

New Jersey Barber State Board Practice Exam (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. Effelating is another term for which technique?**
 - A. Razor cutting**
 - B. Weaving**
 - C. Point cutting**
 - D. Slithering**

- 2. What is rolling cream used for?**
 - A. To moisturize the scalp**
 - B. To stimulate, cleanse, and exfoliate**
 - C. To color the hair**
 - D. To seal cuticles**

- 3. Which of the following best defines basic color groupings used in artificial color systems?**
 - A. Primary Colors**
 - B. Primary and Secondary Colors**
 - C. Tertiary Colors**
 - D. Secondary Colors**

- 4. In color terms, tone refers to which attribute?**
 - A. Hue**
 - B. Coolness or warmth of a color**
 - C. Brightness**
 - D. Saturation**

- 5. Before the application of color, what safety precautions should the barber take to ensure no allergic reaction?**
 - A. A full blood test**
 - B. A scalp massage**
 - C. A patch test**
 - D. A skin biopsy**

- 6. What is a sebaceous cyst most accurately called?**
 - A. A cyst**
 - B. A tumor**
 - C. A mole**
 - D. A boil**

- 7. Which type of light is associated with producing the most heat?**
- A. Invisible to heat**
 - B. Ultraviolet**
 - C. Visible light**
 - D. Infrared**
- 8. Where do you test the water temperature when performing a shampoo service?**
- A. On your inner wrist**
 - B. On the back of the hand**
 - C. At the faucet**
 - D. On the elbow**
- 9. Which draping item is placed under the neck band during a haircut?**
- A. Neck strip or paper towel**
 - B. Shampoo cape**
 - C. Towel**
 - D. Plastic wrap**
- 10. Where do used, contaminated blades go after they are used?**
- A. Trash Bin**
 - B. Sharps Container**
 - C. Recycling Bin**
 - D. Sink**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Effelating is another term for which technique?

- A. Razor cutting
- B. Weaving
- C. Point cutting
- D. Slithering**

Effilating is thinning the hair by removing bulk with a sliding, feathering motion along the length of the strand. This technique, described by the term slithering, involves guiding the hair with a comb and letting the tool glide through small sections in light passes to reduce weight without shortening overall length. The result is a softer, more natural blend and movement, useful for blending layers and reducing volume in thick hair. It's different from weaving, which adds texture by interlacing strands; from point cutting, which creates texture with tiny vertical snips at the ends; and from razor cutting, which textures with a razor across the hair.

2. What is rolling cream used for?

- A. To moisturize the scalp
- B. To stimulate, cleanse, and exfoliate**
- C. To color the hair
- D. To seal cuticles

Rolling cream is intended for scalp care during a service. It helps stimulate the scalp by promoting circulation, while also cleansing away oil and buildup and exfoliating dead skin cells. This combination keeps the scalp clean and smooth and prepares it for subsequent steps, such as shaving or conditioning. It isn't a color product, and it's not a sealant for hair cuticles; moisturizing the scalp is handled by separate moisturizers or conditioners rather than rolling cream.

3. Which of the following best defines basic color groupings used in artificial color systems?

- A. Primary Colors
- B. Primary and Secondary Colors**
- C. Tertiary Colors
- D. Secondary Colors

In artificial color systems, the foundational palette is made up of primary colors and secondary colors. Primary colors are the colors that can't be created by mixing other colors, and they serve as the starting points for all other hues. Secondary colors are produced by mixing two primary colors. Together, primaries and secondaries provide the complete basic set from which all other colors are derived. Tertiary colors come from mixing a primary with a neighboring secondary and are not part of the basic groupings. Since you need both building blocks to create the full range in most artificial color work, the option that includes primary colors and secondary colors is the best fit.

4. In color terms, tone refers to which attribute?

- A. Hue
- B. Coolness or warmth of a color**
- C. Brightness
- D. Saturation

Tone is about the color's temperature—whether it reads as cool or warm. This describes how a color feels in terms of temperature, not the exact color family itself. It's different from hue, which names the basic color (red, blue, etc.); from brightness, which is how light or dark the color is; and from saturation, which is how vivid or dull the color appears. In practical terms for barber and color work, knowing the tone helps you choose formulas that counteract unwanted undertones (a cool ash can mute warmth, a warm gold can enhance warmth). This is why tone is described as the coolness or warmth of a color.

5. Before the application of color, what safety precautions should the barber take to ensure no allergic reaction?

- A. A full blood test
- B. A scalp massage
- C. A patch test**
- D. A skin biopsy

Before applying color, check for potential allergies by performing a patch test. Hair color products can contain chemicals that trigger allergic reactions in some clients. A patch test places a tiny amount of the dye on a small skin area, typically behind the ear or on the inner forearm, and you check it after 24 to 48 hours. If redness, itching, swelling, or irritation shows up, do not use the color on that client. This simple step helps prevent a full-scale reaction during the service. Alternatives like a blood test or biopsy aren't practical for this purpose, and a scalp massage doesn't assess allergy.

6. What is a sebaceous cyst most accurately called?

- A. A cyst**
- B. A tumor
- C. A mole
- D. A boil

Sebaceous cysts are closed sacs beneath the skin that fill with thick, keratin-rich material. Because it is a sac or pouch, the most accurate label is a cyst. A tumor would be a solid growth of tissue, which a sebaceous cyst is not. A mole is a pigmented skin lesion, not a hollow sac. A boil is an infected collection of pus (an abscess) behind a hair follicle, with a different cause and contents. In medical terms, it's often called an epidermoid (sebaceous) cyst, but the straightforward, correct classification here is simply a cyst.

7. Which type of light is associated with producing the most heat?

- A. Invisible to heat**
- B. Ultraviolet**
- C. Visible light**
- D. Infrared**

Infrared radiation is the type most closely linked to heat. Its photons have just the right energy to be readily absorbed by skin and surfaces, converting that energy into thermal energy you feel as warmth. Visible light can warm objects when absorbed, but much of its energy is reflected or not converted to heat as efficiently. Ultraviolet energy tends to drive chemical reactions and sunburn rather than warmth. So infrared radiation is the portion of the spectrum most associated with producing heat.

8. Where do you test the water temperature when performing a shampoo service?

- A. On your inner wrist**
- B. On the back of the hand**
- C. At the faucet**
- D. On the elbow**

Testing the water with the inside of the wrist is the best practice because the skin there is very sensitive to temperature, giving you a quick and accurate sense of whether the water is comfortably warm or potentially too hot before it reaches the client. This early check helps prevent burns or discomfort during the shampoo. The back of the hand or elbow is less reliable for feeling temperature promptly, and testing only at the faucet doesn't guarantee the final mix will feel right on the scalp. So the inner wrist provides the most immediate, practical feedback for safe, comfortable shampooing.

9. Which draping item is placed under the neck band during a haircut?

- A. Neck strip or paper towel**
- B. Shampoo cape**
- C. Towel**
- D. Plastic wrap**

The barrier under the neck band is a neck strip or paper towel. Placing this directly against the skin creates a clean, absorbent shield between the skin and the neck band, preventing loose hairs and moisture from irritating the neck and from leaking under the band. It also helps keep the cape and clothing cleaner and makes cleanup easier after the haircut. A shampoo cape is meant to cover the body during washing, not to sit beneath the neck band in a haircut. A towel can protect clothing, but it doesn't provide the dedicated barrier and absorbent surface that a neck strip or paper towel offers. Plastic wrap is used for processing or special chemical techniques, not for routine draping under the neck band.

10. Where do used, contaminated blades go after they are used?

A. Trash Bin

B. Sharps Container

C. Recycling Bin

D. Sink

Handling used, contaminated blades safely hinges on using a sharps disposal container. This container is rigid, puncture-resistant, leak-proof, closable, and clearly labeled for sharps. Placing blades in a proper sharps container protects you, coworkers, and waste workers from accidental injuries and prevents contaminating other waste streams. Trash bins, recycling bins, or sinks are not appropriate because they do not protect against punctures or contain pathogens. When the container becomes full or after use, seal it and dispose of it through the appropriate medical waste or sharps disposal system according to local regulations. This is the safe, compliant method for disposal.

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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://newjerseybarberstateboard.examzify.com>

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

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