

# COLOR QUIZ

## Get a 100.

### You May Win \$100!

Thanks to everyone that submitted the Color Quiz.  
Unfortunately out of 110 entries, no one got all the answers correct.  
The most anyone got correct was 13 of the 15 questions.  
If you'd like to know your score, send an email to [Coast\\_linesales@comcast.net](mailto:Coast_linesales@comcast.net)

Correct Answers are in **BOLD**

1. Why do some color companies teach that it's okay to process color with heat and some do not?  

(a & b are correct)

  - a. Some have been sued due to burnt scalps and are protecting themselves**
  - b. Some will run and melt and some will not**
  - c. Some need heat to work better
  - d. Some have special accelerators they want you to buy instead
2. What is the pH of the typical tube or bottle of color?
  - a. 4.5 to 5.5
  - b. 6 to 8
  - c. 9 to 10**
  - d. 11 to 13
3. What will the results be when using 10 vol compared to 20 vol on very porous hair for 30 minutes?
  - a. 10 vol will be darker**
  - b. No difference in results
  - c. 10 vol will be lighter
  - d. 20 vol will be darker
4. If you use a different brand of developer than recommended by your color company, what could happen?
  - a. The color may explode
  - b. The color won't work
  - c. The color will work better
  - d. The color will work the same as always**
5. A good way to analyze the lasting quality of one haircolor to another is to stain a piece of wool fabric with each and wash it several times.
  - a. True**

- b. False
6. The smaller the number on the bottle or tube indicates what?
- The least amount of deposit**
  - The least amount of lift
  - The color is weaker
  - The color is stronger
7. What is the main purpose for ammonia being in haircolor?
- Assists in the breakdown of melanin
  - Swells the cuticle to allow color to penetrate**
  - Makes the color permanent or semi-permanent
  - Needed with developer for a chemical reaction to activate the color
8. During a service in which bleach is being used, you notice the hair/foil gets hot to the touch and smokes. What do you do?
- Nothing. It's a chemical reaction that stops in 5 minutes
  - Spray the areas of the hair with a water bottle
  - Rinse bleach off, use a clarifying product and continue with a strand test**
  - Dilute some conditioner in a water bottle and spray the affected areas
9. What does calibrated haircolor mean?
- You can mix equal amounts of 2 levels to make a level in-between**
  - There is a balance of the 3 primary colors
  - It uses the European level system
  - You can use the same tube of color to make permanent, demi & semi colors
10. What is the active ingredient in bleach and lighteners?
- Bleach
  - Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate
  - Persulfate**
  - Oxidates
11. What's the main difference between coarse hair and fine hair?
- The way it's cut
  - The ratio of cuticle to cortex**
  - The amount of amino acids
  - The shape of the strand
12. Which scenario is most likely to cause more damage to a clients hair?

- a. Refreshing the ends with demi-permanent haircolor 6 to 8 times a year
- b. Refreshing the ends with permanent haircolor and 10 vol 2 to 4 times a year
- c. Root to end application every time**
- d. 10 minute soap-cap each application

13. All haircolor companies have ammonia or an ammonia substitute in their color

- a. True**
- b. False

14. When coloring hair that is over 50% gray to red, why do you add some neutral series to the formula?

- a. Gray hair lack the 3 primary colors
- b. The chosen color does not have enough pigment to cover**
- c. It will control "hot roots"
- d. It will "pre-soften" the gray

15. Why do some color companies teach to add gold to a formula for resistant gray hair?

- a. Gray hair looks "ashy" and you want a neutral result
- b. It will help the color cover better
- c. The neutral series being used is slightly "ashy"**
- d. Gold will soften the gray hair