

Ontario Hairstyling Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What characteristic distinguishes demi-permanent color from others?**
 - A. It is used for highlighting**
 - B. It lightens natural hair color**
 - C. It does not require a developer**
 - D. It deposits color without lightening**
- 2. What term describes gray hair in the field of hairstyling?**
 - A. Canities**
 - B. Trichosis**
 - C. Leucotrichia**
 - D. Poliosis**
- 3. What is the term for the outermost layer of the skin?**
 - A. Dermis**
 - B. Epidermis**
 - C. Hypodermis**
 - D. Basal layer**
- 4. What condition is identified by the presence of head lice?**
 - A. Scabies**
 - B. Pellagra**
 - C. Pediculosis**
 - D. Dermatitis**
- 5. What tool is recommended for achieving precision in short hairstyles?**
 - A. A pair of thinning shears**
 - B. A round brush**
 - C. A straight razor**
 - D. A comb**

- 6. What is a potential consequence of overlapping bleach on hair?**
- A. Color fading**
 - B. Breakage**
 - C. Shine loss**
 - D. Uneven color**
- 7. Which type of line is typically used to build weight in a haircut?**
- A. Diagonal lines**
 - B. Vertical lines**
 - C. Horizontal lines**
 - D. Circular lines**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a function of hair?**
- A. Protection**
 - B. Insulation**
 - C. Digestion**
 - D. Sensory reception**
- 9. Which type of hepatitis is known to be difficult to eliminate?**
- A. Hepatitis A**
 - B. Hepatitis B**
 - C. Hepatitis C**
 - D. Hepatitis D**
- 10. What is the effect of texturizing techniques on hair?**
- A. Increases bulk and weight**
 - B. Reduces bulk and enhances movement**
 - C. Eliminates frizz**
 - D. Strengthens hair strands**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What characteristic distinguishes demi-permanent color from others?

- A. It is used for highlighting**
- B. It lightens natural hair color**
- C. It does not require a developer**
- D. It deposits color without lightening**

Demi-permanent color is designed to deposit color into the hair without significantly lifting or lightening the natural pigment. This type of hair color typically contains a low level of ammonia, which enables it to open the cuticle slightly to allow for color molecules to enter but does not penetrate deeply into the hair shaft nor does it alter the underlying natural color. This characteristic makes demi-permanent color ideal for enhancing natural tones, covering gray hair, or adding richness without the commitment or potential damage that often comes with permanent hair color. Because it deposits rather than lightens, it can provide a softer look and typically fades gradually, making it a popular choice for clients seeking a more natural appearance. The other options do not accurately reflect the unique attribute of demi-permanent color. For instance, it is not specifically used for highlighting, does require a developer to activate the color, and does not lighten natural hair color as its main function, distinguishing its use in hair coloring techniques.

2. What term describes gray hair in the field of hairstyling?

- A. Canities**
- B. Trichosis**
- C. Leucotrichia**
- D. Poliosis**

Canities is the term used to describe gray hair in hairstyling. This term specifically refers to the condition of hair losing its pigmentation, leading to a gray or white appearance. The process of canities occurs naturally with aging due to a decrease in melanin production in hair follicles. Understanding this term is essential for hairstylists, as it not only helps in identifying hair conditions but also in managing client expectations regarding color treatments and hair care. Specific techniques and products may be recommended for clients with canities to enhance their appearance or maintain healthy hair as it grays. While leucotrichia can also refer to white or gray hair, it is not as commonly used in the hairstyling profession, making canities the preferred term. Trichosis refers to any hair condition or disorder in general, and poliosis specifically describes localized whiteness of hair, often in patches, rather than a general state of gray hair.

3. What is the term for the outermost layer of the skin?

- A. Dermis
- B. Epidermis**
- C. Hypodermis
- D. Basal layer

The term for the outermost layer of the skin is "epidermis." This layer serves as the body's first line of defense against environmental factors such as pathogens, chemicals, and physical injuries. It is primarily composed of keratinized cells, which help to provide a protective barrier. The epidermis is continually renewing itself, as it consists of several sub-layers that undergo a process of cell turnover. In terms of structure, the dermis lies beneath the epidermis and contains connective tissue, hair follicles, and sweat glands, while the hypodermis, also known as subcutaneous tissue, provides insulation and padding. The basal layer, or stratum basale, is actually a part of the epidermis where cell division occurs, but it is not the outermost layer itself. Understanding the role and composition of the epidermis is crucial in hairstyling as well, since hair health can be closely related to the condition of the scalp skin.

4. What condition is identified by the presence of head lice?

- A. Scabies
- B. Pellagra
- C. Pediculosis**
- D. Dermatitis

The presence of head lice is identified by the condition known as pediculosis. This term specifically refers to an infestation by lice, which are small, wingless insects that live on the scalp and feed on human blood. Pediculosis is commonly associated with itching and discomfort due to the bites of the lice, as well as the potential for secondary infections from scratching. In understanding this condition, it's important to note how it differs from other skin or parasitic conditions. For instance, scabies is caused by a different parasite, the *Sarcoptes scabiei* mite, and results in a different set of symptoms, typically including intense itching and a rash. Pellagra, on the other hand, is a nutritional deficiency disease caused by a lack of niacin (vitamin B3) and manifests as a specific set of symptoms (dermatitis, diarrhea, and dementia), which are unrelated to lice. Dermatitis refers to inflammation of the skin, which can result from various causes but is not specifically linked to lice infestations. Understanding these distinctions highlights why pediculosis is the accurate terminology used for the condition associated with head lice, allowing for appropriate treatment and management of the infestation.

5. What tool is recommended for achieving precision in short hairstyles?

A. A pair of thinning shears

B. A round brush

C. A straight razor

D. A comb

The recommended tool for achieving precision in short hairstyles is a pair of thinning shears. Thinning shears are designed specifically to remove bulk without altering the overall length significantly, which allows for more detailed and textured cuts. The unique design of these shears, featuring one straight blade and one serrated blade, aids in softening blunt lines and creating movement, making them especially useful in short hairstyles where precision is critical to achieve a polished and refined look. In contrast, while a round brush is useful for adding volume and curl to hair, it does not provide the straight, clean edges that a short cut requires. A straight razor can create soft, layered effects but may not offer the precision needed for very short hair, and using it improperly could lead to uneven results. A comb is primarily a styling and sectioning tool rather than a cutting implement, and by itself, it does not resolve textual or length precision issues inherent in short hairstyles.

6. What is a potential consequence of overlapping bleach on hair?

A. Color fading

B. Breakage

C. Shine loss

D. Uneven color

Overlapping bleach on hair can lead to breakage due to the excessive damage caused to the hair fibers. When bleach is applied to previously lightened hair, it can weaken the hair structure because bleach is a strong chemical that strips the hair of its natural color and moisture. If bleach is applied repeatedly to the same sections, it causes cumulative damage, making the hair more susceptible to breaking. While other issues like color fading, shine loss, and uneven color can also occur due to improper bleaching techniques, the most critical and immediate consequence of overlapping bleach is the structural damage that directly leads to breakage. This emphasizes the importance of applying bleach carefully and strategically to avoid compromising hair integrity.

7. Which type of line is typically used to build weight in a haircut?

- A. Diagonal lines**
- B. Vertical lines**
- C. Horizontal lines**
- D. Circular lines**

Horizontal lines are commonly used in hairstyling to build weight and create fullness in a haircut. When a stylist cuts hair with horizontal lines, it allows the hair to lay more evenly together, effectively pushing the weight towards a certain area. This technique is particularly beneficial for adding volume and body to the hair. In contrast, diagonal and vertical lines are primarily used to create movement and remove weight from the hair. Diagonal lines can help blend layers or achieve a more elongated shape, while vertical lines tend to make the hair appear longer and sleeker, which often results in a lighter feel. Circular lines are generally utilized for layering or texturizing, helping to soften the edges of a haircut rather than building weight. Thus, horizontal lines are the ideal choice when the goal is to establish or enhance weight in a haircut.

8. Which of the following is NOT a function of hair?

- A. Protection**
- B. Insulation**
- C. Digestion**
- D. Sensory reception**

Hair serves several important functions in the human body, but digestion is not one of them. The primary roles of hair include protection, insulation, and sensory reception. Protection is one of the key functions of hair as it helps shield the skin from environmental factors such as UV radiation and minor injuries. For instance, hair on the scalp protects the head from sun exposure, while eyelashes serve to protect the eyes from debris. Insulation is another crucial function of hair, especially in mammals. Hair helps to retain body heat by trapping air near the skin, which can be particularly important in maintaining body temperature in colder environments. Sensory reception is also a vital function of hair. The hair follicles contain nerve endings that make hair sensitive to touch. This ability allows people to detect subtle changes in their surroundings, contributing to their overall sensory experience. Digestion, however, does not have any relation to hair and is instead a process that occurs in the gastrointestinal system. Therefore, identifying digestion as not a function of hair is correct.

9. Which type of hepatitis is known to be difficult to eliminate?

- A. Hepatitis A**
- B. Hepatitis B**
- C. Hepatitis C**
- D. Hepatitis D**

Hepatitis B is known to be difficult to eliminate due to its ability to establish a chronic infection in a significant number of cases. Unlike some other types of hepatitis, such as A, which typically resolves on its own and does not lead to chronic disease, Hepatitis B can persist in the liver for years, often without any symptoms. This chronic infection can lead to serious liver problems, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. The virus integrates into the host's DNA, making it challenging for the immune system to completely clear the infection. While antiviral treatments are available and can help manage the virus, they do not eradicate it entirely from the body, resulting in the potential for long-term health consequences. This characteristic distinguishes Hepatitis B from Hepatitis A, which is acute and self-limiting, and Hepatitis C, which, while also capable of leading to chronic infection, has seen substantial progress in curative treatments with recent advancements.

10. What is the effect of texturizing techniques on hair?

- A. Increases bulk and weight**
- B. Reduces bulk and enhances movement**
- C. Eliminates frizz**
- D. Strengthens hair strands**

Texturizing techniques are specifically designed to change the structure of the hair to improve its manageability and appearance. When texturizing is performed, it reduces bulk, allowing the hair to lie flatter against the head or flow more freely, depending on the desired style. This reduction in bulk is particularly beneficial for those with thick or coarse hair, as it helps to eliminate the heaviness that can make hair difficult to style. Additionally, these techniques enhance movement and texture, making the hair more dynamic and full of life. This can lead to better styling versatility, allowing for soft waves, curls, or layered looks that can showcase the hair's natural beauty. The enhanced movement results in a more effortless, flowing appearance, contributing to the overall aesthetic. Texturizing does not necessarily add weight to the hair, eliminate frizz, or strengthen the hair strands, which distinguishes it as a unique technique focused on achieving lightness and versatility in hairstyling.

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://ontariohairstyling.examzify.com>

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