

# Empire Beauty Schools Haircoloring 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. Protons and neutrons are found in which part of the atom?**
  - A. Electron cloud**
  - B. Nucleus**
  - C. Orbitals**
  - D. Valence shell**
  
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a technique related to coloring specific strands of hair?**
  - A. Weaving**
  - B. Ombre**
  - C. Highlighting**
  - D. Slicing**
  
- 3. What should clients limit to help prolong their hair color?**
  - A. Conditioner usage**
  - B. Heat styling**
  - C. Hair washing**
  - D. Brushing their hair**
  
- 4. What are Secondary Colors created from?**
  - A. Mixing two tertiary colors**
  - B. Mixing two primary colors**
  - C. Mixing one primary and one complementary color**
  - D. Mixing black and white**
  
- 5. What is the pH level range of most hair coloring products?**
  - A. 4 to 6**
  - B. 5 to 7**
  - C. 7 to 9**
  - D. 8 to 10**
  
- 6. What can happen if the wrong developer volume is used?**
  - A. It can lead to unexpected color results.**
  - B. It won't affect the color at all.**
  - C. It makes the application process faster.**
  - D. It reduces the risk of client dissatisfaction.**

- 7. How are Secondary Colors produced?**
- A. By mixing two primary colors**
  - B. By blending one primary and one neutral color**
  - C. By using a lightener on primary colors**
  - D. By heating primary colors together**
- 8. What is the key difference between permanent and semi-permanent hair color?**
- A. Permanent color contains ammonia and requires a developer**
  - B. Semi-permanent color is used on dry hair**
  - C. Permanent color is less damaging than semi-permanent**
  - D. Semi-permanent color can lighten hair**
- 9. What defines Tertiary Colors?**
- A. Colors formed by mixing two secondary colors**
  - B. Colors produced by mixing a primary and neighboring secondary color**
  - C. Colors that are variations of primary colors**
  - D. Colors created from blending complementary colors**
- 10. Which of the following describes pure substances?**
- A. They are made up of mixtures**
  - B. They have indefinite chemical properties**
  - C. They have definite chemical and physical properties**
  - D. They contain at least one solvent**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Protons and neutrons are found in which part of the atom?**

- A. Electron cloud
- B. Nucleus**
- C. Orbitals
- D. Valence shell

Protons and neutrons are located in the nucleus of the atom. The nucleus is the core of the atom and contains most of its mass, including the positively charged protons and neutral neutrons. This central structure is surrounded by a cloud of electrons that occupy various energy levels or orbitals. The nucleus is essential for determining the atomic number and mass of an element, as the number of protons defines the type of element, while the combination of protons and neutrons determines the atomic mass. Understanding this structure is fundamental to the study of atomic chemistry and the behavior of elements.

**2. Which of the following is NOT a technique related to coloring specific strands of hair?**

- A. Weaving
- B. Ombre**
- C. Highlighting
- D. Slicing

The technique commonly referred to as Ombre is characterized by a gradual blending of one hair color into another, typically from a darker shade at the roots to a lighter shade at the tips. This method does not focus on coloring specific strands of hair. Instead, it involves creating a broader gradient of color throughout the hair, rather than the precise, strand-specific applications involved in weaving, highlighting, and slicing. In contrast, weaving, highlighting, and slicing are techniques designed to add color to individual strands or sections of hair. Weaving involves the interlacing of colored and uncolored strands to create a subtle and blended appearance. Highlighting refers to the process of lightening specific strands to achieve a brighter and more dimensional look. Slicing, on the other hand, involves taking neat, straight sections of hair for a more defined application of color. Therefore, ombre stands apart from these techniques because of its emphasis on a gradient effect rather than targeting specific strands for color application.

**3. What should clients limit to help prolong their hair color?**

- A. Conditioner usage
- B. Heat styling**
- C. Hair washing
- D. Brushing their hair

Limiting heat styling is an effective strategy for clients looking to prolong their hair color. High temperatures from tools like flat irons, curling wands, and blow dryers can cause the hair's cuticle layer to lift, allowing color molecules to escape more quickly. This can lead to faded color and compromised hair health. When clients frequently use heat styling tools without protection, they may also introduce damage to their hair, making it more porous and susceptible to color loss. Using heat protectants can help, but minimizing the use of these tools altogether is the best way to ensure that hair color remains vibrant for an extended period. This works in conjunction with other hair care practices that protect and preserve color-treated hair.

#### 4. What are Secondary Colors created from?

- A. Mixing two tertiary colors
- B. Mixing two primary colors**
- C. Mixing one primary and one complementary color
- D. Mixing black and white

Secondary colors are created by mixing two primary colors together. In color theory, the primary colors typically referred to are red, blue, and yellow. When two of these primary colors are combined, they produce secondary colors: for instance, mixing blue and yellow creates green, mixing red and blue results in purple, and combining red and yellow generates orange. This fundamental principle helps in understanding the color wheel and how different hues interact and can be combined to create a broad spectrum of colors in hair coloring and other artistic applications. The other options do not align with the definition of secondary colors as they involve combinations that either include tertiary colors, complementary colors, or adjustments of lightness and darkness, which do not result in secondary colors.

#### 5. What is the pH level range of most hair coloring products?

- A. 4 to 6
- B. 5 to 7
- C. 7 to 9**
- D. 8 to 10

The pH level range of most hair coloring products is typically between 7 and 9. This slightly alkaline range helps to open up the hair cuticle, allowing the color to penetrate the hair shaft effectively. When the cuticle is lifted, the dye can more easily bond with the hair's natural keratin, resulting in a more vibrant and long-lasting color. In hair coloring, maintaining the right pH balance is crucial since it influences the overall effectiveness of the dye and can affect the hair's health. A pH that is too low may not lift the cuticle enough, while a pH that is too high could lead to damage or over-processing of the hair. Therefore, products designed for hair coloring are formulated with a pH in the range of 7 to 9 to ensure optimal results.

#### 6. What can happen if the wrong developer volume is used?

- A. It can lead to unexpected color results.**
- B. It won't affect the color at all.
- C. It makes the application process faster.
- D. It reduces the risk of client dissatisfaction.

Using the wrong developer volume can indeed lead to unexpected color results. Developer volume refers to the strength of the hydrogen peroxide used in haircoloring, which is crucial in determining how much the hair opens up to allow the color to penetrate. Each developer volume is designed for specific purposes: for instance, 10 volume is used for deposit-only colors, while 20 volume typically provides a moderate lift, and 30 or 40 volume is used for more significant lightening. When the incorrect developer is used, it can cause the hair to either lift too much or not enough, leading to colors that are either too brassy, too dark, or uneven. The final hue may not match the desired outcome, potentially resulting in a dissatisfied client due to discrepancies in color expectations versus the actual results achieved. This aspect of haircoloring is vital to understand as it emphasizes the importance of selecting the correct developer volume tailored to the specific coloring needs of the hair.

## 7. How are Secondary Colors produced?

- A. By mixing two primary colors**
- B. By blending one primary and one neutral color**
- C. By using a lightener on primary colors**
- D. By heating primary colors together**

Secondary colors are produced by mixing two primary colors. This process relies on the foundational color theory that identifies the three primary colors—red, blue, and yellow. When two of these primary colors are combined in equal parts, they create a secondary color: red and blue mix to form purple, blue and yellow produce green, and red and yellow result in orange. Understanding this concept is crucial for any stylist or colorist, as it helps in predicting the outcome of color mixtures and achieving desired results on the hair. The other options do not align with the definition of secondary colors. For instance, blending one primary and one neutral color wouldn't result in a secondary color, as neutral colors do not significantly contribute to the hue aspect. Similarly, using a lightener on primary colors or heating primary colors together does not apply to color mixing as defined by traditional color theory.

## 8. What is the key difference between permanent and semi-permanent hair color?

- A. Permanent color contains ammonia and requires a developer**
- B. Semi-permanent color is used on dry hair**
- C. Permanent color is less damaging than semi-permanent**
- D. Semi-permanent color can lighten hair**

The key difference highlighted in the correct choice is that permanent hair color contains ammonia and requires a developer to achieve a long-lasting effect. This is significant because ammonia opens the hair cuticle, allowing the color to penetrate deeply and create a more permanent change in the hair's color. The use of a developer, which generally contains hydrogen peroxide, also facilitates the lifting of the natural hair pigment, allowing for a more versatile range of color results, including lifting and depositing color simultaneously. In contrast, semi-permanent hair color typically does not contain ammonia and does not require a developer. Instead, it stains the outer layer of the hair and provides a temporary color change that typically lasts through several washes. This fundamental difference is crucial for clients who seek long-lasting results versus those looking for a more temporary change. The aspect of damage is also important; while any chemical process can cause stress to the hair, permanent colors generally have stronger formulations than semi-permanent options.

## 9. What defines Tertiary Colors?

- A. Colors formed by mixing two secondary colors
- B. Colors produced by mixing a primary and neighboring secondary color**
- C. Colors that are variations of primary colors
- D. Colors created from blending complementary colors

Tertiary colors are defined by the process of mixing a primary color with a neighboring secondary color. This blending creates a range of hues that lie between the primary and secondary colors on the color wheel. For example, mixing red (a primary color) with orange (a secondary color that is made from red and yellow) results in a reddish-orange, which is a tertiary color. This understanding of tertiary colors is key in color theory, as it expands the palette available to artists, beauticians, and anyone working with color. It helps to create depth and variety in color usage, leading to more dynamic and visually interesting outcomes in hair coloring, painting, and design. The other options do not accurately describe tertiary colors. For instance, while mixing two secondary colors does create new colors, the result would not be classified as tertiary but rather as a new secondary hue. Variations of primary colors refer to shades and tints achieved through adding white or black, not a combination of primary with secondary. Blending complementary colors creates neutral tones and does not fit the definition of tertiary colors, which are specifically derived from a primary and an adjacent secondary color.

## 10. Which of the following describes pure substances?

- A. They are made up of mixtures
- B. They have indefinite chemical properties
- C. They have definite chemical and physical properties**
- D. They contain at least one solvent

Pure substances are defined by having consistent and uniform properties throughout. This means that they possess definite chemical and physical properties, such as a specific melting point, boiling point, and appearance. These characteristics remain unchanged regardless of the sample size or conditions, distinguishing pure substances from mixtures, which can vary in composition. Pure substances can be elements, which consist of a single type of atom, or compounds, which are made up of two or more types of atoms that are chemically bonded together in a fixed ratio. This consistent composition is what allows them to have specific chemical behavior and characteristics, making option C accurate in describing pure substances. The other choices do not accurately represent the nature of pure substances. For instance, mixtures involve combinations of pure substances and do not maintain consistent properties. Indefinite chemical properties and the presence of solvents pertain to mixtures and solutions rather than pure substances. Thus, option C is the only statement that correctly encapsulates what pure substances are.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://empirebeautyschhaircoloring.examzify.com>**

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

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