MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Surfaces on the head where the head changes, such as the ears, jawline, and occipital bone, are referred to as _____.
   a. junction points
   b. reference points
   c. apex points
   d. technique points
   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 359

2. Reference points in a haircut are used to establish _____.
   a. head forms
   b. preferred techniques
   c. design lines
   d. tension points
   ANS: C       PTS: 1       REF: Page 359

3. Achieving balance within a design can be accomplished by understanding the _____ and reference points.
   a. sample proportions
   b. head shape
   c. four corners
   d. technical specifications
   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 359

4. What is the widest part of the head, starting at the temples and ending at the bottom of the crown, that can be found by placing a comb flat on the side of the head?
   a. Parietal ridge
   b. Occipital ridge
   c. Temporal ridge
   d. Apex point
   ANS: A       PTS: 1       REF: Page 359

5. What bone protrudes at the base of the skull?
   a. Parietal bone
   b. Occipital bone
   c. Temporal bone
   d. Frontal bone
   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 359

6. The _____ is the highest point on the top of the head, and can be located easily by placing a comb on top of the head and noticing that the comb is resting on the highest point.
   a. apex
   b. crown
   c. front
   d. nape
7. The location of the four corners signals a change in _____.
   a. head shape  
   b. bone shape  
   c. hair texture  
   d. hair growth
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 360

8. The two front corners represent the widest part of the _____.
   a. apex area  
   b. parietal area  
   c. bang area  
   d. nape area
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 360

9. Hair that grows below the parietal ridge, or crest, hangs because of _____.
   a. the cut  
   b. the color  
   c. gravity  
   d. the style
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 360

10. What area of the head is located between the apex and the back of the parietal ridge?
   a. Crown  
   b. Front  
   c. Sides  
   d. Top
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 360

11. The _____ area is defined as the area at the back part of the neck and consists of the hair below the occipital bone.
   a. crown  
   b. neckline  
   c. side  
   d. nape
   ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 360

12. By making a parting or drawing a line from the apex to the back of the ear, you can locate the _____ of the head, which consists of all the hair that falls naturally behind the ear.
   a. crown  
   b. back  
   c. sides  
   d. nape
   ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: Page 361

13. What is the triangular section of the head that begins at the apex and ends at the front corners?
   a. Bang area  
   b. Crown  
   c. Nape
14. A(n) _____ is a thin, continuous mark, curved or straight, used as a guide while cutting hair.
   a. line
   b. angle
   c. diagonal
   d. section

ANS: A

15. What is the working area of the hair that is separated prior to cutting?
   a. Line
   b. Angle
   c. Diagonal
   d. Section

ANS: D

16. A(n) _____ is created when the space between two lines or surfaces intersects at a given point.
   a. formation
   b. angle
   c. bang
   d. line

ANS: B

17. An important element in creating a strong foundation and consistency in haircutting and creating shapes is the use of _____.
   a. angles
   b. corners
   c. graduation
   d. long layers

ANS: A

18. The three types of straight lines in haircutting include horizontal, vertical, and _____ lines.
   a. straight
   b. diagonal
   c. curved
   d. elevated

ANS: B

19. What type of haircutting lines are parallel to the floor and relative to the horizon?
   a. Horizontal lines
   b. Vertical lines
   c. Elevation lines
   d. Weight lines

ANS: A

20. What type of haircutting lines are perpendicular to the horizon, and are used to remove weight to create graduated or layered haircuts, and higher elevations?
   a. Diagonal lines
b. Vertical lines
c. Horizontal lines
d. Beveled lines

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page 362

21. _____ lines in a haircut are those that lie between the horizontal and vertical, have a slanting or sloping direction, and help to blend long layers into short layers to create fullness.
   a. Diagonal
   b. Vertical
   c. Horizontal
   d. Beveled

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page 362

22. _____, or stacking, involves using diagonal lines to create angles by cutting the ends of the hair with a slight increase or decrease in length.
   a. Elevating
   b. Graduating
   c. Beveling
   d. Shrinking

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page 362

23. For control during haircutting, the hair is parted into working areas called _____.
   a. partings
   b. ridges
   c. elevations
   d. sections

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page 362

24. What is the line dividing the hair at the scalp, separating one section from another to create subsections?
   a. Tensional
   b. Laying
   c. Parting
   d. Angular

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page 362

25. _____, also known as projection or lifting, is the degree at which a subsection of hair is held from the head when cutting.
   a. Elevation
   b. Graduation
   c. Beveling
   d. Sectioning

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page 363

26. Elevation creates graduation and layers, and is usually described in _____.
   a. lines
   b. degrees
   c. metrics
   d. sections
27. What is the elevation, or degrees, contained in a blunt or one-length haircut?
   a. 0
   b. 45
   c. 90
   d. 180
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 363

28. When the hair is elevated _____, you are building weight in a haircut.
   a. straight
   b. below 90 degrees
   c. above 90 degrees
   d. at no elevation
   ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: Page 363

29. What hair type requires less elevation and should be left a bit longer when cutting because of shrinkage as it dries?
   a. Coarse hair
   b. Dry hair
   c. Straight hair
   d. Curly hair
   ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 363

30. _____ occurs when the hair contracts or lifts through the action of moisture loss or drying.
   a. Shrinkage
   b. Beveling
   c. Drying
   d. Contraction
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 363

31. The angle at which the fingers are held when cutting the line that creates the shape is referred to as the _____.
   a. parting line
   b. degree line
   c. cutting line
   d. finger line
   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 363

32. A(n) _____, also know as a guide, is a subsection of hair that determines the length the hair will be cut, and is usually the first section cut when creating a shape.
   a. guideline
   b. reference
   c. apex
   d. weight
   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 364

33. Which guideline is used in a blunt, one-length haircut, or used in overdirection to create a length or weight increase?
   a. Stationary
b. Traveling

34. Which guideline involves a small slice of a previous subsection that is moved to the next position and becomes the new guideline?
   a. Vertical guideline
   b. Stationary guide
   c. Angle guide
   d. Traveling guide

   ANS: D       PTS: 1       REF: Page 364-365

35. What technique should be used to create a length increase in the design of graduated and layered haircuts?
   a. Overdirection
   b. Beveling
   c. Stacking
   d. Traveling

   ANS: A       PTS: 1       REF: Page 366

36. If you want hair to be longer toward the front on a layered haircut, overdirect the sections to a stationary guide at the _____.
   a. top of the face
   b. front of the ears
   c. front of the crown
   d. back of the ears

   ANS: D       PTS: 1       REF: Page 366

37. A _____ is a conversation between you and your client when you find out what the client is looking for, offer suggestions and professional advice, and come to a joint decision about the most suitable haircut.
   a. client consultation
   b. meet-and-greet
   c. chat session
   d. client assessment

   ANS: A       PTS: 1       REF: Page 366

38. You can begin to make decisions about the best haircut for a client by analyzing his or her _____.
   a. head size
   b. face shape
   c. existing haircut
   d. photo portfolio

   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 367

39. A client’s _____ is how he or she looks from the side and can be best viewed by pulling the hair away from the face and up and away from the neck.
   a. head size
   b. face shape
   c. profile

   ANS: C       PTS: 1       REF: Page 368
40. If hair shrinks when it dries, you will need to cut wet hair _____ than the desired length.
   a. \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch longer
   b. \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch shorter
   c. \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch longer
   d. no more

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 368

41. The _____ is the direction in which hair grows from the scalp and is also called the natural falling position.
   a. growth pattern
   b. nape
   c. hairline
   d. texture

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 368

42. Cowlicks and whorls are examples of _____ that will affect where the hair ends up once it is dry, especially in the nape.
   a. textures
   b. lines
   c. sections
   d. growth patterns

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 368

43. You should use the _____ degree of tension when cutting hair with strong growth patterns, or around the ears, to compensate for the hair being pushed up when it dries.
   a. maximum
   b. heavy
   c. minimum
   d. strong

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 368

44. Hair _____ is the number of individual hair strands on 1 square inch (2.5 cm²) of scalp and is usually described as thin, medium, or thick.
   a. density
   b. thickness
   c. texture
   d. length

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 368

45. Hair _____ is based on the thickness or diameter of each hair strand, usually classified as coarse, medium, and fine.
   a. density
   b. thickness
   c. texture
   d. length

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 368
46. Which description is *most* accurate of fine, thin hair?
   a. It needs weight and is limp.
   b. It requires texturizing.
   c. It may become frizzy from the use of razors.
   d. It does not lend itself to very short cuts.

   ANS: A    PTS: 1    REF: Page 369

47. The _____, or the amount of movement in the hair strand, varies from client to client, as well as within the same head of hair.
   a. wave pattern
   b. texture
   c. thickness
   d. density

   ANS: A    PTS: 1    REF: Page 369

48. _____ shears, also known as scissors, are mainly used to cut blunt or straight lines in hair, to slide cut, point cut, or to implement other texturizing techniques.
   a. Haircutting
   b. Texturizing
   c. Razors
   d. Clippers

   ANS: A    PTS: 1    REF: Page 370

49. Which type of shear is used mainly to remove bulk from the hair, and is often referred to as a thinning shear, tapering shear, or notching shear?
   a. Haircutting
   b. Texturizing
   c. Razor
   d. Clipper

   ANS: B    PTS: 1    REF: Page 370

50. Shears that are designed to remove more hair, with larger teeth set farther apart, are known as _____.
   a. design shears
   b. clippers
   c. notching shears
   d. haircutting shears

   ANS: C    PTS: 1    REF: Page 370

51. Which type of comb is used mainly to detangle the hair?
   a. Barber comb
   b. Wide-tooth comb
   c. Tail comb
   d. All-purpose comb

   ANS: B    PTS: 1    REF: Page 371

52. The comb used for close tapers on the nape and sides, and when using a scissor-over-comb technique, is a _____.
   a. detangle comb
   b. barber comb
53. Which three countries are primarily responsible for manufacturing the steel used to make professional shears?
   a. Japan, China, and the United States
   b. China, Germany, and the United States
   c. Japan, Germany, and the United States
   d. Japan, China, and Indonesia

   ANS: C       PTS: 1       REF: Page 371

54. The _____ indicates the method of gauging the hardness of the metal (steel) of an individual shear in order to ensure that it maintains a sharp edge for an extended period of time.
   a. angle precision
   b. Rockwell hardness
   c. sharpness indicator
   d. edge level

   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 371

55. What is the ideal Rockwell hardness of a shear?
   a. Lower than 55
   b. 56–57
   c. 58–62
   d. 63 or higher

   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 371

56. Professional shears are made by either casting or forging the steel. Which process is best for ensuring shear durability, ease of adjustment or repair, and highest quality?
   a. Casting only
   b. Forging only
   c. Casting, then forging
   d. Forging, then casting

   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 372

57. A tension in your shears that is too _____ will allow your shears to fold the hair.
   a. loose
   b. strong
   c. tight
   d. weak

   ANS: A       PTS: 1       REF: Page 373

58. Before purchasing _____, the stylist should inquire about the manufacturing, steel quality, and the right blade edge.
   a. combs
   b. shears
   c. coloring tools
   d. shampoo equipment

   ANS: B       PTS: 1       REF: Page 374
59. The best overall blade edge for a hair stylist is _____, because it will give you the smoothest cut and is the sharpest edge possible.
   a. straight
   b. curved
   c. convex
   d. concave

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 374

60. Which type of texture shear adds increased blending?
   a. Chunking
   b. Thinning
   c. Texturizing
   d. Blending

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 376

61. When your shear is properly fitted, the thumb hole will rest at or slightly over the _____.
   a. ring finger
   b. finger
   c. knuckle
   d. cuticle area of the thumb

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 377

62. _____ in haircutting is the amount of pressure applied when combing or holding a subsection during a haircut.
   a. Tension
   b. Tightness
   c. Stretch
   d. Density

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 380

63. A general rule of thumb when cutting hair is to stand or sit directly in front of the area you are cutting, and to keep your body weight _____.
   a. elevated
   b. centered
   c. angled
   d. movable

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: Page 381

64. The hand position that is used most often when cutting uniform or increasing layers is called _____.
   a. palm-to-palm
   b. undercutting
   c. cutting over fingers
   d. cutting below fingers

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 381

65. What is the best way to maintain control of the subsection when cutting with a vertical or diagonal cutting line?
   a. Palm-to-palm
   b. Cutting below fingers
c. Cutting over fingers  
d. Using a razor  
ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 381

66. _____ reduces strain on the index finger and thumb while cutting the hair.  
a. Closing one’s fingers  
b. Working quickly  
c. Cutting vertically  
d. Palming the shears  
ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 382

67. In a _____ haircut, also known as a one-length haircut, all of the hair comes to a single-hanging level forming a weight line.  
a. blunt  
b. layered  
c. graduated  
d. shingled  
ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 382

68. The_____ is the visual line in the haircut where the ends of the hair hang together.  
a. layer  
b. cutting line  
c. weight line  
d. elevation  
ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 382

69. Haircuts that generally have less weight than graduated haircuts are called_____.  
a. one-length cuts  
b. blunt cuts  
c. layered cuts  
d. tension cuts  
ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 382

70. A(n)_____ is a basic haircut, cut at a 90-degree elevation and then overdirected to maintain length and weight at the perimeter.  
a. graduated cut  
b. blunt cut  
c. angled cut  
d. long-layered cut  
ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 383

71. The technique used to check a haircut for precision of line and shape is called_____.  
a. stationary checking  
b. origination lines  
c. overdirection  
d. cross-checking  
ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 384

72. _____ should not be used on curly hair because it weakens the cuticle and causes the hair to frizz.
a. A razor  
b. Scissors  
c. Shears  
d. Combs  

ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 389

73. It is important to work with the natural _____, or where and how hair is moved over the head, when locating the bang area.
   a. hair length  
b. distribution  
c. tension  
d. density  

ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: Page 390

74. Which method involves cutting or layering the hair in such a way that the fingers and shears glide along the edge of the hair to remove length?
   a. Slide cutting  
b. Stacking technique  
c. Scissors-over-comb technique  
d. Blunt cutting  

ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 393

75. The process of removing excess bulk without shortening hair length is called _____.
   a. beveling  
b. tapering  
c. stacking  
d. texturizing  

ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 394

76. _____ is another version of point cutting, in which a more aggressive technique is used to create a chunkier effect.
   a. Slicing  
b. Slide cutting  
c. Texturizing  
d. Notching  

ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: Page 395

77. Effilating, also known as _____, is the process of thinning the hair to graduated lengths with shears.
   a. slithering  
b. slicing  
c. notching  
d. beveling  

ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: Page 396

78. When using the slicing technique to remove weight and add movement through the lengths of the hair, the shears should never be completely _____.
   a. positioned  
b. palmed  
c. closed  
d. elevated
79. Electric or battery-operated tools that cut the hair by using two moving blades held in place by a metal plate with teeth are called _____.
   a. trimmers
   b. cutting shears
   c. clippers
   d. notching shears

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: Page 396

80. What technique allows you to cut hair very close to the scalp and create a flat top or square shape?
   a. Comb-over-scissor
   b. Clipper-over-comb
   c. Notching shear-over-comb
   d. Clipper-under-comb

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: Page 401