

Cosmetology Quiz Bowl Question Bank

1. The branch of science that studies the structures of the human body that are visible to the naked eye is called:
(anatomy)
2. The cell membrane is the structure that encloses:
(living plant and animal tissue)
3. All living cells are composed of a substance known as:
(protoplasm)
4. Cytoplasm is responsible for:
(cell growth and self –repair)
5. The phase of metabolism in which larger molecules are built from smaller ones is called:
(anabolism)
6. A collection of similar cells that perform a particular function is called a/an:
(tissue)
7. The brain and spinal cord are examples of which kind of tissue?
(nerve tissue)
8. Covering body surfaces is the function of:
(epithelial tissue)
- 9..Body structures such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, and intestines are called:
(organs)
10. The heart and blood vessels make up the:
(circulatory system)
11. The physical foundation of the body is the:
(skeletal system)
12. Osteology is the scientific study of the:
(bones)
13. The brain is protected by the portion of the skull called the:
(cranium)
14. The production of red and white blood cells is one of the functions of the:
(Bones)
15. The sides and crown (top) of the cranium are formed by two bones called the:
(parietal bones)
16. The is U-shaped bone is located at the base of the tongue
(hyoid)
17. The heart, lungs, and other organs are encased in a bony cage called the:
(thorax)
18. The prominence of the cheeks is formed by theses bones:
(zygomatic)
19. The bone of the face that is the largest and strongest is the:
(mandible)
20. A joint is the connection between two or more:
(bones)
21. There are two temporal bones, which form the:
(sides of the head)
22. The ulna and the radius are the two bones in the:
(forearm)
23. The fingers of each hand consist of 14 bones called the:
(phalanges)
24. The nasal bones form the:
(bridge of the nose)

25. The portion of a muscle that is attached to an immovable section of the skeleton is called the:
(origin)
26. Mycology is the study of the structure, functions, and diseases of the:
(muscles)
27. The voluntary muscles that are controlled by the will are called:
(striated muscles)
28. The epicranium muscle covers the:
(top of the skull)
29. The ring muscle of the eye socket that enables you to close your eyes is the:
(orbicularis oculi)
30. The masseter and temporalis muscles control:
(chewing or mastication)
31. The trapezius muscle controls the swing movements of the
(arm)
32. The sternocleidomastoideus is the muscle that:
(rotates the head)
33. The fingers are drawn together by muscles called the:
(adductors)
34. The central nervous system is composed of the brain and:
(spinal cord)
35. The nerve tissue that is the largest and most complex in the body is the:
(brain)
36. Sensory nerves carry messages to the brain from the:
(sense organs)
37. Impulses are sent away from the cell body to other neurons, glands, or muscles by the:
(axon)
38. The auriculotemporal nerve is a branch of the fifth cranial nerve and affects the:
(external ear and skin above the temple)
39. The nerve affecting the skin at the point and lower side of the nose is the:
(nasal nerve)
40. The fifth cranial nerve, also called the trifacial or trigeminal nerve, serves as the motor nerve of the muscles that:
(control chewing)
41. The supraorbital nerve affect the:
(the scalp and upper eyelids)
42. The seventh cranial is the chief motor nerve of the:
(hand)
43. The muscles of the upper part of the cheek are affected by the:
(zygomatic nerve)
44. The buccal nerve affects the muscles of the:
(side of the neck)
45. Nerves originating from the spinal cord are called the:
(cervical nerves)
46. The cervical cutaneous nerve is one of the cervical nerves affecting the:
(front and sides of the neck)
47. The radial nerve is one of four principle nerves of the arm and hand that supplies the:
(thumb side of the arm)
48. The digital nerve is one of the principal arm and hand nerves that supplies:
(the fingers)
49. The blood is circulated throughout the body by means of the:
(circulatory system)

50. The capillaries are blood vessels that connect the smaller arteries to the:
(veins)
51. The interior of the heart contains the ventricles and the:
(atria)
52. The ventricles are the lower, thick-walled chambers of the:
(heart)
53. The blood vessels that are thick-walled, muscular, and flexible are the:
(arteries)
54. Veins are thin-walled vessels that carry blood containing waste products to the heart from the:
(capillaries)
55. The fluid that carries waste and impurities away from cells is:
(lymph)
56. The pericardium is the membrane that encloses the:
(heart)
57. A complex iron protein that gives blood its bright red color is:
(hemoglobin)
58. Blood appears bright red in the arteries (except for the pulmonary artery) and dark red in the:
(veins)
59. The fluid part of blood that is about 90 percent water is:
(plasma)
60. Platelets, which contribute to the blood-clotting process, are also called:
(thrombocytes)
61. Cells produced in the red bone marrow that carry oxygen to body cells are called:
(red blood cells)
62. Protecting the body from harmful bacteria is one of the critical functions of:
(blood)
63. The lymphatic vessels circulate lymph, which is filtered by:
(lymph nodes)
64. The internal carotid artery is part of the:
(common carotid artery)
65. Blood is supplied to the upper lip and nose region by the artery called the:
(superior labial artery)
66. The external maxillary artery supplies blood to the:
(lower region of the face)
67. Blood to the temples is supplied by the:
(middle temporal artery)
68. The infraorbital artery supplies blood to the:
muscles of the eye
69. The arms and hands are supplied by two main arteries, the:
(ulnar and radial)
70. The endocrine system is made up of a group of specialized:
(glands)
71. Intestinal glands belong to the group called:
(duct glands)
72. Hormones are secreted into:
(the bloodstream)
73. The body system responsible for changing food into nutrients is the:
(gastrointestinal system)
74. The respiratory system uses spongy tissues in the breathing cycle called the:
(lungs)

75. The skin helps purify the body by eliminating:
(bile)
76. An important tradition in many cultures, braiding, originated in:
(Africa)
77. Women in traditional cultures regarded braiding as an opportunity to:
(socialize)
78. The practice of natural hairstyling in braiding uses the hair's:
(color)
79. The diameter of the hair is a factor in determining:
(texture)
80. If your client has a round face, a braiding style might include:
(updo braiding)
81. A tail comb can be useful when braiding for:
(parting and sectioning)
82. Kanekalon is a material used for:
(synthetic hair extensions)
82. Shrinking and recoiling may occur if the hair is braided:
(wet)
83. Certain styling challenges are presented by chemically textured hair because it is:
(fragile both wet and dry)
84. When preparing textured hair for braiding, separate the hair into more sections if it is:
(thicker)
85. Which braid is created with the overhand technique?
(visible braid)
86. The braid created using the overhand pick-up technique is the:
(invisible braid)
87. A two-strand twisted braid is called:
(a rope braid)
88. The braid created by picking up hair from the sides and adding it to the two main strands as they are crossed over is a/an:
(cornrow)
89. Another term for single braids, box braids, and individual braids is:
(free-hanging braids)
90. The partings or subsections for single braids determine where the braids are placed and:
(how they move)
91. To create beautiful cornrows, start with:
(consistent and even partings)
92. The use of extensions to build up the braid strand by strand when creating cornrows is known as:
(the feed-in method)
93. One of the methods for starting dreadlocks is the:
(palm roll)
94. During the maturation stage of dreadlocks, the ends of the locks are:
(totally closed)
95. When choosing a hair addition for a client, keep in mind that the classic ratio of head size to body is:
(1 to 7)
96. For a hair enhancement service, it is best if the client is in her street clothes for:
(the consultation)
97. You can tell a human hair wig from a synthetic wig by performing a:
(match test)
98. Disadvantages of human hair wigs include:

(a shiny, unnatural look)

99. The advantages of synthetic wigs over human hair wigs include:
(pre-set cut, color, and texture)
100. Among human hair wigs, virgin European hair is considered:
(the top of the line)
101. Fantasy colors are particularly effective when added to hair additions made with:
(yak hair)
102. Most human hair for wigs comes from these 2 countries:
(India and Asia India and Asia)
103. Indian hair is usually available in lengths from 12 to 16 inches and is naturally:
(wavy)
104. Cap wigs are made with an elasticized mesh-fiber base and:
(are usually hand-knotted)
105. Capless wigs are made by:
(machine)
106. These wigs have a natural, realistic look that most closely resembles actual human hair growth :
(hand-tied)
107. A semi-hand-tied wig is a combination of:
(synthetic and hand-tied human hair)
108. The least expensive type of wig construction is the:
(machine-made wig)
109. Two methods used to prepare the hair for putting on a wig are pin curls and:
(hair wrapping)
110. The best type of shampoo to use on a wig is a/an:
(gentle shampoo)
111. When you comb out a wig after cutting, place it on:
(the client's head)
112. When you style a wig, you are trying to achieve a look that is:
(realistic)
113. A human hair wig that has been decolorized or bleached is the best choice for:
(custom coloring)
114. If a wig has been treated with metallic dye and you apply an oxidizing haircolor, the:
(hair will swell and smoke)
115. A human hair wig that has been colored with a metallic dye should not be:
(chemically treated)
116. A hair addition that sits on top of the head is called a:
(hairpiece)(
117. What type of hairpiece requires pulling the clients hair through an opening in the base?
(an integration hairpiece)
118. Hair additions that are attached to the base of the client's own hair and are not removed for sleep are called:
(extensions)
119. The track-and-sew method involves sewing hair extensions to:
(on-the-scalp braids)
120. Bonding hair extensions involves the use of a/an:
(adhesive)
121. Prior to the application of bonded extensions, be sure to perform a:
(patch test)
122. The fusion method of attaching hair extensions involves the use of a/an:
(keratin-based strip)
123. Methods of altering the natural wave pattern of the hair by a chemical change are called:

(chemical texture services)

124. The cuticle of resistant hair that resists penetration by chemicals is usually very:
(Strong)
125. In order to perm porous, damaged, or chemically treated hair, you should use a solution that is:
(less alkaline)
126. It is possible to change the hair's natural wave pattern by breaking the side bonds in the:
(cortex)
127. Disulfide bonds are chemical side bonds that, of the three types of side bonds, are the:
(strongest)
128. Which bonds are broken by changes in pH?
(salt bonds)
129. A wet set is an example of what kind of change in the hair?
(physical)
130. Texture and porosity can be determined by a/an:
(hair analysis)
131. Hair texture is classified as:
(coarse, medium, and fine)
132. The hair texture that usually requires more processing during chemical texture services is:
(coarse hair)
133. In terms of chemical texture services, the most fragile hair texture is:
(fine hair)
134. Elasticity is the single most important factor in determining the hair's ability to:
(hold a curl)
135. In normal elasticity the hair can stretch up to what percentage of its original length?
(50 %)
136. In the first part of any perm, the physical change that occurs when the hair is wrapped on perm rods breaks which bonds?
(hydrogen bonds)
137. What type of change occurs when applying waving solution and neutralizer to the hair during a perm:
(chemical change)
138. The type of side bonds broken is the major difference between a wet set and:
(a perm)
139. The size of the perm tool determines:
(size of the curl)
140. If the hair is wrapped with too much tension in permanent waving this may result:
(marked or broken hair)
142. When you prepare the hair for perm wrapping, you first section it into panels, then into:
(base sections)
143. Base control is the position of the perm tool in relation to:
(its base section)
144. Base control is the position of the tool relative to its base section and is determined by the angle:
(at which the hair is wrapped)
145. Hair wrapped at an angle 45 degrees beyond perpendicular will make the perm tool set:
(on base)
146. For an off base placement the hair is wrapped:
(45 degrees below perpendicular)
147. The least amount of volume in perm wrapping is created when you use:
(off-base placement)
148. Base direction in perming refers to the angle:
(at which the tool is positioned on the head)
149. What perm wrapping technique are you using when wrapping the hair from the ends to the scalp in overlapping layers,

(croquignole wrapping)

150. When the hair is wrapped at an angle other than perpendicular to the length of the tool in the technique called:
(spiral wrapping)
151. Describe concave rods:
(rods have a smaller circumference in the center that increases to a larger circumference at the ends)
152. Describe straight rods:
(uniform circumference along their length)
153. Rods that can be bent into many shapes are called:
(Soft bender rods can be)
154. For spiral wrapping on extremely long hair, the ideal tool is the:
(circle tool)
155. In perming, end papers are used to:
(control the hair ends)
156. In a single flat wrap, one end paper is:
(placed over the top of the strand)
157. The end paper technique that involves one paper folded in half over the hair ends like an envelope is called the:
(bookend wrap)
158. The end paper technique that provides the most control over the ends is known as :
(the double flat wrap)
159. The disulfide bonds in the cortex are broken by perm solution in the process called:
(reduction)
160. The reducing agents used in permanent waving solutions are:
(thiol compounds)
161. When ammonia is added to thioglycolic acid it produces a new chemical called:
ammonium thioglycolate.
162. *Cold waves* is another term for:
(alkaline waves)
163. Requiring heat to process is a characteristic of :
(most true acid waves)
164. Acid balanced waves have a pH between:
(7.8 and 8.2)
165. Permanent waves that are activated by an outside heat source are:
(endothermic)
166. Permanent waves that use alkanolamine substitutes in their formulas are:
(ammonia free waves)
167. Most of the processing in permanent waving occurs as soon as the solution penetrates the hair, within the first:
(10 to 15 minutes)
168. In order to properly process this hair type it is important to saturate it thoroughly.
(resistant hair)
169. What percentage of the hair's disulfide bonds should be broken and rebuilt in a properly processed permanent wave.
(50)
170. In permanent waving, if the hair is straighter at the scalp it is because:
(too few disulfide bonds are broken)
171. The two important functions of neutralizer are:
(deactivating any remaining waving solution in the hair and
rebuilding broken disulfide bonds)
172. The most common neutralizer for permanent waving is:
(hydrogen peroxide)

173. Perm solution should be rinsed from the hair for at least:
(five minutes)
174. Neutralization can lighten the hair color because it is a/an:
(oxidation reaction)
175. After processing, you should rinse perm solution from the hair and then:
(blot the rods with towels)
176. In permanent waving, a pre-neutralizing conditioner is particularly beneficial for:
(very damaged hair)
177. Broken disulfide bonds are rebuilt when their hydrogen atoms, attracted to the oxygen in the neutralizer, release their bond with the:
178. Once hair has been properly neutralized you may apply this type of color:
(Demipermanent, deposit-only haircolors)
179. You may safely apply permanent waving lotion to hair that has been treated with this type of relaxer:
(thio relaxer)
180. Uneven curls, severe discoloration, or hair breakage may result if you perm hair that has been treated with:
(metallic haircolor)
181. If you suspect there are metallic salts in a client's hair, soak at least 20 strands in a mixture of peroxide and:
(ammonia)
182. A basic perm wrap is also called:
(*straight set wrap*)
183. A movement that curves within sectioned-out panels is characteristic of a:
curvature perm wrap
184. In the weave technique of wrapping, base areas are divided with:
(zigzag partings)
185. Another name for the double tool perm technique is:
(piggyback wrap)
186. The perm wrapping technique that resembles the grip on a tennis racquet is the:
(spiral wrap)
187. The correct processing time for optimal curl development can be determined by doing:
(preliminary test curls)
188. Making a smooth transition from rolled to unrolled sections is an important consideration when wrapping:
(partial perms)
189. When you rearrange the basic structure of very curly hair into a straight form, you are performing:
(chemical hair relaxing)
190. Permanent waving and chemical hair relaxing are similar in the way they both:
(chemically change the structure of the hair)
191. All permanents and all relaxers—both thio and hydroxide—rearrange the basic structure of the hair by:
(breaking disulfide bonds)
192. The ingredients found in depilatories are the same as those found in most:
(hair relaxers)
193. This hair type has varying diameters:
(extremely curly)
194. The twists in extremely curly hair:
(are very weak)
195. The type of chemical relaxers has a pH above 10:
(thio)
196. A pH of 6.0 is 10 times more alkaline than a pH of :
(five)
197. The process in which one atom of sulfur is removed from a disulfide bond and converted into a lanthionine bond is called:
(lanthionization)

198. The bonds that are broken by hydroxide relaxers can never be re-formed are:
(lanthionine bonds)
199. To neutralize a hydroxide relaxer, you should use a/an:
(high-pH shampoo)
200. Soft curl permanents and thio relaxers cannot be used on hair that has been treated with a:
(hydroxide relaxer)
201. Metal hydroxide relaxers are ionic compounds formed by a metal combined with
(oxygen and hydrogen)
202. *Lye relaxers* is the term commonly applied to:
(sodium hydroxide relaxers)
203. A relaxer that causes less scalp irritation than other hydroxide relaxers but still straightens the hair completely is:
(guanidine hydroxide relaxer)
204. Mild alternative relaxers are also known as:
(sulfites)
205. What types of hair should be relaxed with mild strength relaxers.
(color-treated hair, fine and damaged)
206. Relaxer is applied last to the scalp and ends in this application:
(virgin relaxer)
207. The most resistant area of the hair, where relaxer should be applied first, is usually in the:
(back of the head)
208. In a relaxing procedure, conditioners with an acidic pH that restore the natural pH prior to shampooing are called:
(normalizing solutions)
209. A procedure that will help you determine if the client's hair is sufficiently relaxed is:
(periodic strand testing)
210. After relaxer has been rinsed from the hair, you may apply normalizing solution and leave it on for about:
(five minutes)
211. A soft curl permanent will make the existing curl:
(larger)
212. A soft curl permanent, or Jheri curl, is a combination of a thio permanent and:
(a thio relaxer)
213. In the second part of a soft curl permanent, the relaxed hair is wrapped on what type of subsections:
(on horizontal base sections)
214. This type of relaxer does not require preshampooing:
(hydroxide relaxer)
215. What percentage of natural curl should be removed with a chemical relaxer?
(no more than 80%)
216. The branch of science called "organic chemistry" focuses on substances that contain what element?
(carbon)
217. Plastics, gasoline, and pesticides are all examples of:
(organic substances)
218. Any substance that occupies space is called:
(matter)
219. What is the smallest particle of an element that still retains the properties of that element?
(atom)
220. When two or more atoms of the same element are united chemically, the result is a/an:
(elemental molecule)
221. Boiling water is an example of a liquid form changing into this form:
(gas)

222. A change in physical properties is known as what type of change?
(physical change)
223. Permanent haircoloring is what type of change?
(chemical change)
224. Water (H^2O) is the type of combination of two or more atoms called a/an:
(chemical compound)
225. Pure air and potting soil are an example of what type of mixture?
(physical mixtures)
226. Two or more solids, liquids, or gases in a blended mixture form a/an:
solution
227. The main characteristic of miscible liquids is that they:
can be mixed together without separating
228. In a solution, the substance that dissolves another substance is the:
solvent
229. Instability is a characteristic of what physical mixture: suspensions
228. Oil-water-emulsions include, haircoloring,, shampoos and?
conditioners
229. Two or more immiscible substances united with the aid of a binder are called a/an:
emulsion
230. The term that describes the water-loving head of a surfactant molecule is:
hydrophilic
231. Alkanolamines are often used in hair products in place of:
ammonia
232. A colorless gas often used in water solution in the salon is:
ammonia
233. Hydrogen ions and hydroxide ions are the products of the ionization of:
pure water
234. There is no pH without:
water
235. Acidity and alkalinity are measured by:
the pH scale
236. A pH below 7.0 indicates that a solution is:
acidic
237. Substances that soften and swell the hair are called:
are alkalis
238. Hair and skin have an average pH of:
five
239. Oxidation occurs when a substance is combined with:
oxygen
240. When a substance is combined with hydrogen, the process is called:
reduction
241. A conductor is a substance that:
conducts electricity
242. What type of current will create a chemical reaction?
Direct current
243. The unit that measures the pressure or force that pushes the flow of electrons forward through a conductor is the:
volt
244. The unit that measures the strength of an electric current is the:

(ampere)

248. The amount of electrical energy a hair dryer uses in one second is measured in:
(watts)
249. Facial treatments that use electric currents are called:
(electrotherapy)
250. Of the two electrodes used in electrotherapy, the anode is:
(the positive electrode)
251. The negative electrotherapy, the cathode is:
(marked with a plus (+) sign)
252. A constant and direct current is called:
(Galvanic current)
253. An alternating and interrupted current used to tone facial muscles is the:
(faradic current)
254. The Tesla high-frequency current is what type of current?
(thermal current)
255. When the positive electrode (anode) of a galvanic device is used, in a facial, it:
(contracts blood vessels)
256. With a galvanic current, the stimulation and irritation of the nerves is one of the effects of the:
(cathode)
257. A galvanic machine can be used to soften and emulsify oil and blackheads in the follicles in a process called:
(desincrustation)
258. 35% of natural sunlight is made up of:
(visible light)
259. The least penetrating rays are known as:
(Invisible rays or ultraviolet rays)
250. These rays produce the most heat:
(Infrared rays)
251. 1 in 5 Americans are stricken with this condition each year:
(Skin cancer)
252. White light is called “combination light” because it combines:
(all the visible rays)
253. An infrared lamp should be positioned at a distance from the client of about:
(30)
254. The condition for clients that have unusual amounts of hair where only downy hair normally grows is called:
(hirsuties)
255. Photo-epilation may be performed by:
(Licensed electrologist)
256. In the method of permanent hair removal called electrolysis, hair is removed by means of:
(an electric current)
257. In electrolysis, a needle-shaped electrode is used to destroy the:
(the Hair root)
258. Intense light is used to destroy hair follicles in the permanent hair removal method called:
(photo-epilation)
259. Photo-epilation can provide 50 to 60 percent clearance of hair in:
(12 weeks)
260. A laser beam is used to permanently remove hair by impairing the:
(hair Follicles)
261. The type of hair that responds best to laser hair removal treatment is:

(coarse, dark hair)

262. Whether or not a cosmetologist may perform photo-epilation or laser hair removal on clients depends on:
(state or province law)

263. The hair ends are blunted by shaving, making shaved hair feel:
(thicker)

264. When shaving a male client with normal skin, the first step is to cleanse the face with a:
(warm towel)

265. In tweezing cotton pledgets or a towel saturated with warm water serve to:
(soften the brows)

267. As you tweeze the eyebrows, you should sponge the area frequently with:
(antiseptic lotion)

268. When tweezing is completed, astringent is applied to the eyebrows and surrounding skin to:
(contract the skin)

269. Electronic tweezers remove hair by dehydrating the:
(papilla)

270. A depilatory removes superfluous hair by:
(dissolving it at skin level)

271. During the application time of a depilatory, the hair expands and the:
(disulfide bonds break)

272. During epilation the hair is pulled out of the
(follicle)

273. It is recommended that clients return for waxing services every:
(4 to 6 weeks)

274. The hair should be at least 1/4 to 1/2 inch long to ensure an effective:
(waxing)

275. Before you apply wax to the client's skin, you should test it on:
(your wrist)

276. In a hot waxing treatment, the fabric strip should be removed:
(against the direction of the hair growth)

277. Whenever you perform a waxing treatment, always wear:
(Disposable gloves)

278. The sugar-based paste used in sugaring is a type of:
(epilator)

279. The last step in a facial cleansing process is the application of:
(toner)

280. Face wash is best used on clients with:
(oily or combination skin)

281. The best facial cleanser for very dry or mature skin is:
(cleansing cream)

282. A facial product that restores the skin's natural pH after cleansing is:
(tonic lotion)

283. Among tonic lotions, the lowest alcohol content is found in:
(fresheners)

284. The highest alcohol content in tonic lotions is found in:
(astringents)

285. An exfoliant is used in the process of peeling and shredding the:
(horny layer of the skin)

286. Almond meal or jojoba bead scrubs are products used for:
(mechanical exfoliation)

287. In microdermabrasion, aluminum chloride and other crystals are directed at the skin in order to:

- (sandblast the dead cells off)
288. Substances in enzyme peels that help speed up the breakdown of keratin, the protein in skin, are:
(keratolytic enzymes)
289. Exfoliants that form a hardened crust on the skin that is then “rolled” off are often called:
(gommage)
290. A type of enzyme peel that stays soft during application rather than drying to a crust uses:
(a cream solution)
291. A group of exfoliants called alphahydroxy acids are derived from:
(fruits)
292. If a client does not first use an alphahydroxy product at home for two weeks, an alphahydroxy exfoliation in the salon may:
(cause discomfort)
293. Nourishing creams, also called treatment creams, are designed for use in what part of the facial process: (at the end of a facial)
294. Moisturizers contain an ingredient that helps the skin retain:
(water)
295. This mask has no treatment properties:
(paraffin)
296. This mask stimulates circulation, temporarily contracts the pores and hardens to a candle like consistency: (clay masks)
297. A type of facial mask that both warms up and cools down on the skin is the:
(modelage mask)
298. Masks containing sulfur have a beneficial effect in:
(reducing sebum production)
299. To keep paraffin and gypsum/plaster masks from sticking to the skin, you may use:
(gauze)
300. Highly concentrated extracts in a water or oil base in single doses are contained in:
(ampules)
301. Facials may not be given to clients with: any of the following *except*:
(diabetes)
302. The massage movement called *effleurage* is applied in a:
(light, slow, rhythmic manner without pressure)
303. The portion of the muscle at the fixed attachment to an immovable section of the skeleton is the:
(origin)
304. The massage movement called petrissage consists largely of:
(kneading)
305. Because massage increases circulation, it should not be performed on clients with:
(high blood pressure)
306. Friction in massage requires the use of:
(deep rubbing movements)
307. Mastering massage techniques requires knowledge of anatomy and:
(physiology)
308. Deeper stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and skin glands is produced by this massage movement:
(petrissage)
309. The massage movement called tapotement, or percussion, is a:
(tapping movement)
310. Friction movements include chucking, rolling, and:
(wringing)
311. You can cause contraction of a muscle if you apply pressure or stimulation to a point on the skin over that muscle,

called a: (motor point)

312. To relax the client early in the massage treatment, perform a few manipulations on the proper:
(motor points)

313. To keep normal skin in optimal condition , a massage is recommended:
(weekly)

314. A kneading movement used mainly on the arms is:
(fulling)

315. A type of percussion movement performed only on the back, shoulders, and arms is: (hacking)

316. This is the most stimulating form of massage is:
(tapotement or percussion)

317. You should begin and end each massage with this movement:
(effleurage)

318. The first step in a plain facial is:
(the client consultation)

319. Two electrodes, one negative and one positive, are required by all the modalities used in the salon except for: (high frequency)

320. The applicator used for directing electric current to the skin is called:
(electrode)

321. A positive electrode can be distinguished from a negative electrode by the fact that it:
(marked with a P or +)

322. When galvanic current is used, the electrode that is not used on the client's face is the:
(passive electrode)

323. Grease deposits and blackheads are softened and emulsified in the follicles in a process called:
(desincrustation)

324. One electric current used during a facial to tone the facial muscles is the:
(Faradic current)

325. Acne-prone skin can benefit from the application of this current:
(high- frequency current)

326. A notable feature of the high-frequency current is that as the air around the glass facial electrode vibrates, it emits:
(Violet sparks)

327. In indirect high-frequency application, the client holds the electrode while the cosmetologist:
(massages the face)

328. The application of light rays to the skin to treat disorders is known as:
(light therapy)

329. Which light produces vitamin D in the skin?
(Ultraviolet light)

330. The application of this light increases elimination waste products:
(infrared light)

331. The two basic types of facials are corrective and:
(preservative)

332. It is best to remove facial products from containers with:
(a spatula)

333. When draping for a facial, one towel is placed on the back of the facial bed and one across the:
(the clients chest)

334. Optional steps in a facial are exfoliation and eyebrow arching, which would be performed at what point in the facial:
(after the cleanser is removed)

335. In a facial for oily skin, after removing blackheads, apply: (astringent)

336. If you need to remove your hands after you have started facial manipulations use these movements:
(feather-like)

335. The last product to be applied in a basic facial is usually:

(moisturizer or sunscreen)

336. The cosmetologist's role is to work closely with the client's physician if the client is receiving facial treatments and has:
(acne)
337. Massage movements, when properly and skillfully applied, benefit the skin by:
(increasing circulation)
338. The therapeutic use of essential oils is called:
(Aromatherapy)
339. When you remove blackheads from the skin press from under the:
(Folicle)
340. When applying faradic or sinusoidal currents, the insertion of the muscle is where you place:
(the cathode)
341. The usually tinted cosmetic applied as a base before makeup is:
(foundation)
342. A type of foundation that is moist when applied but dries to a powdery finish is:
(cream-to-powder foundation)
343. Concealer that comes in a small "pot" provides the most:
(provides the most coverage)
344. Face powder is used to:
(set the foundation)
345. Colorless face powder may also be referred to as:
(translucent)
346. Cheek color is also called blush, blusher, or:
(rouge)
347. Using a lip brush, apply lip color begin at the outer corner of the:
(the upper lip)
348. A cosmetic that helps keep lip color from feathering is:
(lip liner)
349. Generally you should avoid matching eye shadow to:
(to natural eye color)
350. Eye shadow that is a contour color is used to:
(minimize a specific area)
351. In makeup application you use eyeliner to make the eye appear:
(larger)
352. Pressed powder eye shadow may be used with an eyeliner brush to:
(create a softer lined effect)
353. Avoid harsh contrasts between hair and eyebrow color when choosing:
(Eyebrow pencil for your client)
354. A cosmetic used to darken, define, and thicken the eyelashes is:
(mascara)
355. An angle brush is used to apply:
(eyebrow shadow)
356. Cool colors include:
Blues violets and greens)red-oranges
357. When you choose makeup colors for your client, you must consider skin color, eye color, and:
(hair color)
358. Eye makeup colors that are orange-based are recommended for:
(blue eyes)

359. To ensure a balanced look when applying makeup, avoid mixing:
(warm and cool colors)
360. The first step in a professional makeup is:
(client consultation)
361. Before applying foundation to the entire face, you can test the color on the client's:
(jawline)
362. In a makeup application, lip color is applied:
(last)
363. A basic rule of makeup application is that a lighter shade of foundation:
(emphasizes a facial area)
364. Which face is the artistically ideal face shape?
(has a wider jaw than forehead)
365. An inverted-triangle-shaped face is characterized by:
(a narrow jawline and a wide forehead)
366. Darker foundation on the nose and lighter foundation on the cheeks at the sides of the nose is corrective makeup for a:
(large nose)
367. Wide-set eyes can be made to appear closer together if you:
(extend eyebrow lines to inside corners of eyes)
368. Sallow skin can be corrected with a foundation that is:
(pink)
369. Band lashes are eyelash hairs that are:
(attached to a strip)
370. Attaching individual artificial eyelashes to a client's own eyelashes is called:
(eye tabbing)
371. Colors that cannot be achieved from a mixture of other colors are:
(primary colors)
372. Mixing equal amounts of a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel results in a:
(tertiary color)
373. On the color wheel, a primary and secondary color opposite each other are:
(complementary colors)
375. Mixing equal amounts of two primary colors yields a:
(secondary color)
376. The colors blue, red, and yellow are the:
(primary colors)
377. The darkest primary color is:
(darkest primary color)
378. The colors known as *secondary colors* are violet, orange, and:
(green)
379. The color green is made up of equal amounts of:
(yellow and blue)
380. Blue-green is an example of which color classification? (tertiary)
381. Which hair type takes color faster:
(may process lighter)
382. During haircoloring, which hair type may take longer to process:
(coarse)
383. Resistant hair that requires more time to process usually has:
(low porosity)
384. Hair that takes color quickly and also tends to fade quickly generally has:

- (high porosity)
385. Contributing pigment is exposed when you:
(lighten natural hair color)
386. The black and brown color in hair comes from:
(eumelanin)
387. The lightness or darkness of color is measured in terms of:
(level)
388. The term *intensity* is used to refer to the:
(strength of a color tone)
389. The predominant tonality of an existing color is called its:
(base color)
390. A color's warmth or coolness is called:
(tone)
391. Bleaching or decolorizing is also called:
(lightening)
391. The four general categories of haircolors are based on their unique chemical composition, which, in turn, affects the final color result and:
(lasting ability)
392. The roles of the alkalizing agent in permanent haircolors and lighteners is to:
(raise the hair cuticle)
393. Hydrogen peroxide in permanent haircolors has one major function, which is to:
(break up the melanin)
394. The type of haircolor that has only a coating action on the hair is:
(temporary haircolor)
395. If a client's hair processes very quickly, or if the client desires a very slight change in hair shade, you may use a:
(highlighting shampoo tint)
396. Demipermanent haircolors, which darken the natural hair color, deposit color but do not:
(lift color)
397. In a retouch application this may be used on hairshaft and ends:
(demipermanent color)
398. A capacity to lift natural color from the hair is a feature of:
(permanent haircolor)
399. The tint molecules of permanent haircolors cannot be shampooed out because they are trapped in the:
(cortex)
400. The uncolored dye precursors in permanent haircolors are:
(aniline derivatives)
401. What gives oxygen to color molecules and creates a change in the hair?
(developer)
402. The oxidizer used most often in haircoloring is:
(hydrogen peroxide)
403. The measure of the potential oxidation of varying strengths of hydrogen peroxide is:
(volume)
404. In a one-step color service with high-lift colors, the hydrogen peroxide is:
(40 volume)
405. An example of a natural haircolor product is:
(henna)
406. Another term for gradual colors is:
(metallic haircolors)
407. Dispersing, dissolving, and decolorizing melanin, the natural hair pigment, is the function of:
(lighteners)

408. When hydrogen peroxide is added to a lightener formula, it begins to:
(release oxygen)
409. A haircolor product used to achieve pale and delicate colors on prelightened hair is:
(toner)
410. The goal when decolorizing is to create the correct degree of:
(contributing pigment)
411. The baby-blond look is achieved by lightening the hair to pale yellow and using a toner to:
(neutralize the undertone)
412. During a haircolor service, the most important part is the:
(consultation)
413. During a client consultation for haircolor, mentioning a TV celebrity's haircolor as a possibility would likely be:
(helpful)
414. Many salons use release statements when providing chemical services to explain:
(if hair is in proper condition to receive color)
415. Possible allergy to an aniline tint or toner is determined by a:
(patch test)
416. Where would you perform a preliminary strand test:
(in the lower crown)
417. Rinsing is not required after the application of this type of haircolor:
(temporary haircolor)
418. Semipermanent haircolors will "take" on the hair to various degrees, depending on the:
(hair's porosity)
19. The application procedure for semipermanent haircolor is similar to that for:
(demipermanent color)
420. After lightening the hair in a double-process application, you apply:
(the depositing color)
421. The hair processes color more quickly at the:
(scalp)
422. You should avoid overlapping previously colored or lightened hair because it can:
(create lines of demarcation)
423. To refresh faded ends during a single-process color retouch, you may apply a:
(demipermanent color)
424. Oil lighteners will lift:
(one or two levels)
425. Activators may be added to cream lighteners to:
(increase their lifting power)
426. The fast-acting lighteners used off the scalp come in this form: (powder)
427. Lightener retouch services should not be done with:
(powder lightener)
428. Hair having more of this will take longer to lighten:
(melanin)
429. The cuticle layers may be removed and cortical bonds destroyed if lightening chemicals are used in conjunction with:
(heat)
430. Prior to a lightening procedure, if your preliminary strand test indicates the hair is not light enough, you can:
(increase the processing time)
431. What size partings are used for applying lightener?
(1/8")
432. What must you do when you check a strand for lightening during a lightening procedure:
(blot the strand with a damp towel)

433. The proper foundation in the hair must be achieved before you can apply:
(toner)
434. How many stages of lightening are there in the decolorizing process?
(10)
435. Breakage of the hair may occur in a lightener retouch if:
(overlapping occurs)
436. What is the function of a conditioner applied to the hair after toner has been applied and shampooed out:
(lowers the pH)
437. Details in the hair are more visible with this color application:
(highlighting)
438. In the technique called lowlighting, strands of hair are colored:
(darker than the natural color)
439. If just a few strands of hair are pulled through the holes in the cap technique of highlighting, the effect will be:
(subtle)
440. The client's scalp condition is an important factor that must be included in:
(client's record card)
441. The balayage technique involves:
(painting lightener onto the hair)
443. Unwanted orange tones can be corrected by using a haircolor with a:
(blue base)
444. Gray or very resistant hair may need to be treated to allow for better color penetration, by using a product called a:
(presoftener)
445. In a tint back service specialized preparations called fillers are used to equalize porosity and:
(deposit a base color)
446. The foil technique in which selected strands are picked up with a zigzag motion of the comb is called:
(weaving)
447. Removing some or all of the artificial pigment from the hair may be done if:
(the haircolor is too dark)
448. Use of a color filler may be the key to a successful:
(tint back to natural)
449. Once you have mixed and used a tint, any remaining tint:
(should be discarded)
450. When formulating permanent color for gray hair, your color choice would be 1 level lighter for hair that is:
(10%-30% gray)
451. For satisfactory results when you formulate a color filler, remember to:
(replace the hair's missing primary color)
452. For a client with excessive brassiness in her tinted hair, the best solution is to:
(neutralize with the complementary color)
453. Soap caps, often used in tint backs, are a combination of shampoo and:
(tint)
453. A product that lightens the hair slightly but does not require a patch test is:
(highlighting shampoo)
453. If there are insufficient protein bonds and natural melanin in the cortex for artificial pigment to attach to, the hair may appear:
(gun-metal gray)
454. To give the hair shine and tone in a single- or double-process color application, you may use a glaze, which is usually a/an:
(demipermanent color)
455. *Dimensional haircoloring* is another term for:
(highlighting)

456. The most effective way to establish design lines that are proportionate is with:
(reference points)
457. The highest point on top of the head is known as the:
(apex)
458. The widest area of the head, starting at the temples and ending at the bottom of the crown, is the:
(parietal ridge)
459. The occipital bone is found:
(at the base of the skull)
460. The widest points on the head including the two front corners is called:
(fringe (bangs) area)
461. The crown is the area between the back of the parietal ridge and the:
(apex)
462. When combed into its natural falling position, the fringe or bangs area falls no farther than:
(the outer corners of the eyes)
463. By parting the hair at the parietal ridge and continuing all the way around the head, you can locate the:
(top)
464. Straight lines that are level and direct the eye from one side to the other are:
(horizontal lines)
465. Diagonal lines are used to create:
(beveled shapes)
466. For control during haircutting, the hair is parted into uniform working areas called:
(sections)
467. Elevation is measured in:
(degrees)
468. Elevating the hair below 90 degrees when cutting has the effect of:
(building weight)
469. The more graduation you want to create, the more you need to:
(elevate the hair)
470. The length the hair will be cut is determined by a section of hair called the:
(guideline)
471. The stationary guideline is used mostly in which haircuts:
(is used mostly in blunt haircuts)
472. A guideline that moves as the haircut progresses is called a:
(traveling guideline)
473. The angle at which the fingers are held during cutting is called the:
(cutting line)
474. When the hair is combed away from its natural falling position toward a guideline, rather than straight out from the head, that is called:
(overdirection)
475. A stationary guideline is used to create a length or weight increase in a haircut when using:
(overdirection)
476. By using a traveling guide and no overdirection to cut the same lengths throughout a haircut, you are creating:
(uniform layers)
477. Straight hair shrinks 1/4 to 1/2 inch as it:
(dries)
478. Curly hair shrinks as it dries even more than straight hair does, by about:
(1/2 inch to two inches)
479. Another term for “growth pattern” is:
(natural fall)480.

480. Hair texture, classified as coarse, medium, or fine, is based on the:
(diameter of each hair strand)
481. The amount of movement in the hair strand is called:
(wave pattern)
482. Blunt or straight lines are cut in the hair with:
(haircutting shears)
483. The tool used to create a softer effect on hair ends is the:
(straight razor)
484. For close tapers in the nape and sides when using the shears-over-comb technique, use this tool:
(barber comb)
485. Thinning shears are used mainly to:
(remove bulk from the hair)
486. Which hand does most of the work in haircutting:
(cutting hand)
487. The finger grip of the still blade is for the:
(little finger)
488. The most efficient way to handle both comb and shears while combing the hair is to:

(palm the shears)
489. During the haircutting procedure, the fine teeth of the styling comb are used to:
(comb the subsection before cutting)
490. Tension is the amount of pressure created on a subsection of hair by:
(stretching or pulling the hair)
491. Cutting over the fingers is the technique used most often when cutting a:
(uniform layered cut)
492. The best way to maintain control of the subsection when cutting with a vertical or diagonal cutting line is by:
(cutting palm to palm)
493. In haircutting, Before blow-drying the client's hair, you should:
(sweep up cut hair)
494. You should replace the blade in your razor:
(prior to each new client)
495. The haircut that uses zero or no elevation is the:
(blunt haircut)
496. The most common elevation used to cut a graduated haircut is:
(45 degrees)
497. The basic haircut in which the hair is cut at a 180-degree angle is the:
(long layered haircut)
498. Layers create movement and volume in the hair, and the ends appear:
(farther apart)
499. You can expect uneven results in the finished haircut if you cut hair that is:
(partly damp and partly dry)
500. Parting the hair opposite to the way in which you cut it to check the lengths is known as:
(cross-checking)
501. Horizontal partings would be used to cross-check cuts with:
(vertical partings)
502. A blunt haircut that is cut with the client's head tilted forward will have:
(slight graduation of the line)
503. An A-line bob uses this cutting line:
(a diagonal cutting line)

504. When cutting the soft, rounded shape of a uniform-layered cut, all the hair is:
(cut at the same length)
505. When cutting curly hair, keep in mind that it expands more than:
(straight hair)
506. A tool that should be avoided when cutting curly hair is:
(a razor)
507. The hair that lies between the two front corners of the head is called the:
(fringe)
508. When you work with a razor, the ends are cut:
(at an angle)
509. Cutting with the guide above the fingers only is a feature of:
(razor cutting)
510. When working with a razor, remember not to use it on:
(dry hair)
511. Slide cutting is a method of haircutting in which the:
(shears glide along the edge of the section)
512. The texturizing technique in which pieces of hair are snipped out with the tips of the shears is:
(free-hand notching)
513. In shears-over-comb, the hair is held in place with the:
(comb)
514. When performing the technique called shears-over-comb, you hold the comb:
(at an angle to the head)
515. Removing excess bulk without shortening the length is the process of:
(texturizing)
516. A technique in which the razor makes small circular motions is called:
(razor rotation)
517. “Removing bulk” and “removing weight” are more modern terms for:
(thinning the hair)
518. When clipper cutting, if you want to cut all the hair to one exact length, you can use a/an:
(length guard attachment)
519. The best tool for creating a flat top is:
(the clippers)
520. The clipper-over comb technique differs from shears-over-comb in that the clippers move:
(sideways across the comb)
521. Working against the natural growth patterns is particularly important when cutting with:
(clippers)
522. For cleaning necklines and around the ears, you may use smaller-sized clippers called:
(edgers)
523. The classic barbering comb is used with clippers when:
(cutting the hair close to the head)
534. A factor to consider when trimming facial hair is that it is very:
(coarse)
535. Using the fingers, combs, and waving lotion to shape and direct the hair into S-shaped waves is called:
(finger waving)
536. A good finger waving lotion:
(does not flake when dry)
537. Applying finger waving lotion to one side of the head at a time:
(prevents it from drying)

538. Using the fingers to pinch or push ridges in a finger wave creates:
(overdirection of the ridge)
539. Pin curls are made up of three main parts; stem, circle, and:
(base)
540. In a pin curl, the part between the base and first arc (turn) of the circle is the:
(stem)
541. The foundation of the pin curl is called the:
(base)is
542. The pin curl stem position that produces a tight, firm, long-lasting curl is the:
(no-stem curl)
543. The full-stem curl produces the most:
(mobility)
544. Before you form pin curls, you first mold a section of hair called the:
(shaping)5
545. Uniform pin curls are produced by a:
(open center pin curls)
546. If a fluffy curl is desired, use this type of pin curl:
(closed center curls)
547. The arc base is used most commonly on which part of the head:
(side front hairline)
548. One factor in the formation of pin curls that does not affect the finished curl is the:
(shape of the base)
549. To prevent splits along the front or facial hairline in the finished hairstyle, use these pin curls:
(triangular base pin curls)0
550. For curly hairstyles without much volume or lift, use pin curls with this base:
(square bases)
551. Ribboning, or forcing the hair between the thumb and the back of the comb, is done to:
(create tension)
552. When pin curls are properly anchored, the clip should lay:
(parallel to the stem)
553. To form a wave behind a ridge, use these curls:
(ridge curls)
554. Skip waves are a pin curl technique that is a combination of pin curls and:
(finger waving)
555. If you want to create height in the hairstyle with pin curls, use:
(cascade curls)
556. A barrel curl is similar to a:
(roller)
557. One of the advantages of rollers is that each roller holds the equivalent of:
(two to four stand-up curls)
558. In wet setting working the hair with tension is one of the advantages of:
(rollers)
559. A roller curl is positioned on a panel of hair called the:
(base)
560. The stem of a roller curl is the hair is located:
(between scalp and first turn of roller)
561. The size of a roller wave or curl is determined by the:
(circle or curl)
562. How many times must the hair be wound around the roller to create a wave?
(1-1/2 times)

563. If a C shape is desired, the hair should be wound around the roller:
(One turn)
564. Volume is determined by how the roller sits on its base and:
(the size of the roller)
565. Full volume is created by :
(Fitting a roller curl directly on its base)
566. The least amount of volume is achieved by placing the roller:
(Off its base)
567. If rollers are loose because they are not properly secured, the result will be:
((a weak set)
568. Velcro rollers are used as a setting tool for:
(dry hair)
569. Removing roller indentations is one of the purposes of:
(back-combing and back-brushing)
560. Back-combing is known by other terms such as *teasing*, *rattling*, *matting*, and:
(French lacing)
561. Another name for the technique called *ruffing* is:
(back-brushing)
562. When blow-drying, to direct the air stream to any section of the hair more intensely, use the:
(concentrator)
563. The blow-dryer attachment that causes the air to flow more softly is the:
(diffuser)
564. Always make sure that the air intake at the back of a blow-dryer is kept:
(clear)
565. The classic styling brush features excellent airflow through the brush and a:
(half-rounded rubber base)
566. When used in conjunction with a blow-dryer, smaller round brushes do what to the hair:
(add more curl)
567. light, airy, whipped styling product is called:
(Foam or mousse)
568. The hairstyling product that is used most widely is:
(hair spray)
569. Which hair type should pomade, or wax, should be used sparingly on:
(fine hair)
570. When blow-drying the hair, always remember to direct the blow-dryer:
(from scalp to ends)
571. Thermal waving is also called:
(marcel waving)
572. It is important that the hair be dry for:
(thermal waving and curling)
573. When thermal curling and waving, use thermal irons made of the best quality:
(steel)
574. Stove-heated thermal irons are called:
(conventional or marcel irons)
575. Pressed hair should not be treated with electric vaporizing irons, which can make the hair:
(return to its natural curly state)
576. Lukewarm thermal irons should be used on:
(lightened or tinted hair)
577. There are two parts in the styling portion of a thermal iron, the rod and the:
(shell)

578. When using thermal irons, the texture of the hair, and whether it has been lightened or tinted, determines the:
(temperature setting)
579. After heating the irons to the desired temperature, test them on:
(a piece of tissue paper)
580. A hard rubber comb is the best for using with thermal irons because it is:
(nonflammable)
581. Thermal irons are manipulated with a rolling movement of the:
(fingers)
582. End curls are created with thermal irons to:
(give the hair a finished appearance)
583. Hanging curls are created with thermal irons in a method called:
(spiral curls)
584. A volume-base thermal curl is held at a 135-degree angle, rolled in the usual manner, and placed:
(forward and high on its base)
585. A strong curl with full volume is provided by:
(full-base thermal curls)
586. To form half-base curls, hold the hair at a:
(90-degree angle)
587. The off-base thermal curl provides:
(slight lift or volume)
588. A good thermal curl or wave is ensured when the hair is:
(Clean and completely dry)
589. Allowing hair ends to protrude over thermal irons will cause:
(fishhooks)
590. Hair pressing is a popular and profitable service that:
(temporarily straightens hair)
591. A natural hair service that lasts until the hair is shampooed is:
(hair pressing)
592. Hair pressing can be done in three ways; the soft press, hard press, and:
(medium press)
594. A soft press removes about how much of the natural curl:
(50% to 60% of the curl)
595. When pressing the hair, a factor that must be taken into account when setting the temperature of the comb is the hair's:
(texture)
596. This hair type is the least resistant to pressing:
(Medium curly hair)
597. The least heat and pressure are used when pressing hair that is this texture:
(fine)
598. A hard press is done by applying a heated pressing comb how many times:
(twice on each side of the hair)
599. This hair requires more heat and pressure during pressing because of its large diameter:
(coarse)
600. When pressing fine hair, you can avoid breakage by using:
(less heat and pressure)
601. When pressing gray, tinted, or lightened hair, avoid:
(using excess heat)
602. Pressing dry, brittle hair without conditioning treatments beforehand may lead to:
(hair breakage)
603. Pressing hair that is not completely dry may lead to:
(smoking or burning the hair)

604. A variation of the hard press in which a hot curling iron is passed through the hair before the pressing comb is called:
(a double press)
605. Touch-up hair pressing treatments are given between:
(shampoos)
606. The most difficult hair to press is:
(Wiry, curly hair)
607. Your analysis of the client's scalp will tell you if it is normal, flexible, or:
(tight)
608. Both regular and electric pressing combs should be made of good-quality steel or:
(brass)
609. Which part of the pressing comb does the actual pressing:
(The back rod)
610. Pressing oil may be applied before or after the hair is:
(thoroughly dried)
611. Scalp massage makes the scalp:
(more flexible)
612. To remove carbon and give the comb a smooth and shiny appearance, immerse the metal portion in a solution of:
(Water and baking soda)
613. To remove carbon from a pressing comb, rub it with:
(an emery board)
614. A temple comb, which is smaller than a regular pressing comb, may be used on the hair at the temples and the:
(hairline)
615. The nails, which are part of the integumentary system, are an appendage of the:
(skin)
616. A slightly pink nail is a sign of a/an:
(healthy nail)
617. The nail is technically referred to as:
(onyx)
618. The nail is composed of a protein called:
(keratin)
619. What percentage of the nail is made up of water.
(10% and 30%)
620. The portion of skin on which the nail plate rests is:
(The nail bed)
621. The cells that produce the nail plate are found in the:
(matrix bed (nail root))
622. The lunula, or half moon, is the visible portion of the:
(matrix bed (nail root))
623. The part of the nail unit that rests on and is attached to the nail bed is the:
(nail plate)
624. A normal cuticle is:
(flexible)
625. The extension of the cuticle that partly overlaps the lunula is the:
(eponychium)
626. The hyponychium seals the normal skin to the:
(free edge of the nail)
627. Extending over the fingertip is the part of the nail plate called the:
(free edge)
628. Specialized ligaments attach the nail bed and matrix bed to the:

- (underlying bone)
629. The matrix bed is embedded in a deep fold of skin called the:
(mantle)
630. A rate of nail growth per month for average adults is:
(1/8 inch)
631. Careless filing and excessive use of cuticle solvents and nail polish removers are among the causes of:
(abnormal nail brittleness)
632. The technical term for white spots or a whitish discoloration of the nails is:
(leukonychia)
633. Agnail is a condition of:
(splitting of the cuticles)
624. Blue or discolored nails is a condition that may be a sign of:
(poor blood circulation)
625. Uneven growth of the nails, usually the result of illness or injury, can cause:
(corrugations)
626. Carefully buffing the nails and applying a ridge filler is helpful when manicuring a client with:
(corrugations.)
637. Cutting off too much cuticle can result in:
(hangnails)
638. Darkening of the fingernails or toenails is called:
(melanonychia)
639. The medical term for the wasting away of the nail is:
(onychatrophia)
640. Hypertrophy of the nail is also known as:
(onychauxis)
641. When one or both edges of the nail plate fold at 90 degrees or more into the soft tissues of the nail margins, the disorder is called: (plicated nail)
642. Onychorrhexis is characterized by abnormally brittle nails with:
(striations of the nail plate)
643. Pterygium can be recognized by:
(forward growth of the eponychium)
644. Tile-shaped nails have an increased crosswise curvature throughout the nail plate caused by an increased curvature in the: (matrix bed)
645. Nail disorders formerly called “molds,” characterized by discoloration between the nail plate and artificial nails, are actually caused by:
(fungi)
646. Vegetable parasites are commonly known as:
(fungi)
647. A bacteria that can cause nail infections when artificial products such as tips and wraps are applied under unsanitary conditions is:
(Pseudomonas aeruginosa)
648. Nail disease or deformity in general is called:
(onychosis)
649. Paronychia, which affects the tissues surrounding the nail, is a/an:
(bacterial inflammation)
650. An inflammation called onychia affects the:
(matrix bed)

651. Onychocryptosis is commonly called:
(ingrown nails)
652. "Ram's horn nail," technically known as onychogryposis, most commonly affects the:
(great toe)
653. Onycholysis is the:
(loosening of the nail)
654. One common symptom shared by onychomadesis, onychoptosis, and onychia is:
(shedding of the nail)
655. Ringworm is technically known as:
(tinea)
656. A lump of red tissue grows from the nail bed to the nail plate in the nail inflammation called:
(pyogenic granuloma)
657. *Tinea pedis* is the medical term for:
(athlete's foot)
658. The common term for tinea unguium is:
(ringworm of the nails)
659. Whitish patches that can be scraped off the nail surface are characteristic of a common form of:
(tinea unguium)
660. A client with an infected finger can be treated by a/an:
(physician)
661. Removing any artificial nails is the only service you can perform for a client with:
(a nail fungus infection)
662. When you perform nail services, you use permanent tools called:
(implements)
663. Materials are those supplies used during a service that:
(must be replaced for each client)
664. After you use metal implements and before you place them in disinfectant, they must be:
(washed with soap and water)
665. In a manicure service, to shape the free edge you use a/an:
(emery board)
666. During a manicure or pedicure procedure, if you draw blood, the implement should be:
(cleaned and disinfected)
667. Brittle nails may be treated with:
(An oil manicure)
668. If the client's nails would benefit, a nail hardener may be applied:
(before the base coat)
669. One important sanitation measure is preparing fresh disinfectant solution for implements:
(daily)
670. Filing each fingernail from corner to center:
(avoids splitting)
671. After an oil manicure, before base coat is applied, you must:
(remove all traces of the oil)
672. As an added service in a manicure, hand massage, may be given before:
(polish)
673. Once polish has been applied, wipe away excess with a cotton-tipped orangewood stick dipped in:
(polish remover)
674. Before nail polish is applied this should be applied:
(before the base coat)
675. The ideal nail shape is
(: oval nail shape)

676. To remove stains on fingernails, use nail bleach or:
(peroxide)
677. An optional step in a manicure is to bleach under:
(the free edge.)
678. One of the functions of top coat, or sealer, is to make the nail polish:
(more resistant to chipping)
679. When performing a pedicure, do not massage:
(the shinbone)
680. A podiatrist is a physician who treats diseases of the:
(feet)
681. During a manicure, if you or your client is accidentally cut, apply:
(powdered alum)
682. Do not shake the bottle to mix nail polish, as this causes:
(air bubbles)
683. A French manicure involves polishing, tipping, or sculpting the free edge in a/an:
(opaque color)
684. A more subtle white is used on the free edge of the nail in the:
(American manicure)
685. A man's manicure differs from a woman's in that often the nails are finished with:
(dry polish)
686. Formaldehyde hardener contains formaldehyde and:
(keratin fibers)
687. Base coat prevents the nail polish from:
(staining the nail plate)
688. One of the purposes of nail dryer in a manicure is to protect the nail polish against:
(stickiness and dulling)
689. The two parts of a consultation for a manicure service are analysis:
(and recommendations)
690. The nail shape called "squoval" is:
(square with the ends rounded)
691. After the client removes all hand jewelry and washes her hands, you can proceed with:
(the client consultation)
692. Manicure procedures you should check with your instructor or your regulatory agency about include:
(nipping cuticles or hangnails)
693. Gently rubbing the fingertips with pumice powder is a good way to begin the process of:
(removing calluses)
694. To smooth calluses on the feet, an implement that is sometimes used is the:
(foot file)
695. A skin growth that protects the underlying skin from irritation is the:
(callus)
696. All working surfaces such as the manicure table should be sprayed with an EPA-registered disinfectant and allowed to remain wet for:
(10 minutes)
697. How much of the nail plate do preformed artificial nails called nail tip cover:
(no more than half the nail plate)
698. Acetone polish remover should never be used on:
(plastic artificial nails)
699. The artificial nails applied by a method known as "stop, rock, and hold" are:
(nail tips)
700. Nail tips are removed by sliding them off with an orangewood stick or a metal pusher after soaking them in:

(acetone)

701. A corrective treatment that forms a protective coating for damaged or fragile nails is:
(nail wrapping)
702. The nail wrap that gives a smooth, even appearance to the nails is made of:
(silk)
703. A type of nail wrap that is removed whenever the nail polish is removed is:
(paper wraps)
704. When applying tips and nail wraps, nail antiseptic is used to:
(dehydrate the nail)
705. After a fabric wrap is placed on the nail and excess material is trimmed, adhesive is applied to the:
(entire nail)
706. After 4 weeks, fabric nail wraps require:
(glue and fabric fills)
707. The position stop is the point where the nail plate meets the:
(nail tip)
708. Liquid nail wrap, a polish similar to nail hardener, contains:
(tiny fibers)
709. Acrylic nails are created by combining:
(acrylic liquid and acrylic powder)
710. In acrylic nails many small molecules that are not attached to one another make up a substance called a:
(monomer)
711. A primer is a substance that prepares the nail for bonding with:
(acrylic)
712. When creating acrylic nails, after you form the first acrylic ball, place it:
(at the free edge)
713. In an acrylic nail application, make an extremely wet mixture for the:
(third ball)
714. You can clean the brush you use to apply acrylic nails by dipping it into:
(polish remover)
715. Making sure you do not touch the nail after you have applied primer helps prevent:
(contaminating the nails)
716. Artificial nails that are brushed onto the nail plate are called:
(gels)
717. After you apply light-cured gels, you harden them by exposing them to:
(ultraviolet or halogen)
718. To design the appropriate hairstyle for your client, begin by:
(analyzing the whole person)
719. Developing a strong visual sense as a stylist requires instruction and:
(experience)
720. The overall outline of a hairstyle is known as:
(form)
721. In the terminology of hair design, *space* refers to:
(volume)
722. In order to soften a design, use these lines:
(curved lines)
723. Whether straight or curved, the use of repeating lines:
(creates more interest in the design)
724. The illusion of more or less volume can be created through:
(the use of color)

725. To alter wave patterns, you can use:
(chemicals)
726. The relationship between hair, face and body type is called:
(proportion)
727. An effective use of asymmetrical hair design is in:
(balancing facial features)
728. In order to design an area of emphasis in a hairstyle, you can use:
(ornamentation)
729. When creating a style that is harmonious, you should try to make it:
(proportionate)
730. Playing up the strengths and playing down the weaknesses of your client's looks requires:
(analyzing the client's features)
731. When using the terms *fine*, *medium* and *coarse*, you are describing the qualities of:
(hair texture)
732. In hairstyling a small and narrow silhouette is created by hair that is:
(fine and straight)
733. For styling purposes, the hair type that is most versatile is:
(wavy, medium)
735. After styling, wavy, coarse hair, if not properly shaped, will appear:
(very wide)
736. Straight coarse hair has more volume than straight fine or medium hair but is:
(hard to curl)
737. Curly, fine hair grown too long has a tendency to:
(separate and reveal too much scalp)
738. The hair type with the widest silhouette is:
(extremely curly, coarse hair)
739. The position and prominence of facial bones determines:
(facial shape)
740. The facial type generally considered to be ideal is:
(oval)
741. The three zones of the face for design purposes are forehead to eyebrows, eyebrows to end of nose, and:
(end of nose to bottom of chin)
742. Style hair away from the forehead if the client has a:
(narrow forehead)
743. For a client with a long jaw, style the hair so that it is:
(full and falls below the jaw)
744. The side view of a face or figure is called a:
(profile)
745. The three basic profiles can be described as straight, convex, and:
(concave)
746. Moving the hair forward in the chin area is effective if your client has a:
(convex profile)
747. Hair cut above or below the chin line will help to balance a:
(large chin)
748. When styling for a client with glasses, you must take into consideration the hair:
(around the ears)
749. The three basic parts for bangs are diagonal, triangular, and:
(curved)
750. A receding chin in a male client can be disguised with:

- (a full beard and mustache)
751. A closely groomed beard and mustache may look good on:
(a balding male client)
752. The branch of science that focuses on the hair, its diseases, and its care is called:
(trichology)
753. The two main divisions of the hair are the hair shaft and the:
(hair root)
754. The hair root is made up of three main structures, the follicle, bulb, and:
(dermal papilla)
755. The follicle is the tube-like depression in the skin that contains the:
(hair root)
756. The lower part of the hair root is the club-shaped:
(hair bulb)
757. The dermal papilla contains the blood and nerve supply that provides:
(nutrients)
758. At the base of the follicle is a tiny involuntary muscle called the:
(arrector pili)
759. The sebaceous glands secrete a substance called:
(sebum)
760. The hair shaft is made up of three layers; the cuticle, cortex, and:
(medulla)
761. A healthy, compact cuticle serves as the hair's:
(primary defense)
762. The layer of hair that is generally only present in thick, coarse hair is the:
(medulla)
763. 90% of the hairs weight is found in the?.
(cuticle)
764. Swelling the hair raises allows liquids to penetrate by raising the?
(cuticle)
765. Permanent haircolors, perm solutions, and chemical relaxers must have an alkaline pH in order to:
(penetrate the cuticle layer)
766. Permanent waving, chemical relaxing, and oxidation haircoloring cause changes that occur in the:
(cortex)
767. By the time the hair shaft emerges from the scalp, its cells are keratinized and:
(are no longer living)
768. Hair is made up of five elements; carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and
(sulfur)
769. Of the five elements in human hair, the element that makes up the lowest percentage is:
(sulfur)
770. Amino acids are linked together by chemical bonds called:
(peptide bonds)
771. Side bonds account for the hair's:
(elasticity)
772. Polypeptide chains are cross-linked together by these side bonds:
(hydrogen, salt, and disulfide bonds)
773. Compared to hydrogen and salt bonds, disulfide bonds are:
(stronger)
774. Permanent waving and chemical hair relaxing change the shape of the hair by chemically changing the:
(disulfide bonds)

775. The agents that easily break hydrogen bonds are:
(water or heat)
776. The ratio of eumelanin to pheomelanin determines:
(natural hair color)
777. The range of red and ginger to yellow/blonde tones in natural hair color is provided by:
(pheomelanin)
778. The pigment in the cortex that gives natural color to the hair is known as:
(melanin)
779. The quality of hair that is described as straight, wavy, curly, or extremely curly is:
(wave pattern)
780. An oval cross-section is typical of this hair type:
(wavy hair)
781. In general, coiled hair:
(has a fine texture)
782. The four most important factors in a hair analysis are texture, density, porosity, and:
(elasticity)
783. *Hair texture* is a term that refers to the hair's:
(diameter)
785. Porosity is defined as the hair's:
(ability to absorb moisture)
786. Of all the hair types, the hair with the largest diameter is:
(coarse)
787. The measure of how many individual hair strands there are on 1 square inch of scalp is the hair's:
(density)
788. This natural hair color is generally the thickest (has the highest density).
(blonde hair)
789. This hair type usually has which porosity?
(resistant)
790. Overly porous hair is usually caused by:
(overprocessing)
791. When hair is wet it what percentage of its original length will it stretch?
(50 %)
792. When follicles slope in the same direction, the hair growing from them is called a:
(hair stream)
793. Inactive sebaceous glands are generally the cause of:
(dry hair and scalp)
794. Some vellus hair is replaced with terminal hair because of hormonal changes during:
(puberty)
795. Hair growth occurs in cycles of three phases; anagen, catagen, and:
(telogen)
796. The anagen phase of the hair growth cycle is the:
(growth phase)
797. The phase during which the follicle canal shrinks and detaches from the dermal papilla is the:
(catagen phase)
798. At any one time, about 90% of scalp hair is in this phase:
(anagen phase)
799. The shortest of the three phases of hair growth is the:
(catagen phase)
800. This is the resting phase in hair growth:
(telogen phase)
801. It is a myth that scalp massage will increase this:

- (hair growth)
802. The only difference between gray and pigmented hair is that gray hair lacks this:
(melanin)
803. The average daily rate of hair loss is:
(35 to 40 hairs)
804. The term applied to abnormal hair loss is:
(alopecia)
805. You should perform this prior to all hair services:
(hair analysis)
806. Some degree of hair loss is evident in what percentage of men and women by age 35:
(40)
806. Androgenic alopecia, or male pattern baldness, is characterized by this shape:
(a horseshoe shape)
807. Hair loss that is the result of hormonal changes that convert terminal hair to vellus hair is called:
(androgenic alopecia)
808. Alopecia areata is characterized by:
(the sudden falling out of hair)
809. Androgenic alopecia in women is characterized by:
(general thinning of crown hair)
810. Postpartum alopecia affects:
(women at the end of a pregnancy)
811. Of the two products approved by the FDA to counter hair loss, the topical product is called:
(minoxidil)
812. Finasteride is a prescription drug that is taken:
(orally)
813. Finasteride, a hair loss treatment approved by the FDA, is not prescribed for women because of the possibility of:
(birth defects)
814. A surgical option for the treatment of hair loss is:
(hair plugs)
815. The procedure of transplanting hair plugs may be performed by:
(surgeons)
816. *Canities* is the technical term for:
(gray hair)
817. The term for a canities condition that exists at or before birth is:
(congenital canities)
818. Acquired canities develops with:
(age)
819. Monilethrix is the technical term for:
(beaded hair)
820. Split ends are also known by the term:
(trichoptilosis)
821. Hypertrichosis is characterized by:
(abnormal hair growth)
822. The technical term for knotted hair is:
(trichorrhexis nodosa)
823. The term for hairs that may split at any part of their length is:
(fragilitas crinium)
824. Pityriasis capitis simplex is marked by:
(dry dandruff)
825. The scalp inflammation called pityriasis steatoides is characterized by:

- (greasy or waxy dandruff)
826. If a client shows signs of tinea capitis they should:
(be referred to a physician)
827. Tinea is a contagious disease caused by:
(vegetable parasites)
828. Tinea capitis is more commonly known as:
(ringworm of the scalp)
829. A type of ringworm marked by dry, sulfur-yellow, cuplike crusts on the scalp is called:
(tinea favosa)
830. Scabies is a contagious skin disease caused by:
(the itch mite)
831. The common animal parasites that cause pediculosis capitis are:
(head lice)
832. A furuncle is an acute, localized bacterial infection of a:
(hair follicle)
833. Staphylococci cause an inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue called:
(a carbuncle)
834. When you shampoo a client's hair, your primary purpose is to:
(cleanse the hair and scalp)
835. In selecting a shampoo you must take into consideration:
(The condition of the client's hair)
836. pH levels are a measure of:
(whether a solution is acid or alkaline)
837. Shampoos that are acidic rather than alkaline are:
(better for the hair)
838. The purification process for fresh water is done by:
(sedimentation and filtration)
839. Hard water is determined by its:
(the amount of minerals it contains)
840. Shampoo's main ingredient is:
(purified water)
841. Molecules made up of a hydrophilic head and a lipophilic tail are responsible for:
(the effectiveness of surfactants)
842. The molecular process in surfactants works by:
(lifting off oils and dirt into the water)
843. The most vigorous growth in the shampoo market is found in shampoos sold through:
(salons)
844. In hair products that are acid-balanced, the pH is between:
(4.5 and 5.5)
845. To restore moisture and elasticity to the hair while adding volume, use this type of shampoo:
(conditioning shampoos)
846. These type of shampoos can be very strong and must sit on the scalp for a longer period:
(medicated shampoos)
847. Shampoos that contain acidic ingredients designed to cut through product buildup are called:
(clarifying)
848. With an elderly client you might use this type of shampoo:
(dry or powder shampoos)
849. Color-enhancing shampoos combine a surfactant base with:
(basic colors)
850. For hair that feels dry or damaged, a temporary remedy is:

- (conditioner)
851. Factors in determining the texture and structure of hair include heredity, health, and:
(diet)
852. The products known as rinse-through finishing rinses are used for:
(detangling hair after washing)
853. When deep, penetrating conditioners are applied, it is sometimes necessary to:
(put the client under a hooded dryer)
854. Among the ingredients of conditioners are this type of acid:
(citric acid)
855. The outer most layer of the hair is the :
(cuticle)
856. After an alkaline chemical treatment, instant conditioners are used to:
(restore pH balance)
857. A conditioning agent used on the scalp to remove oil accumulation is:
(scalp astringent lotion)
858. Included in the formulation of moisturizers are quaternary ammonium compounds, which:
(attach to hair fibers)
859. A protein conditioner is effective for:
(slightly increasing hair diameter)
860. The purpose of concentrated protein conditioners is to:
(penetrate the cortex)
861. It is not recommended to use concentrated protein treatment:
(immediately after a chemical treatment)
862. When hair needs equal moisturizing and protein treatment use:
(deep conditioning treatments)
863. Spray-on thermal protectors are used to:
(protect hair during thermal services)
864. A dry scalp may be helped by a:
(scalp conditioner)
865. What type of shampoo is not recommended for a client with coarse, wavy hair,
(volumizing shampoo)
866. An effective method of removing dust, dirt and spray buildup is:
(correct hair brushing)
867. Do not brush the hair before giving a:
(chemical service)
868. Natural bristle brushes have overlapping layers that clean and:
(add luster to the hair)
869. To brush hair most effectively:
(part it into sections)
870. Scalp massage is performed prior to the shampoo and provides:
(stimulation)
871. To be successful at scalp massage it's important to:
(know the location of blood vessels)
872. When preparing to shampoo a client, it's important to:
(examine the client's hair and scalp)
873. Water temperature is an important consideration during a shampoo, so always:
(test the temperature)
874. When manipulating the scalp during a shampoo, use firm pressure if:
(the client has healthy hair and scalp)
875. During a shampoo, manipulating the scalp immediately follows:

- (applying shampoo)
876. At the end of the shampoo, the cleanup and sanitation process includes cleaning the bowl and:
(disinfecting combs and brushes)
877. After the hair is shampooed and rinsed, apply conditioner, avoiding the:
(base of the hair)
878. Once conditioner has been applied:
(gently comb it through the hair)
879. Placing the client under a heated dryer may be necessary:
(for a deep conditioning treatment)
880. Chemically treated hair, after shampooing, has a tendency to:
(tangle)
881. In order to avoid scalp irritation when performing chemical services:
(do not shampoo, brush, or massage)
882. If dry shampoo is called for, apply it:
(directly onto the hair)
883. A general scalp treatment is important for:
(keeping the scalp clean and healthy)
884. It is appropriate to perform a dry hair and scalp treatment for:
(a deficiency of natural oil)
885. Increasing blood circulation by kneading the scalp helps to:
(normalize overactive sebaceous glands)
886. High-frequency current is effective during:
(a dandruff treatment)
887. The practice of performing or offering to perform for compensation for treating a person's hair, skin and nails is (Cosmetology)
888. How many members are appointed on the TDLR BOARD of Cosmetology?
(5)
889. What is the age requirement of a person to be eligible to hold a Cosmetology License in Texas?
(17)
890. To hold a Cosmetology License in Texas a person must hold a high school diploma or equivalent or a
(GED)
891. In Texas a student can take the written exam with
(1000 hours)
893. How many hours are required in Texas for an Operator License?
1500
894. An applicant is entitled to a beauty shop license if: 1.the application complies with commission rules; 2.the applicant has not committed an act that constitutes a ground for denial of a license and 3.the applicant
(pays the required license fee)
895. When does a license expire?
(Second anniversary of the date of the license)
896. What type of program is mandatory for all license renewals?
(Continuing Education)
897. Where your operator or specialty license must be displayed?
(At the person's place of business or employment)
898. Texas Administrative Code, is in what Chapter?
(83)
899. Texas Occupations Code is found in four places in the TDLR Laws and Rules Book; Chapters 51, 60, 1602 and
(1603)
900. A person, that holds, a cosmetology license, from another jurisdiction or foreign country, may obtain a Texas cosmetology license without repeating cosmetology education or examination license. This is referred to as?
(License by reciprocity)
901. Under Section 83.25 License Requirements—Continuing Education: The 6 hours are needed to renew an Operation License that expires on or after September 1, 2008? The hours must cover 2 hours of

- Sanitation/Health/Safety, 2 hours of Law/Rules and 2 hours in any
(Cosmetology Related curriculum)
902. How often must Continuing Education course be taken?
(Every two years)
903. How often are General Periodic Inspections conducted on Cosmetology establishments/salons?
(At least once every 2 years)
904. three areas TDLR inspects ate; Public safety, Licensing, and
(Sanitation)
905. When are normal inspections performed?
(During normal business hours)
906. Based on any violations reported, what type of schedule will the inspections be moved into?
(Risk-Based Inspections)
907. The inspector leaves a list of non compliance or violation on the inspection document. The owner must comply and correct and achieve compliance with in how many days?(10 days)
908. Under section 83.80 what are the application fees for Operator License?
(\$53.00)
909. What type of animals may be in the salon?
(Those providing assistance)
910. Under section 83.80 what are the application fees for a beauty or specialty salon is?
(\$106.00)
911. Under section 83.80 what are the application fees for a booth rental or independent contractor license is?
(\$67.00)
912. A person whose license has expired for 90 days or less may renew by paying a late fee equal to what?
(1 to ½ times the normal required renewal fee)
913. For the written and practical exam for the Operator exam a score of what is required?
(Minimum of 70)
914. Demographics that would be helpful in choosing a location for a salon include information about a specific population's size, average income, and:
(buying habits)
915. An important first step in seeking financing to open a salon is developing a:
(business plan)
916. Malpractice insurance is purchased by the:
(salon owner)
917. A business that is managed by a board of directors and owned by stockholders is a/an:
(corporation)
918. The type of ownership in which the owner has the greatest financial liability is the:
(individual ownership)
919. The type of ownership in which two people own a business together is a/an:
(partnership)
920. If you do not own the building in which your salon is housed, you must have an agreement between yourself and the owner called a/an:
(lease)
921. An important early step before opening a business is determining how much capital is needed to run it for at least the first:
(two years)
922. Performing services to the same high standards every time a client comes to the salon is called:
(quality control)
923. As a salon owner or manager you can determine which products are selling well and which ones are not by consulting:
(inventory records)
924. According to OSHA guidelines, salons are required to prominently display:
(ingredients of cosmetic preparations)

925. The single most effective way to advertise you salon is with:
(satisfied clients)
926. Direct mail advertising makes use of:
(mailing lists)
927. In the average salon, the largest expense item is:
(salaries)
928. What is taking place in the salon at a given time is reflected in:
(the appointment book)
929. Approximately 50 percent of a salon's budget is spent on:
(salaries and commissions)
930. Salon supplies that are reserved for sale to clients are called:
(retail supplies)
931. A good way to monitor the purchase and use of supplies is to keep an accurate:
(inventory system)
932. Consumption supplies are those that are:
(used daily in salon services)
933. The slow periods of the year are a good time to:
(advertise the salon)
934. What percentage of the total gross income should advertising costs in an average salon be:
(3 percent)
935. The process of deductive reasoning involves:
(reaching logical conclusions)
- 936.. A salon owned and managed by a hairstylist is considered a:
(small independent salon)
937. An operation owned by one or two individuals operating a series of ten or less salons is a/an:
(independent salon chain)
938. A resume is a:
(summary of education and work experience)
939. When you develop a resume, an important guideline is to:
(keep it simple and brief)
940. If an improper or illegal question is asked during a job interview, a good response is:
(that question is irrelevant)
941. In the SkillsUSA emblem the color blue represents the:
(common union of the states and the chapters)
942. Who is responsible for making the agenda for a SKillsUSA meeting?
(president and secretary)
943. Who is the SKillsUSA national executive director?
(Timothy Lawrence)
944. In the emblem ceremony who holds and describes the shield?
(Parliamentarian)
945. What are the three parts of a speech?
(opening, body and conclusion)
946. Who is responsible for roll call during a meeting?
(secretary)
947. According to the SkillsUSA Leadership handbook, what is the official dress for a man?
(black slacks, black shoes and socks, white button down shirt, black tie and red blazer)
948. Who holds and describes the hands in the emblem ceremony?
(Vice President)
949. Who holds and describes the torch in the emblem ceremony?
(treasurer)
950. Who holds and describes the orbital circles?
(secretary)

951. Who holds and describes the gear?
(reporter)
952. What does the color gold represent?
(the individual)
953. The colors red and white represent:
(the individual states and the chapters)
954. In what year was SkillsUSA originally founded?
(1965)
955. What is the SkillsUSA motto?
(Preparing for leadership in the world of work)
956. How many regions are there in the nation?
(5)
957. How many districts are there in Texas?
(13)
958. Who may be an active member in SkillsUSA?
(any student with paid membership dues in CTE programs)
959. How many types of membership are there?
(5)
960. When did SkillsUSA VICA become SkillsUSA?
(2002)
961. Which officer is responsible for public relations?
(reporter)
962. Which officer keeps a record of chapter funds?
(treasurer)
963. How many levels are there in the professional development program?
(5)
964. Where is state conference held?
(Corpus Christi)
965. What month is SkillsUSA week observed?
(February)
966. Assuming the president' place when she cannot be present is one of the duties of the:
(vice president)
967. This officer is the chapter authority on procedural matters:
(parliamentarian)
968. Where in the national SkillsUSA office?
(Leesburg, VA)
969. Where is the SkillsUSA Texas state office?
(Mabank, TX)
970. How many goals are in the National Program of Work?
(7)
971. "To honor and respect my vocation.." is part of the SkillsUSA;
(pledge)
972. "To unite in a common bond all students enrolled in trade and industrial..." is part of the SkillsUSA;
(purposes)
973. "I believe satisfaction is achieved by good work." Is part of the SKilsUSA:
(Creed)
974. The shield represents;
(patriotism)
975. The gear represents the;
(industrial society)
976. The torch represents;
(knowledge)
977. The orbital circles represent;
(technology)
978. The hands represent;

(the individual)

979. In the Professional Development Program what level is the Master Degree?

(4)

980. What are the three parts of a goal statement:

(What, when and how)