

NEW JERSEY BARBER STATE BOARD PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://newjerseybarberstateboard.examzify.com>



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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. Herpes simplex that typically occurs above the waist is called simplex _____.
- A. Simplex 2
 - B. Simplex 3
 - C. Simplex 1
 - D. Genital herpes
2. Shingling results in which of the following appearances?
- A. It eliminates the definite line
 - B. It creates a sharp, defined line
 - C. It maintains even length all around
 - D. It produces a blunt edge at ends
3. The skull is formally known as which term?
- A. Cranial Vault
 - B. Skull
 - C. Neurocranium
 - D. Cranium
4. Base colors of artificial hair colors are made of which color categories?
- A. Primary Colors
 - B. Secondary Colors
 - C. Tertiary Colors
 - D. Primary and Secondary Colors
5. What is curl reforming?
- A. A straightening technique
 - B. A hair coloring technique
 - C. Also known as a soft curl perm or simply a curl, is a process used to restructure very curly hair into a larger curl pattern
 - D. A method to remove curl

- 6. A strand test provides insight into which two outcomes?**
- A. How the hair will respond
 - B. What was previously done on the hair
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither
- 7. What type of perm rod would you use on fine hair?**
- A. Concave
 - B. Convex
 - C. Circular
 - D. Straight
- 8. 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
- 9. A dry skin type does not produce enough of which substance?**
- A. Sweat
 - B. Sebum
 - C. Keratin
 - D. Pigment
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a method of sanitation listed?**
- A. Cleaning
 - B. Disinfecting
 - C. Sterilizing
 - D. Polishing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Herpes simplex that typically occurs above the waist is called simplex _____.

- A. Simplex 2
- B. Simplex 3
- C. Simplex 1**
- D. Genital herpes

Two herpes simplex virus types are commonly distinguished by the usual location of infection. Type 1 is classically associated with infections above the waist, especially around the mouth and lips, while Type 2 is classically associated with genital herpes below the waist. Because this question points to lesions above the waist, the correct fill-in is simplex 1. (Genital herpes refers to the location of the infection and is usually linked to Type 2, not the label for the above-the-waist type.)

2. Shingling results in which of the following appearances?

- A. It eliminates the definite line**
- B. It creates a sharp, defined line
- C. It maintains even length all around
- D. It produces a blunt edge at ends

Shingling aims for a seamless blend with no visible boundary between lengths. By cutting small sections and letting the hair fall naturally, the ends are encouraged to lie into each other rather than meet at a sharp point. This creates a soft, natural finish where any line or demarcation is eliminated, giving the hair a flat, flowing look like shingles layered over one another. A sharp, defined line, an even-length all around look, or a blunt edge at the ends would contrast with the purpose of shingling, which is to remove that definite line and produce a blended appearance.

3. The skull is formally known as which term?

- A. Cranial Vault
- B. Skull
- C. Neurocranium
- D. Cranium**

In anatomy, the skull's formal term is cranium. This word is the precise, technical name for the bony structure that encases the brain and forms the head's protective case. The common word "skull" is used in everyday language, but the term cranium is the correct formal term. It helps to know how the skull is organized: the neurocranium refers specifically to the braincase—the bones that protect the brain—while the cranial vault denotes the top and sides that form the domed roof. The facial bones belong to a different group called the viscerocranium. So for the whole skull, cranium is the proper term.

4. Base colors of artificial hair colors are made of which color categories?

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

Base colors in artificial hair colors come from the basic pigment families: primary and secondary colors. These form the starting set that colorists mix to achieve most shades. Primaries (red, yellow, blue) can be combined to create secondaries (orange, green, violet), and from there even more nuanced tones can be built. Tertiary colors—mixed from a primary and a secondary—are useful in formulations, but they aren't typically used as the base color group for standard hair color building blocks. Understanding that the foundational palette is primaries and secondaries helps explain how designers predict how a dye will interact with hair, allowing you to hit warm, cool, or neutral targets as needed.

5. What is curl reforming?

- A. A straightening technique
- B. A hair coloring technique
- C. Also known as a soft curl perm or simply a curl, is a process used to restructure very curly hair into a larger curl pattern**
- D. A method to remove curl

Curl reforming is a chemical service used to reshape very curly hair into a larger, looser curl pattern. It's commonly called a soft curl perm. The process works by breaking and then reforming the hair's internal disulfide bonds so the curl texture relaxes from tight coils into broader, softer curls. This is different from straightening or removing curl, and it's not a coloring treatment. After the reformation step, a neutralizer sets the new curl pattern, and proper aftercare helps maintain the results.

6. A strand test provides insight into which two outcomes?

- A. How the hair will respond
- B. What was previously done on the hair
- C. Both A and B**
- D. Neither

A strand test serves as a small preview of how the hair will react to the upcoming chemical service and also reveals any prior chemical work on the hair. By processing a tiny section, you can see how the hair lifts or deposits color, how the texture and elasticity hold up, and whether the result matches expectations. At the same time, the test can show signs of previous chemical treatments—such as unusually fast or slow processing, uneven results, or damage—that would affect timing, product strength, or whether the service is safe to proceed. This dual insight helps tailor the approach to the individual client, ensuring predictability and reducing the risk of overprocessing or damage.

7. What type of perm rod would you use on fine hair?

- A. Concave**
- B. Convex
- C. Circular
- D. Straight

Fine hair benefits from a curl that shows more definition without losing lift. The rod's shape controls how tightly the hair wraps around it. A concave perm rod tapers, being narrower in the center and wider at the ends. When fine hair is wrapped on this kind of rod, the smaller central diameter creates more tension and a tighter curl pattern, giving better definition and the appearance of more body. A convex rod would create a looser curl, which can look limp on fine hair; circular or straight rods produce less variation in curl and typically less defined results. So the concave rod is the best choice for fine hair to achieve a tighter, more noticeable curl.

8. 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.

9. A dry skin type does not produce enough of which substance?

- A. Sweat
- B. Sebum**
- C. Keratin
- D. Pigment

Sebum keeps the skin moisturized and forms a protective barrier. In a dry skin type, there isn't enough sebum being produced by the sebaceous glands, so the skin lacks natural lubrication and becomes rough, flaky, and easily irritated. Sweat is produced by sweat glands for cooling, not for long term moisture; keratin is a structural protein that gives skin strength, and pigment (melanin) determines color. Neither keratin nor pigment nor sweat level explains dry skin, making sebum the key factor here.

10. Which of the following is NOT a method of sanitation listed?

- A. Cleaning
- B. Disinfecting
- C. Sterilizing
- D. Polishing**

Sanitation in barbering focuses on reducing infection risk through steps that remove or destroy germs. Cleaning physically removes dirt and debris. Disinfecting uses chemical agents to kill many of the germs on surfaces and non-porous tools. Sterilizing aims to kill all microbial life on instruments, typically for items that will contact sterile tissue or penetrate skin. Polishing, by contrast, is a cosmetic finishing step and does not address cleanliness or germ control. So polishing isn't a sanitation method.

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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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