

# Colorado Cosmetology Written Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What is a weight line in a haircut?**
  - A. A line used for parting hair sections**
  - B. A technique to add volume**
  - C. Visual line where the ends of the hair hang together**
  - D. An indicator for hair texture**
- 2. Where do moto nerves transmit impulses from?**
  - A. From the brain to the muscles**
  - B. From the muscles to the brain**
  - C. Within the brain**
  - D. From the skin to the brain**
- 3. What are fissures in dermatology?**
  - A. Dead cells that form over a wound**
  - B. Cracks in the skin that penetrate the skin layer**
  - C. A buildup of fatty tissue**
  - D. Large sore bumps without pus**
- 4. Electrotherapy treatments should be avoided in all cases EXCEPT?**
  - A. Clients with heart conditions**
  - B. Clients with insulin pumps**
  - C. During pregnancy**
  - D. To soften and emulsify grease deposits**
- 5. Which item would be least likely to cause scalp irritation during braids?**
  - A. Creamy products**
  - B. Lightweight products**
  - C. Oil-based products**
  - D. Thick products**

- 6. When performing a basic permanent wrap, the hair should be divided into how many panels?**
- A. 6**
  - B. 7**
  - C. 8**
  - D. 9**
- 7. When doing the clipper over comb technique, you should never:**
- A. Cut too deeply into the hair**
  - B. Stand to the side of the working area**
  - C. Stand above the working area**
  - D. Hold the comb too tightly**
- 8. In SDS 16 categories, what does "handling and storage" list?**
- A. disposal methods**
  - B. first-aid measures**
  - C. Precautions for safe handling and storage including incompatibilities**
  - D. transport information**
- 9. What type of bacteria are round-shaped and can be either alone or grouped?**
- A. Bacilli**
  - B. Cocci**
  - C. Spirilla**
  - D. Vibrios**
- 10. All of the following are sensations from the sensory nerves EXCEPT:**
- A. Heat**
  - B. Pain**
  - C. Pressure**
  - D. Involuntary movement**

## **Answers**

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1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. What is a weight line in a haircut?

- A. A line used for parting hair sections**
- B. A technique to add volume**
- C. Visual line where the ends of the hair hang together**
- D. An indicator for hair texture**

A weight line in a haircut is a line used for parting hair sections. Option B is incorrect because a weight line is not used to add volume, rather it is used to create structure and balance in a haircut. Option C is incorrect because the visual line in a haircut is determined by the desired shape and style, not necessarily by where the ends of the hair hang together. Option D is incorrect because a weight line has nothing to do with hair texture, it is strictly used for creating sections in a haircut.

### 2. Where do motor nerves transmit impulses from?

- A. From the brain to the muscles**
- B. From the muscles to the brain**
- C. Within the brain**
- D. From the skin to the brain**

Motor nerves transmit impulses from the brain to the muscles. This is the main function of motor nerves, as they are responsible for controlling movement and muscle contraction. Option B is incorrect as sensory nerves, not motor nerves, transmit impulses from the muscles to the brain. Option C is incorrect as the brain itself is not a source or target of impulse transmission. Option D is incorrect as that is the function of sensory nerves, which transmit impulses from the skin to the brain.

### 3. What are fissures in dermatology?

- A. Dead cells that form over a wound**
- B. Cracks in the skin that penetrate the skin layer**
- C. A buildup of fatty tissue**
- D. Large sore bumps without pus**

Fissures in dermatology refer to cracks in the skin that penetrate the skin layers. These can occur in various places on the body, often where the skin is more prone to stretching or where there are natural folds. Fissures can result from dryness, irritation, or underlying skin conditions, and they can be painful and may even bleed if they penetrate deeply enough. Understanding the nature of fissures is important for diagnosing skin conditions and determining appropriate treatments. Options that describe dead cells, fatty tissue buildup, or sore bumps refer to different skin issues or conditions and do not accurately capture the definition of fissures. Fissures specifically denote linear breaks in the skin's surface that can compromise its integrity.

**4. Electrotherapy treatments should be avoided in all cases EXCEPT?**

- A. Clients with heart conditions**
- B. Clients with insulin pumps**
- C. During pregnancy**
- D. To soften and emulsify grease deposits**

Electrotherapy treatments should be avoided in clients with heart conditions because it can cause interference with certain heart conditions, especially those affecting the heart's electrical signals. This can be dangerous for clients with heart conditions and can potentially worsen their condition. The other options are incorrect because - B: Clients with insulin pumps may still be able to receive electrotherapy treatments, but they must inform their therapist and take necessary precautions to ensure the pump is not affected. - C: During pregnancy, it is generally advised to avoid all forms of treatments unless specifically recommended by a doctor. This includes electrotherapy, as it may have unknown effects on the fetus. - D: To soften and emulsify grease deposits, clients should seek alternative methods such as massage or using specialized products for grease removal, as electrotherapy is not designed for this purpose and may not be effective.

**5. Which item would be least likely to cause scalp irritation during braids?**

- A. Creamy products**
- B. Lightweight products**
- C. Oil-based products**
- D. Thick products**

Scalp irritation during braids can be caused by a number of factors, including the products used. Creamy products and oil-based products are both heavier and have a greater likelihood of causing buildup and clogging pores, which can lead to irritation. Thick products may also cause irritation due to their weight and potential for residue to build up on the scalp. On the other hand, lightweight products are less likely to cause buildup or weigh down the hair, making them the least likely to cause scalp irritation during braids.

**6. When performing a basic permanent wrap, the hair should be divided into how many panels?**

- A. 6**
- B. 7**
- C. 8**
- D. 9**

The answer of 9 panels is the correct answer because, when performing a basic permanent wrap, the hair should be divided into an odd number of panels to create a more natural look. Additionally, dividing the hair into an even number of panels can create a more uniform and rigid curl pattern, which may not be desirable for some clients. While the other options may seem like viable choices, they are incorrect for this particular method of wrapping hair. It is important to follow proper techniques and instructions for optimal results.

**7. When doing the clipper over comb technique, you should never:**

- A. Cut too deeply into the hair**
- B. Stand to the side of the working area**
- C. Stand above the working area**
- D. Hold the comb too tightly**

The clipper over comb technique is a precise method used in hair cutting, primarily to create weight and texture while avoiding a blunt edge. It is essential to maintain control during this technique to achieve a seamless blend between the clipped and unclipped areas. Cutting too deeply into the hair can lead to unintended thinning or unevenness, compromising the overall shape and style that you aim to achieve. Therefore, it's vital to cut with a gentle touch and to only remove the necessary amount of hair to maintain the desired texture and length. In contrast, standing to the side or above the working area can offer different angles of visibility and control, which can actually be advantageous in ensuring precision. Holding the comb too tightly may not impede the technique significantly, but it could lead to decreased flexibility in adjusting the hair as needed. Nonetheless, maintaining the right depth with the clipper is crucial for creating a consistently polished look.

**8. In SDS 16 categories, what does "handling and storage" list?**

- A. disposal methods**
- B. first-aid measures**
- C. Precautions for safe handling and storage including incompatibilities**
- D. transport information**

"Handling and storage" in SDS 16 categories refers to the precautions for safely handling and storing the substance, as well as any potential incompatibilities. This category does not list disposal methods (A) or transport information (D); those would fall under the "disposal" and "transportation" categories, respectively. "First-aid measures" (B) may be listed under a different category, such as "accidental release measures" or "exposure controls/personal protection."

**9. What type of bacteria are round-shaped and can be either alone or grouped?**

- A. Bacilli**
- B. Cocci**
- C. Spirilla**
- D. Vibrios**

The correct answer is connected to the term "Cocci," which describes bacteria that are round-shaped. Cocci can exist as single cells or in clusters, pairs, or chains, depending on the species and environmental conditions. This characteristic is key in identifying them under a microscope or in bacterial cultures. When considering other types like bacilli, these are rod-shaped bacteria, while spirilla are spiral-shaped, and vibrios are comma-shaped. Each of these categories has distinct forms that differentiate them from cocci. Understanding the shapes and groupings of bacteria is important in microbiology and can influence clinical identification and treatment decisions.

**10. All of the following are sensations from the sensory nerves EXCEPT:**

**A. Heat**

**B. Pain**

**C. Pressure**

**D. Involuntary movement**

Sensory nerves are responsible for transmitting sensations from the outside environment to the brain. Heat, pain, and pressure are all examples of sensations that are received by sensory nerves. Involuntary movement, however, is not a sensation but rather a function controlled by the motor nerves. It is important to note that sensory and motor nerves work together to allow us to perceive and respond to our surroundings. Therefore, while all the other options listed are sensations, involuntary movement is not.