

Chapter 15—Men's Haircutting and Styling

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- The art of haircutting involves the ____ of the hair.
 - design
 - cutting
 - shaping
 - All answers are correct.
- A good hairstyle accentuates the client's ____.
 - best features
 - body shape
 - jaw line
 - muscles
- During the ____ the barber must determine just what it is the client is asking for in the way of a haircut or style.
 - strand test
 - appointment setup
 - client consultation
 - hair analysis
- A person's ____ is determined by the position and prominence of the facial bones.
 - hair texture
 - vision
 - facial shape
 - beauty
- Any hairstyle that maintains or creates the impression of a(n) ____ shape is usually suitable.
 - oval
 - inverted triangular
 - diamond
 - round
- An off-center part ____ a round face.
 - does not look good on
 - broadens
 - highlights
 - slims
- A pear-shaped face might benefit from a ____.
 - close cut at the top
 - close cut at the sides
 - medium-size curl perm
 - clean-shaven face
- The styling guidelines for a(n) ____ face are to shorten the face.
 - oblong
 - oval
 - round
 - inverted triangular
- The aim with a(n) ____ face is to fill out the face at the temples and chin.
 - oval
 - pear-shaped
 - diamond-shaped
 - square
- A ____ are characteristic of an angular profile.
 - jutting forehead and receding chin
 - receding forehead and a chin that juts forward
 - broad forehead and long hooked nose
 - narrow forehead and long hooked nose
- For a client with a(n) ____ profile, the aim should be to conceal both forehead and chin.
 - diamond-shaped
 - angular
 - oval
 - convex
- A ____ nose can be minimized by styling the hair forward at the forehead and back at the sides.
 - large
 - pointed
 - hooked
 - All answers are correct.

13. Style the hair so that it is longer at the nape to balance a _____.
 - a. short neck
 - b. long neck
 - c. large chin
 - d. small chin
14. A _____ neck may be balanced with a haircut that is tapered.
 - a. long
 - b. short
 - c. wide
 - d. narrow
15. The _____ is part of the parietal ridge.
 - a. apex
 - b. occipital bone
 - c. temporal section
 - d. reference point
16. The _____ is/are the widest section of the head.
 - a. parietal ridge
 - b. apex
 - c. occipital bone
 - d. four corners
17. The _____ bone is located at the base of the skull.
 - a. occipital
 - b. parietal
 - c. apex
 - d. nape
18. The highest point on the head is the _____.
 - a. horseshoe
 - b. apex
 - c. hatband
 - d. parietal ridge
19. In haircutting, reference points refer to all of the following except the _____.
 - a. parietal ridge
 - b. apex
 - c. nape
 - d. occipital bone
20. The four corners are located by _____.
 - a. drawing a line from the nape to the crown and from ear to ear
 - b. drawing a line from the parietal ridge to the apex
 - c. crossing two diagonal lines at the apex
 - d. crossing two perpendicular lines at the apex
21. _____ cutting lines are used to create a one-length look.
 - a. Horizontal
 - b. Staggered
 - c. Vertical
 - d. Diagonal
22. _____ cutting lines are perpendicular to the floor.
 - a. Horizontal
 - b. Vertical
 - c. Parallel
 - d. Perpendicular
23. A stacked, layered effect at the perimeter is created with _____ cutting lines.
 - a. vertical
 - b. horizontal
 - c. diagonal
 - d. traveling
24. An angle is formed when _____.
 - a. two lines or surfaces intersect
 - b. three lines intersect
 - c. the cutting lines cross the parietal ridge
 - d. the hair is cut parallel to the floor
25. Elevation results from _____.
 - a. tipping the client's head forward when cutting
 - b. tipping the client's head back when cutting
 - c. letting the hair fall naturally
 - d. lifting a hair section above 0 degrees

26. _____ is produced with 0-degree elevation.
- Weight
 - Bulk
 - Maximum length at the perimeter
 - All answers are correct.
27. A 90-degree elevation is _____ in men's haircutting.
- only used for a clipper cut
 - used to create a single length
 - most commonly used
 - almost never used
28. An elevation of 0 to 45 degrees is considered _____ elevation.
- low
 - medium
 - high
 - normal
29. Cutting each section the same length results in _____.
- a single-length cut
 - stacked layers
 - uniform layers
 - maximum length at the perimeter
30. A parting is _____.
- another name for a part
 - another name for a design line
 - used to create a curl
 - a smaller section of hair parted off from a larger section
31. The outer perimeter of the haircut is known as the _____.
- heavy perimeter
 - design line
 - fall line
 - elevation
32. A stationary guideline is used to create all of the following except _____.
- solid-form blunt cuts
 - overall long layers
 - extra length within a section
 - even layering
33. A traveling guideline _____.
- is used for a solid-form blunt cut
 - is used exclusively to create most haircuts
 - moves as subsequent partings are made
 - should be avoided
34. A(n) _____ haircut is shorter at the nape and longer in the crown and top.
- short
 - blunt
 - angled
 - tapered
35. A stationary guide at the perimeter creates _____.
- a weight line
 - a design line
 - elevation
 - layers
36. Texturizing involves creating wispy or spiky effects in a haircut with _____.
- thinning shears
 - razors
 - thinning shears and razors
 - clippers
37. When a section of hair is held for cutting, the tension is _____.
- how the hair flows over the comb
 - the length of the hair
 - the amount of pressure applied
 - the amount that the hair stretches
38. Use minimal to moderate tension when cutting _____ hair.
- curly or wavy
 - straight
 - wet
 - fine

39. Outlining is the process of marking the perimeter of the haircut in the front, over the ears, and at the sides and ____.
- parietal ridge
 - apex
 - crown
 - nape
40. When the hair is combed away from its natural fall position, ____ occurs.
- curling
 - layering
 - elevation
 - over-direction
41. In finger-and-shear techniques, the fingers and shears work together; in shear-over-comb, the ____.
- comb is used in place of the fingers
 - comb is used in place of the shears
 - the fingers are used in place of the shears
 - the fingers are used in place of the comb
42. Thinning involves removing ____ from the hair.
- fullness
 - bulk
 - length
 - color
43. The shear-over-comb technique is especially useful in creating ____ cuts.
- one-length
 - blunt
 - tapered
 - layered
44. To maintain good control of the hair when performing fingers-and-shear cutting, the hair must be ____ and uniformly moist.
- clean
 - warm
 - parted 10 times
 - None of the answers are correct.
45. In the ____ technique, the shears are held parallel to the comb.
- palming
 - shear-over-fingers
 - fingers-over-shear
 - shear-over-comb
46. Rolling the comb out is used as part of the ____ technique.
- stacked and rolled
 - fingers-over-comb
 - shear-over-comb
 - comb-over-shears
47. ____ is particularly effective for thinning out hollows, whorls, and ragged patches.
- Outlining
 - Shear-point tapering
 - The shear-over-comb technique
 - The clipper technique
48. The ____ is used for arching.
- razor
 - points of the shears
 - outliner
 - All answers are correct
49. Generally, a ____ cut is followed up with shear-and-comb work to fine-tune the cut or to perform the arching technique.
- layered
 - clipper
 - comb-over-shears
 - finger-over-shears
50. When cutting ____ or hair that does not grow uniformly, the best method is to cut in a circular motion.
- short hair
 - straight hair
 - curls
 - whorls

51. Cutting against the grain involves cutting the hair ____.
- in the opposite direction from which it grows
 - in the same direction in which it grows
 - from the bottom to the top
 - from the top to the bottom
52. ____ is/are best cut with the grain.
- Fine hair
 - Tight, curly hair
 - Whorls
 - None of the answers are correct.
53. In ____ clipper cutting, placing the hair in a position to be cut and removing excess cut hair is done with a comb or hair pick.
- clipper-over-comb
 - guided
 - freehand
 - against the grain
54. The brush cut is a type of ____.
- layered cut
 - Qui Vadis cut
 - crew cut
 - fade
55. A ____ style “fades to nothing” at the hairline.
- fade
 - flat top
 - crew cut
 - Quo Vadis
56. ____ specific areas of the hair is best done with a razor.
- Thinning
 - Feathering
 - Thinning and feathering
 - Combing
57. The razor is held almost flat against the hair surface in ____.
- terminal blending
 - light taper-blending
 - heavier taper-blending
 - feathering
58. The razor is held at almost 90 degrees to the hair surface in ____.
- heavier taper-blending
 - light taper-blending
 - terminal blending
 - texturizing
59. The razor is held at a 45-degree angle to the hair surface in ____.
- heavier taper-blending
 - light taper-blending
 - terminal blending
 - elevation blending
60. When cutting fine hair with a razor, use the ____.
- heaviest stroke
 - lightest stroking and pressure
 - dull edge of the razor
 - tip of the razor
61. Freehand slicing involves ____.
- blending
 - razor-over-comb technique
 - tapering
 - releasing weight from the subsection
62. In razor rotation, the razor follows the comb through the hair, ____.
- followed by the comb following the razor
 - until all the hair is cut
 - then the hair is trimmed with shears
 - in order to produce a blunt cut

63. All sectioning methods for razor cutting begin by combing the hair into a(n) ____ effect, in which the hair is combed into natural directions from the crown.
- stacked
 - inverted triangle
 - umbrella
 - balloon
64. Cutting or tapering the hair ____ will cause the hair to stand up.
- with the grain
 - with a razor
 - against the grain
 - close to a part
65. When removing bulk from the hair, ____.
- cut all sections equally
 - cut top surfaces only
 - avoid cutting too close to the scalp
 - cut right by the part line
66. ____ is not a thinning method performed with regular shears.
- Carving
 - Slithering
 - Thinning
 - Slicing
67. The traditional ____ consists of using a razor to shave the sides of the neck and across the nape.
- neck shave
 - freehand razor technique
 - arching
 - outliner technique
68. Free-form is a ____ method that allows the hair to fall into the natural lines of the cut.
- cutting
 - blow-drying
 - diffusing
 - sculpting
69. Each section of hair is dried in a definite direction with the ____ in stylized blow-drying.
- aid of a comb or brush
 - use of the fingers
 - use of hair rollers
 - use of a diffuser
70. ____ hair care, such as styling the hair into braids and locks, originated in Africa.
- Decorative
 - Tribal
 - Natural
 - Traditional
71. One of the most popular types of braiding is ____.
- French braids
 - dreadlocks
 - off-the-scalp cornrows
 - on-the-scalp cornrows
72. The more coil revolutions within a single strand, the faster the hair will coil and ____.
- break
 - knot
 - lock
 - braid
73. Twisting, wrapping, and ____ are methods of creating cultivated locks.
- palm rolling
 - finger rolling
 - palm or finger rolling
 - cornrows
74. Two basic ____ methods for men are the palm- or finger-rolling technique and the comb technique.
- hairlocking
 - braiding
 - drying
 - cutting