

Empire Beauty School Chemical Texturizing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the purpose of a chemical solution that stops the waving process of a permanent wave?**
 - A. Color enhancement**
 - B. Rebuilds bonds**
 - C. Prepares the hair for curling**
 - D. Enhances moisture retention**

- 2. What is the objective of a post-service treatment after chemical processes?**
 - A. To enhance color vibrancy**
 - B. To replenish moisture and repair damage caused by chemical processes**
 - C. To provide shine and smoothness only**
 - D. To facilitate faster drying**

- 3. What is the primary characteristic of a strong alkaline ingredient?**
 - A. It is used for conditioning hair**
 - B. It is often found in hair color products**
 - C. It is used in chemical relaxers**
 - D. It enhances hair volume**

- 4. What pH range is typically associated with alkaline perms?**
 - A. 3.5 to 4.5**
 - B. 5.5 to 6.5**
 - C. 8.0 to 9.5**
 - D. 10.0 to 11.0**

- 5. What defines a chemical relaxer?**
 - A. A product that lightens hair**
 - B. A method to curl hair**
 - C. A solution used to straighten hair**
 - D. A treatment for damaged hair**

- 6. Which type of relaxer is best for sensitive scalp conditions?**
- A. No-lye relaxers**
 - B. Lye relaxers**
 - C. Texturizers**
 - D. Ammonium thioglycolate**
- 7. What is a loop rod commonly used for in hair styling?**
- A. Creating straight hair**
 - B. Setting curls**
 - C. Applying relaxers**
 - D. Coloring hair**
- 8. Which of the following are signs of allergic reactions to chemical texturizing products?**
- A. Dryness and split ends**
 - B. Redness and itching**
 - C. Frizz and flyaways**
 - D. Dullness and lack of shine**
- 9. What type of waves are characterized as having a pH lower than alkaline waves but higher than true acid waves?**
- A. Neutral waves**
 - B. Acid balanced waves**
 - C. Low-pH waves**
 - D. Cold waves**
- 10. Which of the following is an example of a physical property?**
- A. Flammability**
 - B. Boiling point**
 - C. Chemical reactivity**
 - D. Tarnishing**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a chemical solution that stops the waving process of a permanent wave?

- A. Color enhancement**
- B. Rebuilds bonds**
- C. Prepares the hair for curling**
- D. Enhances moisture retention**

The purpose of a chemical solution that stops the waving process of a permanent wave is to rebuild the bonds in the hair. During the perming process, the hair's disulfide bonds are broken to allow it to take on a new shape. Once the desired curl or wave is achieved, a chemical solution is applied to reform these disulfide bonds in their new position, thus "locking in" the curl. This step is crucial because it ensures that the new shape of the hair is maintained after the curling rods are removed and the hair is rinsed. The rebuilding of bonds effectively stabilizes the hair structure, allowing the curls to last longer and remain intact through various conditions. Other options such as color enhancement, preparing the hair for curling, and enhancing moisture retention do not specifically address the core purpose of terminating the waving process effectively and reinforcing the new shape of the hair after the chemical treatment.

2. What is the objective of a post-service treatment after chemical processes?

- A. To enhance color vibrancy**
- B. To replenish moisture and repair damage caused by chemical processes**
- C. To provide shine and smoothness only**
- D. To facilitate faster drying**

The objective of a post-service treatment after chemical processes is primarily to replenish moisture and repair damage caused by those processes. Chemical treatments, such as perming or relaxing, can strip the hair of its natural moisture, leading to dryness and potential damage. A well-designed post-service treatment aims to restore hydration, improve elasticity, and aid in the overall recovery of the hair's health. By focusing on repairing damage and replenishing moisture, these treatments help provide the hair with the necessary nutrients to prevent breakage and maintain a healthy appearance. While enhancing color vibrancy, providing shine and smoothness, and facilitating faster drying can be beneficial aspects of certain post-service treatments, they do not address the fundamental need to restore the hair's moisture and overall integrity after undergoing chemical processes. Thus, the primary aim of such treatments is centered on repair and hydration.

3. What is the primary characteristic of a strong alkaline ingredient?

- A. It is used for conditioning hair**
- B. It is often found in hair color products**
- C. It is used in chemical relaxers**
- D. It enhances hair volume**

A strong alkaline ingredient's primary characteristic is its role in chemical relaxers. These products are formulated to change the structure of the hair by breaking the disulfide bonds in the hair's keratin proteins, allowing the hair to be straightened. Alkaline substances increase the pH level of the hair and scalp, which facilitates the opening of the hair cuticle and makes it more receptive to the chemically altering process. In the context of chemical relaxers, the strong alkaline ingredients help soften and loosen the natural curl pattern of the hair, making it easier to style it straight. This makes them essential for effectively achieving smooth and sleek results. Considering the other options, while conditioning and enhancing volume are important aspects of hair care, these do not define a strong alkaline ingredient's primary characteristic. Additionally, although some hair color products may contain alkaline agents, they are not primarily recognized for being strong alkaline ingredients like those found specifically in chemical relaxers.

4. What pH range is typically associated with alkaline perms?

- A. 3.5 to 4.5**
- B. 5.5 to 6.5**
- C. 8.0 to 9.5**
- D. 10.0 to 11.0**

The pH range associated with alkaline perms is typically between 8.0 and 9.5. This alkaline environment allows for the breaking of disulfide bonds in the hair, which is essential for the process of perming. The higher pH levels facilitate the swelling of the hair cuticle, enabling better penetration of the perming solution and making it easier for the hair to take on a new shape. In contrast, lower pH levels are characteristic of other types of chemical processes, such as acid perms, which are more suitable for finer or damaged hair because they are milder. Acid perms generally have a pH that falls between 3.5 and 4.5, and this is not conducive to the strong restructuring action required in alkaline perms. The pH ranges reflective of those other perms cannot properly achieve the same results that are targeted by alkaline perms.

5. What defines a chemical relaxer?

- A. A product that lightens hair
- B. A method to curl hair
- C. A solution used to straighten hair**
- D. A treatment for damaged hair

A chemical relaxer is specifically designed to alter the structure of curly or wavy hair, enabling it to be straighter and more manageable. This is accomplished through chemical processes that break down the bonds in the hair's cortex, allowing the natural curl pattern to be loosened or eliminated. The key distinguishing characteristic of a chemical relaxer is its primary function of straightening hair, which aligns well with the definition provided in the correct choice. Other options focus on aspects that are not related to the intended purpose of a chemical relaxer. For example, a product that lightens hair relates to coloring, while a method to curl hair pertains to processes that create waves or curls, which is the opposite of what a relaxer does. Lastly, a treatment for damaged hair refers to restorative products rather than straightening ones. Thus, the role of a chemical relaxer is clear and specifically effective in achieving a straightened hair texture.

6. Which type of relaxer is best for sensitive scalp conditions?

- A. No-lye relaxers**
- B. Lye relaxers
- C. Texturizers
- D. Ammonium thioglycolate

No-lye relaxers are considered the best option for individuals with sensitive scalp conditions. They typically contain calcium hydroxide or other less irritating ingredients that can be safer for clients who may experience discomfort or chemical burns from stronger relaxers. These relaxers are formulated to be gentler and can help minimize the risk of irritation, making them suitable for those with more delicate skin or scalp issues. The pH levels in no-lye relaxers are usually lower than in lye relaxers, which decreases the likelihood of sensitivity. In contrast, lye relaxers contain sodium hydroxide, which is effective but can be harsh on the scalp, often leading to irritation for sensitive individuals. Texturizers, while less potent than lye relaxers, are used primarily for loosening natural curl patterns rather than total straightening, and may not be specifically formulated to address sensitive scalps. Ammonium thioglycolate relaxers are also known to be strong and can provoke a reaction in sensitive scalps. Using a no-lye relaxer allows for a balance between effective hair straightening and reduced risk for the scalp's health.

7. What is a loop rod commonly used for in hair styling?

- A. Creating straight hair**
- B. Setting curls**
- C. Applying relaxers**
- D. Coloring hair**

A loop rod is specifically designed for setting curls in hair styling. Its unique shape allows for the hair to be wrapped around it in a manner that encourages the formation of spiral curls or waves. When hair is wound around a loop rod and subjected to either heat or a chemical curling solution, the hair takes on the shape of the rod, resulting in defined curls once the rod is removed. This method of curling is especially beneficial for creating long-lasting styles, as the loop design, when combined with an appropriate setting solution, can help maintain the curl's shape and bounce. The use of loop rods is integral when working with perm solutions or setting techniques that aim to enhance the natural texture and volume of the hair. Other options do not align with the primary function of loop rods: creating straight hair requires flat irons or straightening products, applying relaxers involves a different set of tools and techniques, and coloring hair is performed using color applicators or brushes specifically designed to apply dye.

8. Which of the following are signs of allergic reactions to chemical texturizing products?

- A. Dryness and split ends**
- B. Redness and itching**
- C. Frizz and flyaways**
- D. Dullness and lack of shine**

Redness and itching are key indicators of an allergic reaction to chemical texturizing products. When an individual applies these types of products, the chemicals can trigger a hypersensitive response in some people. This reaction often manifests through visible symptoms such as redness on the skin, which suggests irritation or inflammation, along with itching, indicating a possible allergic response as the body reacts to the foreign substances. Recognizing these symptoms is crucial for both the individual receiving the chemical treatment and the professional applying it, as they indicate the need to discontinue use and seek medical advice. In contrast, dryness and split ends, frizz and flyaways, or dullness and lack of shine are more indicative of hair damage or poor hair health resulting from chemical treatments rather than an allergic reaction. These conditions are typically associated with the hair's response to the chemicals on its structure, rather than the body's immune response.

9. What type of waves are characterized as having a pH lower than alkaline waves but higher than true acid waves?

- A. Neutral waves
- B. Acid balanced waves**
- C. Low-pH waves
- D. Cold waves

The answer is acid balanced waves. Acid balanced waves are specifically formulated to have a pH that is lower than alkaline waves but higher than true acid waves, situating them in a middle ground. This specific pH level allows for a controlled chemical reaction and provides a balance that is more compatible with various hair types. These waves use a combination of heat and chemically adjusted pH to create curls or waves, allowing for a more gentle approach to permanent waving while still being effective. The pH balance helps in minimizing damage to the hair cuticle, making them suitable for a wider range of hair conditions compared to other types of waves. In contrast, neutral waves, low-pH waves, and cold waves do not fit within this specific pH framework, making acid balanced waves the appropriate choice in this context.

10. Which of the following is an example of a physical property?

- A. Flammability
- B. Boiling point**
- C. Chemical reactivity
- D. Tarnishing

The boiling point is a prime example of a physical property because it describes a characteristic of a substance that can be observed or measured without altering its chemical composition. When a substance reaches its boiling point, it transitions from a liquid to a gas, but its chemical identity remains unchanged throughout this process. Physical properties are typically those that can be assessed without the need for any chemical change, such as color, mass, volume, and density alongside boiling point. This makes boiling point a fundamental aspect of understanding substances in the context of physical chemistry, as it provides insight into how substances behave under different temperature conditions. In contrast, the other options pertain to chemical properties, which involve a substance's ability to undergo changes that transform its basic chemical structure. Flammability indicates how a substance reacts in the presence of fire, chemical reactivity refers to how substances interact with each other, and tarnishing involves a reaction that changes the appearance and composition of the material over time.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://empirebeautyschchemtexturizing.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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