

**MILADY STANDARD COSMETOLOGY COURSE MANAGEMENT GUIDE
CLASS SIGN-IN SHEET 16.2**

INSTRUCTOR NAME: _____

DATE TAUGHT: _____

SUBJECT: HAIR CARE

TOPIC: HAIRCUTTING: LAYERS AND MEN'S CLIPPER CUT

LESSON OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of the lesson, the student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate mastery of the uniform-layered (90-degree) haircut.
2. Demonstrate mastery of the long-layered (180-degree) haircut.
3. Demonstrate mastery of a men's basic clipper cut.

IMPLEMENTS, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES REQUIRED:

Student	Instructor	Items
x	x	<i>Milady Standard Cosmetology</i>
x	x	<i>Milady Standard Cosmetology Theory Workbook, Practical Workbook, and Study Guide: The Essential Companion</i>
x		Student notebook
x		Pens, pencils

TEACHING AIDS (Audio/visual equipment, handouts, etc. used by Instructor):

1. Board
2. LCD Projector and *Milady Standard Cosmetology Instructor Support Slides* OR Overhead Projector and Transparencies
3. *Milady Standard Cosmetology DVD Series* and DVD player

FACILITY: Theory Classroom

TIME ALLOTMENT: 2–4 hours (adjust based on school schedule and student activities/participation)

PRIOR STUDENT ASSIGNMENT:

1. Read Chapter 16, *Milady Standard Cosmetology*

EDUCATOR REFERENCES:

1. *Milady Standard Cosmetology*
2. *Milady Standard Cosmetology Theory Workbook, Practical Workbook, and Study Guide: The Essential Companion*

Student Signatures	Student Signatures

(If more space is needed, use reverse side of form.)

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NOTES TO EDUCATOR:

1. Review chapter, entire lesson plan, and *Milady Standard Cosmetology Instructor Support Slides* prior to lesson.
2. Review Learning Reinforcement ideas/activities for this lesson and predetermine which are to be used.
3. Check the projector to ensure it is working properly.
4. Gather all materials and supplies needed for demonstrations prior to starting class.
5. Have students sign in for class and document attendance based on your school's procedure.
6. During Instructor preparation time and while students are entering and getting settled for the class, have the first *Milady Standard Cosmetology Instructor Support Slide* containing the inspirational quote projected (or write it on the board or flip chart). This will help get instructors and students into the appropriate mind-set for learning and for the day.
7. The information found in this lesson correlates to the information found in LP 14.2 of the former *Milady Standard Cosmetology Course Management Guide*, 2008 edition.

LEARNING MOTIVATION (WHY?)

The third basic haircut is the layered haircut created with uniform layers. All the hair is elevated to 90 degrees and cut at the same length. Your guide for this haircut is an interior traveling guideline. An interior guideline is inside the haircut rather than on the perimeter. The resulting shape will appear soft and rounded, with no built-up weight or corners. The perimeter of the hair will fall softly because of the vertical sections in the interior that reduce weight.

In today's lesson we will go over the procedure for completing a precision uniform layer haircut. A fourth basic haircut is the long-layered haircut. Here you will be using increased layering, which features a layered effect with progressively longer layers. Your guide for the haircut is an interior guide, beginning at the top of the head. All the remaining hair will be elevated up (180 degrees) to match the guide. This technique gives more volume to hairstyles and can be combined with other basic haircuts. The resulting shape will have shorter layers at the top and increasingly longer layers toward the perimeter.

Men's haircutting has generally been viewed as different from women's, with training and techniques addressed under separate educational requirements. For years, the same approach applied to the environment for clients, who were ushered into separate shops. Today, however, the lines separating the two have vanished. More and more men are stepping into full-service, unisex salons. Male clients now regularly have their hair textured, colored, and styled using a blowdryer. Female clients often want cuts that use men's classic cutting techniques using the clippers. Many of the techniques used for cutting both men's and women's hair are the same, including the use of the clippers. In today's class we will learn the techniques required for a men's basic clipper cut. You will use the techniques in many of the cuts you offer to both men and women.

In this cut the hair is close-cropped along the bottom and sides and becomes longer as you travel up the head. The distance between the comb and the scalp determines the amount of hair to be cut. The clipper can be positioned horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. The hair should be clean and dry for this haircut.

First, let's take a look at a uniform-layered haircut.

Inspirational Thought for the Day:

"Life at any time can become difficult. Life at any time can become easy. It all depends upon how one adjusts oneself to life."

—Morarji Desai

● PRESENTATION OF THE SKILLS AND/OR INFORMATION LESSON PLAN 16.2

SUBJECT OUTLINE	IN DEPTH NOTES <i>(Information to share during presentation)</i>
I. THE UNIFORM-LAYERED 90-DEGREE HAIRCUT	The third basic haircut is created with uniform layers and an interior guideline (a guide inside the haircut rather than on the perimeter). See Figure 16–88 in the <i>Milady Standard Cosmetology</i> textbook.
A. LAYER CUT EXAMPLES	See Figure 16–89.
1. Pixie, cro, Caesar	See Figures 16–90 and 16–91.
2. Squared layers	See Figures 16–92 and 16–93.
3. Shag	
B. TIPS FOR LAYERED HAIRCUTS	
1. Cut the interior first.	Then go back to the perimeter edges and cut stronger lines, cut out around the ears, or texturize where needed.
2. Don't cut thin hair too short.	It can expose the scalp.
3. Don't cut coarse hair shorter than 3 inches (7.5 cm).	Coarse hair needs length to hold it down.
4. Don't cut top layers too short.	When working on longer-layered shapes in which you want to maintain thickness at the bottom, keep the top sections longer. Cutting the top layers too short will take too much hair away from the rest of the haircut, and may leave you with a collapsed shape that is stringy at the bottom.
5. Use slide cutting to connect top sections to the lengths.	If the client has long hair past the shoulder blades, this will maintain the maximum length and weight at the perimeter of the haircut.
C. PROCEDURE	NOTE: Hand out LP 16.2, P-3 and ask students to follow along as you review the procedure.
II. THE LONG-LAYERED 180-DEGREE HAIRCUT PROCEDURE	NOTE: Hand out LP 16.2, P-4 and ask students to follow along on the procedure sheet as you go through the steps orally. Then ask them to put down the handout while you demonstrate the procedure. After the demonstration, have students repeat the demonstration.
III. MEN'S BASIC CLIPPER CUT	NOTE: Hand out LP 16.2, P-5 and have students follow along on the procedure sheet as you go through the steps orally. When you begin your practical demonstration ask the students to put down the handout as following along during the demonstration will be distracting. Upon completion of the demonstration, have the students repeat the demonstration by performing the cut either on a mannequin or a model.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

Haircutting is a skill requiring imagination and many hours of practice. You must remember that once something is cut off, you cannot put it back—you must wait until it grows. Therefore, it is important that you begin slowly by working on mannequins to build your confidence. Practice holding the various cutting implements until you are comfortable. Begin observing people and pictures and try to visualize in your mind's eye what type of elevation was used to create the style. Drills and timed repetitions will be essential to your skills development. Take pride in your work and shoot for perfection. Once your techniques and skills have achieved a high level of quality, you will begin to work on your speed.

As you continue in your training, you will learn the importance of taking into consideration the client's head and face shape and features as well as his/her lifestyle and personal choices when selecting a haircut.

LEARNING REINFORCEMENT IDEAS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

1. Have students complete Chapter 16 of the *Milady Standard Cosmetology Theory Workbook*, *Practical Workbook*, and *Study Guide: The Essential Companion*.
3. Have students complete review and final testing with *Milady Standard Cosmetology Online Licensing Preparation*.
4. Watch the *Milady Standard Cosmetology Haircutting DVD*.
5. Have students use head forms (LP 16.2, H-4), to duplicate the sectioning patterns contained in this unit and present them for a grade.
6. Using hair swatches or mannequins, have students cut hair at different elevations using different implements. The students should observe the effect of each elevation and implement and report on the results.
7. Have students search through magazines and cut out several different haircuts for which they will identify the types of elevations used to create the end result.
8. Conduct a field trip to area salons where haircutting can be observed. Have students prepare a brief report on which types of cuts are most popular and why according to the salon stylists.
9. Pair off students and have them give a haircut to students who are willing to model for a grade.
10. Have students bring in a model and perform the desired haircut.
11. Have students organize and conduct a "cut-a-thon" to benefit a local or national charity. Provide extra credit and certificates to all participants and prizes to those who complete the most haircuts.
12. On the lines below, write any activities, assignments, or ideas that have been used effectively with this lesson in order to aid other instructors who may use this lesson plan in the future:

THE UNIFORM-LAYERED (90-DEGREE) HAIRCUT: PROCEDURE 16-3

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

Cutting cape, cutting or styling combs, haircutting shears, neck strip, sectioning clips, shampoo and conditioner, shampoo cape, spray bottle with water, towels, wide-tooth comb

PROCEDURE

- 1. Complete Pre-Service Procedure.**
- 2. Drape the client.** Drape the client for a shampooing.
- 3. Shampoo the hair.** Shampoo and condition the hair as necessary; towel dry.
- 4. Return to the station.** Escort the client back to the styling chair. Secure a neck strip around the client's neck. Place a cape over the neck strip and fasten it in the back. Fold the neck strip down over the cape so that no part of the cape touches the client's skin.
- 5. Detangle the hair.** Uses wide-tooth comb to remove all tangles.
- 6. Section the hair.** Use the five-section method.
- 7. Create a guideline.** To create the guideline, take two partings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.25 cm) apart, creating a section that runs from the front hairline to the bottom of the nape. Comb all other hair out of the way.
- 8. Establish the guideline length.** Beginning at the crown, comb the section straight out from the head, keeping your fingers parallel to the head form, and cut to the desired length. Continue working forward to the front hairline, making sure to stand to the side of the client.
- 9. Cut the guide section.** Continue cutting the guideline from the crown to the nape, rounding off any corners as you go along and making sure that your fingers are parallel to the head form.
- 10. Separate the sides from back.** To maintain control and consistency while working through the haircut, separate the sides from the back by parting the hair from the apex to the back of the ear. Work through the back areas first. The parting pattern will be wedge-shaped, where each section begins at the same point in the crown and is slightly wider at the bottom of the nape.
- 11. Cut the right side.** Work through the right side first. Take a vertical parting that begins at the crown and connects with the guideline, creating a vertical section that ends at the hairline. Keep the sections small to maintain control. Beginning at the crown and using the previously cut guideline, comb the new section to the guide, and elevate the hair straight out from the head, with no overdirection. Cut the line by keeping your fingers parallel to the head and matching the guide, working from top to bottom.
- 12. Cut to the back of the ear.** Continue working with a traveling guideline to the back of the ear. Repeat on the left side. When working on the left side of the back, shift your hand position so that you are now holding the section with the tips of your fingers pointing upwards and the tips of your shears pointing downwards. Part from the front of the ear to the front of the other ear, including the top and side areas.
- 13. Cut the top section.** Take a section at the front hairline above the ear and begin to blend the top with the side section.
- 14. Blend the top and sides.** Continue cutting until the top and side sections are blended.
- 15. Cut the top area.** Connect the previously cut section to the crown, holding each section straight up at 90 degrees from the head, making sure not to overdirect the hair. Cross-check the hair in the crown area.
- 16-Cross-check the top.** Use horizontal partings and elevate the hair 90 degrees from the head form.
- 17. Move to the right side.** Work from the back of the ear toward the face, using vertical sections, and connect to the previous section at the back of the ear and the top. Comb the hair straight out from the head form at 90 degrees, removing any corners as you go. Repeat on the left side, shifting your body position so that the tips of your shears are pointing down and the fingers holding the section are pointing up.
- 18. Cross-check the side sections.** Use horizontal partings and comb the hair straight out at 90 degrees.
- 19. Comb the hair down.** Notice the soft perimeter and rounded head shape.
- 20. Complete Post-Service Procedure.**

LP 16.2, P-3

LONG-LAYERED (180-DEGREE) HAIRCUT: PROCEDURE 16-4

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

Cutting cape, cutting or styling combs, haircutting shears, neck strip, sectioning clips, shampoo and conditioner, shampoo cape, spray bottle with water, towels, wide-tooth comb

PROCEDURE

- 1. Complete Pre-Service Procedure.**
- 2. Drape the client.** Drape the client for a shampooing.
- 3. Shampoo the hair.** Shampoo and condition the hair as necessary; towel dry.
- 4. Return to the station.** Escort the client back to the styling chair. Secure a neck strip around the client's neck. Place a cape over the neck strip and fasten it in the back. Fold the neck strip down over the cape so that no part of the cape touches the client's skin.
- 5. Detangle the hair.** Use a wide-tooth comb to remove all tangles.
- 6. Section the hair.** Use the five-section method.
- 7. Begin at the crown.** Begin at the top of the crown by taking a ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection across the head. Comb straight up from the head form and cut straight across.
- 8. Work to the front.** Work to the front of the top section by taking a second ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection. Direct the first subsection (guideline) to the second one and cut to the same length.
- 9. Continue the top section.** Using the previously cut subsection as your guideline, cut a new ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection throughout the top section.
- 10. Cut the left front section.** On the left front section, using ½-inch (1.25 cm) horizontal subsections, comb the hair straight up and match to the previously cut hair (guideline) in the top section. Continue working down the side, using ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsections until the hair no longer reaches the guide.
- 11. Repeat on the right side.**
- 12. Complete the back sections.**
- 13. Work from top to bottom.** Continue cutting using ½-inch (1.25 cm) horizontal subsections and working from top to bottom until the hair no longer reaches the guideline.
- 14. Ensure even side lengths.** Check to be sure both sides are the same length.
- 15. Complete the Post-Service Procedure.**

LP 16.2, P-4

MEN'S BASIC CLIPPER CUT: PROCEDURE 16-5

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

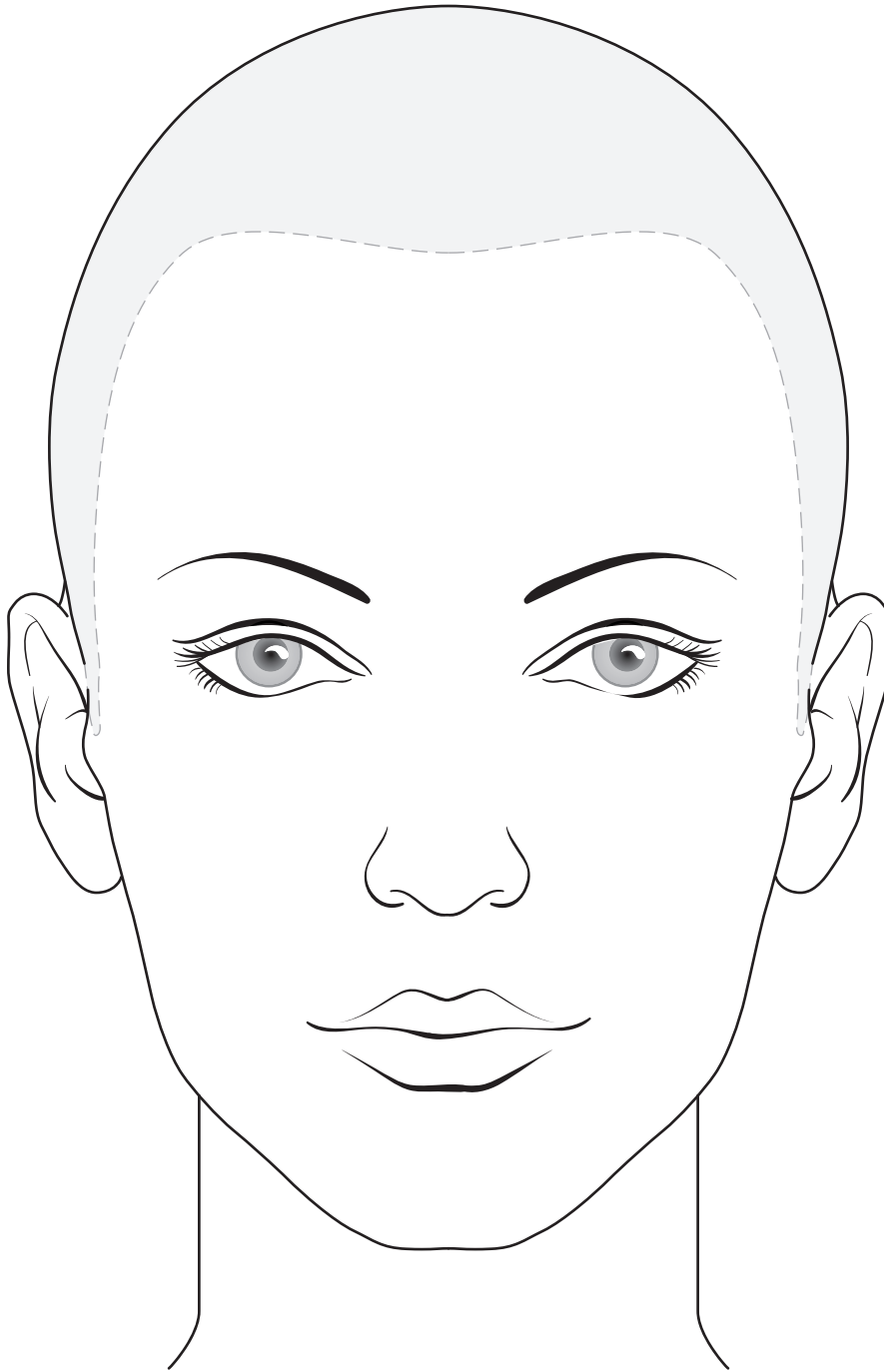
Barber comb, clipper, cutting cape, haircutting comb, haircutting scissors, low-number guard attachment (optional), neck strip, trimmer, towels, shampoo and conditioner, neck strip, wide-tooth comb, spray bottle with water

PROCEDURE

- 1. Complete Pre-Service Procedure.**
- 2. Drape the client.** Drape the client for a shampooing.
- 3. Shampoo the hair.** Shampoo and condition the hair as necessary; towel dry.
- 4. Return to the station.** Escort the client back to the styling chair. Secure a neck strip around the client's neck. Place a cape over the neck strip and fasten it in the back. Fold the neck strip down over the cape so that no part of the cape touches the client's skin.
- 5. Detangle the hair.** Use a wide-tooth comb to remove all tangles.
- 6. Horseshoe parting.** Make a horseshoe parting about 2 inches (5 cm) below the apex of the head, beginning and ending at the front hairline. Comb the hair above the part forward.
- 7. Cut the nape area.** Starting in the nape area, place the haircutting comb against the scalp, teeth up. Angle the comb against the scalp from zero to 45 degrees, allowing for the natural contour of the head. Cut the hair that extends through the teeth of the comb.
- 8. Cut the back area.** Repeat step 7 as you move up the back of the head. Blend the lengths over the curve of the head by cross-cutting horizontally, from side to side. Shape the back center area first, from the nape to the parietal ridge. Then, still using the clipper-over-comb technique, cut both sides of the back, from ear to ear.
- 9. Blend lengths.** Carefully blend lengths over the curve of the head by cross-cutting.
- 10. Cut the sides.** Using a low number attachment on the clipper, cut up each side from the sideburn to the parietal ridge. The hair length will be very close to the scalp. If the client wants longer sides, the weight on the top should not overpower the sides; it should blend. If the sides are very short, the top should be cut shorter to blend.
- 11. Establish the crown guide.** Measure the distance between the eyebrows and the natural hairline to establish an appropriate guideline for length in the crown area.
- 12. Cut the guide.** Cut a narrow guideline at crown end of the horseshoe parting. Determine the length by the forehead measurement. Beginning at the crown end, cut the top area with the clipper to the exact length of the initial crown guideline. As you move toward forehead, overdirect the hair toward the guideline in order to increase length at the forehead.
- 13. Shape the ear area.** Using the clipper and an attachment, shorten and shape the hair around the ears and sideburns. To blend or outline the perimeter of the haircut, you may use a clipper or trimmer. The scissor-over-comb or clipper-over-comb technique, using the front teeth of a barber comb, may be used here.
- 14. Complete Post-Service Procedure.**

LP 16.2, P-5

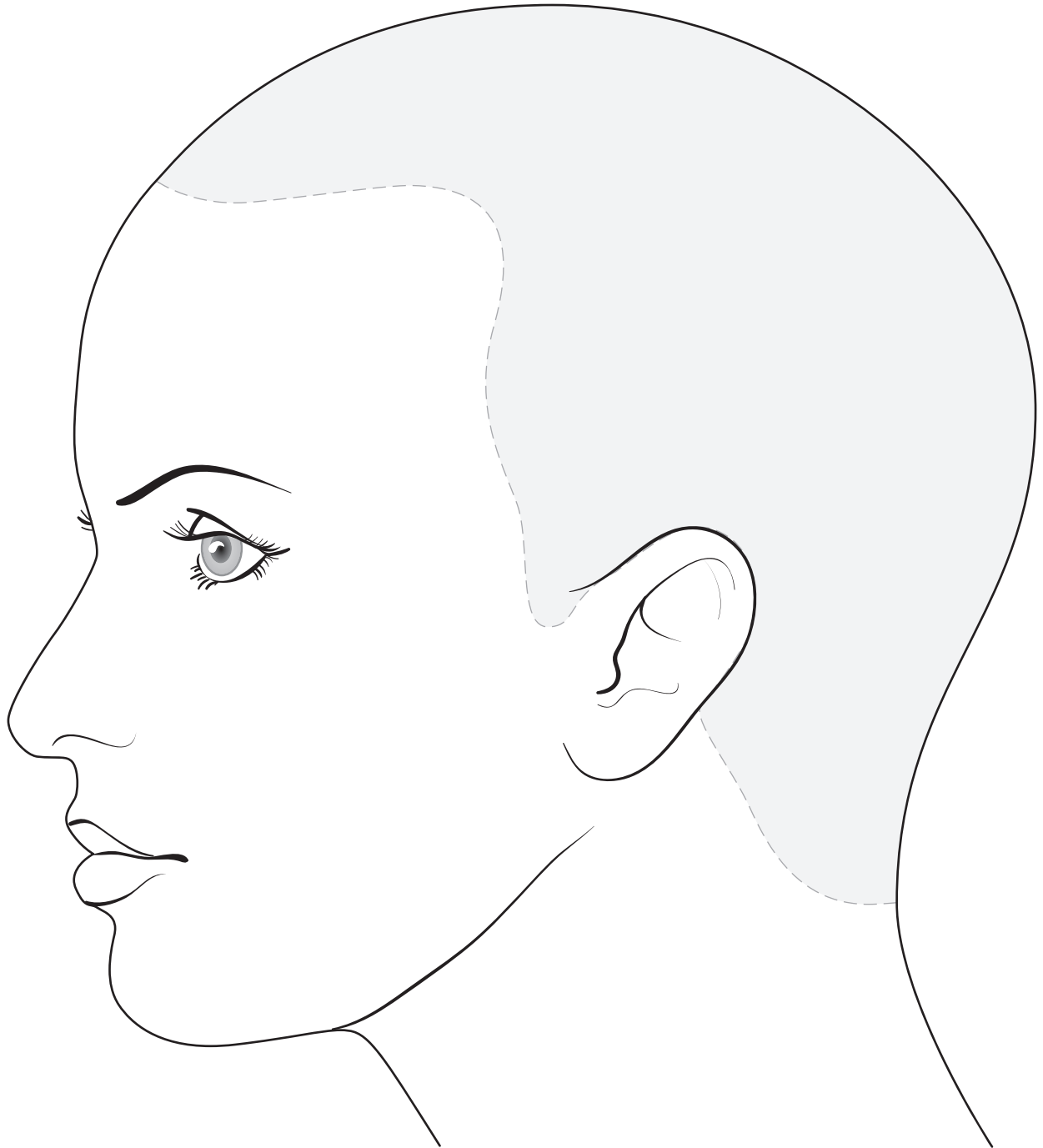
HEADSHEET: FRONT



LP 16.2, H-1

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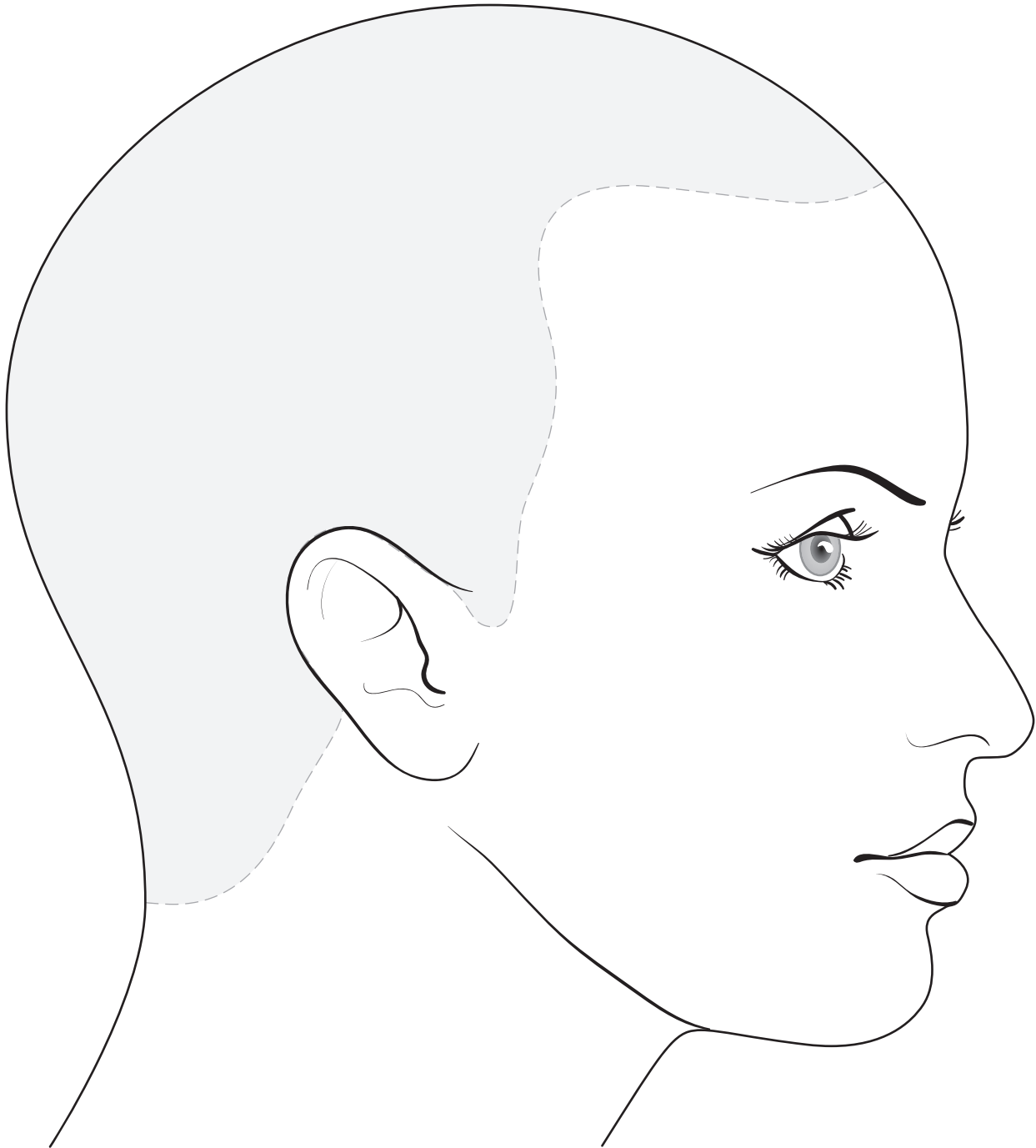
HEADSHEET:
SIDE (L)



LP 16.2, H-2

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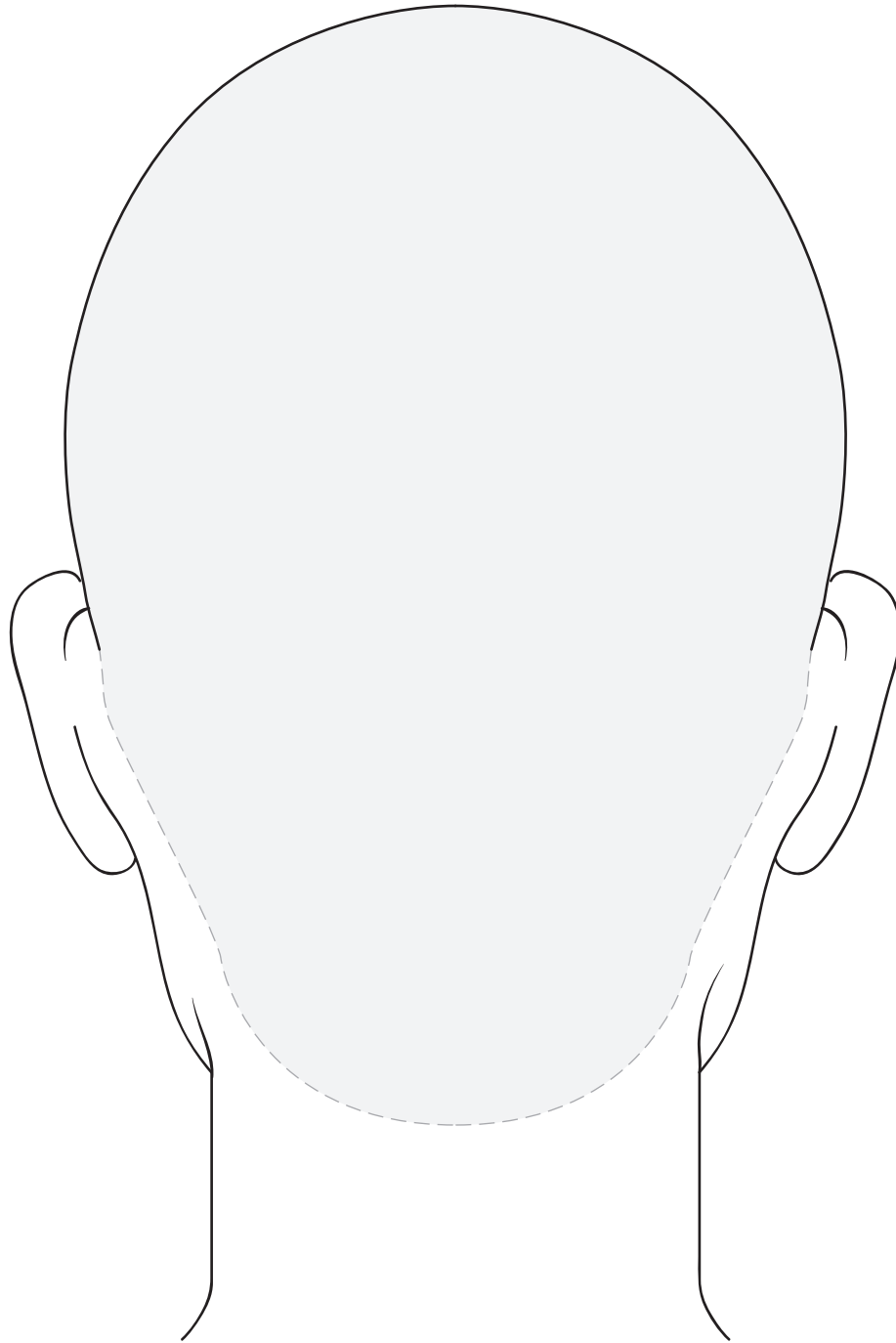
HEADSHEET:
SIDE (R)



LP 16.2, H-3

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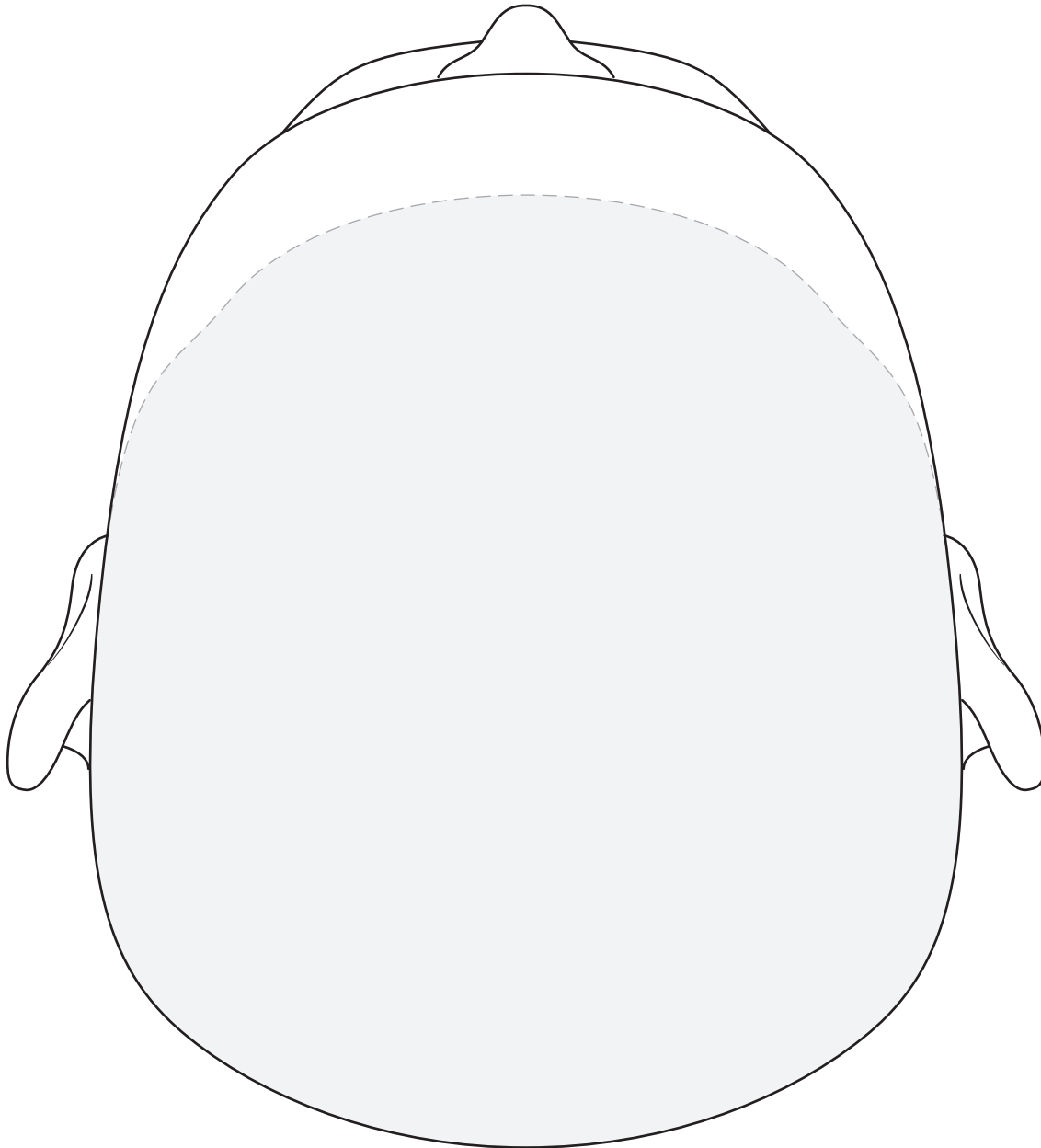
HEADSHEET: BACK



LP 16.2, H-4

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HEADSHEET: TOP



LP 16.2, H-5

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PRACTICAL COSMETOLOGY SKILLS COMPETENCY EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following criteria may be used with the school's practical grading procedures to determine a student's competency in entry-level practical skills. Upon completion of this lesson and the assigned practice, the student should be able to competently perform each of the criteria listed. Each criterion is written as a positive and accurate statement. The answer is either *yes* or *no*. Convert the number of criteria in each category to the school's grading scale. For example, if your grading scale is on a 100-point system and there are 10 criteria, each criterion would be worth 10 points. The student would be given 10 points for each criterion that was checked as a *yes*.

EVALUATION OF UNIFORM-LAYERED HAIRCUT PROCEDURE

- _____ Sectioned the hair into five sections
- _____ Took two partings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.25 cm) apart, creating a section that ran from the front hairline to the bottom of the nape
- _____ Combed all other hair out of the way
- _____ Began at the crown and combed the section straight out from the head
- _____ Kept fingers parallel to the head form, and cut to the desired length
- _____ Continued working forward to the front hairline, making sure to stand to the side of the client
- _____ Continued cutting the guideline from the crown to the nape, rounding off corners, and kept fingers parallel to the head form
- _____ Separated the sides from the back by parting the hair from the apex to the back of the ear
- _____ Worked through the back area first
- _____ The parting pattern was wedge-shaped, and each section began at the same point in the crown and was slightly wider at the bottom of the nape
- _____ Worked through the right side first
- _____ Took a vertical parting that began at the crown and connected with the guideline, creating a vertical section that ended at the hairline
- _____ Kept the sections small to maintain control
- _____ Began at the crown and used the previously cut guideline
- _____ Combed the new section to the guide, and elevated the hair straight out from the head, with no over direction
- _____ Cut the line by keeping fingers parallel to the head and matching the guide, working from top to bottom
- _____ Continued working with a traveling guideline to the back of the ear
- _____ Repeated on the opposite side
- _____ Blended the top with the side section
- _____ Connected the previously cut sections to the crown
- _____ Cross-checked the hair in the crown area
- _____ Cross-checked the top section
- _____ Cut the sides and connected them to the previous section at the back of the ear and top
- _____ Repeated on the opposite side
- _____ Cross-checked the side sections
- _____ Completed the blended haircut

EVALUATION OF LONG-LAYERED HAIRCUT PROCEDURE

- _____ Sectioned the hair into five sections
- _____ Began at the top of the crown by taking a ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection across the head
- _____ Combed the hair straight up from the head form and cut straight across
- _____ Worked to the front of the top section by taking a second ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection
- _____ Directed the first subsection (guideline) to the second one and cut to the same length
- _____ Continued, using the previously cut subsection as the guideline to cut a new ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection throughout the top section
- _____ On the left front section, used ½-inch (1.25 cm) horizontal subsections
- _____ Combed the hair straight up and matched to the previously cut hair (guideline) in the top section
- _____ Continued working down the side, using ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsections until the hair no longer reached the guide
- _____ Repeated on the right side
- _____ Completed the back sections
- _____ Continued cutting using ½-inch (1.25 cm) horizontal subsections and working from top to bottom until the hair no longer reached the guide
- _____ Ensured the side lengths were even

EVALUATION OF MEN'S BASIC CLIPPER CUT PROCEDURE

- _____ Made a horseshoe parting about 2 inches (5 cm) below the apex of the head, beginning and ending at the front hairline
- _____ Combed the hair above the part forward
- _____ Starting in the nape area, placed the haircutting comb against the scalp, teeth up
- _____ Angled the comb against the scalp from zero to 45 degrees, allowing for the natural contour of the head
- _____ Cut the hair that extended through the teeth of the comb
- _____ Repeated step 7 while moving up the back of the head
- _____ Blended lengths over the curve of the head by cross-cutting horizontally, from side to side
- _____ Shaped the back center area first, from the nape to the parietal ridge
- _____ Using the clipper-over-comb technique, cut both sides of the back, from ear to ear
- _____ Carefully blended lengths over the curve of the head by cross-cutting
- _____ Using a low number attachment on the clipper, cut up each side from the sideburn to the parietal ridge
- _____ Measured the distance between the eyebrows and the natural hairline to establish an appropriate guideline for length in the crown area
- _____ Cut a narrow guideline at the crown end of the horseshoe parting
- _____ Determined the length by the forehead measurement
- _____ Began at the crown end, cut the top area with the clipper to the exact length of the initial crown guideline
- _____ While moving toward the forehead, overdirected the hair toward the guideline in order to increase length at the forehead
- _____ Using the clipper and attachment, shortened and shaped the hair around the ears and sideburns
- _____ Continued to cut the hair until the shape of the head and the length of the hair were in harmony
- _____ Used a clipper or trimmer to blend or outline the perimeter

LP 16.2, TT-1

TEST—CHAPTER 16—HAIRCUTTING

1. A good haircut serves as the _____ for attractive hairstyles and other services performed in the salon.
 - a) finishing touch
 - b) foundation
 - c) completion
 - d) alternative
2. A technique of using diagonal lines by cutting hair ends with a slight increase or decrease in length is called:
 - a) beveling
 - b) blunt cutting
 - c) graduating
 - d) layering
3. Cutting the hair straight across the strand where the lengths of the hair all come to one hanging level, forming a weight line, is known as:
 - a) beveling
 - b) blunt cutting
 - c) graduating
 - d) layering
4. Cutting with the points of the shears to create texture in the hair ends as known as:
 - a) layer cutting
 - b) blunt cutting
 - c) notching or point cutting
 - d) under cutting
5. When the graduated shape, or wedge, has a stacked area around the exterior and is cut at low to medium elevations, it is known as:
 - a) layering
 - b) blunt cutting
 - c) elevation
 - d) graduated
6. The section of hair that determines the length the hair will be cut is called the:
 - a) parting
 - b) guide
 - c) subsection
 - d) section
7. How tightly the hair is pulled when cutting is referred to as:
 - a) stretching
 - b) pulling
 - c) tension
 - d) texture
8. The level at which a blunt cut falls is called the:
 - a) elevation
 - b) weight line
 - c) subsection
 - d) lower level

9. If the hair is cut while parts are partially wet and parts are partially dry, the results will be:
 - a) uneven
 - b) even
 - c) partially finished
 - d) perfectly blended
10. If you cut one parting with light tension and the next parting with heavy tension, the results will be:
 - a) perfectly even
 - b) partially finished
 - c) poorly blended
 - d) perfectly blended
11. Palming the shears during haircutting reduces strain on the index finger and _____ while combing the hair.
 - a) thumb
 - b) ring finger
 - c) wrist
 - d) lower back
12. In haircutting, why is it necessary to always comb each parting from the scalp to the guide and remove all tangles and distribute the hair evenly in the parting?
 - a) to satisfy the client
 - b) to reduce shear damage
 - c) to save time
 - d) to ensure an even cut
13. To ensure even results in the finished haircut, always maintain an even amount of _____ in the hair.
 - a) moisture
 - b) pressure
 - c) conditioner
 - d) beveling
14. The implement mainly used to remove bulk from the hair is known as:
 - a) scissors or shears
 - b) clippers
 - c) razor
 - d) thinning shear
15. The implement used to create very short tapers quickly is the:
 - a) scissors
 - b) clipper
 - c) razor
 - d) thinning shears
- 16–What implement is used to create clean lines around the perimeter of a short taper?
 - a) scissors
 - b) razor
 - c) edger
 - d) thinning shears
17. The triangular section of hair that begins at the apex and ends at the front corners is known as the:
 - a) fringe
 - b) apex
 - c) crown
 - d) nape

18. The method of manufacturing shears whereby molten steel is poured into a mold and cooled is called:
- forging
 - casting
 - hammering
 - solidifying
19. When the scissor is held with the ring and little fingers of the opposite hand while the hair is combed, it is called:
- holding the shear
 - cutting the hair
 - combing the hair
 - palming the shear
20. What is necessary to help control the hair and produce a more uniform cut?
- tapering
 - layering
 - sectioning
 - shampooing
21. When the hair is parted from the center of the forehead to the center of the nape and then parted from the crown down to the ears, it is known as a:
- four-section parting
 - five-section parting
 - seven-section parting
 - subsectioning
22. The direction in which the hair grows from the scalp is called the _____.
- scalp pattern
 - growth pattern
 - hair graduation
 - fall line
23. The _____ of the hair will determine the size of the subsection when cutting.
- texture
 - density
 - elasticity
 - porosity
24. The angle or degree at which a subsection of hair is held or elevated from the head when cutting is called:
- graduation
 - angling
 - elevation
 - projection
25. The guide that creates the line seen around the perimeter of the cut is called the:
- traveling guide
 - interior guide
 - outline guide
 - exterior guide
26. When hair is layered at a high elevation, what guide is used?
- stationary guide
 - interior guide
 - outline guide
 - exterior guide

27. A guide that is directed to the next parting to be cut is called a:
- traveling guide
 - interior guide
 - stationary guide
 - exterior guide
28. What will result if the head is not held in a constant position when cutting the back and side sections?
- beveling
 - blunt cutting
 - layering
 - an uneven cut
29. Always take consistent and clean _____ to ensure an even amount of hair in each subsection and produce more precise results.
- sections
 - partings
 - angles
 - guidelines
30. The highest point of the head is known as the _____.
- nape
 - side
 - apex
 - peak
31. A zero-degree elevation cut is also known as:
- blended elevation
 - reverse elevation
 - high elevation
 - low elevation
32. A 90-degree elevation cut is also known as:
- blended elevation
 - reverse elevation
 - high elevation
 - low elevation
33. A 180-degree elevation cut is also known as a:
- blended-elevation haircut
 - long-layered haircut
 - high-elevation haircut
 - low-elevation haircut
34. The widest area of the head, starting at the temples and ending at the bottom of the crown, is known as the _____.
- parietal ridge
 - occipital bone
 - four corners
 - low apex
35. When cutting a zero-degree, low-elevation or blunt cut, the hair is:
- combed straight down and cut parallel to the floor
 - combed out from the head and cut vertically
 - combed straight down and cut at a diagonal
 - combed up from the parting and cut straight across

36. When cutting a high-elevation cut, the hair is held at _____ from the head form and cut to the desired length.
- zero degrees
 - 45 degrees
 - 60 degrees
 - 90 degrees
37. Upon completion of the high-elevation cut, the hair should be _____ when measured.
- the same length
 - varying lengths
 - alternating lengths
 - slightly elevated on the sides
38. What type of partings or subsections are used when checking a haircut?
- small partings
 - very large partings
 - partings opposite to those used when cutting
 - the same partings used when cutting
39. The area of the head between the apex and the back of the parietal ridge is known as the _____.
- crown
 - front
 - nape
 - fringe area
40. The angle at which the fingers are held when cutting the line that creates the end shape is known as the _____.
- stationary guideline
 - parallel parting
 - cutting line
 - finger elevation
41. A method of cutting or thinning the hair using razor-sharp shears is:
- shingling
 - slide cutting
 - carving
 - notching
42. The main purpose of thinning the hair is to:
- remove length
 - create weight
 - remove bulk but not length
 - increase thickness
43. A versatile tool which is used to create a soft line when cutting is the:
- scissor
 - clipper
 - edger
 - razor
44. When cutting with a razor, it is essential to:
- dry the hair first
 - apply conditioner first
 - keep the hair damp
 - straighten the hair first

45. When you comb the hair away from its natural falling position, rather than straight out from the head, toward a guideline, it is called _____.
- over-combing
 - overdirection
 - under-combing
 - underdirection
46. The amount of pressure applied when combing and holding a subsection is called _____.
- density
 - tension
 - strength
 - stress
47. Cutting _____ means that the palms of both hands are facing each other while cutting.
- palm-to-knuckle
 - palm away from body
 - palm-to-palm
 - palm toward body
48. Layers create movement and volume in the hair by _____.
- increasing weight
 - releasing weight
 - stacking lengths
 - adjusting elevation
49. The process of removing excess bulk without shortening the length is called _____.
- texturizing
 - elevating
 - shortening
 - shingling
50. When removing length from facial hair, the _____ is used to control the hair.
- razor
 - clipper
 - edger
 - comb

TEST—CHAPTER 16—HAIRCUTTING ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 18. b | 35. a |
| 2. a | 19. d | 36. d |
| 3. b | 20. c | 37. a |
| 4. c | 21. a | 38. c |
| 5. d | 22. b | 39. a |
| 6. b | 23. b | 40. c |
| 7. c | 24. c | 41. b |
| 8. b | 25. d | 42. c |
| 9. a | 26. b | 43. d |
| 10. c | 27. a | 44. c |
| 11. a | 28. d | 45. b |
| 12. d | 29. b | 46. b |
| 13. a | 30. c | 47. c |
| 14. d | 31. d | 48. b |
| 15. b | 32. c | 49. a |
| 16. c | 33. b | 50. d |
| 17. a | 34. a | |

