CHEMICAL TEXTURE SERVICES (PERMANENT WAVING)

1. The chemical texture service that loosens overly curly hair into loose curls or waves is:
   a. curl softening
c. alternate waving
   b. curl re-formation
d. swelling compound

2. All chemical texture procedures involve changing the hair structure using:
   a. steady and constant changes
   b. chemical and layer changes
c. physical and wave changes
d. chemical and physical changes

3. The exterior hair structure layer that protects the hair from damage is the:
   a. cuticle
c. follicle
   b. medulla
d. shaft

4. The layer of the hair that provides strength and elasticity is the:
   a. medulla
c. regular
   b. cortex
d. arrector

5. Hair bonds that cannot be broken by heat or water are:
   a. disulfide bonds
c. sulfur bonds
   b. cuticle bonds
d. inner bonds

6. The natural pH of hair is between:
   a. 4.0 and 5.0
c. 5.0 and 6.5
   b. 4.5 and 5.5
d. 6.0 and 7.0

7. One of the most important parts of a successful texture service is the:
   a. shampoo consultation
c. draping procedure
   b. client consultation
d. technical skill

8. Permanent waves cannot be performed if the hair is coated with:
   a. hydrogen shampoo
c. Epsom salts
   b. metallic shine
d. metallic salts

9. Disulfide bonds are chemical-based side bonds that are formed when:
   a. three peptide bonds are broken apart
   b. sulfur atoms in two adjacent protein chains are joined together
c. two salt-type chains are joined together
d. three salt bonds are joined together

10. The measurement used to determine the hydrogen ions in a solution is:
    a. potential of hydrogen
c. potential negativity
    b. chemical composition
d. chemical solution

11. Chemical texturizers temporarily raise the pH of the hair by lifting the cuticle layer to:
    a. allow penetration to the medulla layer
    b. allow amino acids to swell
c. allow penetration to the cortex layer
d. allow keratin proteins to be removed

12. Long, coiled polypeptide chains that are part of the hair's structure are:
    a. salt bonds
c. alkaline proteins
    b. keratin proteins
d. peptide bonds

13. The client record card should include a complete evaluation of the length, texture, color and:
    a. condition of the hair
c. client's favorite color
    b. previous style of the hair
d. the client's age
14. During the hair and scalp analysis procedure, the stylist should look for:
   a. cream conditioners
   b. abrasions or signs of scalp disease
   c. previous styling products used
   d. previous successful hair services

15. Hair texture that requires a longer processing or rewetting of solution to ensure complete saturation is:
   a. regular-textured hair
   b. fine-textured hair
   c. wavy-textured hair
   d. coarse-textured hair

16. The measurement of the number of hairs per square inch on the head is:
   a. density
   b. length
   c. porosity
   d. elasticity

17. An indication of the strength of the side bonds is:
   a. porosity
   b. elasticity
   c. flexibility
   d. absorption

18. The second process of a permanent wave is the:
   a. physical change process
   b. elasticity change process
   c. chemical change process
   d. influence change process

19. In permanent waving, the size of the curl is determined by the:
   a. position of the rod
   b. length of the hair
   c. wrapping of the rod
   d. size of the rod

20. The permanent wave rod that produces a uniform curl along the entire width of the strand is a:
   a. straight rod
   b. concave rod
   c. convex rod
   d. loop rod

21. A wrapping technique using two endpapers, one place under the strand and one over is the:
   a. bookend wrap
   b. double-flat wrap
   c. single-flat wrap
   d. end wrap

22. Permanent wave rods are placed onto subsections of a panel called:
   a. base sections
   b. panel sections
   c. inverted sections
   d. center sections

23. The position of a permanent wave rods are placed onto subsections of a panel called:
   a. base direction
   b. rod angle
   c. wrapping angle
   d. base placement

24. The technique of wrapping a 90-degree angle or straight out from the center is:
   a. half-off base placement
   b. base direction placement
   c. greater volume placement
   d. lesser volume placement

25. The two basic types of wrapping hair around a perm rod are the spiral method and:
   a. loop method
   b. croquignole method
   c. placement method
   d. horizontal method

26. A technique used to wrap extra-long hair using two rods in opposite directions is a(n):
   a. croquignole perm wrap
   b. ends perm wrap
   c. piggyback wrap
   d. spiral perm wrap

27. A reduction reaction involves either the addition of hydrogen or removal of:
   a. oxygen
   b. peroxide
   c. carbon
   d. nitrogen

28. A common, colorless reducing agent used in chemical texture services is:
   a. alkalizing agent
   b. reducing agent
29. The main reducing agent in alkaline permanents is:
   a. sodium hydroxide  c. ammonium hydroxide
   b. glyceryl monothermic  d. glyceryl monothioglycolate

30. Most alkaline permanent waves have a pH between:
   a. 9.0 and 9.6  c. 8.0 and 10.0
   b. 9.0 and 10.1  d. 9.5 and 10.1

31. The primary low pH reducing agent in acid waves is:
   a. ammonium hydroxide  c. ammonium thioglycolate
   b. glyceryl monothermic  d. glyceryl monothioglycolate

32. An exothermic chemical reaction produces:
   a. thio  c. hydrogen
   b. heat  d. reactions

33. The basic components of acid waves are permanent wave solution and:
   a. conditioner and activator  c. activator and neutralizer
   b. neutralizer and stabilizer  d. shampoo and neutralizer

34. An endothermic wave must be activated using a(n):
   a. ammonia lotion  c. sulfite source
   b. outside heat source  d. reducing agent

35. In permanent waving, the processing should be determined by the:
   a. strength of the solution  c. processing time
   b. size of the rods  d. length of the hair

36. Hair that is too weak to hold a curl or may be completely straight after a perm is:
   a. over-curly  c. oversaturated
   b. over-processed  d. underprocessed

37. The process of stopping the action of a permanent wave is:
   a. rinsing  c. normalizing
   b. rebuilding  d. neutralization

38. Permanent wave solution should be rinsed from the hair for a minimum of:
   a. 2 minutes  c. 5 minutes
   b. 10 minutes  d. 15 minutes

39. A 90-degree perm wrap that minimizes stress and tension on hair is:
   a. half off base  c. overdirected
   b. on base  d. curved base

40. To avoid excessive stretching of the hair when combing out tangles, use a:
   a. tail comb  c. wide-toothed comb
   b. plastic comb  d. barber comb

41. Performing texture services involves powerful chemicals that must be handled with:
   a. ease  c. gloves
   b. caution  d. disregard

42. The term used to describe removing excess water before the application of a neutralizer is:
   a. processing  c. blotting
   b. conditioning  d. rinsing
43. When checking for test curl development, the test curl should reflect:
   a. loose S formation  
   b. firm S formation  
   c. small wave  
   d. breakage

44. When performing test curls, the rod should be unwound approximately:
   a. ½ turn  
   b. 1 turn  
   c. 1 ½ turns  
   d. 2 full turns

45. Incorrect placement of the rubber band of perm rods will cause band marks or:
   a. shrinkage  
   b. protection  
   c. tension  
   d. breakage

46. When working with hair that has been chemically relaxed, you should avoid using:
   a. shampoo  
   b. shears  
   c. hot irons  
   d. protective equipment