

Freshman Haircolor Review

1. The three primary colors _____, _____, _____
2. The darkest, strongest primary is _____
3. The secondary colors _____, _____, _____
4. How secondary colors are achieved _____
5. Equal amounts of red and blue make _____
6. Mixing a primary and its neighboring secondary color makes _____
7. Warm colors / tones _____, _____, _____
8. Cool colors / tones _____, _____, _____
9. The predominant tone of a color is _____
10. Another name for the color orange _____
11. The color that drabs orange _____
12. Platinum is another name for _____
13. Primaries and secondary colors across from each other on the color wheel are _____
14. Mixing complimentary colors produces _____
15. Content of red, blue, and yellow _____
16. Depth or lightness or darkness of a color _____
17. Dullness or brightness of a color _____
18. Black, white, and grey are _____
19. Balance of color or the family is the _____
20. Level system numbers range from ____ to ____
21. Melanocytes are _____
22. Natural hair color composition is _____, _____, _____
23. Coloring pigment is _____
24. Difference in natural hair color from person to person is _____ and _____ of the melanocytes
25. Draw the color wheel:

Freshman Haircolor Review

26. From what numbers are hair color levels arranged on a scale?
27. Do temporary colors lift?
28. How are strands picked up for a slice and a weave?
29. What do color rinses contain in addition to water?
30. What type of lightener can be applied directly to the scalp?
31. Why would the hair need to be presoftened?
32. What is the definition of level?
33. What is the predominant tone of a color describing?
34. What is another name for the colors that neutralize each other?
35. Does semi permanent color need a patch test?
36. What are the six coloring pigment cells making up natural haircolor?
37. What is an example of a one-step application or single process haircolor?
38. How should peroxide be stored?
39. Which color is derived from plants?
40. How does progressive color work?

Freshman Haircolor Review

41. What hair color product should be rinsed out with cool water?
42. How long does temporary color last?
43. What are the cool colors?
44. Does temporary color make a chemical or physical change in the hair?
45. Does a cream or powder lightener act quicker on the hair?
46. What is the definition of a complementary color?
47. What is the formula for a cream bleach?
48. What is the result when 10 volume peroxide is used with color?
49. What is the dullness or brightness of the color?
50. What is the definition of a tertiary color?
51. What color base did henna originally have?
52. What type of colors are red, yellow, and orange?
53. How long does permanent color last?
54. What type of lightener is used for off the scalp techniques?
55. What is the most standard volume developer used?
56. What is the purpose of a toner?

Freshman Haircolor Review

57. How is a secondary color made?
58. What are the purposes of color fillers?
59. What color drabs yellow?
60. What are the reasons for using demi permanent color?
61. What are some of the characteristics of demi permanent color?
62. What type of color contains the largest color molecules?
63. Can semi permanent color lighten?
64. Are toners generally put on tinted hair?
65. What are the neutral colors?
66. What side / sides of the strand is virgin color applied to?
67. What is a line of demarcation?
68. What are other names for peroxide?
69. What does demi permanent color contain that semi permanent color does not?
70. What is a virgin color?
71. What happens when the number on the tube of color is higher (ex: #10)?
72. When is a tint back procedure done?

Freshman Haircolor Review

73. What happens if powder bleach dries out on the hair?
74. Why is a patch test given?
75. What product helps equalize porosity before color application?
76. Why would a strand test be given?
77. What are the three types of lighteners?
78. What is another name for the color purple / violet?
79. What is achieved with a higher volume peroxide?
80. What are the different types of color?
81. Is yellow the strongest primary color?
82. What two things must all permanent color do in order to work?
83. What type (category) of color is henna?
84. When should permanent colors not be used (over what situations)?
85. What are other names for a patch test?
86. What are some examples of temporary color?
87. What are the pure colors?
88. What does a positive patch test mean?
89. What can be done if not enough lift can be achieved from a single process color?

Freshman Haircolor Review

90. What is the main ingredient in permanent color?
91. How many levels of decolorizing are there?
92. What are melanocytes?
93. What type of color is considered progressive color?
94. What is decolorizing / prelightening?
95. Where is a retouch color applied?
96. Who proposed the patch test?
97. What are the achromatic colors?
98. Is a color filler always necessary when tinting back?
99. What type (category) of colors is red, yellow, and blue?
100. What type of color is also called natural color?
101. Can a color filler be mixed into the color formula?
102. What are the complementary color combinations?
103. Does permanent color need a patch test?
104. What type of lightener lifts 1 – 2 levels?
105. What does the content of red, blue, yellow, or tone, or family define?

Freshman Haircolor Review

106. What are the secondary colors?
107. What secondary color does red and blue make?
108. Where on the strand is virgin color applied first, second, and last?
109. What is a soap cap?
110. What is an example of a double process or two step application in color?
111. What is another name for the color orange?
112. What client would need their hair stripped?
113. What makes the difference in natural hair color from client to client?
114. What are aniline derivatives?
115. What is oxidation?