



Date _____

Rating _____

Text Pages 187-224

PERMANENT WAVING

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PERMING TECHNIQUE

1. Name two ways to obtain information necessary to select the perm product and technique appropriate for each client.
 1. _____
 2. _____
2. Identify a characteristic necessary for successful perming. _____
3. List three pre-perming skills that require considerable practice.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
4. Explain how to determine the client's expectations.

5. List four points to cover during the consultation.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
6. Identify the amount of time it takes to consult with a perm client. _____
7. Name three reasons why the consultation is worth the time.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
8. Explain what to do with the information obtained during the client consultation.

PRE-PERM ANALYSIS

9. List three factors determined by the pre-perm analysis.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

10. Explain what to do when abrasions, irritations, or open sores are present on the scalp.
- _____
11. List five physical characteristics of the hair that need analyzing.
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____
12. List four classifications of chemicals that, used previously on the hair, affect the choice of the perm.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
13. Explain the result of an incorrect pre-perm analysis.
- _____
14. Describe porosity. _____
15. List two factors that have a direct relationship to the hair's porosity.
1. _____
2. _____
16. Name the one factor that processing time is most dependent on. _____
17. List six factors that affect hair porosity.
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____
18. List three general classifications of hair that absorb liquids readily.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
19. Describe how to check for porosity on a single strand of hair.
- _____
- _____
20. Explain how to determine if hair is not porous.
- _____
21. Explain how to determine if hair is porous.
- _____
22. Describe hair with poor porosity. _____

23. Identify the amount of processing time and the strength of waving lotion required for hair with poor porosity. _____
24. Describe hair with good porosity.

25. Identify the amount of processing time required for hair with good porosity.

26. Describe porous hair.

27. Identify the amount of processing time and type of perm required for porous hair.

28. Describe over-porous hair. _____
29. Explain how to treat over-porous hair.

30. Describe hair that is unevenly porous.

31. List two reasons why a pre-wrap lotion is recommended for unevenly porous hair.
1. _____
2. _____
32. Define texture. _____
33. Differentiate between fine and coarse hair.

34. Compare the importance of texture when estimating processing times for fine and coarse hair of equal and unequal porosity.

35. Define elasticity. _____
36. Describe how to test for elasticity. _____
37. Explain how to determine if hair has little or no elasticity.

38. List two other signs of poor elasticity.
1. _____ 2. _____

39. Explain why hair completely lacking in elasticity will not take a satisfactory permanent wave. _____
40. Describe hair with good elastic qualities.

41. Define density, or thickness. _____
42. Explain what is determined by hair's density. _____
43. Compare the partings required for thick and for thin hair.

44. Explain what happens when too much hair is wrapped on the rods.

45. Explain what happens when hair is stretched or pulled toward the rod.

46. Identify the hair length ideal for perming. _____
47. Identify the number of turns hair should wrap around the rod. _____
48. Explain why smaller partings must be used to perm hair longer than 6".

PERM SELECTION

49. Explain what the choice of perm depends on.

50. List two hair types that require an alkaline lotion wrap or alkaline water wrap perm.
1. _____ 2. _____
51. List three hair types that require an alkaline water wrap or acid-balanced perm.
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____
52. List five hair types that require an acid-balanced perm.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

PRE-PERM SHAMPOOING

53. Explain why pre-perm shampoos are recommended for optimal perm results.

54. List four causes for a coating on the hair.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

55. Explain why hair must be free of all coatings before starting the perm.

56. Explain why vigorous brushing, combing, pulling, or rubbing must be avoided prior to a perm.

57. Identify the length of time to leave shampoo on the hair if it is extremely coated.

58. Describe the purpose of a thorough rinsing.

PRE-PERM CUTTING OR SHAPING

59. Explain why hair is texturized or thinned after the perm.

60. Explain how to shape hair when client wants a completely new style.

PERM RODS

61. Name what the size of the rod controls. _____

62. Name the material that most perm rods are made of. _____

63. Identify the range in the diameter of perm rods. _____

64. List three colors that designate small perm rods.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____

65. List three colors that designate medium-size perm rods.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____

66. List four colors that designate large perm rods.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
67. List three lengths of perm rods.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | |
68. Describe concave rods.
- _____
- _____
69. Describe the type of curl produced by the concave rod.
- _____
70. Describe straight rods. _____
71. Describe the type of curl produced by the straight rod.
- _____
72. Explain how the hair is secured on the rods.
- _____
73. List two factors to consider when selecting rod size.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
|----------|----------|
74. List three factors that determine success in creating the style.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | |
75. List three hair characteristics important to selection of rod sizes.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | |
76. Name the determining factor in the choice of rods. _____
77. Describe the partings and rods required for hair of coarse texture and good elasticity.
- _____
78. Describe the partings and rods required for hair of medium texture and average elasticity.
- _____
79. Describe the partings and rods required for hair of fine texture and poor elasticity.
- _____
80. Describe the partings and rods required for hair in nape area.
- _____
81. Describe the partings and wrap required for long hair.
- _____

SECTIONING AND PARTING

82. Define sectioning.

83. Explain why sectioning makes the work easier.

84. Define parting, or blocking.

85. Explain why blocking is helpful.

86. List the five guidelines that help ensure uniform blockings.

1.

 2.

 3.

 4.

 5.

-

WRAPPING PATTERNS

87. Identify what is determined by the wrapping pattern.

88. Explain when to use the single halo wrap.

89. Explain when to use the double halo wrap.

90. Explain when to use the straight back wrap.

91. Describe how to create bangs on the forehead.

92. Explain when to use the dropped crown wrap.

93. Explain when to use the spiral wrap.

94. Explain when to use the stack perm.

WRAPPING THE HAIR

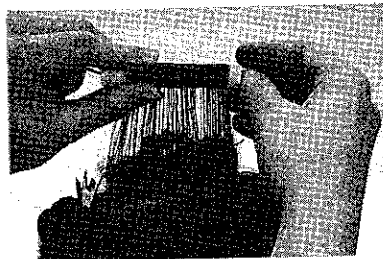
95. Describe how hair must be wrapped to create a uniform wave or curl pattern.

96. Explain what happens when hair is tightly wrapped.
-
-
97. Describe base.
-
98. Explain how to hold the hair strand for an on-base curl. _____
99. Describe the types of hairstyles requiring on-base curls.
-
100. Explain how to hold the hair strand for an off-base curl. _____
101. Describe the types of hairstyles requiring off-base curls.
-
102. Explain how to hold the hair strand for a one-half off-base curl.
-
103. Describe the types of hairstyles requiring one-half off-base curls.
-
104. Describe end wraps or end papers.
-
105. List three reasons for using end wraps.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
106. List three methods of end wrap application.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
107. Describe the desired amount of moisture on the hair for wrapping.
-
108. Explain what happens when hair partings are too long.
-
109. Explain what to do if hair becomes dry while wrapping. _____

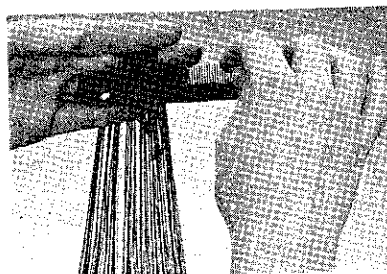
110. List the five steps required for using the double end-paper wrap.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

111. Number the illustrations (1-5) in the correct order for winding a hair strand.



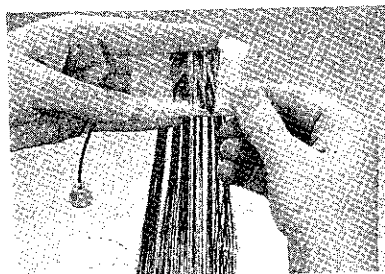
1. _____



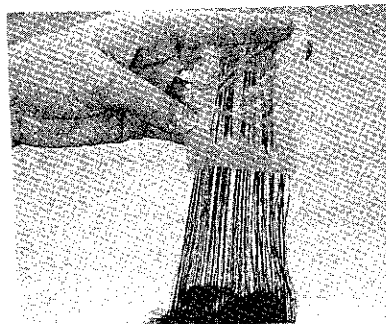
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

112. Explain how to prevent the band from causing hair breakage.

113. Describe how the single end-paper wrap differs from the double end-paper wrap.

114. Describe how the book end wrap differs from the double end-paper wrap.

115. Explain why the piggyback method of wrapping is especially suitable for extra long hair.

116. Compare the results of wrapping the piggyback with larger rods to wrapping with small or medium rods.

117. List the ten steps required for wrapping in the piggyback method.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

5.

6.

7.

8.

8.

9.

10.

118. List two reasons to avoid bulkiness of hair on the rods.

1.

2.

2.

119. Explain how to avoid fishhook ends.

PRELIMINARY TEST CURLS

120. Explain the purpose of preliminary test curls (or pre-perm test curls).

121. List four hair conditions for which preliminary test curls are advisable.

1. _____	2. _____
3. _____	4. _____

122. List two pieces of additional information gained from preliminary testing.

1. _____
2. _____

123. List the six steps required for preliminary test curling.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

124. Specify the number of turns to unwind a curl when checking a test curl.

125. Describe how to hold the hair when checking a test curl.

126. Describe how to move the rod when checking a test curl.

127. Describe the final test curl pattern.

128. Explain why the "S" formation on fine, thin hair is more difficult to read than the "S" formation on coarse, thick hair.

129. Explain why long hair may produce a wider scalp wave than short hair.

130. List four steps necessary to complete the test curls.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

131. Explain what to do if test curls are overprocessed.

132. Explain what to do if the test curl results are good.

133. Describe overprocessed hair.

134. Explain why overprocessed hair cannot be combed into a suitable wave pattern.

135. Describe what should be done for overprocessed hair.

136. List three causes of overprocessing.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

137. Explain the cause of underprocessing.

138. Describe underprocessed hair.

139. Match each illustrated hair strand to the correct description.



a. overprocessed curl



b. improper winding



c. porous ends

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____



d. underprocessed curl



e. good results

140. List three conditions necessary to re-perm underprocessed hair.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

141. Explain why lotions used for perming must be used carefully.

142. List seven precautions that must be followed when perming.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

PERMING

143. List eight supplies required for permanent waving.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |

144. Explain how often cosmetologists should read the directions that accompany every perm.

APPLYING WAVING LOTION

145. Identify two safety precautions that prevent waving lotion from coming into contact with the skin.

146. Explain how to achieve a minimum of dripping.

147. Describe what to do with cotton after application of waving lotion.

148. Describe how to apply waving lotion to wound curls.

149. Define processing time.

150. Name two factors that determine processing time.

1. _____ 2. _____

151. Explain the importance of accurately timing the perm process.

152. Explain why a record of previous processing times should be used only as a guide.

153. List five instances when a second resaturation of all the rods may be necessary.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

154. Explain why wave development must be watched closely after a reapplication of lotion.

155. Describe how to correctly place a plastic cap over the rods.

156. Explain what happens if the plastic cap is too loose or does not cover all the rods.

157. Identify the heat setting and amount of air flow required for a preheated dryer.

158. Specify the length of time required for the dryer to warm up before placing the client under it. _____

159. What happens if the client sits in a draft or too close to an air conditioner?

160. Explain how often optimum curl development occurs.

161. Explain how to avoid overprocessing and underprocessing.

162. Name three areas where test curls should be taken.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____

163. Describe the force and temperature of water needed to rinse waving lotion from the hair.

164. Name the amount of time required to rinse the hair. _____

165. Describe where in the hair structure the waving lotion is rinsed from.

166. Identify the area of the head that is more difficult to rinse. _____

167. Name two types of hair that require maximum rinsing time.

1. _____ 2. _____

168. Describe what happens when waving lotion is left in the hair and interferes with the action of the neutralizer.

169. Explain how insufficient rinsing can cause the hair color to lighten.

170. Describe how insufficient rinsing can cause residual perm odors.

171. Explain why careful blotting is necessary before neutralization.

172. Describe how to obtain the best results from towel blotting.

173. Explain why rods should not be rocked or rolled while blotting.

174. Explain the necessity of removing as much excess water as possible.

175. Explain when to place a fresh, clean band of cotton around the hairline.

NEUTRALIZING

176. Describe how to apply neutralizer to rods.

177. Specify the amount of time for the neutralizer to remain on the hair. _____

178. Describe how to remove the rods. _____

179. Explain what to do with the remaining neutralizer.

180. Specify the water temperature needed to rinse the hair. _____

181. Explain why pulling or using intense heat on freshly permed hair is not recommended.

182. Identify the number of hours to wait before hair can be shampooed, conditioned, or treated harshly. _____

TEN POINTERS FOR A PERFECT PERM

183. List ten pointers for a perfect perm.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

184. List the five steps required for final cleanup.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

DIRECTIONAL WRAPPING

185. Describe directional wrapping.

186. Name the number of basic directions in which hair can be wrapped. _____

187. List two advantages of directional wrapping.

1. _____ 2. _____

188. List the three steps required for directional wrapping.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

BODY WAVES

189. Define body wave. _____

190. Explain why large or extra large rods are used. _____

191. Explain the similarities between perms and body waves.

192. Differentiate between perms and body waves. _____

193. Explain why extra large partings should not be used.

194. Explain why the processing time should not be reduced.

195. Explain why straight rods, rather than concave, should be used.

196. Explain why body waves are softer and wider than regular perm curls.

PARTIAL PERMING

197. Describe partial perming. _____
198. List three situations for partial perming.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
199. Explain how to blend permed hair into the unpermed hair.

200. Describe where to place a coil of cotton after wrapping.

201. Explain how to protect the sections that will not be permed from the effects of the waving lotion. _____
202. Describe the effect of waving lotion on unwrapped hair.

PERMS FOR MEN

203. Name three ways that perms help overcome common hair problems for men.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
204. Name the technique most often used for male clients. _____

HEATED CLAMP METHOD

205. Describe what is done after hair is wound on rods and thoroughly saturated with waving lotion. _____
206. Specify when processing begins. _____
207. Describe what happens after the hair has been processed.

208. List three special control features of the heated clamp method.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

209. Explain what to do for hair that is excessively dry, brittle, or over-porous.

210. Explain what to do if the condition improves.

211. Explain why hair previously treated with a sodium hydroxide or "no lye" relaxer should not be permed.

212. Describe the type of perm to use on tinted, bleached, highlighted/frosted, or previously permed hair in good condition. _____

213. Explain when tinted hair should be treated as bleached hair.

214. Explain why hair treated with semi-permanent haircolor is frequently more resistant to perming.

215. Specify the length of time to wait before reapplying a semi-permanent color.

216. Explain the effects on hair of products containing metallic salts.

217. Describe what to mix for a 1-20 test.

218. Describe what happens if there are no metallic salts present.

219. Describe what happens if the hair contains lead.

220. Describe what happens if the hair contains silver.

221. Describe what happens if the hair contains copper.

222. Explain how to tell if hair is no longer coated with metallic salts. _____

223. Explain the purpose of perming unmanageable, naturally curly hair with an uneven curl pattern. _____

224. Explain why the perm formula must be chosen carefully for naturally curly hair.

225. Identify how often clients can return for other perms. _____

226. List three factors that determine how often clients can get repermmed.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____

227. Name three facts that must be noted on the client's record card.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____

WORD REVIEW

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| base | elasticity | porosity |
| blocking | end wraps | preliminary |
| body wave | fishhook | processing time |
| concave | neutralizer | relaxation |
| density | overprocessed | sectioning |
| dexterity | partial perm | texture |
| diameter | partings | underprocessed |
| directional wrapping | piggyback | wrapping |

MATCHING TEST

Insert the correct term or phrase in front of each definition.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| base | overprocessing | reapplication |
| body wave | partial perm | sectioning |
| density | partings | texture |
| elasticity | porosity | underprocessing |

1. _____ the number of hairs per square inch
2. _____ the dividing of hair into uniform, working areas
3. _____ a condition caused by insufficient processing time of the waving lotion
4. _____ the hair's capacity to absorb liquids
5. _____ a perm that gives support, not definite curl
6. _____ the overall plan for rod placement
7. _____ the diameter of each individual hair
8. _____ a condition caused by leaving waving lotion on hair too long
9. _____ a perm done only on a section of a whole head of hair
10. _____ the ability of hair to stretch and contract

RAPID REVIEW TEST

Place the correct word in the space provided in each sentence below.

after	frizzy	resistant
analysis	large	rod
band	less	same
before	longer	saved
bulkiness	milder	scalp
coatings	more	sensitive
contract	neutralize	small
curly	neutralizer	stronger
directions	opposite	temperature
elastic	penetration	unevenly
expand	poor	weak
fishhook	porous	

- The hair must be free of all _____ before beginning any perm.
- The more _____ the hair, the less processing time it takes.
- _____ of hair on the rod prevents penetration of the waving lotion and neutralizer.
- Opened, unused waving lotion or neutralizer should not be _____.
- Perming techniques are basically the _____ for both male and female clients.
- Underprocessed hair has a _____ wave formation.
- The size of the _____ controls the size of the curl.
- Product _____ must be read and followed carefully.
- An incorrect pre-perm _____ can result in poor curl development or hair damage.
- To prevent _____ ends, the first turn on the rod should be the end wraps without any of the hair ends between them.
- The piggyback wrap permits maximum control of the size and tightness of the curl from the _____ to ends.
- Hair treated with a semi-permanent haircolor is frequently _____ to perming.
- The more porous the hair, the _____ the waving solution required.
- The wave ridge in fine, thin hair may be _____ defined and _____ difficult to read.
- With the heated clamp method, the _____ of the rods is strictly controlled.
- Hair should be thinned or texturized _____ the perm.
- Careful blotting after rinsing assures that the _____ will penetrate the hair completely.
- To prevent breakage, the _____ should not press into the hair near the scalp.
- Hair completely lacking in elasticity has lost its ability to _____ after stretching.
- Vigorous brushing, combing, pulling, or rubbing can cause the scalp to become _____ to perm solutions.
- Fine hair has a _____ diameter; coarse hair has a _____ diameter.
- Hair that is tightly wrapped prevents _____ of the waving lotion and neutralizer.

23. Overprocessed hair is very _____ when wet, but _____ when dry.
24. The length of the blocking should never be _____ than the length of the rod.
25. A pre-wrap lotion is recommended for hair that is _____ porous.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Read each statement carefully, then write the letter representing the word or phrase that correctly completes the statement on the blank line to the right.

1. The degree to which hair absorbs the waving lotion is related to its:

a) texture	b) length	
c) elasticity	d) porosity	_____

2. After perming, hair should not be shampooed, conditioned, or treated harshly for:

a) 24 hours	b) 48 hours	
c) 72 hours	d) 96 hours	_____

3. Alkaline perms are recommended for hair that is:

a) fine and resistant	b) tinted and porous	
c) normal and delicate	d) bleached	_____

4. To create bangs on the forehead, the first two top front curls are wrapped:

a) backward	b) forward	
c) toward the right side	d) toward the left side	_____

5. The determining factor when choosing rod size is the hair:

a) porosity	b) density	
c) elasticity	d) texture	_____

6. Hair containing copper is detected by:

a) a slight lightening	b) a rapid lightening	
c) an unpleasant odor	d) no reaction	_____

7. A method of wrapping that is especially suitable for extra-long hair is the:

a) single halo	b) double halo	
c) piggyback	d) dropped crown	_____

8. Waving lotion that comes in contact with eyes or skin must be:

a) blotted	b) wiped	
c) rubbed	d) rinsed thoroughly	_____

9. Hair must be wrapped smoothly and neatly on each perm rod without:

a) blocking it first	b) combing it first	
c) end papers	d) stretching	_____

10. To check a test curl, unwind a curl about:

a) 1 turn	b) 1 1/2 turns	
c) 2 turns	d) 2 1/2 turns	_____

11. For perms requiring dryer heat, the dryer must be:
- a) pre-heated
b) warm
c) lukewarm
d) cool
-
12. Stretching or pulling the hair toward the rod while wrapping can cause hair to:
- a) discolor
b) break
c) become porous
d) grow faster
-
13. A perm rod whose diameter is the same throughout its length is:
- a) short
b) long
c) concave
d) straight
-
14. On the same day, a client should not receive a perm and a:
- a) hairstyle
b) haircolor
c) manicure
d) pedicure
-
15. When perming hair longer than 6", it is necessary to use:
- a) small partings
b) average partings
c) large partings
d) extra-large partings
-
16. When the strand is held in an upward position, the curl will rest:
- a) on-base
b) half on-base
c) off-base
d) half off-base
-
17. Plastic caps must be airtight and cover:
- a) the rods on top
b) the rods in back
c) the rods on the sides
d) all the rods
-
18. Before starting a perm, hair is shampooed and:
- a) brushed
b) pulled
c) towel dried
d) oiled
-
19. The action of the waving lotion:
- a) shrinks the hair
b) expands the hair
c) conditions the hair
d) colors the hair
-
20. Underprocessed hair can be re-permed with a waving lotion that is:
- a) milder
b) stronger
c) heavier
d) creamier
-
21. A tighter curl at the hair ends with a looser curl at the scalp results from wrapping with:
- a) short rods
b) long rods
c) concave rods
d) straight rods
-
22. If hair breaks under very slight strain, it has:
- a) outstanding elasticity
b) very good elasticity
c) good elasticity
d) little or no elasticity
-

23. Hair previously treated with a sodium hydroxide or "no lye" relaxer should not be:
- a) shampooed
 - b) combed
 - c) styled
 - d) permed
24. The size of the partings is determined by hair:
- a) porosity
 - b) density
 - c) elasticity
 - d) texture
25. The double halo wrap is usually used for:
- a) smaller-size heads
 - b) average-size heads
 - c) larger-size heads
 - d) a smooth crown effect
26. During the processing time, optimum curl development occurs:
- a) only once
 - b) twice
 - c) three times
 - d) four times
27. Porosity is easily detected in hair that:
- a) tangles easily
 - b) does not tangle
 - c) is shiny
 - d) feels smooth
28. If hair becomes dry while wrapping, it should be misted lightly with:
- a) hair spray
 - b) water
 - c) styling lotion
 - d) lubricant
29. A client whose perm processes at room temperature should not sit:
- a) on a chair
 - b) on a stool
 - c) on a bench
 - d) in a draft
30. The hair length considered ideal for perming is:
- a) 1" to 5"
 - b) 2" to 6"
 - c) 3" to 7"
 - d) 4" to 8"
31. Severe discoloration or hair damage can result when attempting to perm hair treated with products containing:
- a) hydrogen peroxide
 - b) ammonia
 - c) metallic salts
 - d) highlighting shampoo
32. The best way to blend permed with unpermed hair is to use rods that are:
- a) one size smaller
 - b) two sizes smaller
 - c) one size larger
 - d) two sizes larger
33. For optimum bonding, most neutralizers remain in the hair for:
- a) 3 minutes
 - b) 5 minutes
 - c) 10 minutes
 - d) 15 minutes
34. The main difference between a perm and a body wave is the:
- a) size of the rods
 - b) strength of the lotion
 - c) processing time
 - d) neutralizing time

35. End wraps minimize the danger of hair:
- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------|
| a) expansion | b) shrinkage | _____ |
| c) discoloration | d) breakage | _____ |
36. Unmanageable, naturally curly hair with an uneven curl pattern can be permed to form:
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| a) smaller curls | b) tighter curls | _____ |
| c) larger curls | d) frizzier curls | _____ |
37. For wrapping, hair is shampooed and left:
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| a) dripping wet | b) saturated | _____ |
| c) moist | d) dry | _____ |
38. Hair with the cuticle layer lying close to the hair shaft:
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| a) has poor porosity | b) has good porosity | _____ |
| c) is porous | d) is over-porous | _____ |
39. Perms for men can help make sparse hair look:
- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|
| a) thinner | b) fuller | _____ |
| c) darker | d) lighter | _____ |
40. Incomplete rinsing of waving lotion from processed hair can result in:
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| a) excessive curl | b) a flagrant odor | _____ |
| c) darkening of hair color | d) early curl relaxation | _____ |
41. Perm rods are typically made of:
- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------|
| a) fiberglass | b) plastic | _____ |
| c) metal | d) acrylic | _____ |
42. With the heated clamp method, processing begins as soon as the:
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| a) rods are wound on hair | b) neutralization begins | _____ |
| c) pre-heated clamps are applied | d) waving lotion is rinsed off | _____ |
43. A coating on the hair could be the result of improper:
- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|
| a) rinsing | b) cutting | _____ |
| c) styling | d) scalp manipulation | _____ |
44. Hair with coarse texture and good elasticity requires:
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| a) small partings and rods | b) large partings and rods | _____ |
| c) small partings, large rods | d) large partings, small rods | _____ |
45. For close-to-the-head hairstyles not requiring fullness or height, rods are wrapped:
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| a) on-base | b) off-base | _____ |
| c) half on-base | d) half off-base | _____ |

46. To help determine in advance how a client's hair will react to a perm, it is necessary to do a:
- a) patch test
 - b) strand test
 - c) predisposition test
 - d) preliminary test curl
47. Hair that feels harsh after being dried and whose elasticity has been excessively damaged is:
- a) underprocessed
 - b) overprocessed
 - c) in good condition
 - d) suitable for re-perming
48. Excess water left in the hair can dilute the neutralizer and cause curls to be:
- a) weak
 - b) firm
 - c) springy
 - d) bouncy
49. The appropriate perm product must be chosen to suit the client's:
- a) face shape
 - b) head shape
 - c) hair type
 - d) body structure
50. The information gathered during the client consultation should be:
- a) disregarded
 - b) partially disregarded
 - c) included on the client's record card
 - d) taken with a grain of salt

Also see *Milady's Standard Theory Workbook*.