

## Chapter 19—Haircoloring and Lightening

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Hair lightening involves removing part or all of the natural \_\_\_\_ from the hair.
  - body
  - curl
  - texture
  - pigment
- Hair with a \_\_\_\_ texture takes color more quickly than other textures.
  - fine
  - coarse
  - medium
  - curly
- Hair with high porosity \_\_\_\_ than other porosity levels.
  - is more difficult to color
  - takes on color slowly but fades more slowly
  - may take color quickly but also fades sooner
  - requires longer processing time
- The factors that determine all natural hair colors include \_\_\_\_.
  - the number and size of pigment granules
  - the length and age of the hair
  - the wave pattern and coarseness of the hair
  - the skin color and race of the person
- Hair that is the color of keratin is \_\_\_\_.
  - gray
  - white
  - brown
  - blonde
- The human eye sees only six basic colors, \_\_\_\_.
  - three primary and three secondary
  - two each of primary, secondary, and tertiary
  - the three primary colors and white, black, and gray
  - red, orange, green, brown, blue, and pink
- Primary colors \_\_\_\_.
  - are black, red, and blue
  - cannot be seen by the human eye
  - do not exist in natural light
  - cannot be created by combining other colors
- Mixing equal amounts of a primary color with \_\_\_\_ yields a tertiary color.
  - another primary color
  - one of its adjacent secondary colors
  - black
  - white
- Blue is \_\_\_\_.
  - a tertiary color
  - a secondary color
  - the darkest primary color
  - the lightest primary color
- A secondary color is created by \_\_\_\_.
  - mixing a primary color with white
  - mixing three primary colors in equal amounts
  - mixing one primary and one secondary color in unequal amounts
  - mixing two primary colors in equal amounts

11. Mixing equal amounts of \_\_\_\_ creates green.
  - a. yellow and blue
  - b. orange and blue
  - c. red and blue
  - d. yellow and red
12. On the color wheel, complementary colors are located \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. next to each other
  - b. directly across from each other
  - c. two colors apart
  - d. None of the answers are correct.
13. When \_\_\_\_ are mixed in equal amounts, they neutralize each other.
  - a. orange and yellow
  - b. orange and blue
  - c. yellow and blue
  - d. yellow and white
14. Yellow is the complementary color of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. green
  - b. orange
  - c. red
  - d. violet
15. Red is the complementary color of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. green
  - b. blue
  - c. yellow
  - d. orange
16. Tone is the \_\_\_\_ of a color.
  - a. saturation
  - b. degree of lightness or darkness
  - c. warmth or coolness
  - d. pigment concentration
17. In haircoloring, the level system indicates the \_\_\_\_ of a hair color.
  - a. intensity
  - b. saturation
  - c. lightness or darkness
  - d. tone
18. Blue, green, and violet are considered \_\_\_\_ colors.
  - a. drab or ash
  - b. bright
  - c. light
  - d. high intensity
19. The degree of concentration of pigment in a color is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. saturation
  - b. intensity
  - c. strength
  - d. All answers are correct.
20. Violet is used to minimize \_\_\_\_ tones.
  - a. yellow
  - b. green
  - c. orange
  - d. red
21. The hair's natural level is identified using \_\_\_\_ or a color ring.
  - a. the client's recommendation
  - b. the nearest primary color
  - c. a color wheel
  - d. manufacturer's color swatches
22. The ability of haircoloring products to remain on the hair is divided into \_\_\_\_ classifications.
  - a. two
  - b. three
  - c. four
  - d. five
23. Temporary haircolor is made up of the \_\_\_\_ molecules.
  - a. lightest
  - b. smallest
  - c. largest
  - d. most active
24. \_\_\_\_ haircolor is acidic in reaction.
  - a. Permanent
  - b. Temporary
  - c. True acid
  - d. Acid-balanced

25. Color-enhancing shampoo is a product that combines the action of a \_\_\_\_ with that of a shampoo.
- permanent wave
  - chemical change
  - color rinse
  - permanent change
26. \_\_\_\_ haircolor molecules are smaller than those of temporary colors.
- Color rinse
  - Semipermanent
  - Color-enhancing shampoo
  - None of the answers are correct.
27. Self-penetrating colors such as \_\_\_\_ colors make a mild chemical and physical change.
- color rinse
  - permanent
  - temporary
  - semipermanent
28. \_\_\_\_ haircolor may be used as a non-peroxide toner on pre-lightened hair.
- Temporary
  - Demi-permanent
  - Semipermanent
  - Permanent
29. \_\_\_\_ haircolors deposit color without lightening.
- Demi-permanent
  - Permanent
  - Aniline derivative
  - All of the answers are correct.
30. \_\_\_\_ haircolor requires a patch test before application.
- Permanent
  - Semipermanent
  - Demi-permanent
  - All of the answers are correct.
31. The uses for demi-permanent haircolor include \_\_\_\_.
- performing corrective coloring
  - adding highlights
  - lifting and depositing color
  - None of the answers are correct.
32. Permanent haircolor product that enters the \_\_\_\_ forms tint molecules that are permanently trapped.
- hair follicle
  - medulla
  - cuticle
  - cortex
33. Permanent haircolor mixed with equal parts of \_\_\_\_ volume peroxide is capable of lifting the color one or two levels.
- 10
  - 20
  - 30
  - 40
34. \_\_\_\_ haircolors require retouching.
- Temporary
  - Semipermanent
  - Color-enhancing
  - Permanent
35. \_\_\_\_ derivative products of pale, delicate shades designed to be used on pre-lightened hair are called toners.
- Vegetable
  - Aniline
  - Peroxide
  - Metallic
36. Before application, \_\_\_\_ must be mixed with hydrogen peroxide.
- oxidation tints
  - progressive colors
  - vegetable tints
  - toners
37. Henna penetrates the cortex, attaches to the \_\_\_\_ bonds, and is considered permanent.
- hydrogen
  - hydroxide
  - salt
  - None of the answers are correct.

38. Metallic dyes are also called \_\_\_\_.
- vegetable tints
  - progressive colors
  - tints
  - henna
39. Compound dyes are \_\_\_\_ or mineral dyes mixed with vegetable tints.
- metallic
  - oxidation
  - toners
  - aniline derivatives
40. When mixed with an oxidation haircolor product, a(n) \_\_\_\_ supplies oxygen.
- reducer
  - developer
  - oxidizer
  - neutralizer
41. A color change occurs in the hair when a(n) \_\_\_\_ combines with the melanin.
- mineral
  - metal
  - oxidizer
  - vegetable tint
42. In haircoloring, the \_\_\_\_ of hydrogen peroxide is expressed as volume.
- strength
  - amount
  - brand
  - None of the answers are correct.
43. The \_\_\_\_ of hydrogen peroxide, the lower the lifting action.
- higher the volume
  - lower the volume
  - older the bottle
  - higher the percentage
44. 40-volume hydrogen peroxide \_\_\_\_.
- can be dangerous to the hair
  - is ineffective in lifting color
  - is the lowest volume used
  - can provide maximum lift in one step
45. Dry hydrogen peroxide product \_\_\_\_.
- has been made somewhat obsolete
  - is better than liquid
  - is preferred by discerning barbers
  - can be damaging to hair
46. Hydrogen peroxide in \_\_\_\_ form stays moist on the hair longer than the liquid form.
- lotion
  - cream
  - dry
  - None of the answers are correct.
47. An activator \_\_\_\_.
- is used in place of hydrogen peroxide
  - neutralizes the lift when the service is completed
  - decreases the lifting power of hydrogen peroxide
  - increases the lifting power of hydrogen peroxide
48. Lighteners lighten hair by \_\_\_\_ the natural hair pigment.
- dispersing
  - dissolving
  - decolorizing
  - All answers are correct.
49. The mildest form of lightener is \_\_\_\_.
- oil
  - peroxide
  - cream
  - powder
50. Gold oil lightener lightens and adds \_\_\_\_ highlights.
- drab
  - red
  - silver
  - black

51. \_\_\_\_ lighteners contain a bluing agent.
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. Oil       | c. Cream  |
| b. Color oil | d. Powder |
52. Achieving the foundation or contributing color is essential for proper \_\_\_\_ development.
- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| a. level | c. texture |
| b. curl  | d. toner   |
53. Oil-base dye remover removes artificial pigment from the hair \_\_\_\_.
- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. by re-coloring the hair | c. by lifting it from the cuticle layers |
| b. by swelling the cortex  | d. None of the answers are correct.      |
54. Fillers are used to \_\_\_\_ and equalize porosity.
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. remove color buildup | c. diffuse melanin      |
| b. lighten the hair     | d. deposit a color base |
55. Tint stains may be removed from the skin with \_\_\_\_.
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. water only | c. leftover tint |
| b. alcohol    | d. peroxide      |
56. A \_\_\_\_ is given to a client to determine a possible sensitivity to aniline derivatives.
- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| a. patch test          | c. curl test   |
| b. client consultation | d. strand test |
57. A strand test determines \_\_\_\_.
- |   |
|---|
| a. how the hair will react to a haircolor product |
| b. how long the hair will take to process         |
| c. what the final result will look like           |
| d. All answers are correct.                       |
58. A soap cap is used to blend lines of demarcation in a \_\_\_\_ application that does not quite match the previous color application.
- |            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. virgin  | c. color rinse                      |
| b. retouch | d. None of the answers are correct. |
59. A tint back \_\_\_\_.
- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| a. darkens the hair  | c. returns the hair to its natural shade |
| b. lightens the hair | d. covers gray hair                      |
60. A client record card should include \_\_\_\_.
- |   |
|---|
| a. a receipt for the service                |
| b. scheduled appointments                   |
| c. a material safety data sheet             |
| d. information about a haircoloring service |
61. In a \_\_\_\_ haircolor application, haircolor is applied to the entire strand.
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a. patch test | c. retouch |
| b. soap cap   | d. virgin  |
62. To blend away the line of \_\_\_\_ between the hair's natural color and previously colored or lightened hair, you would perform a retouch application.
- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| a. demarcation | c. growth |
| b. renewal     | d. color  |

63. Single-process haircoloring is the process that \_\_\_\_ the hair in a single application.
- lightens and curls
  - lightens and colors
  - colors and curls
  - All of the answers are correct.
64. In double-process haircoloring, the hair is \_\_\_\_ before the depositing color is applied.
- curled
  - temporarily colored
  - pre-conditioned
  - lightened
65. For better color penetration, \_\_\_\_ hair can be treated by pre-softening.
- black
  - red
  - gray
  - blonde
66. Highlighting is the process of coloring \_\_\_\_ than the natural color.
- some hair strands darker
  - all hair strands darker
  - some hair strands lighter
  - all hair strands lighter
67. \_\_\_\_ is the process of coloring some hair strands darker than the natural color.
- Darkening
  - Highlighting
  - Lowlighting
  - Lifting
68. The cap technique involves pulling strands of hair through the holes of a \_\_\_\_ and applying haircolor or lightener to them.
- foil wrap
  - perforated cap
  - soap cap
  - hairpiece
69. The free-form technique involves painting lightener or color directly onto \_\_\_\_.
- hair that has been pulled through a cap
  - pieces of foil
  - wet hair
  - clean, styled hair
70. When tinting \_\_\_\_ hair darker, choose a level one to two levels lighter than desired color.
- very porous
  - somewhat porous
  - resistant
  - gray
71. Tipping involves lightening or coloring \_\_\_\_ of the hair strands.
- only the roots
  - only the ends
  - the center
  - the entire shaft
72. Gray, white, and salt-and-pepper hair with a \_\_\_\_ cast can be treated with violet-based colors.
- bluish
  - brownish
  - yellowish
  - reddish
73. The first step in the removal of \_\_\_\_ dye from the hair is the application of 70 percent alcohol.
- henna
  - oxidation
  - aniline
  - metallic
74. Mustaches and beards should be colored with \_\_\_\_.
- aniline derivative tint
  - oxidation tints
  - henna
  - eyebrow and eyelash tint