  True
B  X False

Q481: Chemically joining two of more atoms forms a molecule.
A  X True
B  False

Q482: Water exists in three different physical states, Which are a solid, liquid and a gas.
A  X True
B  False

Q483: Immiscible:
A  becomes a solution
B  is a suspension
C  X not capable of being mixed
D  all of the above

Q484: Hydrophilic:
A  oil loving
B  X water loving
C  color loving
D  heat loving

Q485: Exothermic:
A  X chemical reaction that produces heat
B  means no heating action
C  oil loving
D  small particles

Q486: Ion is an atom or molecule that carries an electric charge
A  X True

Q487: pH scale measures the acidity and alkalinity of a substance.
A  X True
B  False

Q488: Reduction means:
A  subtracting oxygen
B  adding hydrogen
C  X subtracting oxygen and adding hydrogen
D  none of the above

Q489: Miscible liquids are liquids that can be:
A  X mixed into a stable solution
B  immiscible
C  organic
D  easily evaporating

Q490: Solute is a substance that is dissolved in:
A  water
B  has a high pH
C  pure substance
D  X solution

Q491: A pure substance is:
A  two different substances mixed together
B  A molecule and an atom of equal proportions
C  X chemical combination of matter in definite proportions
D  all of the above

Q492: An example of a suspension is:
A  cake mix
B  X salad dressing
C  fruit salad
D  all of the above

Q493: Ammonium hydroxide and ammonium thioglycolate are examples of products used to:
A  raise the cortex
B  X raise the pH of hair
C  neutralize the pH of hair
D  highly acidic

Q494: An ion with a negative electrical charge is an:
A  atom
B  X anion
C  cation
D  redox
Q495: Acids have a pH above 7.0
A  True
B  X  False

Q496: A universal solvent is H2O ( water )
A  X  True
B    False

Q497: Logarithm means multiples of:
A  5
B  X  10
C  20
D  1000

Q498: The three different states of matter are:
A  solid
B  liquids
C  gases
D  X  all of the above

Q499: Hydrogen peroxide ( H2O2 ) is an example of:
A  X  oxidizing agent
B  emulsion
C  closes the cuticle
D  matter

Q500: Lemon juice is:
A  alkaline
B  pure alkaline
C  X  acidic
D  all of the above

Q501: The foundation for all artistic application is:
A  space
B  X  design
C  design wave patterns
D  design of parallel lines

Q502: You can draw a line in a hairstyle in the direction you want the eye to travel by using:
A  X  a lighter color
B  a darker color
C  no part
D  monotone

Q503: What can create a bold and dramatic accent to a design?
A  soft curves
B  subtle tones
C  muted color
D  X  a single line or color

Q504: Curly and overly curly hair does not reflect much light and could be ______ to the touch
A  fine
B  dry
C  X  coarse
D  limp

Q505: The design process begins by analyzing the entire person and using the design elements and principles to:
A  X  enhance positive features
B  maximize negative features
C  develop contrasting lines
D  create transitional lines

Q506: In the principles of art and design, the comparative relationship of one thing to another is called:
A  space
B  volume
C  X  proportion
D  harmony

Q507: In the hair design process, when deciding to take calculated risks, it is important to have a strong foundation in:
A  confidence and balance
B  fashion design
C  X  techniques and skills
D  form of space

Q508: In the principles of design, line defines:
A  X  form and space
B  less volume
C  texture and form
D  form and elements

Q509: Lines that extend in the same direction and maintain a constant distance apart are:
A  design lines
B  extended lines
C  X  horizontal lines
D  vertical lines

Q510: Lines positioned between horizontal and vertical, used to emphasize or minimize:
A  curved lines
Q511: An example of a hairstyle created using a single line is a:
A  contrasting style
B  curved-line style
C  monotone style
D  X  one-length style

Q512: Curved lines that are used to blend and soften horizontal or vertical lines are:
A  X  transitional lines
B  styling lines
C  contrasting lines
D  parallel lines

Q513: The three-dimensional mass or general outline of a hairstyle is referred to as its:
A  wave
B  X  form
C  weight
D  line

Q514: In hairstyling, the area that surrounds the form is the
A  X  space
B  line
C  volume
D  texture

Q515: Natural wave patterns are described as straight, wavy, curly, and:
A  three-dimensional
B  very straight
C  combination
D  X  extremely curly

Q516: In hair design, with every movement, the relationship of form and what other design:
A  X  space
B  volume
C  texture
D  mass

Q517: Hair texture changes can be created or changed temporally with styling tools and permanently:
A  thermal styling
B  X  chemicals
C  zigzag partings
D  flat irons

Q518: Smooth wave patterns accent the face and can be used to narrow:
A  a square jaw
B  rectangular
C  a square chin
D  X  a round head shape

Q519: Illusions of dimension or depth are created when lighter and warmer colors are altered with colors that are:
A  X  darker and cooler
B  smaller and closer
C  larger and darker
D  smaller and cooler

Q520: For a client with gold skin tones, a flattering hair color tone would be:
A  X  warm
B  cool
C  contrasting
D  tones

Q521: In designing for clients with large or broad shoulder, the styling would create styles with:
A  X  volume
B  length
C  classic
D  shape

Q522: Balance is described as creating equal or proportions to create:
A  width
B  X  symmetry
C  structure
D  space

Q523: Curly and overly curly hair does not reflect much light and could be _____ to the touch:
A  fine
B  dry
C  X  coarse
D  limp

Q524: In designing, when the two sides are the same distance from the center, have the same length and volume, the balance is considered to be:
A  X  symmetrical
B  even
Q525: In designing, when opposite sides have a different lengths or different volume and appear to have equal visual weight, it is referred as:
A rhythm balance
B positioned evenly
C symmetrical balance
D X asymmetrical balance

Q526: A recurrent pattern of movement in design is referred to as:
A X rhythm
B diagonal
C shapings
D balance

Q527: The area of a design where the eye is drawn first before traveling to the rest of the design is called the;
A balance
B axis
C X emphasis
D diagonal

Q528: The most important art principle that holds a design together is:
A X harmony
B balance
C volume
D emphasis

Q529: The facial type that is about one and a half times longer than its width across the brow is the:
A X oval face
B oblong face
C facial contour
D diamond face

Q530: Offset or round out the features of a square facial shape, the aim would be to:
A create the illusion of width in the forehead
B add volume to top and closeness at the sides
C X elongate the shape of the face
D create volume between temples and jaw

Q531: The area surrounding the mass or general outline of a style is:
A form
B X space
C line
D wave pattern

Q532: The mass or silhouette of the hairstyle is known as which element of design?
A X form
B space
C line
D color

Q533: Which element of hair design defines the form and space of a hairstyle?
A form
B X space
C line
D wave pattern

Q534: Lines that are parallel to the floor are called:
A diagonal
B X horizontal
C vertical
D perpendicular

Q535: Which type of lines will soften a design?
A straight
B angular
C X curved
D boxy

Q536: Hairstyling using ______ are best on clients who require the minimum of care when styling their hair:
A X a single line
B repeating lines
C diagonal lines
D parallel lines

Q537: Finger waves are an example of a style using what type of lines?
A a single line
B X parallel lines
C diagonal lines
D contrasting lines

Q538: Horizontal and vertical lines that meet at a 90-degree angle are called:
A repeating lines
B X diagonal lines
C transitional lines
D contrasting lines
Q539: Color can be define:
A. form and space
B. texture and line  **X**
C. volume and length
D. angles and curves

Q540: Colors can be used to make all or part of a hair design appear:
A. longer and fuller
B. shorter and lighter
C. **X** larger or smaller
D. thinner and more straight

Q541: Dark and cool colors recede or move in toward the head, creating the illusion of _____:
A. more volume
B. **X** less volume
C. warm excitement
D. more movement

Q542: Crimping irons are used to create interesting, _____ wave patterns like zigzags:
A. unusual  **X**
B. natural
C. smooth
D. fine

Q543: Using too many wave-pattern combinations together could create a look that is ____:
A. too simple
B. less exciting
C. **X** overly busy
D. more subdued

Q544: What are the five art principles important for hair design?
A. proportion, balance, rhythm, space, harmony
B. **X** proportion, balance, rhythm, emphasis, harmony
C. harmony, balance, proportion, form, wave pattern
D. rhythm, proportion, balance, space, wave pattern

Q545: The comparative relationship between objects relative to their size is known as:
A. balance
B. symmetry
C. harmony
D. **X** proportions

Q546: If _____ hair is left too long, after a haircut, it could separate and reveal too much of the client's scalp unless the hair is thick in density:
A. **X** curly, fine
B. wavy, medium
C. curly, coarse
D. fine, straight

Q547: Harmony is the creation _____ in a design and holds all the elements together:
A. proportion
B. emphasis
C. **X** unity
D. rhythm

Q548: When both sides of a hairstyle are the same distance from the center, the same length, and have the same volume when viewed from the front, it is known to have:
A. harmonious balance
B. symmetrical balance
C. **X** asymmetrical balance
D. rhythmic balance

Q549: When opposite sides of the hairstyle are different length or have a different volume, it is known to have:
A. harmonious balance
B. symmetrical balance
C. **X** asymmetrical balance
D. rhythmic balance

Q550: The fast or slow pattern that creates movement in a hairstyle is called:
A. balance
B. emphasis
C. harmony
D. **X** rhythm

Q551: The shampoo provides a good opportunity for the stylist to analyze the client's:
A. **X** hair and scalp conditions
B. hair and facial features
C. hair and makeup
D. scalp and makeup

Q552: A client with an infectious disease should be referred to a:
A. stylist
B. treatment
C. **X** physician
D. client
Q553: The primary purpose of a shampoo is to:
A  recommend additional services  
B  X  cleanse the hair and scalp  
C  recommend products  
D  analyze scalp condition

Q554: In the shampoo selection process, understanding the pH scale helps the stylist:
A  affect the look of a bad haircut for the client  
B  retail products to the client  
C  X  select the proper shampoo for the client  
D  determine an appropriate style for the client

Q555: An abundant and important element classified as a universal solvent is:
A  salt  
B  soap  
C  detergent  
D  X  water

Q556: An alkaline shampoo with a high pH can leave the hair dry, brittle, and more porous and cause fading in:
A  conditioning rinses  
B  X  color-treated hair  
C  relaxed hair  
D  virgin hair

Q557: Freshwater form lakes and streams is purified by the processes of sedimentation and:
A  porous substance  
B  mineral  
C  X  filtration  
D  organic

Q558: Small amounts of chlorine can be added to water to:
A  X  kill bacteria  
B  add minerals  
C  soften water  
D  add dimension

Q559: Water that contains certain minerals that lessen the ability of shampoo to lather readily is:
A  rain water  
B  soft water  
C  X  hard water  
D  distilled water

Q560: In listing the ingredients of a product, the percentage of each ingredient is listed in:
A  X  descending order  
B  regular order  
C  order of weight  
D  ascending order

Q561: The second ingredient that most shampoos have in common is the primary surfactant or:
A  color additive  
B  preservative  
C  conditioning agent  
D  X  base detergent

Q562: The water-attracting end of a surfactant molecule is the:
A  element  
B  X  hydrophilic  
C  agent  
D  hydroxide

Q563: An acid-balanced shampoo has a pH in the range of:
A  4.0 to 6.0  
B  X  4.5 to 5.5  
C  4.0 to 6.0  
D  5.0 to 5.5

Q564: Shampoos that are recommended for use on color-treated or lightened hair are:
A  alkaline-balanced  
B  detergent based  
C  surfactant free  
D  X  acid-balanced

Q565: Shampoos with an acidic ingredient used to remove product buildup on hair are:
A  X  clarifying shampoo  
B  treatment shampoos  
C  rinsing shampoos  
D  dandruff shampoos

Q566: Shampoos used for oily hair and scalp that remove excess oiliness and keep the hair from drying out are:
A  dry shampoos  
B  conditioning shampoos  
C  X  balancing shampoos  
D  color-enhancing shampoos

Q567: Shampoos used to brighten or eliminate unwanted gold or brassiness are:
A  color-enhancing shampoos  
B  conditioning shampoos  
C  neutralizing shampoos  
D  conditioning shampoos

Q568: Substances that absorb moisture or promote the retention of moisture are:
A  texturizers  
B  melains  
C  shampoos  
D  X  humectants

Q569: A product that slightly increases the diameter of the hair with a coating action, adding body to the hair, is:
A  protein conditioner  
B  balancing treatment  
C  color enhancer  
D  instant conditioner

Q570: A product that is used after a scalp treatment and before styling to remove oil accumulation is a:
A  scalp neutralizer  
B  X  scalp astringent lotion  
C  balancing treatment  
D  conditioning treatment

Q571: Brushing of the hair should never be done prior to:
A  X  chemical services  
B  shampoo services  
C  styling services  
D  conditioning services

Q572: The most highly recommended hairbrushes are those made from:
A  nylon bristles  
B  thermal bristles  
C  X  natural bristles  
D  smooth bristles

Q573: To avoid physical problems during the shampoo, the correct posture is to:
A  keep shoulders down and feet together  
B  stand as close as possible to the client  
C  X  keep shoulders back, abdomen in  
D  stand behind the client

Q574: After shampooing chemically treated hair, gently remove tangle beginning:
A  at the front hairline and working down to the nape area  
B  X  at the nape and working up to the frontal area  
C  at the nape area and working sideways  
D  at the frontal area and work toward the ears

Q575: As a safety feature for the client, during a shampoo, the water temperature should be monitored by the stylist by:
A  adjusting the volume and temperature of the water from hot or cold  
B  X  keeping one finger over the edge of the spray nozzle in contact with the water  
C  not adjusting the volume and the temperature of the water  
D  keeping the water pressure as high as possible for contact with one finger

Q576: Firm pressure and/or heavy scalp massage should not be administered during the shampoo procedure if the client is to receive a:
A  client consultation  
B  leave-in conditioner  
C  conditioner pack  
D  X  chemical service

Q577: After shampoo, it is not recommended to apply a conditioner:
A  to the base of the hair, near the scalp  
B  midsection and ends of the hair shaft  
C  to the ends of the shaft  
D  with massage movements

Q578: A shampoo that is performed when the client's health does not allow for a wet shampoo is a:
A  X  dry shampoo procedure  
B  conditioning shampoo procedure  
C  weekly shampoo procedure  
D  medicated shampoo procedure

Q579: A stylist should recommend hair or scalp treatments only after performing a:
A  scalp consultation  
B  professional service  
C  X  hair and scalp analysis  
D  shampoo procedure

Q580: A scalp treatment used when there is a deficiency of natural oil on the hair or scalp should contain:
A  X  moisturizers and emollient ingredients  
B  sulfonated oil base products  
C  strong soap preparations  
D  mineral and greasy preparations
Q581: High-frequency current should never be used when the hair is treated with tonics that contain:

A  dirt  
B  X  alcohol  
C  oils  
D  moisture  

Q582: The overactive glands that produce excessive oiliness are the:

A  hair follicles  
B  arrector pili glands  
C  X  sebaceous glands  
D  sweat glands  

Q583: Dandruff is the result of a fungus called:

A  X  malassezia  
B  scabies  
C  pathogenic  
D  tinea  

Q584: Alcohol-based antidandruff lotions and tonics should not be used in conjunction with:

A  thermal styling  
B  scalp massage  
C  filtration  
D  X  infrared lamps  

Q585: When working a shampoo into a lather, the stylist should use:

A  portion of nails  
B  X  cushions of fingertips  
C  long fingernails  
D  the wrists  

Q586: Special chemical agents applied to the hair to deposit protein or moisturizer, to help restore its strength and give it body, or to protect it against possible breakage.

A  X  conditioners  
B  humectants  
C  balancing  
D  treatments  

Q587: Products designed to slightly increase hair diameter with a coating action, thereby adding body to the hair.

A  humectants  
B  X  protein conditioners  
C  conditioners  

D  shampoo  

Q588: Conditioners that either remain on the hair for a very short period (1 to 5 minutes) or are left in the hair during styling (leave-in conditioners).

A  protein  
B  conditioners  
C  X  instant conditioners  
D  humectants  

Q589: Products, usually in a cream base, used to soften and improve the health of the scalp.

A  shampoo  
B  conditioners  
C  protein  
D  X  scalp conditioners  

Q590: Rain water or chemically softened water that lathers easily with soap or shampoo.

A  water  
B  hard water  
C  soft  
D  X  soft water  

Q591: Water containing certain minerals that reduce the ability of soap or shampoo to lather.

A  soft water  
B  X  hard water  
C  protein  
D  water  

Q592: Shampoos that are balanced to the Ph of skin and (4.5 to 5.5).

A  X  acid-balanced shampoo  
B  balancing shampoo  
C  clarifying shampoos  
D  shampoos  

Q593: Shampoos that cleanse the hair without the use of soap and water.

A  shampoo  
B  color shampoos  
C  X  dry or powder shampoo  
D  conditioners  

Q594: Shampoo that wash away excess oiliness from hair and scalp, while preventing the hair from drying out:

A  X  balancing shampoo  
B  clarifying shampoo  

C  shampoo  
D  balancing shampoo  

B  conditioners  

Q595: shampoo containing special chemical or drugs for reducing excessive dandruff or relieving other scalp conditions:
A acid- balance shampoo
B balancing shampoo
C dry or powder shampoo
D X medicate shampoo

Q596: products formulated to add moisture to dry hair, with a heavier formulation that instant conditioners and a longer application time:
A soft water
B surfacent
C X moisturizer
D humectants

Q597: Capable of combining with or attracting water:
A nonstripping
B X hydrophilic
C surfactant
D hard water

Q598: Substance that absorb moisture of promote the retention of moisture:
A moisturizers
B lipophilic
C soft water
D X humectant

Q599: Capable of attracting oil:
A X lipophilic
B hydrophilic
C soft water
D hard water

Q600: Cleansing of surface active agent;
A lipophilic
B X surfactant
C nonstripping
D soft water

Q601: A good haircut begins with an understanding of the:
A body form
B X head form
C body posture
D facial expression

Q602: The areas of the head where the surface of the head changes are:
A subsections
B starting points
C X reference points
D apex points

Q603: In the haircutting procedure, reference points are used to establish:
A head shape
B X design lines
C blunt cutting
D foundation lines

Q604: The widest part of the head, also known as the crest area, is the:
A apex area
B irregular area
C occipital area
D X parietal ridge

Q605: The bone that protrudes at the base of the skull is the:
A X occipital bone
B parietal bone
C frontal bone
D crest bone

Q606: The highest point at the top of the head is the:
A crown
B X apex
C parietal
D occipital

Q607: The reference point that signals a change in head shape from flat to round or vice versa is the:
A crown area
B occipital corner
C X four corners
D parietal ridge

Q608: The area at the back part of the neck below the occipital bone is the:
A guide area
B flat area
C ends area
D X nape area

Q609: The triangular section that begins at the apex and ends at the front corners is the:
A X  fringe area
B  front area
C  corner area
D  nape area

Q610: A thin continuous mark that is used throughout a haircut is called a(n):
A  section
B  corner
C  angle
D  X  line

Q611: The space between two lines or surfaces that intersect at a given point is a(n):
A  corner
B  X  angle
C  bang
D  line

Q612: The straight lines used to build weight or create a one-length or low-elevation haircut are:
A  parallel
B  X  horizontal lines
C  weight lines
D  diagonal lines

Q613: The straight lines used to remove weight or create graduated layers are:
A  cutting lines
B  diagonal lines
C  X  vertical lines
D  horizontal lines

Q614: The haircutting technique using diagonal lines to create fullness and blend long layers into short layer is:
A  beveling
B  weight
C  X  diagonal
D  fullness

Q615: For control during haircutting, the hair is divided into uniform working areas called:
A  foundations
B  uneven
C  parts
D  X  sections

Q616: The angle or degree at which a subsection of hair is held while cutting is:
A  subsection
B  X  elevation
C  parting
D  separating

Q617: Elevating the hair at 90 degrees or higher during a haircut results in the removal of:
A  length and curl
B  less graduation
C  X  weight, or layering the hair
D  bald and length

Q618: The angle at which the fingers are held when performing a haircut is the:
A  end shape
B  blunt cut
C  X  cutting line
D  perimeter line

Q619: The first section cut when creating a shape is the:
A  occipital line
B  internal part
C  X  guideline
D  basic line

Q620: The outer line of a haircut is referred to as the:
A  traveling guide
B  stationary guide
C  interior
D  X  perimeter

Q621: The guideline used when creating layers or a graduated cut is:
A  X  traveling guideline
B  outer guideline
C  stationary guideline
D  shape guideline

Q622: The technique of combing hair away from its natural falling position, rather than straight out from the head toward a guideline, is:
A  subsectioning
B  X  overdirection
C  traveling guidelines
D  undercutting

Q623: A conversation where the stylist offers professional advice and suggestions to the client is the:
A decision process
B suggestion process
C finished consultation
D X client consultation

Q624: For a client with a long face, the stylist would recommend a style that:

A adds volume and height on top
B X adds fullness on the sides to add width
C adds weight to chin and front
D adds fullness in length

Q625: To compensate for shrinkage associated with curly hair, the stylist should allow for shrinkage of:

A 1/4 inch to 1 inch
B X 1/2 inch to 2 inches
C 1/8 inch to 1 inch
D 1 inch to 3 inches

Q626: The direction that hair grow from the scalp into a natural falling position is the:

A outermost perimeter
B X growth pattern
C parallel section
D fringe area

Q627: The number of individual hair strands on one square inch of scalp is hair:

A texture
B crown
C X density
D length

Q628: The haircutting tool with large teeth set far apart, designed to remove a significant amount of hair, is:

A haircutting shears
B edger shears
C clipper shears
D X notching shears

Q629: A small haircutting tool used to create crisp outlines is a:

A feather blade
B X trimmer
C razor
D texture shear

Q630: The haircutting tool used for close taper in the scissor-over-comb technique is the:

A wide-toothed comb
B X barber comb
C tail comb
D styling comb

Q631: The hand that holds the shears, parts the hair, and cuts the hair during the cutting procedure called the:

A holding hand
B right hand
C X dominant hand
D extra hand

Q632: The technique where the comb and shears are held closed in the dominant hand at the same time is called:

A X palming the shears
B controlling the shears
C opening the shears
D holding the comb

Q633: The technique used to free up the dominant cutting hand to cut a subsection is called:

A moving the shears
B X transferring the comb
C removing the shears
D working the shears

Q634: A haircutting tool used for detailing and texturizing or an entire haircut is the:

A shingling
B trimmer
C X straight razor
D carving

Q635: The term used to describe the pressure applied to hair when combing or holding a subsection is:

A X tension
B sectioning
C elevation
D angle

Q636: When cutting straight hair to create a precise design line, use:

A no tension
B X maximum tension
C tension ranges
D little tension

Q637: When cutting hair, a general rule of thumb is to stand or sit:

A directly behind the area you are cutting
B X directly in front of the area you are cutting
Q638: In cutting uniform or increasing layers, the hand position most often used is cutting:

A at the fingertips  
B between the fingers  
C past the first knuckle  
D X over the fingers

Q639: The technique of cutting below the fingers or inside the knuckles using a horizontal cutting line creates:

A cutting uniform or increasing layers  
B X heavier graduated haircut or a one-length bob  
C shorter layer haircut or a shag effect  
D high level layered effect or a bi-level cut

Q640: A haircutting technique that maintains control of a subsection with regard to elevations and overdirection is:

A cutting over the fingers  
B cutting with a razor  
C X cutting palm-to-palm  
D cutting below the fingers

Q641: When cutting below the finger, to prevent cutting the soft and fleshy part of the finger, avoid cutting past the:

A X the second knuckle  
B the fingertip  
C the index finger  
D the thumb

Q642: The visual line in a haircut, where the ends of the hair hang together, is the:

A guideline  
B X weight line  
C graduated line  
D stationary line

Q643: A haircut achieved using a stationary guide and zero or no elevation and the hair comes to one hanging level is a:

A graduated cut  
B long layers cut  
C layer cut  
D X blunt cut

Q644: In a graduated haircut, the most common elevation used is:

A 0 degrees  
B X 45 degrees  
C 80 degrees

Q645: Parting the haircut in the opposite way it was cut to check for precision of line and shape is:

A X cross-checking  
B consistent tension  
C mirror elevation  
D blunt cutting

Q646: The area for the head that has the most irregular growth patterns is the:

A nape  
B back  
C X crown  
D sides

Q647: In using the wide teeth of a comb when cutting, comb the section first with the fine teeth:

A X change the position of the comb and comb with fine teeth  
B switch comb to alternate hand and comb with fine teeth  
C turn the comb around and comb with the wide teeth  
D turn the comb on its side and comb the fine teeth

Q648: In general a razor should not be used on curly hair as it will:

A strengthen the weight line and cause the hair to frizz  
B weaken the cuticle and cause the hair to frizz  
C cause the hair to expand and the medulla to frizz  
D strengthen the cuticle and cause the hair to flatten

Q649: The term used to describe how hair is moved over the head is:

A natural head form  
B X natural distribution  
C natural fringe  
D weight line

Q650: When working with a razor, the ends are cut at an angle producing a softer shape with more visible separation or:

A blunt effect  
B short effect  
C X feathered effect  
D geometric effect

Q651: Is a form of energy.

A watt  
B conductor  
C X electricity  
D amp
Q652: Is the flow of electricity along a conductor.
A wave
B X Electric current
C Energy
D Direct current

Q653: Is any substance that does not easily transmit electricity.
A X insulator
B energy
C kilowatt
D current

Q654: Is a substance that easily transmits electricity.
A amp
B emulsion
C surfactants
D X conductor

Q655: Another name for an insulator is
A galvanic current
B physical change
C conductor
D X nonconductor

Q656: The path of an electric current from generating source through conductors and back to its original source.
A X complete circuit
B conductor
C wave
D fuse

Q657: A constant even flowing current that travels in one direction only.
A energy
B X Direct current
C straight current
D opposite current

Q658: An apparatus that changes direct current to alternating current is a.
A circuit breaker
B amp
C X converter
D volt

Q659: A rapid and interrupted current, flowing in one direction and then the opposite direction.
A milliampere

Q660: The unit that measures the pressure or force that pushes the flow of electrons forward is a.
A X volt
B insulator
C inactive
D wave length

Q661: The unit that measures the amount of an electric current is an.
A volt
B watt
C X catalysts
D Amp

Q662: One thousandth of an ampere is a.
A kilowatt
B amp
C X milliampere
D volt

Q663: A ________ is a measurement of how much electricity or energy is being used in one second.
A X watt
B volt
C rectifier
D circuit breaker

Q664: A ________ is 1000 watts.
A milliampere
B X kilowatt
C electrode
D cataphoresis

Q665: A fuse is a special device that prevents excessive current from passing through a circuit.
A X True
B False

Q666: A ________ is a switch that automatically interrupts or shuts off an electric circuit.
A X circuit breaker
B fuse
C device
D galvanic current
Q667: ______ that are UL approved are certified to be safe when according to the manufacturer’s directions.
A  curling irons
B  hair dryers
C  electric clippers
D  X  all of the above

Q668: The principle of "grounding" is another important way of promoting electrical safety.
A  X  True
B  False

Q669: Electronic facial treatments are commonly referred to as
A  catalysts
B  cataphoresis
C  X  Electrotherapy
D  galvanic current

Q670: Inspect all electrical equipment regularly.
A  X  True
B  False

Q671: Leave your client unattended while connected to an electrical device.
A  True
B  X  False

Q672: disconnect appliances by pulling on the plug, not the cord.
A  X  True
B  False

Q673: An instrument that plugs into an ordinary wall outlet
A  wall cord
B  X  wall plate
C  converter
D  circuit breaker

Q674: ______ produces a different effect on the skin
A  watt
B  breaker
C  X  Modalities
D  radiation

Q675: An electrode is an applicator for directing the electric current from the machines to the clients _____
A  X  skin
B  toes

Q676: What indicates the negative or positive pole of an electric current.
A  electrotherapy
B  modalities
C  wall plate
D  X  polarity

Q677: The positive electrode is called an
A  cathode
B  watt
C  radiation
D  X  anode

Q678: The negative electrode is called a
A  X  cathode
B  electromagnetic radiation
C  anaphoresis
D  wave length

Q679: The most commonly used modality is
A  X  galvanic current
B  electricity
C  electromagnetic radiation
D  tesla high frequency current

Q680: The ______ is the electrode used on the area to be treated.
A  wave length
B  X  active electrode
C  desincrustation
D  anaphoresis

Q681: The ______ is the opposite pole from the active electrode.
A  galvanic current
B  active electrode
C  alternating current
D  X  inactive electrode

Q682: Process of introducing water-soluble products into the skin with the use of electric current.
A  inactive electrode
B  galvanic current
C  X  iontophoresis
D  anaphoresis
Q683: Forces acidic substances into deeper tissue using galvanic current from the positive toward the negative pole.

A modalities
B X cataphoresis
C radiation
D desincrustation

Q684: Do not use negative galvanic current on the skin with broken capillaries or pustular acne conditions.

A X True
B False

Q685: Is the process of forcing liquids into the tissue from the negative towards the positive pole.

A conductor
B insulator
C direct current
D X Anaphoresis

Q686: Thermal or heat producing current with a high rate of oscillation or vibration.

A X Tesla high frequency current
B electromagnetic radiation
C modalities
D direct current

Q687: Tesla high frequency current should be used on clients who are pregnant.

A True
B X False

Q688: Visible light that we can see.

A UV rays
B wave length
C X rays
D X electromagnetic radiation

Q689: The distance between two successive peaks is called

A wave length
B amp
C watt
D current

Q690: Visible light makes up _____ percent of natural sunlight.

A 40
B 25
C X 35
D 75

Q691: Infrared rays make up _____ percent of sunlight.

A 80
B 50
C 30
D X 60

Q692: A client's eyes should always be protected during any light therapy treatment.

A X True
B False

Q693: _____ rays are the primary source of light used in facial and scalp treatments.

A X visible light
B blue light
C white light
D red light

Q694: Blue light should only be used on bare _____ skin.

A oily
B X normal
C acne
D dry

Q695: Red light is used on dry skin in combination with.

A electricity
B a scrub
C a mask
D X oils and creams

Q696: Ultra violet rays make up _____ percent of natural sunlight, and also referred to as cold rays.

A 25
B 2
C X 5
D 10

Q697: _____ are used to make reactions happen more quickly.

A visible light
B X catalysts
C UV rays
D watt

Q698: Over exposure to UV rays can produce painful burns and blistering and increases the risk of.

A arthritis
B X skin cancer
C flu
D diabetes

Q699: A steamer or vaporizer produces
A gas
B pressure
C X moist
D liquid

Q700: Electric curling and flat irons are available in many types and.
A X sizes
B discounts
C brands
D colors

Q701: To ensure that the client has the knowledge necessary to care for their hair properly between salon visits, it is the responsibility of the professional to:
A never explain about proper home care maintenance
B X educate clients on home hair maintenance and professional products
C suggest they purchase consumer products
D never suggest the use of professional products

Q702: The first step in the hairstyling process should always be a:
A cool water shampoo
B draping procedure
C X client consultation
D conditioning treatment

Q703: Shaping and directing the hair into an S formation using a comb, lotion, and the fingers is called:
A hairstyling
B X finger waving
C ridge curls
D roller setting

Q704: Hair gel that makes the hair pliable, keeps it in place, and is made from karaya gum is:
A conditioning gel
B diluted gel
C X waving lotion
D hair conditioner

Q705: When creating finger waves with a side part, you should begin on the:
A drying side
B X heavy side
C control side
D triangle side

Q706: In horizontal finger waves, the waves are placed:
A up and down the head
B on the heavy side of the head
C down the parallel
D X sideways and parallel around the head

Q707: The stationary foundation of a pin curl is the:
A X base
B curl
C section
D stem

Q708: The part of the pin curl that gives the curl its direction and movement is the:
A arc
B X stem
C base
D no-stem

Q709: The stem of the pin curl is the part that determines:
A placement
B curl
C width
D X mobility

Q710: Pin curls that produce tight, firm, long-lasting curls and allow for minimum mobility are:
A X no-stem pin curl
B half-stem pin curl
C on-base pin curl
D off-base pin curl

Q711: Pins curls formed in a shaping should begin at the:
A X open end
B closed side
C odd side
D shaping side

Q712: Smooth waves and uniform curls are produced by:
A closed center curls
B no-stem curls
C X open center curls
D molded curls
Q713: Pin curls formed in the opposite direction of the hands of a clock are:

A  alternating curls  
B  X  counterclockwise curls  
C  clockwise curls  
D  ridge curls

Q714: Pin curls bases are referred to as rectangular, triangular, square, or:

A  X  arc-based  
B  on-base  
C  no-base  
D  closed-base

Q715: Triangular base pin curls are used along the front or facial hairline to:

A  provide volume and height  
B  add wave patterns  
C  provide smooth overlapping curls  
D  X  prevent breaks or splits

Q716: Creating tension by forcing hair between the thumb and back of a comb when making pin curls is called:

A  X  ribboning  
B  smoothing  
C  arcing  
D  placing

Q717: Pin curls sliced from a shaping and formed without lifting the hair from the head are:

A  stem curls  
B  design curls  
C  X  carved curls  
D  ridge curls

Q718: Two rows of ridge curls placed on the side of a head are:

A  ridge waves  
B  X  skip waves  
C  alternating waves  
D  clockwise waves

Q719: Pin curls that allow the hair to flow upward and downward are called stand-up curls or:

A  X  cascade curls  
B  alternating curls  
C  C-shaped curls  
D  skip waves

Q720: Barrel curls are similar to a roller, but do not have the same:

A  base  
B  X  tension  
C  volume  
D  angle

Q721: The panel of hair on which a roller is placed is the:

A  stem  
B  section  
C  X  base  
D  subsection

Q722: Hair between the scalp and the first turn of a roller is the:

A  curl  
B  base  
C  arc  
D  X  stem

Q723: For a roller set where little or no volume is required, the rollers should be placed:

A  on-base  
B  X  off-base  
C  half-base  
D  down-base

Q724: The point where curls of opposite directions meet forming a recessed area is:

A  X  indentation  
B  convex  
C  mobility  
D  directional

Q725: The metal edge of roller clips placed at an angle against the hair can cause:

A  no tension  
B  long curls  
C  loose tension  
D  X  hair breakage

Q726: A tight scalp can be rendered more flexible by the systematic use of hair brushing or:

A  cool water rinsing  
B  X  scalp massage  
C  dry shampooing  
D  oil conditioning

Q727: Brushes designed to speed up the blow-drying fine hair and adding lift at the scalp are:

A  classic brushes
Q728: The blow-dryer attachment that causes the air to flow more softly and helps to accentuate or keep textural definition is the:

A X diffuser
B concentrator
C nozzle
D clamp

Q729: Hot rollers are used on dry hair and are heated electrically or by ________:

A heaters
B hot oil
C hot air
D X steam

Q730: Half-base rollers sitting halfway on the base and halfway behind the base, produce ______ volume:

A low
B high
C X medium
D extremely

Q731: For full volume, place the roller ______:

A halfway on its base
B completely off its base
C halfway behind its base
D X directly on its base

Q732: Combs for thermal curling should be made of:

A plastic
B metal
C X hard rubber
D soft rubber

Q733: Spiral curls are hanging curls that are suitable for ______ ______ hairstyles:

A short bobs
B X medium to long
C one-length
D short spiked

Q734: When using hot rollers, it may be prudent to use:

A a cream conditioner
B a firm hold spray
C X a thermal protector
D a temporary rinse

Q735: The technique of ______ ______ is used to keep curly to extremely curly hair smooth and straight:

A hot rollers
B X wrapping hair
C velcro rollers
D thermal curling

Q736: Another name for back-brushing is:

A X ruffing
B teasing
C matting
D French lacing

Q737: Another name for back-combing is:

A teasing
B ratting
C French lacing
D X all of the above

Q738: A loose roller will lose its tension and result in a ______ set:

A strong
B firm
C decorative
D X weak

Q739: For full volume, what type of roller base is used?

A on base
B one-half base
C X off base
D semi-base

Q740: What type of roller sits behind the base creating the least volume?

A on base
B one-half base
C X off base
D semi-base

Q741: What type of pin curls have large center opening and are fastened to the head in a standing position on a rectangular base?

A ridge curls
B semi-stand-up curls
C X barrel curls
D brush waves

Q742: What type of pin curl is used to create height in the hair design?
A X stand-up curls
B semi-stand-up curls
C ridge curls
D brush waves

Q743: Another name for carved curls is:
A long curls
B short curls
C ribboned curls
D X sculptured curls

Q744: What type of base curls are recommended along the front or facial hairline to prevent breaks or splits in the finished hairstyle?
A X triangular base
B square base
C rectangular base
D oblong base

Q745: A section of hair that you mold into a circular movement in preparation for the formation of curls is called:
A X C-shaping
B a shaping
C a base
D a stem

Q746: Which type of pin curls produce even, smooth waves and uniform curls?
A full-stem
B half-stem
C closed center
D X open center

Q747: The type of pin curl that permits the greatest amount of movement is called:
A X full-stem
B half-stem
C closed center
D open center

Q748: The stationary, or nonmoving foundation of the curl, which is the area closest to the scalp is called the:
A X base
B stem
C circle
D arc

Q749: The part of the pin curl that form a complete circle is called the:
A base
B stem
C X circle
D clip

Q750: Waving lotion makes hair _____ and keeps it in place during the finger-waving procedure:
A X pliable
B firm
C rigid
D elastic

Q751: The temperature of pressing combs should be tested:
A X on a piece of white paper
B with running water
C on the client
D on a damp towel

Q752: To prevent the smoking or burning of hair during the pressing treatment avoid
A X excessive pressing oil
B excessive pressure
C excessive tension
D excessive pressing

Q753: A tight scalp can be rendered more flexible by the systematic use of hair brushing or:
A Cool water rinsing
B X scalp massage
C dry shampooing
D oil conditioning

Q754: Handles of pressing combs are usually made of:
A X wood
B carbon
C steel
D brass

Q755: A method of curling hair by winding a strand around a rod is a(n):
A pin curl
B on -base curl
C thermal curl
D X spiral curl

Q756: Fine ,lightened, or badly damage hair withstands less heat than:
A X normal hair
B thick hair
Q757: Nonelectric thermal irons are heated in a specially designed
A  electricity  
B  electric iron  
C  X  electric or gas stove  
D  curling iron

Q758: As a rule, coarse and gray hair can withstand more heat than:
A  process hair  
B  X  fine hair  
C  thick hair  
D  normal hair

Q759: Is a method of curling the hair by winding a strand around the rod:
A  end curl  
B  base curl  
C  barrels curl  
D  X  spiral curl

Q760: Can be used to give a finished appearance to hair ends:
A  spiral curl  
B  base curl  
C  open center curl  
D  X  end curl

Q761: Volume thermal irons curls are used to create:
A  rod  
B  volume or lift  
C  curl  
D  X  volume base curl or lift

Q762: The metal portion of the pressing comb should acquire a smooth and shiny appearance when, after cleaning, it is immersed in a solution of:
A  Hydrogen peroxide  
B  X  baking soda  
C  sodium hypochlorite  
D  alcohol

Q763: For best result when giving a thermal set place curl with a
A  X  clip  
B  comb  
C  a bobby pin  
D  rubber band

Q764: Use thermal iron only after receiving:
A  clean iron  
B  blow dry styling  
C  diffuser  
D  X  instruction in their use

Q765: Do not overheat the iron, because this can damage the ability of the iron to:
A  medium temperature  
B  curl  
C  low temperature  
D  X  hold heat uniformly

Q766: Test the temperature of the iron on a:
A  hair  
B  paper towel  
C  towel  
D  X  tissue paper

Q767: use only hard rubber or:
A  X  nonflammable comb  
B  celluloid comb  
C  half base curl  
D  off base curl

Q768: Place a comb between the scalp and the thermal iron when curling hair to:
A  burn the hair  
B  X  prevent burning the scalp  
C  brake the hair  
D  hurt someone

Q769: When ironing lightened, tinted or relaxing hair, always used a:
A  tissue paper  
B  hold heat uniformly  
C  X  a gentle heat setting  
D  hot setting

Q770: which remove about 50 to 60 percent of the curl:
A  X  soft press  
B  medium press  
C  hard press  
D  double press

Q771: Which remove about 60 to 75 percent of the curl:
A  hard press  
B  X  medium press
Q772: Which removes 100 percent of the curl
A    soft press  
B    medium press  
C    double press  
D    **X** hard press

Q773: Coarse hair has the greatest diameter and during the pressing process it requires:
A    heat  
B    damages  
C    **X** more heat and pressure  
D    hair pressing

Q774: To avoid hair breakage apply less heat and:
A    more heat  
B    less pressure  
C    brass  
D    **X** pressure

Q775: The condition of the client scalp can be classified as:
A    texture and elasticity  
B    hair pressing  
C    normal, tight or flexible  
D    damage

Q776: A release statement should be used for hair pressing as with all services to help protect the stylist from responsibility from:
A    injuries  
B    burns  
C    heat  
D    **X** accidents or damages

Q777: Applying a conditioning treatment usually result in:
A    **X** better hair pressing  
B    off base curl  
C    curling iron  
D    heat and pressure

Q778: There are two types of pressing combs, regular and electric, both should be constructed of good-quality stainless and
A    celluloid  
B    rubber  
C    nonflammable  
D    **X** steel or brass

Q779: It may be a good idea to temper a new________pressing comb
A    **X** brass  
B    steel  
C    rubber  
D    celluloid

Q780: Hair-pressing treatments which are sometimes necessary when the hair becomes curly again due to perspiration or dampness are called:
A    soft presses  
B    medium presses  
C    hard presses  
D    **X** touch-up presses

Q781: A hard press can also be done by first passing a hot thermal iron through the hair, this is called a:
A    hard press  
B    medium press  
C    soft press  
D    **X** double press

Q782: Burnt hair strands:
A    **X** cannot be conditioned  
B    can be conditioned  
C    grow more rapidly  
D    will stop growing

Q783: Technique of drying and styling damp hair in a single operation:
A    back-combing  
B    blow-dry styling  
C    double press  
D    diffuser

Q784: Nozzle attachment of a blow-dryer: Direct the air stream to any section of the hair more intensely:
A    end curl  
B    blow dryer  
C    diffuser  
D    **X** concentrator

Q785: A light, airy whipped styling product that resembles shaving foam and builds moderate body and volume into hair
A    gel  
B    **X** foam or mousse  
C    hair spray  
D    was o pomade
Q786: thickened styling preparation that comes in a tube or bottle and has a strong hold:

A  X  gel
B  hair spray
C  mousse
D  waving lotion

Q787: Method of temporarily straightening extremely curly unruly hair by means of a heated iron to comb

A  hair wrapping
B  indentation
C  circle
D  X  hair pressing

Q788: A styling product applied in the hair to hold a style in position

A  gel
B  mousse
C  wax or pomade
D  X  hair spray

Q789: Styling product that has considerable weight to the hair by causing strand to join together showing separation in the hair

A  hair spray
B  gel
C  X  pomade or wax
D  mousse

Q790: techniques of forcing the hair between the thumb and the back of the comb create tension:

A  ridge curl
B  skip wave
C  X  ribboning
D  stem

Q791: Pin curls placed immediately behind or below a ridge to form a wave

A  spiral curl
B  open center curl
C  on base curl
D  X  ridge curl

Q792: Round solid barrel of a thermal iron

A  shell
B  X  rod
C  updo
D  volumizer

Q793: Section of hair that is molded in a circular movement in preparation for the formation of the curl is

A  updo
B  rod
C  stem
D  X  shaping

Q794: The clamp that presses the hair against the barrel of the thermal Iron is the:

A  stem
B  rod
C  X  shell
D  updo

Q795: Styling product ingredients that adds gloss and sheen to the hair while creating texture definition

A  X  silicone
B  gel
C  pomade or wax
D  mousse

Q796: relaxes the hair for a smooth, straight look

A  gel
B  X  straightening gel
C  mousse
D  pomade or wax

Q797: An implement comprised of a rod handle, shell handle, barrel or rod an shell that is made of quality steel used to press the hair using heat:

A  updo
B  thermal waving and curling
C  soft press
D  X  thermal iron

Q798: Hairstyle in which that hair is arranged up and off the shoulders:

A  shaping
B  stem
C  volumizer
D  X  updo

Q799: Styling product that adds volume to the shape, especially at the base when the hair is blow dried

A  X  volumizer
B  volume base curl
C  stem
D  shell
Q800: Hard press is also known as:

A  X  double-comb press
B  thermal press
C  chemical press
D  rod press

Q801: In some African tribes, different styles of braiding signified a person's:

A  personal bonds
B  X  social status within the community
C  fashion statement
D  esthetic significance

Q802: Styling performed without chemicals or dyes and when the natural curl or coil pattern of hair is not altered is:

A  traditional hairstyling
B  X  natural hairstyling
C  textured services
D  unisex styling

Q803: To avoid misunderstandings in performing natural styling services, it is necessary to perform a(n):

A  X  quality client consultation
B  elaborate conditioning treatment
C  excellent shampoo procedure
D  preliminary scalp massage

Q804: When performing a consultation for natural hairstyling services, the focus should be on:

A  service price
B  time and effort
C  hair length
D  X  hair texture

Q805: In natural hairstyling services, texture refers to the diameter and feel of hair plus the:

A  structure of hair
B  condition of hair
C  X  wave pattern
D  length configuration

Q806: In textured hair, a coil configuration is defined as having a:

A  square pattern
B  X  tight curl pattern
C  circular pattern
D  loose curl pattern

Q807: To create length and soften facial lines with a square face, the hair should be styled with:

A  waves and curls to create balance
B  an updo style to create height
C  a wave pattern to create depth
D  X  a full style that frames the face

Q808: Styles with partial bangs or braids that frame the face and minimize a wide forehead should be used for facial shapes that are:

A  round shaped
B  X  an inverted triangle
C  square shaped
D  oval shaped

Q809: Hair with no previous coloring or lightening treatments, chemicals, or physical abuse is considered:

A  chemical free hair
B  textured hairs
C  structured hair
D  X  natural or virgin

Q810: The brush recommended for scalp stimulation and removal or dirt and lint from locks is:

A  vent brush
B  X  boar-bristle brush
C  nylon-bristle brush
D  paddle brush

Q811: The bristles of a square paddle brush that are pneumatic will collapse when they encounter too much:

A  X  resistance
B  oil and dirt
C  tension
D  extension

Q812: The most important feature of a wide-toothed comb is the:

A  X  distance between the teeth of the comb
B  length of the comb handle
C  colors available for the comb
D  designs of the comb's teeth

Q813: A diffuser dries hair without disturbing the finished look or:

A  X  dehydrating hair
B  conditioning hair
C  blending hair
D  shortening hair

Q814: A manufactured synthetic fiber that does not reflect light and is similar in texture to extremely curly or coiled hair is:

A  X  kanekalon
Q815: When curly hair is braided wet, it shrinks and recoils and may cause excess:
A matte finish
B slipping
C manufactured shine
D X pulling and tension

Q816: To make a straight or resistant hair more pliable when braiding, apply a:
A silicone shine spray
B X light coat of wax or pomade
C heavy conditioner
D synthetic fiber

Q817: When blow-drying textured hair, the hair becomes soft and the wave pattern becomes:
A X elongated
B sectioned
C combed
D tangled

Q818: The three-strand underhand braid technique where strands are woven under the center strand is a:
A twist braid
B X visible braid
C inverted braid
D invisible braid

Q819: The three-strand braid produced by overlapping the strands on top of each other is the:
A X inverted braid
B box braid
C micro-braid
D visible braid

Q820: The two-strand braid where the hair strands are twisted around each other is the:
A inverted braid
B fishtail braid
C X rope braid
D visible braid

Q821: In the fishtail braid, hair is picked up from the sides and added to the strands:
A as often as necessary
B X as they are crossed over each other
C to make a third strand
D as they are split over each other

Q822: Partings for braids can be square, triangular, or rectangular and determine:
A X where the braid is placed and how it moves
B the length and direction of the finished braid
C the shape of the underhand or overhand technique
D the hair texture and where the braid is placed

Q823: Extensions for single braids are integrated into natural hair using the:
A two-strand overhand technique
B X three-strand underhand technique
C individual braid technique
D medium to large techniques

Q824: Narrow, visible braids that lie close to the scalp created with a three-strand on-the-scap braid technique are:
A French braids
B X cornrows
C fishtail braids
D free-hanging braids

Q825: Extensions added to cornrows or individual braids with the feed-in method build the braid up:
A with excessive weight
B using tension
C three strands as once
D X strand by strand

Q826: Natural textured hair intertwined and meshed together forming a single or separate network of hair is called:
A X dreadlocks
B extensions
C cornrows
D braids

Q827: Three basic methods of hair locking are the comb technique, braids or extensions, and:
A networking
B meshing
C block rolling
D X palm rolling

Q828: The gentle palm rolling method of locking hair takes advantage of the hair's natural:
A length and texture
The traditional cornrow is flat, natural, and:
A. set in diagonal partings
B. X. contoured to the scalp
C. spiral and design
D. overextended or misplaced

Synthetic hair fiber, human hair fiber, or yarn can be added to a single braid to form a:
A. X. lock
B. cornrow
C. fishtail braid
D. rope braid

The wig service costs and maintenance should be discussed during the:
A. follow-up visit
B. X. client consultation
C. shampoo procedure
D. fitting procedure

The artificial covering that covers 100 percent of the client's natural hair is a:
A. toupee
B. X. wig
C. hairpiece
D. braids

A small hair addition used to cover the top or crown of the head is a(n):
A. braid
B. extension
C. X. hairpiece
D. wig

The fastest way to determine whether a strand of hair is synthetic is to:
A. X. burn it with a match
B. ask the manufacturer
C. shampoo the hair
D. style the hair

With exposure, the color of human hair wigs may:
A. last
B. reset
C. X. oxidize
D. strengthen

Q836: Synthetic wigs that are particularly durable are made out of:
A. silk
B. polyester
C. yak
D. X. modacrylic

Q837: The most expensive wigs are constructed using:
A. synthetic materials
B. X. human hair
C. monacrylic materials
D. human hair mix

The roots ends of hair with the cuticle placed in the same direction to prevent tangling is:
A. human hair
B. fallen hair
C. tangle-free hair
D. X. turned hair

A hand-knotted wig constructed for a secure fit with an elasticized mesh fiber base is a:
A. connected weft
B. X. cap wig
C. capless wig
D. synthetic wig

The hand-tied method of wig construction resembles actual hair growth with:
A. flexibility at the root area
B. availability in many colors
C. ease of care
D. special fitting requirements

A head-shaped form used for securing a wig is a:
A. client
B. form
C. X. block
D. canvas

When mounting a wig to block, the wig should be pinned evenly using:
A. bobby pins
B. staples
C. X. T-shaped pins
D. H-shaped pins
Q843: When performing a haircutting procedure on a wig, the general goal is to make the wig:

A fit properly  
B achieve weight  
C shorter  
D X look realistic

Q844: When cutting a wig using a free-form method, move from longer to shorter lengths, working toward the:

A length  
B X weight  
C sides  
D form

Q845: Recommended styling products for wigs should be formulated for:

A X color-treated hair  
B natural hair  
C textured hair  
D synthetic hair

Q846: Before placing the wig on the head the hair should be:

A sectioned and secure  
B X flat and even  
C wrapped and in rollers  
D in pin curls and secure

Q847: When shampooing a wig, avoid shampoo that have a(n):

A oil base  
B X sulfur base  
C conditioning base  
D bolster base

Q848: Synthetic hair colors used on wigs and hairpieces are standardized using:

A natural color level ring  
B black to red color ring  
C 90 colors on the haircolor ring  
D X 70 colors on the haircolor ring

Q849: Prior to performing a color application on a wig or hairpiece, perform a:

A metallic test  
B patch test  
C X strand test  
D pulling test

Q850: Hairpieces with base openings that allow a clients hair to be pulled and blended are:

A full wig pieces  
B weft base hairpiece  
C interlocking hairpiece  
D X integration hairpieces

Q851: A small wig for men used to cover the top and crown of the head is a:

A X toupee  
B wraparound  
C track  
D weave

Q852: Hair additions secured to the base of natural hair that add length, volume, texture, or color are:

A manufactured wigs  
B X hair extensions  
C hair wraps  
D hair combs

Q853: Hair attached to an on-the-scalp braid that serves as the track is secured using a;

A X track-and-sew method  
B glue-and-blunt method  
C track-and-angle method  
D sew-and-diagonal method

Q854: When sewing and extension onto a track, the needle should be:

A dull and pointed  
B straight and long  
C sharp and dull  
D X straight or curved

Q855: The sewing stitch where the thread is wound around the needle twice is the:

A X double-lock-stitch  
B secure lock stitch  
C overcast stitch  
D loop stitch

Q856: Attaching hair wefts or single strands with an adhesive or glue is a:

A track method  
B lockstitch method  
C sewing method  
D X bonding method

Q857: Hair that is bonded can be successfully shampooed provided it is done:
Q858: The fusion method of extensions requires that the bonding material be activated with:

A  bonding materials and no pressure
B  wefts and pressure
C  heat and finger pressure
D  X  heat from a special tool

Q859: The fusion procedure involves wrapping both the client's hair and a:

A  sectioned-based strip
B  free-form strip
C  X  keratin-based strip
D  adhesive-based strip

Q860: A styling maintenance program educates clients in the use of:

A  X  styling products
B  client's budget
C  health issues
D  catalog prices

Q861: Head- shaped form, usually made of canvas-covered cork or Styrofoam, to which the wig is secured for fitting, cleaning, coloring, and styling

A  X  block
B  cap wigs
C  bonding
D  wefts

Q862: Hair additions that are secured to the base of the client's natural hair in order to add length, volume, texture, or color

A  hairpiece
B  wig
C  X  hair extensions
D  fusion

Q863: Method of attaching extensions in which extension hair is bonded to the client's own hair with a bonding material that is activated by heat from a special tool

A  turned hair
B  X  fusion
C  hairpiece
D  hand- tied wigs or hand- knotted wigs

Q864: Attachment method in which hair extensions are secured at the base of the clients own hair by sewing

A  semi-hand-tied wigs
B  machine-made wigs
C  wigs
D  X  track-and-sew method

Q865: Method of attaching hair extensions in which hair wefts or single strands are attached with an adhesive or a glue gun

A  block
B  X  bonding
C  fusion
D  toupee

Q866: Artificial covering for the head consisting of a network of interwoven hair

A  wefts
B  cap wig
C  X  wig
D  capless wig

Q867: Wigs made by inserting individuals strands of hair into mesh foundations and knotting them with a needle

A  semi-hand-tied wigs
B  integration hairpiece
C  wefts
D  X  hand-tied wigs or hand-knotted wigs

Q868: Wigs made by machine by feeding wefts through a sewing machine, and then sewing them together to form the base and shape of the wigs.

A  X  machine-made wigs
B  wefts
C  semi-hand-tied wigs
D  hairpiece

Q869: Wigs constructed with a combination of synthetic hair and hand-tied human hair.

A  track-and-sew method
B  fallen hair
C  X  semi-hand-tied wigs
D  cap wigs

Q870: Wigs consisting of elasticized mesh- fiber bases to which the hair is attached

A  hair extensions
B  capless wig
C  X  cap wigs
D  block
**Q871:** Machine-made wigs in which rows of wefts are sewn to elastic strips in a circular pattern to fit the head shape

A  cap wig  
B  **X** capless wig  
C  wig  
D  wefts

**Q872:** Small wig used to cover the top or crown of the head; does not fully cover the head; toupee

A  hair extensions  
B  toupee  
C  **X** hairpiece  
D  fallen hair

**Q873:** Hairpiece with an opening in the base through which the client's own hair is pulled to blend with the hair (natural or synthetic) of the hairpiece.

A  **X** integration hairpiece  
B  bonding  
C  hairpiece  
D  turned hair

**Q874:** Strips of human or artificial hair woven by hand or machine onto a thread.

A  cap wigs  
B  wig  
C  **X** wefts  
D  hairpiece

**Q875:** Virgin hair is the most costly, color-treated hair is the second in cost.

A  Indian hair  
B  **X** European hair  
C  Asian hair  
D  Human hair mixed with animal hair

**Q876:** Are constructed with and elasticized mesh-fiber base to which the hair is attached.

A  capless wig  
B  wefts  
C  **X** Cap wigs  
D  fallen hair

**Q877:** Are machine-made

A  **X** capless wigs  
B  wefts  
C  wig  
D  turned hair

**Q878:** Conduct your consultation with understanding and sensitivity, make a person-to-person connection that

A  **X** conveys a positive attitude  
B  motivates your client for trying a hair enhancement  
C  becomes a social event  
D  determine your client's personality type

**Q879:** The point of the consultation is to cut through the doubts and fears with____

A  bad communication  
B  working with the client's hair type  
C  **X** genuine communication  
D  selecting the appropriate hair addition

**Q880:** In 18th-century England, men wore wigs, called ___

A  capless wigs  
B  black wigs  
C  wefts  
D  **X** perukes

**Q881:** The chemical texture service that loosens overly curly hair into loose curls or waves is:

A  curl softening  
B  **X** curl re-formation  
C  alternate waving  
D  swelling compound

**Q882:** All chemical texture procedures involve changing the hair structure using:

A  steady and constant changes  
B  chemical and layer changes  
C  physical and wave changes  
D  **X** chemical and physical changes

**Q883:** The exterior hair structure layer that protects the hair from damage is the:

A  cuticle  
B  medulla  
C  **X** follicle  
D  shaft

**Q884:** The layer of the hair that provides strength and elasticity is the:

A  medulla  
B  **X** cortex  
C  regular  
D  arrector
Q885: Hair bonds that cannot be broken by heat or water are:

A X disulfide bonds  
B cuticle bonds  
C sulfur bonds  
D inner bonds  

Q886: The natural pH of hair is between:

A 4.0 and 5.0  
B X 4.5 and 5.5  
C 5.0 and 6.5  
D 6.0 and 7.0  

Q887: One of the most important parts of a successful texture service is the:

A shampoo consultation  
B X clients consultation  
C draping procedure  
D technical skill  

Q888: Permanent waves cannot be performed if the hair is coated with:

A hydrogen shampoo  
B metallic shine  
C epsom salts  
D X metallic salts  

Q889: Disulfide bonds are chemical-based side bonds that are formed when:

A three peptide bonds are broken apart  
B X sulfur atoms in two adjacent protein chains are joined together  
C two salt-type chains are joined together  
D three salt bonds are joined together  

Q890: The measurement used to determine the hydrogen ions in a solutions is:

A X potential of hydrogen  
B chemical composition  
C potential negativity  
D chemical solution  

Q891: Chemical texturizers temporarily raise the pH of the hair by lifting the cuticle layer to:

A allow penetration to the medulla layer  
B allow amino acids to swell  
C X allow the solution to reach cortex  
D allow keratin proteins to be removed  

Q892: Long, coiled polypeptide chains that are part of the hairs structured are:

A salt bonds  
B X keratin proteins  
C alkaline proteins  
D peptide bonds  

Q893: The client record card should include a complete evaluation of the length, texture, color, and:

A X condition of the hair  
B previous style of the hair  
C client's favorite color  
D the client's age  

Q894: During the hair and scalp analysis procedure, the stylist should look for:

A cream conditioners  
B X abrasions or signs of scalp disease  
C previous styling products used  
D previous successful hair services  

Q895: Hair texture that requires a longer processing or rewetting of solution to ensure complete saturation is:

A regular-textured hair  
B fine-textured hair  
C X wavy-textured hair  
D coarse-textured hair  

Q896: The measurement of the number of hairs per square inch on the head is:

A X density  
B length  
C porosity  
D elasticity  

Q897: An indication of the strength of the side bond is:

A porosity  
B X elasticity  
C flexibility  
D absorption  

Q898: The second process of a permanent wave is the:

A physical change process  
B X elasticity change process  
C chemical change process  
D influence change process  

Q899: In permanent waving, the size of the curl is determined by the:
A  position of the rod  
B length of the hair  
C wrapping of the rod  
D X size of the rod  

**Q900:** The permanent wave rod that produces a uniform curl along the entire width of the strand is a:
A X straight rod  
B concave rod  
C convex rod  
D loop rod  

**Q901:** A wrapping technique using two endpapers, one placed under the strand and one over is the:
A bookend wrap  
B X double-flat wrap  
C single-flat wrap  
D end wrap  

**Q902:** Permanent wave rods are placed onto subsections of a panel called:
A X base sections  
B panel sections  
C inverted sections  
D center sections  

**Q903:** The position of a permanent wave rod in relation to its base section is the:
A base direction  
B rod angle  
C wrapping angle  
D X base placement  

**Q904:** The technique of wrapping at a 90-degree angle or straight out from the center is:
A X half-off base placement  
B base direction placement  
C greater volume placement  
D lesser volume placement  

**Q905:** The two basic types of wrapping hair around a perm rod are the spiral method and:
A loop method  
B X croquignole method  
C placement method  
D horizontal method  

**Q906:** A technique used to wrap extra-long hair using two rods in opposite direction is a(n):
A croquignole perm wrap  
B ends perm wrap  
C X piggyback wrap  
D spiral perm wrap  

**Q907:** A reduction reaction involves either the addition of hydrogen or removal of:
A X oxygen  
B peroxide  
C carbon  
D nitrogen  

**Q908:** A common, colorless reducing agent used in chemical texture services is:
A alkalizing agent  
B X thioglycolic acid  
C reducing agent  
D endothermic acid  

**Q909:** The main reducing agent in alkaline permanent is:
A sodium hydroxide  
B X ammonium thioglycolate  
C ammonium hydroxide  
D ammonium bromide  

**Q910:** Most alkaline permanent waves have a pH between:
A X 9.0 and 9.6  
B 9.0 and 10.1  
C 8.0 and 10.0  
D 9.5 and 10.1  

**Q911:** The primary low pH reducing agent in acid waves is:
A ammonium hydroxide  
B glyceryl monothermic  
C X ammonium thioglycolate  
D glyceryl monothioglycolate  

**Q912:** An exothermic chemical reaction produces:
A thio  
B X heat  
C hydrogen  
D reactions  

**Q913:** The basic components of acid waves are permanent wave solution and:
A conditioner and activator  
B neutralizer and stabilizer  
C X activator and neutralizer
Q914: An endothermic wave must be activated using a(n):
A  ammonia lotion
B  X  outside heat source
C  sulfite source
D  reducing agent

Q915: In permanent waving, the processing should be determined by the:
A  X  strength of the solution
B  size of the rods
C  processing time
D  length of the hair

Q916: Hair that is too weak to hold a curl or may be completely straight after a perm is:
A  overcurly
B  X  over-processed
C  oversaturated
D  underprocessed

Q917: The process of stopping the action of a permanent wave is:
A  rinsing
B  rebuilding
C  normalizing
D  X  neutralization

Q918: Permanent wave solution should be rinsed from the hair for a minimum of:
A  2 minutes
B  10 minutes
C  X  5 minutes
D  15 minutes

Q919: A 90-degree perm wrap that minimizes stress and tension on the hair is:
A  X  half off base
B  on base
C  overdirected
D  curved base

Q920: The process of rearranging extremely curly hair into a straighter or smoother form is:
A  X  chemical hair relaxing
B  chemical smoothing
C  continuation
D  neutralizing

Q921: In extremely curly hair, the thinnest and weakest sections of the hair strand are located at the:
A  X  twists
B  roots
C  diameter
D  shaft

Q922: Thio chemical relaxers usually have a pH value above:
A  5
B  X  10
C  9
D  6

Q923: The active ingredient in all hydroxide relaxers is the hydroxide:
A  viscosity
B  neutralization
C  thio
D  X  ion

Q924: All hydroxide relaxers can swell the hair up to:
A  tenfold its normal diameter
B  X  twice its normal diameter
C  once its normal diameter
D  three times its diameter

Q925: Hydroxide relaxers remove one atom of sulfur from a disulfide bond converting it into a:
A  X  lanthionine bond
B  hydrogen bond
C  sulfur bond
D  cross bond

Q926: Disulfide bonds broken by hydroxide relaxers can never be:
A  restretched
B  X  re-formed
C  oxidized
D  compatible

Q927: Hydroxide ions left in the hair after a relaxer can be neutralized using a(n):
A  X  acid-balanced shampoo
B  conditioning rinse
C  thio neutralizer
D  acid-free shampoo

Q928: Relaxers containing one component used without any additional mixing are:
Q929: Sodium hydroxide relaxers (NaOH) are commonly called:

A. potassium relaxers  
B. X. lye relaxers  
C. thio relaxers  
D. guanidine relaxers

Q930: A relaxer with two components mixed immediately prior to use is:

A. ammonium hydroxide relaxer  
B. X. guanidine hydroxide relaxer  
C. thioglycolate relaxer  
D. lithium hydroxide relaxer

Q931: Lithium hydroxide relaxers and potassium hydroxide relaxers are advertised and sold as:

A. conditioner relaxers  
B. X. no-lye relaxers  
C. no chemical relaxers  
D. lye relaxers

Q932: Ammonium sulfite and ammonium bisulfite are marketed as:

A. lanthanization relaxers  
B. X. mild alternative relaxers  
C. no-hydroxide relaxers  
D. lye relaxers

Q933: Cream used to protect the skin and scalp during a hair-relaxing process is:

A. neutral cream  
B. scalp cream  
C. coating cream  
D. X. base cream

Q934: The strength of relaxers is determined by the concentration of:

A. ammonia  
B. X. hydroxide  
C. salts  
D. atoms

Q935: To avoid overprocessing during a retouch relaxer application, wait until the last few minutes of processing to apply relaxer to the area:

A. closest to the midshaft  
B. X. closest to the scalp  
C. closest to the sides  
D. closest to the front

Q936: Conditioners with an acidic pH that condition and normalize hair prior to shampooing are:

A. conditioning rinses  
B. conditioning shampoos  
C. X. normalizing lotions  
D. acid-based relaxers

Q937: Curl re-formation does not straighten the hair, it simply makes the existing curl:

A. larger and looser  
B. smaller and longer  
C. tighter and open  
D. open and soft

Q938: To avoid scalp irritation, prior to the application of a hydroxide relaxer never:

A. X. shampoo the hair  
B. cut the hair  
C. condition the hair  
D. comb the hair

Q939: To avoid excessive stretching of the hair when combing out tangles, use a:

A. tail comb  
B. plastic comb  
C. X. wide-toothed comb  
D. barber comb

Q940: Performing texture services involves powerful chemicals that must be handled with:

A. ease  
B. X. caution  
C. gloves  
D. disregard

Q941: The term used to describe removing excess water before the application of a neutralizer is:

A. processing  
B. conditioning  
C. X. blotting  
D. rinsing

Q942: When checking for test curl development, the test curl should reflect:
Q943: When performing test curls, the rod should be unwound approximately:

A  1/2 turn
B  1 turn
C  X  1 1/2 turns
D  2 full turns

Q944: Incorrect placement of the rubber band of perm rods will cause band marks or:

A  shrinkage
B  protection
C  tension
D  X  breakage

Q945: When working with hair that has been chemically relaxed, you should avoid using:

A  shampoo
B  shears
C  X  hot irons
D  protective equipment

Q946: Colorless liquid with a strong unpleasant odor; provides the hydrogen that causes the reduction reaction in permanent waving solutions.

A  X  thioglycolic acid
B  thio relaxers
C  thio neutralization
D  weave technique

Q947: Relaxers that require the application of protective base cream to the entire scalp prior to the application of the relaxer.

A  X  base relaxers
B  hydroxide relaxers
C  amino acids
D  exothermic waves

Q948: Very strong alkalis with a PH over 13, the hydroxide ion is the active ingredient in all ____.

A  no- base relaxers
B  chemical hair relaxing
C  thio relaxers
D  X  hydroxide relaxers

Q949: Ionic compounds formed by a metal (sodium, potassium, or lithium) combined with oxygen and hydrogen.
Q956: Active ingredient or reducing agent in alkaline permanents.
A  X  ammonium thioglycolate  
B  curvature perm wrap  
C  ammonia- free waves  
D  exothermic waves

Q957: Tool that is usually about 12 inches long with a uniform diameter along the entire length of the rod.
A  soft bender rod  
B  concave rods  
C  X  loop or circle rod  
D  straight rods

Q958: Chemical bonds that join amino acids together to form polypeptide chains.
A  side bonds  
B  X  peptide bonds or end bonds  
C  salt bonds  
D  disulfide bonds

Q959: The position of the rod in relation to its base section, and is determined by the angle at which the hair is wrapped.
A  base direction  
B  X  base placement  
C  base sections  
D  exothermic waves

Q960: Position of the rod in relation to its base section, determined by the angle at which the hair is wrapped.
A  X  base control  
B  base placement  
C  base direction  
D  lanthionization

Q961: Middle layer of the hair, located directly beneath the cuticle layer, the ____ is responsible for the incredible strength and elasticity of human hair.
A  medulla  
B  base control  
C  X  cortex  
D  true acid waves

Q962: Oily cream used to protect the skin and scalp during hair relaxing.
A  X  protective base cream  
B  base sections  
C  base control  
D  amino acids

Q963: ____ can only be broken by chemicals and cannot be broken by heat or water.
A  hydrogen bonds  
B  peptide bonds  
C  X  disulfide bonds  
D  salt bonds

Q964: Disulfide, salt, and hydrogen bonds that cross-link polypeptide chains together,_____ are responsible for the elasticity and incredible strength of the hair
A  disulfide bonds  
B  salt bonds  
C  cortex  
D  X  side bonds

Q965: Easily broken by changes in pH, as in permanent waving, and re-form when the pH returns to normal.
A  hydrogen bonds  
B  thio relaxers  
C  X  salt bonds  
D  medulla

Q966: Perm wrap in which all the rods within a panel move in the same direction and are positioned on equal-size bases.
A  X  basic perm wrap  
B  bricklay perm wrap  
C  bookend wrap  
D  spiral perm wrap

Q967: Hair is wrapped at an angle along the length of the rod.
A  single flat wrap  
B  spiral perm wrap  
C  X  basic perm wrap  
D  base direction

Q968: Perm wrap in which one end paper is placed under, and one is placed over, the strand of hair being wrapped
A  X  double flat wrap  
B  double wrap  
C  single flat wrap  
D  base control

Q969: Perm wrap that is similar to double flat wrap but uses only one end paper, placed over the top of the strand of hair being wrapped.
A  spiral perm wrap  
B  side bonds  
C  X  single flat wrap
Q970: Perm wrap in which one end paper is folded in half over the hair ends like an envelope.

A  bricklay perm wrap  
B  bookend wrap  
C  curvature perm wrap  
D  basic perm wrap

Q971: Conditioners that restores the hair's natural pH after a hydroxide relaxer and prior to shampooing.

A  X  normalizing lotions  
B  alkaline waves  
C  hydrogen bonds  
D  base cream

Q972: Innermost layer of the hair and is often called the pith or core of the hair.

A  cortex  
B  concave rods  
C  medulla  
D  base relaxers

Q973: Main active ingredient in true acid and acid-balanced waving lotions.

A  thio relaxers  
B  lanthionization  
C  thioglycolic acid  
D  glyceryl monothioglycolate  

Q974: The neutralization of hydroxide relaxers is an acid-alkali neutralization reaction that neutralizes (deactivates) the alkaline residues left in the hair by the hydroxide

A  hydrogen bonds  
B  hydroxide relaxers  
C  X  hydroxide neutralization  
D  lanthionization

Q975: Stops the action of a permanent wave solution and rebuilds the hair in its new curly form

A  X  thio neutralization  
B  thio free waves  
C  thio relaxers  
D  weave technique

Q976: Have a pH between 4.5 and 7.0 require heat to process (endothermic) process more slowly than alkaline waves, and do not usually produce as firm a curl as alkaline waves.

A  soft curl permanent  
B  X  true acid waves  
C  side bonds  
D  base sections

Q977: Have a pH between 9.0 and 9.6 use ammonium thioglycolate (ATG) as the reducing agent, and process at room temperature.

A  endothermic waves  
B  ammonia free waves  
C  true acid waves  
D  X  alkaline waves

Q978: Perm activated by an outside heat source, usually a conventional hood-type hair dryer.

A  acid balanced waves  
B  X  endothermic waves  
C  exothermic waves  
D  base placement

Q979: Creates an exothermic chemical reaction that heats up the waving solution and speeds up processing.

A  endothermic waves  
B  hydrogen bonds  
C  X  exothermic waves  
D  loop or circle rod

Q980: Perms use alkanolamines instead of ammonia, and are popular because of their low odor.

A  X  ammonia free waves  
B  cold waves  
C  alkaline waves  
D  thio neutralization

Q981: A key factor in determining appropriate hair coloring services is understanding the client's:

A  age  
B  X  motivation  
C  service  
D  style

Q982: Once a stylist demonstrates the ability to skillfully color a client's hair, the client will generally:

A  X  remain loyal  
B  switch to a different stylist  
C  ask the stylist to remove the haircolor  
D  never return to the salon again

Q983: In choosing hair color for a client, a determining factor is the hair:

A  soft curl permanent
A  X  cortex layer  
B  cuticle layer  
C  follicle layer  
D  medulla layer  

Q984: The layer of the hair that provides strength and elasticity is the:

A  X  cortex layer  
B  cuticle layer  
C  follicle layer  
D  medulla layer  

Q985: The outermost layer of the hair that protects and provides strength is the:

A  X  cuticle layer  
B  medulla layer  
C  papilla layer  
D  structure layer  

Q986: In individual hair strands, hair texture is determined by the:

A  cuticle  
B  cortex  
C  X  diameter  
D  length  

Q987: Hair color applied to fine hair may look:

A  X  darker  
B  lighter  
C  shorter  
D  dull  

Q988: Haircoloring services on coarse-textured hair may take:

A  faster to process  
B  X  longer to process  
C  porosity to process  
D  liquids to process  

Q989: Hair with a tight cuticle resistant to moisture or chemicals is defined as having:

A  average porosity  
B  poor porosity  
C  X  low porosity  
D  porous porosity  

Q990: The predominant melanin that gives black or brown color to hair is:

A  pheomelanin  
B  natural melanin  
C  individual melanin  
D  X  eumelanin  

Q991: Pigment that lies under the natural hair color is the:

A  contributing pigment  
B  combination pigment  
C  predominant pigment  
D  exposed pigment  

Q992: The lightness or darkness of a color is called the:

A  range  
B  X  level  
C  pigment  
D  degree  

Q993: The system used by colorists to analyze the lightness or darkness of a hair color is the:

A  measurement system  
B  natural system  
C  color system  
D  X  level system  

Q994: Hair color level are arranged on a scale from:

A  1 to 12  
B  X  1 to 10  
C  1 to 5  
D  0 to 10  

Q995: Hair color tones can be described as:

A  warm, neutral, and hot  
B  X  warm, neutral, and cool  
C  cool, neutral, and even  
D  cool, warm, and primary  

Q996: Colors that absorb light and appear darker than their actual level are:

A  primary colors  
B  X  cool colors  
C  warm colors  
D  neutral colors  

Q997: Warm tones reflect light and may appear:

A  ash  
B  smokey  
C  cool  
D  X  lighter  

Q998: Colors that are described as sandy or tan are considered:

A  primary tones
B X natural tones
C intensity tones
D formulation tones

**Q999:** The first step in performing a haircolor service is to identify:

A the natural growth pattern
B X natural levels
C natural tones
D intensity tones

**Q1000:** Colors that we see are contained in the:

A invisible light spectrum
B color wheel
C color formulation
D X visible light spectrum

**Q1001:** Artificial hair colors are developed from the primary and secondary colors that form:

A X base colors
B tonality colors
C permanent tones
D drastic colors

**Q1002:** A color that will help minimize orange tones in the hair is a:

A violet base color
B X blue base color
C secondary color
D gold base color

**Q1003:** A system that is used to understand color relationships is the:

A color wheel
B level system
C X law of color
D primary color system

**Q1004:** Colors that are pure or fundamental and cannot be achieved from a mixture are:

A level colors
B secondary colors
C cool colors
D X primary colors

**Q1005:** The primary colors are:

A red, blue, and orange
B blue, red, and violet
C X yellow, blue, and red

**Q1006:** The darkest and only cool primary color is:

A green
B ash
C red
D X blue

**Q1007:** Red added to blue-based colors will cause them to appear:

A X lighter
B darker
C golden
D yellow

**Q1008:** A color achieved by mixing a secondary color and its neighboring primary color is a:

A primary color
B X tertiary color
C secondary color
D base color

**Q1009:** Equal proportions of primary colors will produce:

A neutral
B secondary
C X black
D brighter

**Q1010:** A secondary color is obtained by mixing equal parts of two:

A base colors
B X primary colors
C neutral colors
D cool colors

**Q1011:** A primary and secondary color positioned opposite each other on the color wheel are:

A neutralizing colors
B combination colors
C opposing colors
D X complementary colors

**Q1012:** Complementary colors are used in color formulation to:

A oppose together
B attract each other
C X neutralize each other
D highlight each other

**Q1013:** The process of diffusing natural color pigment or artificial color from the hair is:
A  X  hair lightening
B    hair lifting
C    hair tinting
D    hair colorization

Q1014: All permanent hair color products and lighteners contain an oxidizing agent and a(n):

A    neutralizing agent
B    developer ingredient
C  X  alkalizing ingredient
D    booster agent

Q1015: A hair-lightening process occurs when the alkaline peroxide:

A    breaks up the primary color
B    breaks up the melanin
C    dissolves the oxidizing agent
D    breaks up the neutral color

Q1016: Temporary color pigment molecules do not penetrate because they are:

A    weak
B    soft
C    neutral
D  X  large

Q1017: Semipermanent hair color on average should last:

A    4 to 6 days
B    4 to 6 weeks
C    8 to 10 weeks
D    5 to 10 weeks

Q1018: Haircoloring that penetrates the hair shaft and is formulated to deposit but not to lift color is:

A  X  demipermanent hair color
B    permanent hair color
C    semipermanent color
D    semitemporary color

Q1019: Demipermanent hair color is available in a variety of formulas including:

A    creams, liquid, and sprays
B    gels, creams, and lotions
C  X  creams, gels, and liquid
D    gels, powders, and sprays

Q1020: Uncolored dye precursors that can be diffused into the hair shaft are used in:

A    A gel hair color formulas
B    permanent hair color formulas
C  X  semipermanent hair color formulas
D    temporary hair color formulas

Q1021: Dye precursors that combine with hydrogen peroxide to form larger tint molecules are:

A    aniline peroxide
B    X  aniline derivatives
C    base derivatives
D    no-ammonia formulas

Q1022: although many semipermanent and demipermanent colors use alkalinizing agents other than ammonia, they are not necessarily any less;

A  X  damaging
B    effective
C    colorful
D    durable

Q1023: Permanent haircoloring products are mixed with:

A    no-ammonia
B    aniline derivates
C  X  hydrogen peroxide
D    dye precursors

Q1024: Permanent hair color product used for gray hair remove natural pigment and:

A    add natural pigment
B    X  add artificial color
C    remove gray hair
D    add ammonia tint

Q1025: To provide maximum lift in a one-process color service, most high-lift colors require:

A    20 volume peroxide
B    15 volume peroxide
C    30 volume peroxide
D  X  40 volume peroxide

Q1026: Haircoloring products that change hair color by creating a progressive buildup contain:

A    henna colors
B    chemical colors
C  X  metallic colors
D    vegetable colors

Q1027: The most common developer used in haircoloring is:

A    chemical agent
Q1028: Lighteners are chemical compounds that lighten natural hair pigment by dispersing, dissolving, and:
A decreasing
B developer
C X decolorizing
D achieving

Q1029: When hydrogen peroxide is mixed with a lighter formula, it releases:
A volume
B X oxygen
C color
D hydrogen

Q1030: During the decolorization process, natural hair can go through as many as:
A 2 stages
B 1 stage
C 5 stages
D X 10 stages

Q1031: Toners are used to achieve pale, delicate colors and are applied to create the correct degree of:
A unwanted pigment
B X contributing pigment
C gold pigment
D desired shade

Q1032: The test required by the U.S. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to determine client allergies or sensitivities is the:
A swab test
B process test
C strand test
D X predisposition test

Q1033: To determine how hair will react to a selected color formula, perform a(n):
A X preliminary strand test
B predisposition test
C allergy test
D patch test

Q1034: When selecting a semipermanent color, remember that color applied on top of color creates:
A a lighter color

Q1035: Permanent hair color applications are classified as double-process or:
A lifting processes
B X single-process
C deposit colors
D strand processes

Q1036: The application process that is used for first-time color application is:
A retouch process
B double-process
C X virgin application
D new application

Q1037: Overlapping color can cause breakage and create a sign of:
A lightening agent
B X line of demarcation
C barrier line
D streaking

Q1038: Double-process lightening is prelightening hair to a vary blonde stage and applying a:
A X toner
B foundation
C rinse
D bleach

Q1039: For a single-process color for virgin hair, the color processes fastest at:
A the shaft
B X the scalp
C the ends
D the middle

Q1040: Cream lighteners are formulated to be used:
A with glaze
B X on the scalp
C on the ends
D off the scalp

Q1041: The three forms of hair lighteners are:
A cream, powder, and scalp
B oil, cream, and clear
C powder, conditioning, and oil
Q1042: An oxidizer added to hydrogen peroxide to increase its lifting power action is a(n):

A powder
B X activator
C ion
D crystal

Q1043: A technique of coloring strands of hair darker than the natural color is:

A highlighting
B double-process
tinting
D X lowlighting

Q1044: A foil technique where a straight and narrow section of hair at the scalp is positioned for color or lightener application is:

A the cap technique
B X slicing
C weaving
d X lowlights

Q1045: In the foil technique when selected strands are picked up from a narrow section of hair with a zigzag motion of the comb, and lightener is applied in:

A slicing
B baliage
c free-form technique
D X X weaving

Q1046: When coloring for a client with 80 to 100 percent gray, the color levels that provide the best coverage are:

A level 8 or lighter
B level 9 or lighter
c level 4 and darker
D X level 7 and darker

Q1047: To cover unpigmented hair in a salt-and-pepper client, the color formulation should be:

A one level darker than the natural level
B X two levels lighter than the natural level
c one level lighter than the natural level
d one shade darker than the desired level

Q1048: Pretreating gray or very resistant hair to allow for better penetration is:

A formulating
B unpigmenting
C predisposition
D X presothing

Q1049: Preparations designed to equal porosity and deposit a base color in one application are:

A neutralizers
B X fillers
c stabilizers
d conditioners

Q1050: To increase the longevity of a professional color service and preserve the health of client's hair, the stylist should encourage them to use only:

A inexpensive products
B imported products
c X professional products
d consumer products

Q1051: One of the most creative, challenging, and popular salon services is

A art
B dance
c X haircoloring
d swimming

Q1052: Haircoloring is both a science and an

A X art
B haircoloring
c privilege
d tone

Q1053: A skilled haircolorist needs to become an expert in the following services:

A volume
B X blending or covering gray hair
c a natural color
d mixing different colors

Q1054: A few common reasons clients color their hair include the following:

A density
B an art
c patch test
d X cover up or blend gray

Q1055: As a trained professional, you will learn which shades of color are most flattering on your clients, and which products and techniques will achieve the:

A X desired look
Q1056: A healthy cortex contributes about 80 percent to the overall strength of:

A the color
B the porosity
C the diameter
D X the hair

Q1057: ___ is the innermost layer

A the cortex
B X the medulla
C the cuticle
D the melanin

Q1058: Another aspect of hair that plays a role in haircoloring is___

A color
B diameter
C X density
D bleach

Q1059: If the hair feels smooth and the cuticle is compact, dense, and hard, it has:

A cuticle
B X low porosity
C low eumelanin
D low pigment

Q1060: ___ is the hair's ability to absorb moisture.

A porosity
B no porosity
C high porosity
D medulla

Q1061: Learning to identify a client's natural hair color is the most important step in becoming a good:

A cosmetologist
B barber
C X colorist
D doctor

Q1062: First step in performing a haircolor service, your most valuable tool is the:

A tools
B fine tones
C X color wheel

D warm colors

Q1063: Equal parts of red and blue mixed together always make___

A red
B blue
C X violet
D yellow

Q1064: Haircoloring products generally fall into two categories:

A X nonoxidative and oxidative
B alkaline ingredients
C lightening the hair
D semipermanent

Q1065: Temporary haircolors are available in the following variety of colors and products:

A X Color enhancing shampoos used to brighten, impart slightly color, and eliminate unwanted tones
B blue
C permanent color
D violet

Q1066: Permanent haircolor is used to match:

A X lighten, and cover gray hair
B bleach
C lighten the haircolor
D highlights

Q1067: A group of haircolors that are not generally used in the salon are:

A natural colors
B oxidants
C X also referred to as gradual colors
D permanent colors

Q1068: Natural or vegetable haircolors such as henna are natural colors obtained from the:

A hairspray
B fruits
C auburn tones
D X leaves or bark of plants

Q1069: Store peroxide in a___

A cool, dark, dry place
B dark place
C humid place
D hot place

Q1070: Hair cannot be safely lifted past the____ with lightener.
A X pale yellow stage
B red stage
C blue stage
D black stage

Q1071: Lightening dark hair to a very pale blond is often difficult without:
A no damage to the hair
B X extreme damaged hair
C a consultation
D bleach

Q1072: A haircolor consultation is the most:
A dark
B light
C X critical part of the color service
D not important

Q1073: Begin the consultation in an area with proper lightning so that you can accurately determine the:
A X client's current hair color
B color of the makeup
C color of the clothes
D color of the skin

Q1074: Book 15 minutes extra for the:
A X consultation
B color to process
C break
D sleeping time

Q1075: To some degree, the release statement is designed to protect the school or salon from responsibility for:
A the work
B the consultation
C X accidents or damages
D the exercise

Q1076: Medications can affect the____.
A exercise
B hair treatment
C responsibilities
D X haircolor

Q1077: There are four basic questions that must always be asked when formulating a haircolor.
A X what is the client's desired level and tone
B if they are working
C if doing any kind of diet
D how old are they

Q1078: A patch test must be given ___
A 24 to 48 hours after
B 2 hours before
C 8 days before the service is being done
D X 24 to 48 hours before

Q1079: Important to take proper precautions, protect yourself from adverse reactions by wearing gloves until___ is completely removed from the client's hair.
A the bleach
B the dark tone
C the makeup
D X the haircolor product

Q1080: The porosity of the hair will determine how well these products___
A X "take"
B proceed
C color
D build up

Q1081: The signs of aging are influenced by factors such as the sun, health habits, lifestyle, and:
A water
B X heredity
C vitamins
D oxygen

Q1082: The percentage of skin aging that is caused by the rays of the sun is approximately:
A 50 to 55 percent
B 60 to 65 percent
C 70 to 75 percent
D X 80 to 85 percent

Q1083: The UV rays of the sun reach the skin in two different forms, which are;
A X UVA and UVB rays
B VBC and ABA rays
C UVA and ULB rays
D UVB and ABB rays

Q1084: The UVA rays that are deep-penetrating and can go through a glass window are:
A sun rays
B X aging rays
Q1085: Wrinkling and sagging of the skin are caused by weakening collagen fibers and:
A  protein fibers  
B  tissue fibers  
C  X  elastin fibers  
D  dermis fibers

Q1086: UVB rays contribute to the body's synthesis of vitamin D and other important:
A  absorption  
B  X  minerals  
C  elements  
D  rejuvenation

Q1087: Daily moisturizers or protective lotions should have a sunscreen with an SPF of at least:
A  5  
B  8  
C  10  
D  X  15

Q1088: The American Cancer Society checklist used to recognize skin cancer is:
A  asymmetry, big, colored, diameter  
B  border, color, diameter, evolving  
C  angle, border, continued, diameter  
D  X  asymmetry, border, color, diameter

Q1089: A salon should not service a client who is suffering from a(n):
A  skin condition  
B  X  inflamed skin disorder  
C  skin discoloration  
D  pustule

Q1090: A small circumscribed elevation of the skin that contains no fluid but may develop pus is a:
A  macula  
B  scar  
C  mole  
D  X  papule

Q1091: An abnormal cell mass resulting from excessive multiplication of cells and varying in size, shape, and color is a:
A  X  tumor  
B  mole

C  macula  
D  bulla

Q1092: A crack in the skin that penetrates the dermis is a:
A  split  
B  crust  
C  pustule  
D  X  fissure

Q1093: Keratin-filled cysts that appear just under the epidermis and have no visible openings are:
A  X  milia  
B  ulcers  
C  crust  
D  pustules

Q1094: Any thin plate of dry or oily epidermal flakes in the scalp area is referred to as:
A  X  scales  
B  dandruff  
C  flakes  
D  comedo

Q1095: Sebum form a comedo exposed to the environment turns black and:
A  closes  
B  opens  
C  X  oxidizes  
D  removes

Q1096: Comedones should be removed under aseptic conditions using proper:
A  skin lotions  
B  X  extraction procedures  
C  electric tools  
D  skin conditioners

Q1097: A chronic skin condition characterized by inflammation of the sebaceous glands is:
A  freckles  
B  X  acne  
C  tumors  
D  milia

Q1098: An inflammation of the sebaceous glands characterized by dry or oily crusting or itchiness is:
A  X  seborrheic dermatitis  
B  seborrheic acne  
C  sebaceous masses
Q1099: A dry, scaly skin condition due to a deficiency or absence of sebum caused by old age or exposure to the cold is:

A  cystic  B  cortisone  C  rosacea  D  X  xsteatosis

Q1100: A disorder of the sweat gland caused by excessive exposure to the heat is:

A  steatoma  B  X  miliaria rubra  C  anhidrosis  D  dermatitis

Q1101: A painful itching skin disease with dry or moist lesions that a physician needs to treat is:

A  X  eczema  B  acne  C  psoriasis  D  cyst

Q1102: A contagious recurring viral infection characterized by blisters on the lips or nostrils is:

A  eczema simplex  B  macula simplex  C  X  herpes simplex  D  contact dermatitis

Q1103: The medical term for abnormal skin inflammation is:

A  abrasion  B  X  dermatitis  C  psoriasis  D  bulla

Q1104: Prolonged or repeated direct skin contact with chemicals has the potential to cause:

A  X  allergic reactions  B  histamine reactions  C  keloids  D  absorption

Q1105: The chemicals released by the immune system to enlarge the vessels around an injury are:

A  correctors  B  irritants  C  allergens  D  X  histamines

Q1106: Surprisingly, a very common salon irritant is:

A  soap  B  air  C  X tap water  D  shampoo

Q1107: Abnormal brown or wine-colored skin discoloration with a circular and irregular shape is a:

A  mole  B  X  stain  C  chloasma  D  lentigo

Q1108: The absence of melanin pigment from the body and skin sensitivity to light are signs of:

A  nevus  B  lentigines  C  X  xsteatosis  D  albinism

Q1109: A spot or blemish spot on the skin that requires medical attention if there is a change is a:

A  blemish  B  X  mole  C  freckle  D  keratoma

Q1110: The most common type of skin cancer characterized by light or pearly nodules is:

A  X  basal cell carcinoma  B  malignant melanoma  C  squamous cell melanoma  D  verruca cell

Q1111: No matter how advanced the latest skin-care technology may be, knowing how to care for someone's skin begins with:

A  being nice  B  X  understanding its underlying structure and basic needs  C  the changes of color  D  taking breaks

Q1112: Having a good working knowledge of skin care is essential to:

A  X  passing your state board exams  B  passing your school  C  having a rough day  D  not being so important
Q1113: UVA rays, also called the "_____" are deep-penetrating rays that can even go through a glass window.
A  yellow and blue rays  
B  burning rays  
C  X  aging rays  
D  ultraviolet rays

Q1114: UVB rays, also referred to as the "_____" cause sunburns and tanning of the skin.
A  UB rays  
B  solar rays  
C  V rays  
D  X  burning rays

Q1115: _____ is designed to help protect the skin from the sun's UV rays.
A  cortex  
B  X  melanin  
C  cuticle  
D  UV rays

Q1116: Avoid prolonged exposure to the sun during peak hours between_____.
A  1 AM and 5 PM  
B  5 AM and 10 PM  
C  X  10 AM and 3 AM  
D  3 PM and 10 PM

Q1117: If you are prone to burning frequently and easily, wear a hat and protective clothing when participating in ____.
A  X  outdoor activities  
B  cooking  
C  sleeping  
D  cleaning

Q1118: Regularly see a physician specializing in dermatology for checkups of the skin, especially if ____.
A  any change in your eyes  
B  X  any changes in coloration  
C  any change in your hair growth  
D  you feel good

Q1119: While the sun may play the major role in how the skin ages,
A  influence the appearance and overall health of skin  
B  X  changes in the environment also greatly influence this aging process.  
C  underlying cells and tissues, thereby speeding up the aging process

Q1120: Smoking and tobacco use not only cause cancer, but have also been linked to_____.
A  Cancer in the skin  
B  X  premature aging and wrinkling of the skin  
C  Cancer in the lungs  
D  HIV positive

Q1121: Heavy or excessive intake of alcohol overdilates the ____.
A  melanin  
B  stomach  
C  X  blood vessels and capillaries  
D  skin

Q1122: Both smoking and drinking contribute to the ____.
A  environmental factors  
B  blood vessels and capillaries  
C  X  aging process on their own  
D  alopecia

Q1123: A _____ is a mark on the skin.
A  skin  
B  X  lesion  
C  blood vessel  
D  mineral

Q1124: There are three types of lesions:
A  primary, secondary, and fourth  
B  primary, secondary  
C  X  primary, secondary, and tertiary  
D  none of the above

Q1125: ____ large blister containing a watery fluid; similar to a vesicle but larger
A  pimple  
B  tumor  
C  X  bulla  
D  scar

Q1126: Poison ivy and poison oak, for example, produce ____.
A  acne  
B  tumor  
C  X  vesicles  
D  pustule

Q1127: Light colored, slightly raised mark on the skin.
A  scale
B vesicle
C ulcer
D X scar or cicatrix

Q1128: An open lesion on the skin or mucous membrane of the body

A cyst
B tubercle
C bulla
D X ulcer

Q1129: An acquired, superficial, thickened patch

A mole
B X keratoma
C skin tag
D verruca

Q1130: Sensitization is a greatly increased or exaggerated sensitivity to ___

A allergies
B the skin
C X products
D mole

Q1131: Hair removal approaches fall into two major categories, which are:

A laser and waxing
B X temporary and permanent
C waxing and tweezing
D permanent and semipermanent

Q1132: Terms that refer to the overgrowth of hair on the body are hypertrichosis and:

A excessive
B hypersensitive
C X hirsuties
D downy

Q1133: During the client consultation, all clients should complete a questionnaire that discloses skin disorders, allergies, and:

A X medications
B topicals
C diet
D assessments

Q1134: One of the main purposes of a client consultation is to determine the presence of any:

A density
B follicles
C electrolysis
D X contraindications

Q1135: The removal of hair with electrical current that destroys the growth cells of the hair is:

A photoepilation
B X electrolysis
C electromagnetic
D laser

Q1136: Intense light therapy used to destroy the growth cells of the hair follicles is:

A X photoepilation
B epilation
C electrolysis
D depilation

Q1137: A rapid method of removing hair with the use beams pulsed on the skin is:

A X laser hair removal
B electromagnetic
C electrolysis
D photobeams

Q1138: An absolute requirement for laser hair removal is that the hair being removed must be:

A lighter than the surrounding skin
B X darker than the surrounding skin
C administered to the surrounding skin
D removed slowly

Q1139: In the nape area, the most common form of hair removal is usually performed using electric:

A tweezers
B X clippers
C shears
D lasers

Q1140: A positive impact on the overall attractiveness of the face can be achieved with:

A evenly spaced eyes
B client consultation
C client's wishes
D X correctly shaped eyebrows

Q1141: The natural arch of the eyebrow follows the:

A orbital bone
B X frontal bone
C mandible bone
Q1142: A term used to describe unwanted hair is:

A downy hair
B lanugo hair
C papilla
D X superfluous hair

Q1143: Electronic tweezers transmit radio frequency energy into the follicle area, dehydrating and eventually destroying the:

A cuticle
B cortex
C lanugo
D X papilla

Q1144: A caustic substance used for the temporary removal of superfluous hair at the skin level is:

A a cold wax
B a photoepilation
C X a depilatory
D electric tweezers

Q1145: The product composition of cold and hot wax is primarily beeswax and:

A aloe gel
B X resins
C sugar
D caustic

Q1146: Disposable gloves should be worn during a waxing service to prevent contact with possible:

A inflamed skin
B sensitive skin
C previously treated skin
D X blood borne pathogens

Q1147: Wax should never be applied over warts, moles, abrasions, or:

A X irritated or inflamed skin
B dark or red areas
C freckles
D scaly skin

Q1148: To prevent wax contamination, an applicator should be placed in the wax:

A twice
B when needed
C X once
D often

Q1149: In a waxing treatment, the wax should be applied:

A against the hair growth
B in the excessive amounts required
C X in the direction of the hair growth
D in the treated areas

Q1150: An epilatory treatment that involves using a thick-based product appropriate for sensitive skin is:

A beeswax
B X sugaring
C cold wax
D depilatory

Q1151: Apply pressure to remove a fabric waxing strip and pull:

A straight up
B in the direction of the hair growth
C downward
D X in the opposite direction of hair growth

Q1152: To prevent skin irritation or burns, the temperature of wax should be tested:

A on the client’s skin
B X prior to application
C after application
D during the application

Q1153: A temporary hair removal method practiced in many Eastern cultures is the process of:

A X threading
B tattooing
C removal
D laser

Q1154: If redness or swelling occurs after a waxing treatment, soothe the skin with the application of:

A X aloe gel
B lotion
C disinfectant
D astringent

Q1155: A wax that is thick and does not require fabric strips for removal is:

A aloe wax
B X cold wax
C honey wax
D chemical wax
Q1156: Contrary to popular belief, shaving does not cause the hair to grow thicker or stronger;
A  the papilla
B  X  because the razor blunt the hair ends and makes them feel stiff
C  cortex
D  medulla

Q1157: The most common form of temporary hair removal, particularly of men's facial hair is ___.
A  electric clipper
B  tweezing
C  X  shaving
D  electric machine

Q1158: Permanent hair removal methods include:
A  electrolysis
B  photoepilation
C  laser hair removal
D  X  all of the above

Q1159: Laws regarding photoepilation and laser hair removal services vary by ___.
A  X  state and province
B  the license
C  second in the state
D  it is not necessary

Q1160: When waxing sensitive areas such as underarms or bikini lines, be sure the wax is not
A  cold
B  warm
C  X  too hot
D  sensitive

Q1161: Be sure not to put the spatula in the wax;
A  more than 5 times
B  more than 3 times
C  X  more than otice
D  as many times as needed

Q1162: Beeswax has a relatively high incidence of ___ reaction.
A  the product
B  the pressure
C  X  allergic
D  patch test

Q1163: Test the temperature and consistency of the wax by applying a small drop on your
A tweezing
B X pumice stone
C pulling the hair
D waxing

Q1171: Americans used sharpened stones and seashells to
A remove excess hair
B X rub off and pluck out hair
C remove a perm
D remove a haircut

Q1172: Facial and body hair removal has become increasingly popular as evolving the__.
A future
B X technology
C techniques
D none of the above

Q1173: Soften brows, saturate two pledgets of cotton or a towel with warm water and place over the brows and allow__. 
A them to remain 1 to 2 minutes on the eye
B them to remain on the client's hand
C them to remain on the chin
D X them to remain on the brows 1 to 2 minutes to soften and relax the eyebrow tissues

Q1174: Washing your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water is critical before and after every
A massage done on the eyebrow
B it is not important
C client consultation
D X client procedure you perform

Q1175: As with any procedure, always perform a client consultation prior to
A a patch test
B cutting the hair
C X tweezing or waxing the eyebrows
D the service being done

Q1176: If a client requests a chemical depilatory, you should perform a
A waxing test
B X patch test
C elasticity test
D tweezing test

Q1177: Wax is a commonly used epilator, applied in either hot or cold form:

Q1178: Wax may be applied to various parts of the face and body, such as the__.
A X eyebrows, cheeks, chin, upper lip, arms, and legs
B head, neck, eyebrows, lips
C lower back
D shoulders, neck, under arms

Q1179: Do not remove vellus hair; doing so may cause the__.
A skin to thicken up
B skin to irritate
C X skin to lose its softness
D skin to peel off

Q1180: Never heat wax in a microwave or on a stovetop, wax can become overheated and
A burn the client's face
B burn the client's eyebrows
C burn the client's chin
D X burn the client's skin

Q1181: The preliminary parts of a facial treatment that determine the treatments to be performed are:
A skin consultation and payment
B X skin analysis and consultation
C client consultation and draping
D skin analysis and product choice

Q1182: The health screening performed prior to a facial treatment is used by the technician to determine any:
A product preference
B client lifestyle
C financial background
D X contraindications

Q1183: Clients with obvious skin abnormalities such as open sores, fever blisters, or abnormal-looking signs should be:
A advised of services
B provided treatments
C X referred to a physician
D provided free services

Q1184: When removing a cleanser from the eye area, it should be removed with damp facial sponges or cotton pads:
A X in an upward and outward movement
Q1185: When performing a skin analysis with a magnifying lamp, the first thing the technician should look for is the presence or absence of:

A skin types  
B X visible pores  
C evaporated cells  
D oily skin areas  

Q1186: If the client is not producing enough sebum, the skin type is characterized as:

A clean  
B oily  
C X alipidic  
D normal  

Q1187: Skin that has small pores and may be flaky or dry with fine lines and wrinkles is characterized as:

A X dehydrated  
B oily  
C normal  
D sensitive  

Q1188: Oily skin or skin that produces too much sebum may appear shiny or greasy and have:

A dead cell  
B small pores  
C flakes  
D X large pores  

Q1189: Pores that are clogged form dead cells building up in the follicle may have the appearance of open:

A creams  
B X comedones  
C milia  
D sebum  

Q1190: When the follicle becomes clogged resulting in an infection of the follicle it is caused by a type of acne bacteria called:

A hydrator  
B X anaerobic  
C sebum imbalance  
D hyperpigmentation  

Q1191: The difference between closed and open comedones is the size of the follicle opening or the:

A gland  
B sebum  
C X ostium  
D skin  

Q1192: Red pimples that do not have a pus head are referred to as:

A elastin pimples  
B X acne papule  
C acne pigmentation  
D acne oxygen  

Q1193: A skin condition caused by sun exposure or hormone imbalances resulting in dark blotches of color in areas of the skin is:

A hypertrichosis  
B hydrator  
C dehydration  
D X hyperpigmentation  

Q1194: A chronic hereditary disorder indicated by constant or frequent facial blushing is:

A X rosacea  
B tinea  
C pustules  
D comedones  

Q1195: A nonforming cleansing product that is designed to cleanse dry and sensitive skin is:

A astringent lotion  
B closing powder  
C X foaming cleansing  
D cleansing milk  

Q1196: Cleansing products that foam and rinse off easily generally contain surfactant also known as:

A astringents  
B skin powder  
C X detergents  
D exfoliate  

Q1197: Skin products designed to lower that pH of skin after cleansing and remove excess cleansing product are freshener.

A detergents  
B surfactant  
C X toners  
D emollient  

Q1198: Exfoliant products are used skin surfaces to make skin look smoother by:
A X removing excess moisture
B X removing excess dead cells
C removing makeup
D adding moisture to skin

Q1199: Cosmetology professionals are only allowed to use products that remove surface dead cells from the:

A internal dermis
B X stratum corneum
C stratum dermis
D derma layer

Q1200: A gentle chemical exfoliation acid that helps dissolve the bonds and intercellular cement between cell is:

A X alpha hydroxy acid
B emulsion acid
C astringent acid
D steaming acid

Q1201: A salon-type of alpha hydroxy acid exfoliant that contains 20 to 30 percent acid is referred to as a:

A skin brushing
B X peel
C beta hydroxy acid
D removal

Q1202: A chemical exfoliate that works by dissolving keratin protein in that surface skin cell is known as an enzyme peel or:

A X keratolytic
B salt peel
C cream treatment
D tonic peel

Q1203: An enzyme cream-type skin peel that forms a crust and is rolled off the skin is a:

A papain
B scrubbing
C emulsion
D X gommage

Q1204: Moisturizers that increase the water content of the skin surface with a product that is water-binding are known as:

A toner
B astringents
C X hydrator
D emollient

Q1205: A fatty or oily ingredient used to block moisture from leaving the skin is an:

A X emollient
B exfoliant
C toner
D sunscreen

Q1206: Client should be advised to use sunscreens that protect against both UVA and:

A VBB sun rays
B X UVB sun ray
C UTB sun ray
D Ath sun ray

Q1207: Highly concentrated skin products applied under a moisturizer or sunscreen are:

A X serums
B tonic
C masks
D shielding

Q1208: Lubricant applied to the face to make the skin slippery during a treatment are:

A exfoliant creams
B X massage creams
C aha
D clay mask

Q1209: Soothing mask that have antibacterial ingredients and are helpful for acne-prone skin are:

A water based
B mediated based
C moisture based
D X clay based mask

Q1210: Mask that do not dry the skin and often contain oils and emollient as well as humectant are:

A oil masks
B gel mask
C X cream masks
D serums

Q1211: Paraffin used as a mask has no skin benefit unless mixed with a (n):

A exfoliating cream
B X treatment cream
C oxygen cream
D massage treatment

Q1212: A plaster-like mask that, when mixed with water, causes a chemical reaction is known as a(n)
Q1213: The thin open-meshed, woven cotton fabric used in the penetration of the mask application is:
A  plastic
B  silk
C  X gauze
D  satin

Q1214: The term used to describe the manual or mechanical manipulation of the body is:
A  friction
B  X massage
C  movement s
D  circulation

Q1215: To master massage techniques the cosmetologist should have a basic working knowledge of:
A  X anatomy and physiology
B  costs of products
C  skin toner
D  gommage

Q1216: The direction of movement in massage techniques should always be from the insertion of the muscle:
A  toward the end
B  begin the muscle
C  X toward its origin
D  at the motor point

Q1217: The massage movement that is a light continuous stroking movement with the fingers in a slow rhythmic manner is:
A  tapotement
B  petrissage
C  kneading
D  X effleurage

Q1218: The kneading massage movement performed by lifting squeezing, and pressing the tissue with light, firm pressure is:
A  X petrissage
B  rolling
C  effleurage
D  stroking

Q1219: The deep rubbing of friction massage movement on the skin has been known to have a significant effect on the:
A  texture and appearance of dry skin
B  activity and texture of skin
C  X circulation and glandular activity of the skin
D  underlying structure activity of the skin

Q1220: The most stimulating type of massage that should be performance using extreme care and discretion is:
A  fulling
B  stroking
C  X tapotement
D  chucking

Q1221: The point on the skin over the muscle where pressure and stimulation will cause contraction of the muscle is referred to as:
A  insertion point
B  X motor point
C  origin point
D  connection point

Q1222: A significant benefit of a facial steamer that heats and produce steam is that the steam produced will soften and relax:
A  dry skin conditions
B  oily skin condition
C  X follicle accumulation
D  the client

Q1223: When using the brushing machine to performs an exfoliation, the skin should be treated with a(n):
A  thin layer of cleanser or moisturizer
B  fairly thick layer of cleanser or moisturizer
C  face freshener
D  astringent lotion

Q1224: The skin suction and cold spray machine is used increase circulation and should be used only on nonsensitive or:
A  oily skin
B  hydrated skin
C  mature skin
D  X noninflamed skin

Q1225: The used of electric current to treat the skin is a form of:
A  X electrotherapy
B  magnetic therapy
C  cold spray therapy
D  microfarad therapy

Q1226: The process of softening and emulsifying hardened sebum stuck in the follicle is called:
Q1227: Water-soluble products are penetrated into the skin using galvanic current and a process called:

A penetration
B X iontophoresis
C active anode
D extraction

Q1228: A galvanic treatment using a computerized device to tone skin and produce a lifting effect on aging skin is:

A X microcurrent
B microwaves
C galvanic imaging
D Tesla currents

Q1229: The therapeutic use of essential oils to enhance a person’s physical and emotional well-being is:

A retailing
B consultations
C antidepressant
D X aromatherapy

Q1230: After the first treatment, every new client should be provided with a thorough consultation that consist of salon treatment programs, education and:

A positive effect
B verbal instruction
C X proper home care
D prescription medication

Q1231: A base makeup that is used to cover or even out the coloring of skin is:

A blush
B roll-on
C X foundation
D cream

Q1232: Foundation based are available in stick, cream, mineral powder and:

A foam
B roll-on
C tint
D X liquid

Q1233: Natural derived pigments or color agents added to foundations to provide color are:

A X lakes
B minerals
C emollient
D liquids

Q1234: The recommended foundation for light coverage on oily to combination skin is:

A X water-base foundation
B oil free
C cream foundation
D natural foundation

Q1235: Foundation should have heavier base coverage for dry skin are:

A water-based foundation
B X cream foundation
C powder-type foundation
D tinted base foundation

Q1236: Foundation should be blended using

A lint-free tissue
B X disposable
C cotton cloth
D professional brush

Q1237: Concealer that are to hide dark circles and imperfection contain talc or:

A tint
B oil
C X pigment
D silicone

Q1238: To keep pressed powder in a cake form, it is usually blended with:

A mineral oil
B X binding agents
C scented particles
D cornstarch agents

Q1239: A makeup product primarily used to add a natural glow to the cheek or face area is a:

A X blush
B foundation
C concealer
D highlight

Q1240: Generally a darker shade of eye color makes the natural color of the iris appear:
Q1241: Color applied over the eye area to even out skin tones and provide a smooth surface for the blending of other colors is a:

A  neutral color
B  contour color
C  medium color
D  X base color

Q1242: A color in any finish that deepen and darkens the skin tone and minimizes a specific area is a:

A  desired color
B  X contour color
C  medium color
D  base color

Q1243: To avoid infection in the tear duct or permanent pigmentation of the mucous membrane lining, eye pencil should never be used:

A  on the outer rim of eyes
B  near the lash area
C  X on the inner or eyes
D  on the upper lids

Q1244: A cosmetic preparation used to darken, define, and thicken eyelashes is:

A  blush
B  X mascara
C  foundation
D  eye shadow

Q1245: To clean professional makeup brushes a gentle shampoo or blush a gentle shampoo or brush is place into running water with the:

A  bristles being flat
B  ferrule pointing upward
C  X ferrule color
D  bristles being covered

Q1246: Color abstained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors are:

A  tertiary colors
B  complementary colors
C  mixing colors
D  X secondary colors

Q1247: A primary and secondary color directly opposite each other on the color wheel are:

A  secondary colors
B  conflicting colors
C  X complementary colors
D  primary colors

Q1248: Three main factors to consider when choosing color for a client on a color wheel are the clients hair color:

A  X eye color and skin color
B  skin color, and texture
C  eye placement, and skin texture
D  eye color, and result

Q1249: Color that are dominated by blue, greens, violets and blue-red are classified as:

A  X cool colors
B  magenta colors
C  complementary colors
D  pigment colors

Q1250: Skin tones that contains equal amounts of warm and cool colors are considered:

A  basic skin tones
B  X neutral skin tones
C  cool skin tones
D  warm skin tones

Q1251: Complementary colors for green eyes are brown-based reds, which include:

A  green, blue, and silver
B  X copper, plum and mauve
C  taupe, caramel and peach
D  yellow, red and neutrals

Q1252: the best type of lighting for color selection in the salon consultation area is:

A  bright light
B  X natural light
C  fluorescent light
D  cool light

Q1253: Foundation application should start at the center of the face and blend with:

A  upward and outside motion
B  outward and fast motions
C  downwards and slow motion
D  X outward and downward motion
Q1254: A basic rule of makeup application is that highlighting emphasizes as feature and shadowing;

A  X minimize a feature  
B     shade a feature  
C     maximizes a feature  
D     outline a feature  

Q1255: The second portion of an oval-shape type face is measured from the:

A     hairline to the top of the eyebrows  
B     end of the nose to the chin  
C  X top of eyebrows to end of nose  
D     side of ears to end of nose  

Q1256: The facial shaper composed of comparatively straight lines, a wide forehead square jaw is the:

A  X square-shape face  
B     round-shape face  
C     oblong-shape face  
D     face-shape  

Q1257: The long, narrow facial shape with greater length in proportion to is width is the shape:

A     triangle-shape face  
B     diamond shaped face  
C  X oblong shape face  
D     square shape face  

Q1258: To minimize a sort, flat nose a lighter foundation is applied:

A     on the cheek and sides of the nose, ending at the tip  
B  X down the center of the nose, ending at the tip  
C     into the sides of the nose and nostrils  
D     into the sides of the nose and into the face  

Q1259: To set foundation and prevent the transfer to clothing use:

A     darker foundation  
B  X   translucent powder  
C     natural skin tones  
D     pressed powder  

Q1260: In eyebrows arching, the highest part of an eyebrows arch should be form outer circle to the:

A     corner of the eyes  
B  X   iris of the eye upward  
C     outer corner of the nose  
D     inner corner of the eye upward  

Q1261: A makeup service should always begin with a warm introduction to your:

A     friend  
B  X   client  
C     neighbor  
D     cousin  

Q1262: The first step in the makeup process, as with all other services that take place in the salon, is the:

A     hair  
B     nails  
C  X   client consultation  
D     application  

Q1263: Hair needs to be taken into account when determining:

A     the price  
B     eye makeup color  
C     color of the clothes  
D     color of the shoes  

Q1264: Warm colors are the range from:

A     red and green  
B     violet  
C  X   yellow and gold  
D     black and red  

Q1265: Learning the difference between warm and cool colors is essential to your success as a:

A     career  
B     colors  
C  X   makeup artist  
D     teacher  

Q1266: Tertiary colors are formed by mixing equal amounts of a:

A     primary color  
B     secondary color  
C     makeup  
D  X   secondary and primary color  

Q1267: Makeup brushes come in a variety of:

A     colors  
B  X   shapes and sizes  
C     applications  
D     brushes  

Q1268: It’s a cosmetic used to outline and emphasize the eyes:

A     mascara  
B     eye shadow
C X eyeliner
D pencil

Q1269: Greasepaint is a heavy makeup used for:
A mascara
B color the eyes
C X theatrical purposes
D eyebrow pencil

Q1270: Lip color comes in a large variety of:
A forms
B sizes
C blush
D X colors

Q1271: Makeup is a part of cosmetology that is very interesting and can produce:
A X dramatic and immediate changes
B dramatic changes
C no changes
D few changes

Q1272: When a client wants to correct eyebrow shape, begin by removing all:
A makeup
B cutting the hairs
C X unnecessary hairs
D mole

Q1273: When in doubt, give the client and allergy test before applying:
A mascara
B lip color
C eyebrows
D X lashes

Q1274: Two types of artificial eyelashes are commonly used:
A mascara
B lip colors
C eyebrows
D X band lashes and individuals

Q1275: Pencils used to add color and shape to the eyebrows:
A mascara
B blush
C mask
D X eyebrow pencil

Q1276: Cosmetic preparation used to darken, define, and thicken the eyelashes:
A blush
B pencil
C X mascara
D powder

Q1277: Cosmetics applied on the eyelids to accentuate or contour:
A lips
B eyes
C X eye shadows
D makeup

Q1278: Cosmetics used to hide dark eye circles, dark splotches, and other imperfections:
A eyelashes
B blush
C powder
D X concealers

Q1279: Use an antiseptic on tweezed areas of the eyebrow to avoid infection.
A X True
B False

Q1280: Discard all disposable items, such as sponges, pads, spatula, and applicators, after use.
A X True
B False

Q1281: A normal healthy nail is firm and flexible and should be:
A X smooth and unspotted
B uneven and unspotted
C unspotted and long
D medium length and unspotted

Q1282: A nail disorder is classified as a condition that is caused by:
A X injury or disease
B free edge
C nail surface
D improper care or white spots

Q1283: If a client has skin that is infected, inflamed, or swollen, the client should be referred to:
A a series of nail treatments
B X a physician
C a licensed manicurist
Q1284: A condition of the nail in which blood clot forms under the nail plate is:
A  damaged nail
B  swollen nails
C  X  bruised nail
D  eggshell nail

Q1285: When performing nail services on a client with nail ridges running vertically down the nail plate, it is recommended that the technician:
A  carefully remove the nail plate
B  X  carefully buff the nail plate
C  refuse to service the client
D  refer the client to a medical doctor

Q1286: A common nail condition where living skin around the nail splits due to dryness of the skin is:
A  beaus lines
B  leukonychia spots
C  onychia
D  X  hangnail

Q1287: A localized area of increased pigment cells within the matrix bed responsible for the nail condition:
A  beaus line
B  aignail
C  X  melanonychia
D  melanin

Q1288: A common term used to describe a nail with a highly curved nail plate is:
A  bitten nail
B  split nail
C  bruised nail
D  X  plicature nail

Q1289: An abnormal nail conditions may cause infection to the feet and hands are:
A  X  nail pterygium
B  curved nails
C  pincer nail
D  nail cuticle

Q1290: Parasites that under some conditions may cause infection to the feet and hands are:
A  X  fungi
B  pus

Q1291: nail fungi are of concern to the salon because they can be transmitted through unsanitary implements and are
A  unhealthy
B  fragile
C  X  contagious
D  viruses

Q1292: A term that should not be used when referring to infections of the fingernails or toenail is:
A  tinea
B  bacteria
C  X  mold
D  pathogen

Q1293: To prevent fungal organisms on the nail, in addition to the sanitation and disinfection of implements, the technician must properly:
A  X  clean and prepare the natural nail plate
B  clean and prepare the nail cuticle area
C  remove nail polish remover from nails
D  file nails with a disposable file

Q1294: A typical bacterial infection on the nail plate can be identified in the early stages as a:
A  blue-black spot under the nail
B  X  yellow-green spot on the nail
C  white spot on the nail bed
D  black spots on the nail plate

Q1295: To avoid the spread of any nail diseases or bacterial infections, it is imperative that the technician use:
A  X  strict sanitation and disinfection practices
B  familiar sanitation practices
C  strict disinfection and proficient skill techniques
D  low-level sanitation and disinfection practices

Q1296: The lifting of the nail plate from the bed without shedding is a nail disease called:
A  X  onycholysis
B  onychomadesis
C  nail psoriasis
D  ingrown nails

Q1297: A bacterial inflammation surrounding the nail tissue that may be the result of excessive exposure to water is:
A  X  paronychia
Q1298: The medical term for fungal infections associated with the feet is:
A tinea pathogenic
B X tinea pedis
C tinea alopecia
D paronychia

Q1299: The technical term used to describe bitten nails is:
A X onychophagy
B onychorrhexis
C onycholysis
D onyx

Q1300: The naturally occurring skin bacteria that can grow out of control and cause an infection is conditions are correct is:
A melanonychia
B X pseudomonas aeruginosa
C leukonychia
D pterygium

Q1301: Are noticeably thin, white nail plates that are much more flexible than normal:
A hangnail
B agnail
C malformation of nails
D X eggshell nails

Q1302: Nails are an interesting and surprising part of the:
A X human body
B diseases
C bacteria
D fungus

Q1303: White spots, are a whitish discoloration of the nails:
A onychophagy
B melanonychia
C onychorrhexis
D X leukonychia spots

Q1304: Refers to split or brittle nails:
A plicatured
B X onychorrhexis
C fungus
D melanonychia

Q1305: Is an abnormal condition that occurs when skin stretched by the nail plate:
A disease
B fungus
C X nail pterygium
D onychophagy

Q1306: Onychophagy is:
A broken nails
B onychorrhexis
C hangnails
D X bitten nails

Q1307: Forward growth of the cuticle is:
A furrows
B onychophagy
C plicatured nails
D X pterygium

Q1308: Folded nails are:
A onychorrhexis
B bitten nails
C pterygium
D X plicatured nails

Q1309: Nails turn variety of colors; may indicate systemic disorder:
A red nails
B pink nails
C green nails
D X blue nails

Q1310: Infection by bacteria and fungi can be easily avoid by following state regulatory agency guidelines for proper:
A sterilization
B personal hygiene
C cleaning
D X sanitation and disinfection

Q1311: Onychia inflammation of the matrix with pus is:
A inflammation of the nail
B hangnails
C X shedding of the nail
D blue nails

Q1312: Severe inflammation of the nail which a lump of red tissue grown up from the nail bed to the nail plate:
A onychia
Q1313: Is an inflammation of the nail matrix:
A onychosis  
B free edge  
C X onychia  
D hangnails

Q1314: Bacterial infection are more often seen on the:
A lunula  
B X free edge  
C hands  
D never seen

Q1315: Infection can be cause by the use of implements that are contaminated with large numbers of:
A nails  
B X bacteria  
C infection  
D diseases

Q1316: Any break in the skin surrounding the nail plate can allow pathogens to:
A cause bacteria  
B X infect the matrix  
C cause tinea  
D cause hangnails

Q1317: Improperly sanitized and disinfected nail implements can cause this and other diseases:
A X accidental injury  
B infection  
C bacteria  
D disease

Q1318: If there is no indication of an infection or open sores, a basic_____ can be given:
A hair cut  
B cleaning  
C X pedicure or manicure  
D treatment

Q1319: Infected finger:
A blue  
B reddish  
C X redness, pain, swelling; refer to physician  
D broken; refer to physician

Q1320: Clients should be advised to wash their feet every day and:
A X dry them completely  
B not dry them  
C clean them  
D let air dry

Q1321: To give clients professional and responsible service and care you need to know when it is safe to work on:
A family  
B X client  
C neighbor  
D children

Q1322: A normal healthy nail is firm and:
A pinkish  
B hard  
C X flexible  
D soft

Q1323: Dryness of the skin or _______ can result in hangnails:
A cutting to much cuticle  
B not cutting enough cuticle  
C X cutting this living tissue  
D not cutting

Q1324: A hangnail can become infected if:
A not cut  
B X not properly cared for  
C apply acrylic nails  
D nails are not cut

Q1325: Ridge filler is less damaging to the natural nail plate, and can be used with colored polish:
A manicure  
B pedicure  
C X acrylic nails  
D to give a smooth appearance to the plate

Q1326: What is removed from the skin by frequent exposure to soaps, solvents, and many other types of substances:
A dirt  
B bacteria  
C X natural oils  
D diseases

Q1327: These products should be used according to_____ to ensure that they are being used correctly and safely:
Q1328: Onychosis is:
A X any deformity disease of the natural nails
B bitten nails
C broken nails
D pinkish

Q1329: Eggshell nails are normally weaker and can curve over the:
A matrix
B lunula
C cuticle
D X free edge

Q1330: You may be able to help clients with nail disorders in one of two ways:
A not using acrylic nails
B X you can tell clients that they may have a disorder and refer them to a physician, if required
C cutting the nail
D getting a manicure

Q1331: A manicuring table lamp should have an incandescent bulb with wattage no higher than:
A 10 to 30 watts
B X 40 to 60 watts
C 70 to 90 watts
D 100 to 120 watts

Q1332: Disinfection containers for manicure implements should be large enough for implements to be:
A partially immersed
B removed with hands
C X completely immersed
D completely cleaned

Q1333: Lids are required on disinfection containers to prevent:
A spilling
B X contamination
C immersion
D sharing

Q1334: Manicuring implements should be placed in the disinfectant container after being:
A used several times
B X properly cleaned
C properly marked
D using products

Q1335: A wooden pusher used to remove cuticle tissue is disposable and should be:
A sanitized and reused
B X discarded after each use
C placed in a cabinet drawer
D washed with soap and water

Q1336: A metal pusher is used to push back the eponychium and gently scrape cuticle tissue from the:
A natural nail root
B X natural nail plate
C nail free edge
D nail matrix

Q1337: Fine grit abrasives are designed for removing very fine scratches and:
A X buffing and polishing
B aggressive buffing
C beveling the nail
D reducing nail length

Q1338: To bevel a nail, use gentle pressure and angle the file with a:
A 60-degree angle
B 90-degree angle
C X 45-degree angle
D straight angle

Q1339: Clean abrasives or implements stored in plastic bags or sealed airtight containers promote:
A air circulation
B X bacterial growth
C storage problems
D ineffective storage

Q1340: A nipper should be used to carefully trim away the:
A nail plate
B nail free edge
C cuticle area
D X tags of dead skin

Q1341: A buffer that shines the nail plate without the use of dry buffing powder is a(n):
A abrasive buffer
B X wooden pusher
Q1342: A tool used to shorten the length of the natural nail plate is an:
A. electric dryer
B. wooden pusher
C. X. nail clipper
D. nail nipper

Q1343: The time necessary to properly clean and disinfect implements after each use is:
A. 10 min.
B. X. 20 min.
C. 60 min.
D. 30 min.

Q1344: Brushes used in products that do not harbor the growth of pathogens are considered:
A. renewable brushes
B. X. self-disinfecting
C. bacteria free
D. self-cleaning

Q1345: Small fiber-free squares used to apply or remove product are:
A. cotton
B. linen
C. fibers
D. X. pledges

Q1346: Nail products should be removed from their containers using a:
A. plastic or metal spatula
B. finger
C. plastic or metal brush
D. X. cotton

Q1347: Cosmetic products containing a high water content provide the growth opportunity for:
A. X. pathogens
B. containers
C. fibers
D. vapors

Q1348: The use of bar soap is not recommended as it may:
A. be expensive
B. be inexpensive
C. X. harbor bacteria
D. spread ethyl

Q1349: When removing nail polish from warp-type nail enhancements, use a solvent that is:
A. acetone
B. X. non-acetone
C. quick
D. conditioning

Q1350: Removers that are used to dissolve and remove polish contain solvents of ethyl acetate or:
A. mineral oil
B. sodium
C. X. acetone
D. potassium

Q1351: A product designed to loosen and dissolve dead tissue from the nail plate is:
A. moisturizing lotion
B. nonacetone remover
C. polish remover
D. X. cuticle remover

Q1352: A product designed to improve adhesion of polish to the natural nail is a:
A. top coal
B. nail hardener
C. reinforcing coat
D. X. base coat

Q1353: Nail hardeners that cause adverse reactions to skin may contain:
A. X. formaldehyde
B. resins
C. acrylic
D. dimethyl urea

Q1354: Product information including safe handling, first aid, and proper storage is required in:
A. Manufacturers Direction Sheets
B. Material Supply Order Forms
C. X. Material Safety Data Sheets
D. Material Disposal Sheets

Q1355: Generally, it is recommended that the shape of the nail plate enhances the overall:
A. Shape of the cuticle
B. X. shape of the fingertip
C. length of the nail
Q1356: The five basic nail shapes are:
A  square, pointed, oval, flat, and slender
B  X  square, squoval, round, pointed, and oval
C  square, oval squoval, round pointed & oval
D  pointed, square, narrow, round, and strong

Q1357: Should a client be accidentally cut and blood drawn, the first precautionary step is to:
A  X  put on gloves and inform client
B  clean with antiseptic solution
C  stanch bleeding with pressure
D  discard used materials

Q1358: The three individual procedures for a basic manicure should include:
A  pre-service, post-service, and disinfection procedures
B  X  pre-service, actual service, and post-service
C  consultation, pre-service, and service performed
D  pre-service, post-service, and recommendations

Q1359: Success in nail polish application is achieved by using four coats including:
A  one base coat, one polish color, and two top coats
B  two polish color, one top coat, and one sealer coat
C  X  one base coat, two polish color, and one top coat
D  one base coat, one polish color, and two top coats

Q1360: Massage manipulations should be executed using:
A  fast rubbing movements
B  X  rhythmic and smooth movements
C  fast, pulsating movements
D  fast, rotating movements

Q1361: The massage movement where the technician holds the client's wrist and bends it back and forth slowly is a form of:
A  X  joint movement
B  circular movements
C  rotating movement
D  palm effleurage

Q1362: Vigorous joint massage should not be performed if a client has a joint injury or:
A  X  arthritis
B  psoriasis
C  migraines
D  artificial nails

Q1363: Sitting or working in uncomfortable, strained positions can lead to back, neck, or should injuries and result in:
A  temporary trauma
B  carpal tunnel trauma disorders
C  temporary relaxation
D  X  cumulative trauma

Q1364: Spa manicures encompass extensive knowledge of nail care and:
A  X  skin care treatments
B  consultations
C  towel applications
D  lotion applications

Q1365: Spa manicures include massage and skin exfoliation for polishing, smoothing, and enhancing:
A  massage ambiance
B  oily cosmetics
C  X  professional product penetration
D  client's preference for cosmetics

Q1366: List two types of polish removers:
A  X  acetone & non acetone
B  artificial or natural
C  oily cosmetics
D  matrix

Q1367: Liquid soaps are far more sanitary than bar soaps because they can:
A  X  breed bacteria
B  cause disease
C  less expensive
D  give infections

Q1368: When pushing back the eponychium, take care not to use too much force or pressure since damage to this area could:
A  harm the cuticle
B  X  harm the nail matrix
C  bruise the matrix
D  bruise the cuticle

Q1369: State or province regulations do not permit nail professionals to cut or nip living skin:
A  damages the cuticle
B  personal hygiene
C  cause diseases
D  X  can lead serious skin infections and injury
Q1370: Men are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of having:
A  long nails
B  X well groomed nails and hands
C  polishing the nails
D  free edge

Q1371: Use nippers to trim away any tags and:
A  X dead skin
B  nails
C  eponychium
D  hyponychium

Q1372: Most men will need a little more work done on their cuticle areas and:
A  hyponychium
B  fingers
C  X eponychium
D  hands

Q1373: Nail plates absorb water quickly and become soft, filing with an abrasive may make them:
A  split
B  grow
C  X break or split
D  last longer

Q1374: Place a small patch of wax on the clients skin to see if the_____ can be tolerated by these individuals:
A  hot water
B  cold water
C  X temperature
D  heat

Q1375: Paraffin wax treatments work by trapping moisture in the skin while the heat causes skin:
A  irritation
B  bacteria
C  pores to close
D  X pores to open

Q1376: Check to ensure that clients hands are free from open wounds_____
A  brittle nails
B  broken nails
C  dirt
D  X diseases, or disorders

Q1377: The practice of aromatherapy involves the use of:
A  olive oil
B  avocado oil
C  X essential oils
D  grape oil

Q1378: Pumice powder is used for smoothing and polishing:
A  X True
B  False

Q1379: The oval nail is the most attractive to women’s hands:
A  X True
B  False

Q1380: Spa manicure consist of aromatic paraffin dips, aromatherapy, aromatic hand and arm massages:
A  X True
B  False

Q1381: Pedicure procedures include trimming, shaping, and polishing toenails: exfoliation skin: and:
A  foot masques
B  X foot massages services
C  nail plate dissolvers
D  recommending hair

Q1382: To ensure healthy, happy feet, professional pedicure services should be performed:
A  yearly
B  weekly
C  X monthly
D  daily

Q1383: A pedicure tool used to exfoliate dry skin or smooth calluses is a:
A  rasp
B  X paddle
C  curette
D  clipper

Q1384: A pedicuring station should include a comfortable chair for the client, a footrest for the client, and a(n):
A  designer chair for the nail professional
B  designed stool for the client
C  ergonomic stool for the nail professional
D  X ergonomic chair for the nail professional

Q1385: To be effective in a pedicure bath, liquid soaps should contain a(n):
A scented oil  
B antibacterial soap  
C **mild detergent**  
D strong detergent

Q1386: Lotions, oils, and creams are used to condition and moisturize feet and for:  
A **performing a foot massage**  
B disinfecting the foot spa  
C applying polish to the toenails  
D removing polish from the toenails

Q1387: A metal file that is designed to be used in a specific fashion is a:  
A board  
B brush  
C **curette**  
D rasp

Q1388: The tool used to exfoliate dry skin or smooth calluses during a pedicure service is a:  
A foot bath  
B **foot file**  
C pedicure clipper  
D toe separator

Q1389: When working on the foot, it should be grasped between the thumb and fingers at the:  
A bottom of the foot  
B heel area  
C **mid-tarsal area**  
D ankle area

Q1390: The actual pedicure procedure has five basic steps: the soak, nail care, skin care,  
A polish, and Redbook  
B **massage, and polish**  
C massage, and waxing  
D polish, and exfoliating

Q1391: When performing a pedicure, apply a firm grip on the client's foot to:  
A produce a tickling sensation  
B **calm the client**  
C waste finger motions  
D lock the ankle area

Q1392: When clipping toenails, extra care should be exercised to avoid breaking the:  
A X hyponychium  
B dermis  
C pressure point  
D elastin

Q1393: To properly disinfect a foot spa after each pedicure service, the nail technician is required to performed the following steps:  
A Drain and remove water and contaminants, add more soap and water, and use.  
B X Drain and remove water and contaminants, clean surface, disinfect with approved disinfectant, rinse, and dry.  
C Drain and remove water, disinfect with approved disinfectant, rinse and dry.  
D Change water, add soap, disinfect with approved disinfectant, thoroughly rinse, and dry.

Q1394: The procedure for cleaning a foot spa at the end of the day is:  
A flush system with warm water for 5 min, rinse, and air dry  
B rinse out system with warm water for 2 min, rinse with cold water, and dry with sponge  
C X flush system with low-sudsing soap and water for 10 minutes, rinse, drain, and air-dry  
D rinse system with low-sudsing soap and water for 5 minutes, rinse, drain, and towel dry

Q1395: The weekly maintenance procedure for foot spas requires the disinfectant solution to remain in the foot spa at least:  
A 4 to 5 hours  
B X 6 to 10 hours  
C 1 or 2 hours  
D 2 to 3 hours

Q1396: Foot massage performed correctly is relaxing to the client, is therapeutic, and:  
A stimulates nail growth  
B increases foot pressure  
C **stimulates muscle growth**  
D X stimulates blood flow

Q1397: The massage movement used to stretch the muscles and tendons is:  
A X petrissage  
B effleurage  
C tapping  
D kneading
Q1398: A product that should never be placed in the foot bath with the client's feet is a:
   A  solution  
   B  antiseptic  
   C  magnesium salt  
   D  X  disinfectant

Q1399: Creams or lotions used to help in the removal and smoothing of dry, flaky skin and calluses are:
   A  massage preparations  
   B  natural oils  
   C  X  abrasive scrubs  
   D  moisturizing agents

Q1400: Alkaline cuticle removers should never be applied to:
   A  resins and adhesives  
   B  X  living skin  
   C  massage oil products  
   D  nail polish

Q1401: Professional strength callus softener products usually contain sodium hydroxide or:
   A  X  lactic acid  
   B  sodium chloride  
   C  hydrogen peroxide  
   D  mineral clays

Q1402: A hot paraffin bath should not be provided to a client with:
   A  seasonal allergies  
   B  X  diabetic-related problems  
   C  vitamin deficiency  
   D  premature aging

Q1403: A small "ice-cream scooper"-shaped implement used for efficient removal of debris from nail folds and cuticle area is a:
   A  nipper  
   B  clipper  
   C  X  curette  
   D  spatula

Q1404: Toenail clippers used for a pedicure service should have:
   A  double edges  
   B  X  fairly fine points  
   C  fairly straight edges  
   D  two even edges

Q1405: Nail rasps are a tool specifically designed to file:
   A  in several directions  
   B  across nail grooves  
   C  along edges  
   D  X  in one direction

Q1406: Plastic, premolded forms adhered to natural nails to add length or support nail enhancement products are:
   A  nail wraps  
   B  X  nail tips  
   C  nail overlays  
   D  nail adhesives

Q1407: Nail tips break easily without the reinforcement called a(n):
   A  X  overlay  
   B  adhesive  
   C  full-well  
   D  activator

Q1408: A rough surface tool used to shape, smooth, and remove the surface shine on a nail is a(n):
   A  emery board  
   B  shine remover  
   C  gel activator  
   D  X  abrasive board

Q1409: The term used to describe the thickness of nail adhesives is:
   A  strength  
   B  X  viscosity  
   C  durability  
   D  safety

Q1410: Nail tips should never cover more than:
   A  one-half of the nail plate  
   B  all the nail plate  
   C  X  one-third of the natural nail plate  
   D  tip of natural nail

Q1411: The shallow depression area of a nail tip is the:
   A  X  well  
   B  contact  
   C  applicator  
   D  gelled

Q1412: When placing nail tips on the natural nail plate, the technique used is:
   A  stop, hold and release  
   B  X  stop, rock, and hold  
   C  rock, hold, and free
Q1413: When blending a nail tip at the contact area, the fine-grit buff block should be held:

A at a 45-degree angle against the nail plate
B at a right angle against the nail plate
C deep into the nail plate
D X flat across the surface of the nail plate

Q1414: The action used with a wooden pusher to remove softened nail tips is:

A pull gently with pusher
B slide off with clippers
C X slide off with pusher
D nip off with nippers

Q1415: Nail enhancements using nail-size pieces of cloth or paper bonded to the nail plate are:

A X nail wraps
B gel nails
C adhesive wraps
D opaque wraps

Q1416: The strongest material used as a nail wrap is:

A silk
B paper
C fiberglass
D X linen

Q1417: A product that accelerates the curing process of resins and adhesives is a(n):

A heat spike
B extender tip
C X activator
D plastic strip

Q1418: A product applied to the surface of natural nails to remove moisture and improve adhesion is a:

A nail blender
B nail activator
C X nail adhesive
D X nail dehydrator

Q1419: When applying nail wraps, to prevent the transfer of oil and debris from the technician to the client, use:

A gloves
B X flexible plastic sheets
C wooden spatulas
D small pieces of cotton

Q1420: Nail wraps should be rebalanced with resin and new fabric after:

A 6 weeks
B 8 weeks
C X 4 weeks
D 2 months

Q1421: A fabric piece cut to completely cover a crack or break in a nail wrap is a:

A stress strip
B X repair patch
C rebalance batch
D refill strip

Q1422: A gel-like material that requires an activator to cure is:

A gel light applicator
B no-cure gel applicator
C resin gel applicator
D X no-light gel applicator

Q1423: The improper use of activators can cause a heat spike to the client and:

A polymer damage
B pulling sensation
C surface shine
D X nail bed damage

Q1424: To avoid damaging nail wraps when removing existing polish, use a(n):

A acetone remover
B oil accelerator
C resin softener
D X nonacetone remover

Q1425: An implement similar to a nail clipper, designed especially for use on nail tips, is a:

A tip nippers
B X tip cutter
C stress cutter
D tip buffer

Q1426: Closely woven, heavy material used for nail wraps:

A X linen
B silk
C fiber glass
D paper wrap

Q1427: Very thin synthetic mesh with a loose weave:
A activator
B X fiberglass
C buffer block
D silk

Q1428: Thickened cyanoacrylate monomers:
A stress trip
B nail tip wrap
C nail tip adhesive
D X no-light gel

Q1429: Acrylic (methacrylate) liquid and powders, wrap or UV gel applied over tip for added strength:
A nail tip
B wrap resin
C X overlay
D nail wrap

Q1430: thin, natural material with a tight weave that becomes transparent when adhesive is applied:
A X silk
B stress trip
C linen
D repair patch

Q1431: Acrylic (methacrylate) nail enhancements are created by combining monomer liquid with:
A monomer powder
B X polymer powder
C liquid powder
D molecular powder

Q1432: Nail enhancements sculptured with the use of polymer powder are called:
A monomer nails
B protective nails
C synthetic nails
D X acrylic nails

Q1433: Brushes recommended for the application of acrylic (methacrylate) product are:
A X natural hair
B nylon bristles
C mixed hair
D plastic bristles

Q1434: When applying product, the brush is immersed into monomer and the tip of the brush is:
A dragged across the surface of the dry polymer powder
B pushed gently into the dry polymer powder
C immersed into the dry polymer powder
D X touched to the surface of the dry polymer powder

Q1435: As monomer liquid absorbs a polymer powder, the product formed at the tip of the brush is referred to as a:
A monomer bead
B X bead of product
C chemical reaction
D molded product

Q1436: Polymer powder is made using a special chemical reaction called:
A polychain
B monomer chains
C X polymerization
D methacrylate chains

Q1437: In the process of creating acrylic (methacrylate) nails, trillions of monomer are linked together to create:
A additives
B X long chains
C dry chemicals
D long absorptions

Q1438: Additives are responsible for the product durability and color stability of the product, and they ensure:
A X complete cure or set
B complete beads
C proper procedure
D proper disposal

Q1439: Additives used to control the set or curing time in monomer liquids are called:
A accelerators and adhesives
B controllers and resins
C X catalysts and initiators
D adhesives and catalysts

Q1440: Initiators in polymer powder cause monomer molecules to permanently link together and form:
A short monomer chains
B X long polymer chains
C long polymer forms
D short chain reactions

Q1441: The initiator added to polymer powder is:
A hydrogen peroxide
Q1442: To ensure the proper curing when using nail enhancement products:
A  use a variety of products
B  intermix products as necessary
C  mix manufacturer product lines
D  X  do not mix manufacturer product lines

Q1443: Acrylic (methacrylate) overlays and nail enhancements can be created using one color powder if the client wears:
A  clear polish all the time
B  X  nail polish all the time
C  semiliquid nail polish
D  natural colors all the time

Q1444: The amount of monomer liquid and polymer powder used to create a bead is called the:
A  dry bead
B  liquid bead
C  powder ratio
D  X  mix ratio

Q1445: If the consistency of a bead contains too little powder, the enhancement may not:
A  file easily
B  balance easily
C  X  cure correctly
D  polish easily

Q1446: Surface moisture and oil on the natural nail plate can be removed with nail antiseptic or:
A  X  nail dehydrator
B  corrosive agents
C  heavy primers
D  nail hydrators

Q1447: The use of acid-based nail primers may result in:
A  X  skin burns or injury
B  lifting of skin
C  skin rejuvenation
D  better adhesion

Q1448: Acrylic (methacrylate) nail enhancements reach their ultimate strength in:
A  X  24 to 48 hours
B  5 to 10 hours

Q1449: Nail adhesives used to secure nail tips to natural nails are all based on:
A  catalyst monomers
B  cyanoacrylate polymers
C  acetone inhibitors
D  X  cyanoacrylate monomers

Q1450: To prevent product contamination, a dampen dish should have:
A  a loosely fitted lid
B  X  a tightly fitted lid
C  a large opening
D  an evaporation lid

Q1451: The shelf life of nail adhesives can be as short as:
A  1 year
B  8 months
C  X  6 months
D  2 years

Q1452: Unused monomer poured back into the original container will cause product:
A  spilling
B  sensitivity
C  customizing
D  X  contamination

Q1453: The type of glove recommended for nail salon services is:
A  nylon polymer
B  hard plastic
C  latex polymer
D  X  nitrile polymer

Q1454: The area that should not be cut when applying multiuse nail forms is the:
A  nail fold
B  X  hyponychium
C  cuticle fold
D  nail root

Q1455: The bead of product for shaping the free edge should have a:
A  wet consistency
B  balanced consistency
C  X  medium consistency
D  large consistency
Q1456: The time required for a product to properly clean brushes is determined by:
A  the technician  
B  the client  
C  X  the manufacturer’s directions  
D  necessity

Q1457: When placing the second ball of acrylic on the free edge, use a medium consistency and place on the nail plate below the first bead and:
A  next to the side wall edge line and on the right side of the nail  
B  next to the free edge line within 1/8 inch of the nail  
C  X  next to the free edge line in the center of the nail  
D  on the nail plate within 1/8 inch of the cuticle area

Q1458: For natural looking nails, the product application must be smooth and thin at the:
A  eponychium, free edge, and base  
B  free edge and side walls  
C  X  side walls, free edge, and eponychium  
D  side walls, base, and free edge

Q1459: In rebalancing acrylic (methacrylate) nail enhancements, the nail is thinned down and reduced in thickness and:
A  the nail will be reduced in width  
B  X  the apex of the nail will be removed  
C  the nail will be filled  
D  the nail will be refinished

Q1460: The area between the existing acrylic product and new growth of the nail plate is the:
A  thinned area  
B  X  balance area  
C  nail unit  
D  ledge

Q1461: The ingredients used in UV gels are from a subfamily of acrylics called:
A  monomers  
B  X  acrylates  
C  enhancements  
D  polymers

Q1462: Recently developed UV gel technologies utilize chemistry from:
A  monoacrylics  
B  polyacrylates  
C  X  methacrylates  
D  monomer powders

Q1463: A short chain of monomers not long enough to be considered a polymer is a(n):
A  additive  
B  adhesive  
C  X  oligomer  
D  resin

Q1464: Newer UV gel systems use chemicals called:
A  monomers  
B  X  urethane methacrylates  
C  adhesive based  
D  resin based

Q1465: An advantage of UV gel systems is:
A  color  
B  durability  
C  liquid polymer  
D  X  low odor

Q1466: The UV gel application process differs from other types of nail enhancements: with a UV gel procedure:
A  each layer of product is a different color when exposed to UV light  
B  X  each layer of product must cure or harden with exposure to UV light  
C  product is applied without the use of any UV light  
D  product must dry between layers with white lights

Q1467: UV gel products are usually packaged in opaque pots or:
A  dark bottles  
B  individual applications  
C  large tubes  
D  X  squeeze tubes

Q1468: A measure of how much electricity a bulb consumes is:
A  voltage  
B  amps  
C  X  wattage  
D  power

Q1469: Brushes used in the application of UV gels are:
A  human  
B  X  synthetic  
C  sable  
D  long
Q1470: To improve the shelf life of nail adhesives, store them at room temperature between:

A  20degrees F and 40degrees F  
B  45degrees F and 55degrees F  
C  X  60degrees F and 85degrees F  
D  90degrees F and 100degrees F

Q1471: Nail tips applied with a UV gel procedure should be shortened and filed prior to the gel application to prevent:

A  the client from spending extra time in the salon  
B  X  the gel seal from being broken during the filing procedure  
C  the gel application from curing correctly during the filing procedure  
D  skin irritations

Q1472: The time required to cure each layer of a UV gel product is determined by:

A  X  manufacturer's instructions  
B  the length of the nail  
C  the client  
D  the number of coats applied

Q1473: UV gels cure with a tacky surface called a(n):

A  second layer  
B  contour layer  
C  X  inhibition layer  
D  primary layer

Q1474: The final layer of UV gel should be brushed under the free edge of the natural nail enhancement to create a(n):

A  ledge  
B  X  seal  
C  angle  
D  adhesion

Q1475: First UV gel is called the:

A  X  base coat gel  
B  finishing gel  
C  sealing gel  
D  building gel

Q1476: To reduce client skin irritation sensitivity when applying the base coat gel:

A  pull the UV gel quickly across the nail plate  
B  X  leave a tiny free margin between the UV gel and the skin  
C  remove the inhibition layer  
D  press hard with the brush

Q1477: The oily shine on natural nails should be removed using:

A  round cuticles  
B  X  vertical strokes  
C  round strokes  
D  firm pressure

Q1478: UV gel enhancements must be rebalance every:

A  X  2 to 3 weeks  
B  4 to 5 weeks  
C  5 to 6 weeks  
D  6 to 8 weeks

Q1479: The abrasive used to check and refine the nail contour for UV gel nails is:

A  nonabrasive  
B  fine abrasive  
C  X  medium abrasive  
D  harsh abrasive

Q1480: Third UV gel is called the finisher or:

A  builder gel  
B  X  sealer gel  
C  building gel  
D  adhesion gel

Q1481: Gel is applied over the entire surface of the nail?

A  X  one-color method  
B  oligomer  
C  UV light bulbs  
D  UV gel

Q1482: Two different color of gel are applied to the surface of the nail, in different places, as in French manicure?

A  UV gel  
B  oligomer  
C  X  two color method  
D  one color method

Q1483: Types of nail enhancement products that harden when exposed to UV light?

A  inhibition layer  
B  X  UV gel  
C  UV gel primer  
D  UV gel lamps

Q1484: Product designed specifically to improve adhesion of the UV gel to the natural nail plate?

A  UV gel  
B  oligomer
C wattage
D X UV gel primer

Q1485: Measure of how much electricity a light bulb consumes?
A X wattage
B oligomer
c inhibition layer
D oil

Q1486: Most professionals have become successful through self-motivation, energy, and
A technical skills
B X persistence
c talent
d opportunity

Q1487: Of all the factors that affect licensing test performance, the most important is mastery of:
A technical skills
B organizing handout
c course content
d school notes

Q1488: When taking a licensure test, even if you have truly learned the material it is still very beneficial to have:
A a well-organized notebook
B a detailed vocabulary list
c listening skills
d X strong test-taking skill

Q1489: The process of reaching logical conclusion by employing logical reasoning is:
A studying the night before ten exam
B cramming the night before the exam
c marking skipped questions
d X deductive reasoning

Q1490: When reaffirming a goal by reviewing a number of important questions it is recommended to perform a(n)
A X personal inventory of characteristics and skills
B complete inventory of practical skill
c inventory of personal likes and qualities
d personal inventory of knowledge and skills

Q1491: A salon owned by an individual of two or more partners with 3 to 40 styling station is classified as a:
A full-service salon
B X small independent salon
c independent salon chain
Q1499: After a salon site visit, it is important to send the salon representative a:
A  resume
B  cover letter
C  X thank-you note
D  declining note

Q1500: When selecting and interviewing salons for potential employment opportunities, it is important that the stylist make
A  X informed comparison
B  hasty choices
C  no comparisons
D  inappropriate remarks

Q1501: After observing and targeting salon for employment opportunities the next step would be to contact the establishment by:
A  visiting the salon when they are busy
B  X sending a resume and cover letter
C  contacting the salon manager by phone
D  completing a job application

Q1502: When preparing for an interview necessary for employment information and material include
A  X identification and social security number
B  driver’s license and high school diploma
C  social security number and cell phone number
D  contact numbers and school certificate of completion

Q1503: Issue and question that cannot be included in an employment application or interview include:
A  date of birth if applicant is younger than 18
B  X race, religion, date of birth and national origin
C  medical conditions and salary
D  citizenship, drugs, and smoking

Q1504: When you take pride in your work and commit yourself to doing a good job for your client and employer you have a strong:
A  X work ethic
B  position statement advantage
C  employment advantage
D  technical skill

Q1505: On the day of a salon interview a warm friendly smile and a confident posture will project a(n):
A  good interview
B  achievement
C  false impression
D  X positive first impression

Q1506: Having a complete and thorough knowledge of the subject matter, and understanding the strategies for taking tests successfully
A  X test wise
B  resume
C  work ethic
D  skills

Q1507: Collection, usually bound of photos and documents that reflect your skills, accomplishments and abilities in your chosen career field?
A  test wise
B  X employment portfolio
C  resume
D  ethics

Q1508: Written summary of a person education and work experience?
A  X test wise
B  skills
C  X resume
D  work ethics

Q1509: Skills mastered at other jobs that can be put to use in a new positions?
A  deductive reasoning
B  employment portfolio
C  resume
D  X transferable skills

Q1510: Process of reaching logical conclusion by employing logical reasoning?
A  test wise
B  ethics
C  X deductive reasoning
D  resume

Q1511: Compared to cosmetology school, you will find that your real-world work schedule will be:
A  more flexible
B  X less flexible
C  equally flexible
D  not at all flexible

Q1512: When seeking employment, it is important to be honest with yourself as you evaluate your skill to determine;
A how great your skills are
B the many service you are proficient at performing
C the type of position that is right for you
D the money that you can charge

Q1513: The number one thing to remember in a service business is that your work revolves around:

A serving your clients
B how well you fell
C the item of day
D how many hours you work

Q1514: To be a good team player requires that you practice and perfect your:

A telephone skills
B personal life
C people skills
D scheduled shifts

Q1515: The document that outline all the duties and responsibilities of a particular position is a:

A duty list
B job description
C daily chores summary
D job document

Q1516: When you accept a job offer, what you actually get paid for your work is called:

A check
B cash
C incentives
D compensation

Q1517: In most salon the three standard of employee compensation are:

A salary commission and retail sales
B commission, salary plus commission and employee incentives
C salary commission and salary plus commission
D check, commission, salary and bonuses

Q1518: An excellent job opportunity for a new cosmetology school graduate is as a(n)

A assistant
B platform artist
C practitioner
D receptionist

Q1519: For the beginning salon professional without a clientele, the best compensation method would be:

A weekly
B commission only
C with no taxes
D a salary

Q1520: Compensation paid to an employee as a direct result of the total amount of service dollars generated for the salon is:

A commission
B gratuities
C clientele
D salary

Q1521: A compensation structure that is used to motivate and increase practitioner productivity is

A tax-free salaries
B salary plus commission
C commission only
D regular compensation

Q1522: Income provided in acknowledgement of satisfactory service that must be reported on one’s income tax return is

A tips
B taxes
C retail sales
D referrals

Q1523: Employer and coworker feedback on technical abilities, career direction and growth should be provided during

A client service
B referral program
C employee evaluation
D free spending log

Q1524: To manage expenses and debts, financial planning includes:

A mathematical genius
B personal budget
C personal diary
D free spending log

Q1525: The practice of recommending and selling additional professional services to clients is

A retail sales
B upselling services
C part of the duties and responsibilities
D part of the job description

Q1526: Recommending and selling professional products to clients for at-home care is
Q1527: To be successful in sales, the practitioner must be ambitious and determined and have
A a good client
B an assertive personality
C X a good personality
D a personal preference

Q1528: In the psychology of selling, it is the job of the practitioner to figure out the reason a person may want to buy a product and determine the clients
A intelligence
B X motives for buying salon products
C financial situation
D stress level

Q1529: clients whom you service on a regular basis are referred to as your
A reliable clients
B good clients
C complaining clients
D X client base

Q1530: The process of scheduling clients for return visits to the salon is referred to as
A selling
B suggestions
C X rebooking
D referrals

Q1531: customers who are loyal to a particular cosmetologist
A X clients base
B commission
C retailing
D job description

Q1532: percentage of revenue that a salon takes from sales earmarked for practitioners?
A client base
B X retailing
C percentage
D commission

Q1533: document that outline all duties and responsibilities of a particular position in a salon of spa?
A X job description
B commission
C retailing
D client base

Q1534: Act of recommending and selling products to your client for at-home hair care
A client base
B X retailing
C commission
D job description

Q1535: Practice of recommending and selling additional service to clients
A X ticket upgrading or upselling service
B resume
C commission
D client base

Q1536: being a successful businessperson requires experience, a genuine love of people, and solid.
A technical skills
B X management skills
C business licenses
D insurance policies

Q1537: where allowed by state law, a desirable alternative salon ownership is the practice of
A X booth rental
B booth sales
C leased space
D unlicensed activity

Q1538: the professional trained in the gathering of accurate financial information needed in developing a business plan is a (n).
A X relative
B coworker
C vendor
D accountant

Q1539: when opening a salon, two of the most important factors in predicting the success of the business are.
A location and services
B X visibility and products
C X visibility and accessibility
D competition and products

Q1540: when obtaining financing to open a business, it is essential to develop a(n).
Q1541: Purchasing the insurance required for operating a salon is the responsibility of the.

A  X  salon owner
B  building owner
C  salon employee
D  salon supplier

Q1542: Another name for an individual owner with complete control of a business is.

A  leader
B  manager
C  X  sole proprietor
D  receptionist

Q1543: In a partnership, two or more people share ownership, although the ownership shares may not always be.

A  fair
B  friendly
C  X  equal
D  operational

Q1544: Incorporating is one of the best ways for a business owner to protect.

A  X  personal assets
B  unmanageable debts
C  personal secrets
D  supply inventory

Q1545: A business advantage of a corporation when raising capital (money) is that a corporation may issue shares or.

A  tax shelters
B  X  stock certificates
C  liability insurance
D  business charters

Q1546: To avoid any misunderstandings between contracting parties in the purchase a salon, the details of the sale should be written in the.

A  building lease agreement
B  business plan
C  X  purchase and sales agreement
D  professional name

Q1547: Business records that are used to record all income are classified as.

A  X  receipts
B  invoices
C  expenses
D  retail

Q1548: Records that help maintain an overstocking or shortage of supplies and are used to establish the net worth of a business are.

A  invoice and revenue records
B  X  purchase and inventory records
C  sales and employee records
D  expense and payroll records

Q1549: Supplies used in the daily business operation are considered.

A  retail supplies
B  consumer supplies
C  X  consumption supplies
D  inventory supplies

Q1550: Supplies purchased by a salon with the intention of selling these products to clients are.

A  X  retail supplies
B  consumption supplies
C  special supplies
D  client supplies

Q1551: When planning and constructing the best physical layout for a salon, the primary concern should be.

A  color scheme
B  salon furniture
C  salon carpeting
D  X  maximum efficiency

Q1552: To employees, a top priority for salon owners should be to always meet.

A  employee evaluations
B  incentives
C  X  pay roll obligations
D  preferences

Q1553: One of the most important duties of the receptionist is.

A  X  booking appointments
B  making reservations
C  personal calls
D  filing

Q1554: The best form of advertising for a salon is a (n).
A. a massage is due
B. X were the cosmetologist practice
C. a massage is due
D. the dance is practice

Q1555: An important aspect of a salon's financial success revolves around the sale of.

A. gift certificates
B. X additional salon services
C. key chains
D. direct mail

Q1556: Money needed to start a business

A. personnel
B. capital
C. partnership
D. salon policies

Q1557: The maintaining of accurate and complete records of all financial activities in your business?

A. retail supplies
B. corporation
C. X record-keeping
D. demographic

Q1558: Written plans of a business as it seen in the percent and envisioned in the future?

A. booth rental
B. capital
C. corporation
D. X business plan

Q1559: A means of guaranteeing protection or safety for malpractice, property liability, fire, burglary and theft, and business interruption?

A. insurance
B. business regulation and laws
C. personal
D. X partnership

Q1560: Documents such as a business plan, which is a written description of your business as you see it today and as you foresee it in the next 5 years?

A. written agreements
B. salon policies
C. corporation
D. booth rental

Q1561: An establishment of cosmetologist is where:

A. a massage is due
B. X were the cosmetologist practice
C. a massage is due
D. the dance is practice

Q1562: Who could work without a license?

A. a barber
B. X an a stylist of the hair
C. X a stylist of wigs or a doctor in line with his duty
D. a cosmetologist

Q1563: Every how many years do you renew your license:

A. every 3 years
B. X every other year
C. every year
D. every 5 years

Q1564: What does CCA stand for?

A. California college Assistance
B. X California Cosmetology Association
C. California Cosmetician Association
D. California Credit Account

Q1565: A freshman badge shall be worn until they are able to work on paid customers.

A. X true
B. false

Q1566: In which of the following cities does the board hold its meetings:

A. 4 times in the southern California
B. 4 times in Sacramento
C. X 2 times in northern Calif. 2 in southern Calif.
D. 2 times in Sacramento 2 times in LA

Q1567: Who pays the secretary?

A. the president
B. X the state
C. the cosmetologist
D. a lawyer

Q1568: No member of the board shall be appointed for more than?

A. one year
B. 3 years
Q1569: How should the head rest of the chair be covered?

A  A plastic
B  X clean towel or paper
C  carpet
D  vinyl

Q1570: After how much time can a freshman student work on paid client.

A  X 15% of the course
B  10% of the course
C  25% of the course
D  20% of the course

Q1571: An apprentice is any person who is licensed by the board to work under the supervision of a licensee approved by the board:

A  X true
B  false

Q1572: Practice in cosmetology is define in 3 months, is equivalent to:

A  50 hours
B  100 hours
C  X 150 hours
D  200 hours

Q1573: Every person with a license should inform state board if they change of address within ____ days.

A  60 days
B  X 30 days
C  25 days
D  20 days

Q1574: Under a special case a temporary license shall be issued.

A  true
B  X false

Q1575: A duplicate licensed shall be issued upon filing of a statement explaining the loss:

A  X true
B  false

Q1576: Every licensed shall display the licensed in a conspicuous place in his or her place of business:

A  X true
B  false

Q1577: When does the license of a cosmetologist expires?

A  X two years
B  three years
C  four years
D  five years

Q1578: Which of the following is a requirement to take the state exam:

A  X no less 17 yrs. Of age & completed 10th grade
B  can be under 17 yrs.
C  can be 15 yrs. Complete 10th grade
D  mature mentally.

Q1579: When necessary, due to a physical or mental illness of a client, you can perform an outside service but it must be from a:

A  state board
B  X licensed establishment
C  city permit
D  city hall

Q1580: Who designates the inspectors of the board:

A  executive officer
B  president
C  X vice president
D  health dept.

Q1581: The governor shall appoint public members who shall not have dual licensure in cosmetology, barbering or electrolysis:

A  X true
B  false

Q1582: Vacancies occurring during a members time in office shall be filled for:

A  X unexpired term
B  the ten days
C  25 days
**Q1583:** How many years are the members appointed for:

A  X four years  
B     eight years  
C     two years  
D     ten years  

**Q1584:** Public members shall not be nor ever have been licensees of the board.

A  X true  
B     false  

**Q1585:** How many members does the board consist of:

A     5  
B     6  
C     4  
D  X 9  

**Q1586:** Who confirms the appointment of the executive officer of the board:

A  X director of consumer affairs  
B    governor  
C    vice president  
D    speaker  

**Q1587:** How many times a year does the board hold its meetings:

A     2 times  
B     3 times  
C  X 4 times  
D     times  

**Q1588:** Who assumes the functions of the president in case he is unable to perform:

A  X secretary  
B    speaker  
C    no one  
D    vice president  

**Q1589:** By who are the president and vice president of the board elected:

A    governor  
B     speaker  
C     7
Q1596: The state board is under the department of:

A  general services  
B  X  consumer affairs  
C  social services  
D  industrial relations

Q1597: A board member cannot:

A  X  sell beauty supplies  
B  be an instructor  
C  be licensed  
D  own a school

Q1598: If you have a license you cannot:

A  work all year  
B  X  lend it to another  
C  practice manicuring  
D  work in a both

Q1599: A licensed cosmetologist may practice:

A  electrology  
B  dentistry  
C  barbering  
D  X  manicuring

Q1600: You need a license to operate a:

A  department store  
B  school  
C  salon  
D  X  b and c

Q1601: Before a salon is granted a license, it must be:

A  inaugurated  
B  X  inspected  
C  clean and new  
D  filled with 4 operators

Q1602: Failure to renew license after 5 years requires:

A  400 hours of school and re-test  
B  just re-test  
C  400 hours school  
D  license never expires

Q1603: Failure to renew salon license after how many years, will cause re-inspection:

A  3 years  
B  5 years  
C  X  1 years  
D  4 years

Q1604: License can be denied on the ground of:

A  one citation  
B  two citations  
C  X  conviction of a crime  
D  good moral conduct

Q1605: A license can be revoked on the grounds of:

A  bad moral conduct  
B  good moral conduct  
C  X  3 citations  
D  2 citations

Q1606: A shampoo girl:

A  needs no license  
B  X  needs a license  
C  does permanents all day  
D  is top paid employed

Q1607: Who can perform cosmetology without a license?

A  cosmetologist  
B  X  doctor in line with his duties  
C  cosmetician  
D  manicurist

Q1608: A wig stylist needs a cosmetology license to work in a:

A  department store  
B  a wig store  
C  X  a beauty salon  
D  private store

Q1609: How many members does the boar need:

A  5 members
**Q1610:** How many years is a board members appointed:

A  X  4 years  
B  6 years  
C  2 years  
D  10 years

**Q1611:** Hair spray, sodium hydroxide and nail glue are examples of:

A  make up  
B  solutions  
C  X  chemicals products  
D  creams

**Q1612:** Chemicals come in different forms, solids, liquids, gases and:

A  steroids  
B  X  vapors  
C  compounds  
D  elements

**Q1613:** Chemicals cannot enter your body except by:

A  X  breathing  
B  taxability  
C  toxicity  
D  toxicity

**Q1614:** What are gases?

A  X  hairspray, dyes, shampoo, acetone etc.  
B  breathing  
C  exercise  
D  sleeping

**Q1615:** You can accidental swallow hazardous chemicals by food, drink and:

A  alcohol  
B  candy  
C  X  cigarettes  
D  make-up

**Q1616:** What is PELS?

A  X  permissible exposure limits  
B  passing exposure limits  
C  permeable exposure limits  
D  pending exposure limits

**Q1617:** What kind of health problems can chemicals cause?

A  dizziness  
B  dermatitis  
C  birth defects  
D  X  all of the above

**Q1618:** An MSDS contains:

A  master data sheets  
B  X  chemical content  
C  muscular dystrophy info  
D  mental standards data sheet

**Q1619:** MSDS stands for:

A  X  material safety data sheet  
B  master sheets data services  
C  medicine safety data sheet  
D  material standards data sheet

**Q1620:** Who is responsible for safety in the work place?

A  the employee  
B  maintenance crew  
C  X  the owner  
D  office help

**Q1621:** HIV causes:

A  cancer  
B  hepatitis  
C  cirrhosis of the liver  
D  X  AIDS

**Q1622:** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is the technical name for:

A  HIV  
B  X  AIDS  
C  VIH  
D  ADIDS

**Q1623:** Body fluids that spread AIDS are blood, semen, vaginal fluids and:

A  tears  
B  sweat  
C  saliva  
D  X  breast milk

**Q1624:** Body fluids that do not spread AIDS are saliva, nasal secretions, vomit and:

A  semen  
B  breast milk
Q1625: You cannot get AIDS by:
A eating together
B sharing bathrooms
C shaking hands
D X all of the above

Q1626: Hepatitis is an inflammation of the:
A heart
B X liver
C brain
D stomach

Q1627: A system of hepatitis where eyes and skin have yellow appearance is called:
A fatigue
B liver spots
C X jaundice
D capitis

Q1628: hepatitis B is spread by:
A blood
B sex
C breast milk
D X all of the above

Q1629: The agency California Occupational Safety and Health Administration is known as:
A X Cal/OSHA
B CA/OSHA
C OSHA/Cal
D Ca/Osha

Q1630: The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration deals with safety in the:
A home
B office
C X work place
D stockroom

Q1631: The food and Drug Administration deals with:
A X cosmetics
B drug addicts
C health
D rehabilitation

Q1632: The board of barbering and cosmetology protects the consumer form:
A high prices
B low prices
C X harm
D valid licenses

Q1633: The employer is responsible for work place:
A cleanliness
B X safety training
C calendar of events
D enthusiasm

Q1634: All products are required by the FDA to list ingredients except:
A hair products professional use only
B lipsticks
C X products marked for professional use only
D perfumes

Q1635: The California Code of Regulations Title 8, General Safety orders (GISO) holds Cal/OSHA rules that apply to:
A stockroom inventory
B financial aid office
C X shops and salons
D attendance reports