

ONTARIO HAIRSTYLING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ontariohairstyling.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. Which type of hair cutting has a blend of lengths using a comb and clippers?**
 - A. Texturizing
 - B. Undercutting
 - C. Tapering
 - D. Layering
- 2. What type of relaxer has a pH above 10?**
 - A. Alkaline relaxer
 - B. Thio relaxer
 - C. Acid relaxer
 - D. Neutralizer
- 3. What should a hairstylist consider before a chemical treatment?**
 - A. Client's preferred hair style
 - B. Client's hair health and history of treatments
 - C. Latest hair trends
 - D. Availability of products
- 4. Marcel waving is also known as what?**
 - A. Wet waving
 - B. Thermal waving/curling
 - C. Finger waving
 - D. Heat styling
- 5. For uniform curl during a perm, what type of rod should be used?**
 - A. Spiral Rod
 - B. Curling Rod
 - C. Straight Rod
 - D. Flexi Rod
- 6. Which of the following is a type of hair texture?**
 - A. Straight
 - B. Fine
 - C. Thick
 - D. Wavy

7. What tool is essential for cutting hair?

- A. Comb
- B. Hair shears
- C. Razor
- D. Clipper

8. What is the purpose of deep conditioning for chemically treated hair?

- A. To change the hair color
- B. To hydrate and repair the hair
- C. To add volume
- D. To prevent hair from falling out

9. What is the facial shape described as having a wide forehead and narrow chin?

- A. Square face
- B. Diamond shape
- C. Inverted triangle
- D. Oval shape

10. Which factor can negatively impact the moisture retention of hair?

- A. High humidity levels
- B. Low porosity
- C. Excessive oiliness
- D. High porosity

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of hair cutting has a blend of lengths using a comb and clippers?

- A. Texturizing
- B. Undercutting
- C. Tapering**
- D. Layering

Tapering involves blending different lengths of hair using a comb and clippers, creating a smooth transition from longer to shorter hair, particularly around the neckline and sides. This technique allows for a gradual decrease in hair length, which can add shape and definition to a haircut. By using a comb to lift the hair and clippers to cut, the stylist can achieve a neat, polished finish that enhances the overall look while maintaining versatility in styling. Texturizing creates movement and removes bulk but does not primarily focus on blending lengths, while undercutting features a stark contrast between the top and the sides or back, which is not achieved through blending techniques. Layering introduces different lengths throughout the hair but typically involves scissors rather than clippers for those smooth transitions.

2. What type of relaxer has a pH above 10?

- A. Alkaline relaxer
- B. Thio relaxer**
- C. Acid relaxer
- D. Neutralizer

The correct choice relates to the characteristics of different types of hair relaxers and their pH levels. An alkaline relaxer is specifically formulated to have a high pH, typically above 10, which allows it to effectively break the disulfide bonds in the hair's protein structure. This high pH level makes the hair more pliable and easier to reshape, facilitating the relaxing process. Alkaline relaxers often contain sodium hydroxide or other strong alkaline agents that create this elevated pH environment. This concentration is essential for achieving the desired straightening effect, especially on coarse or resistant hair types. Thio relaxers, in contrast, work at a lower pH, generally around 7 to 9.5, and utilize a different chemical interaction. They are less damaging to hair and are often used for clients looking for a more gentle treatment. Acid relaxers are designed to have a pH lower than 7, making them unsuitable for dramatic straightening processes. They typically only slightly relax the hair or are used for color processing. Neutralizers are not relaxers at all; they help restore the hair's pH after chemical treatments. Understanding the pH levels of various relaxers is crucial for effective hair texture management and maintaining

3. What should a hairstylist consider before a chemical treatment?

- A. Client's preferred hair style
- B. Client's hair health and history of treatments**
- C. Latest hair trends
- D. Availability of products

A hairstylist should prioritize the client's hair health and history of treatments before proceeding with any chemical treatment. Understanding the condition of the client's hair is crucial, as it dictates how the hair will respond to the chemicals used. This consideration includes identifying any previous treatments, such as coloring, perming, or relaxing, which could affect the hair's integrity and its ability to withstand further chemical processes. If the hair is damaged or overly processed, it may not be suitable for additional treatments, which could lead to further damage or undesirable results. Additionally, knowing the history of treatments allows the stylist to select the appropriate strength and type of chemical products to use, ensuring the health of the hair is maintained while achieving the desired outcome. On the other hand, a client's preferred hairstyle or the latest hair trends are important for aesthetic aspects but do not account for the foundational issue of hair health. Availability of products is practical but secondary to assessing the client's hair condition, as unsuitable chemicals can lead to disastrous effects regardless of stock. Thus, prioritizing hair health and treatment history is essential for producing safe and satisfactory results in hairstyling.

4. Marcel waving is also known as what?

- A. Wet waving
- B. Thermal waving/curling**
- C. Finger waving
- D. Heat styling

Marcel waving is also referred to as thermal waving or curling. This technique involves using heated tools, specifically curling irons, to create waves in the hair. The term 'Marcel' comes from the name of its inventor, Marcel Grateau, who popularized this form of styling in the early 20th century. Thermal waving is distinct because it utilizes heat to achieve the desired curl pattern, resulting in a more defined and long-lasting wave compared to other techniques that do not involve heat. Wet waving, on the other hand, involves using water-based products and setting the hair in a particular shape while it dries, making it different from the heat-induced technique of Marcel waving. Finger waving is a method that creates S-shaped waves through specific hand movements, while heat styling is a broader term that encompasses various techniques that use heat to style hair, not specifically identifying the unique characteristics of Marcel waving.

5. For uniform curl during a perm, what type of rod should be used?

- A. Spiral Rod
- B. Curling Rod
- C. Straight Rod**
- D. Flexi Rod

Using a straight rod during a perm is essential for achieving uniform curls as it allows for even distribution of the hair around the rod. This type of rod has a consistent diameter from one end to the other, which contributes to creating curls that are uniform in size and shape. When hair is wrapped around a straight rod, it maintains a regular tension across the length of the curl, essential for consistent processing during the perming solution application. In contrast, other types of rods may deliver different curl outcomes. Spiral rods, for instance, typically create a corkscrew effect, leading to varied curl types along the hair. Curling rods may not ensure the same level of uniformity. Flexi rods, which are bendable, can produce curls that vary in tightness depending on how they are positioned, thus not guaranteeing a consistent curl pattern. Therefore, straight rods are the preferred choice for achieving uniform curls when perming hair.

6. Which of the following is a type of hair texture?

A. Straight

B. Fine

C. Thick

D. Wavy

Hair texture refers to the natural pattern or structure of the hair strands. Straight hair is one of the primary textures, characterized by a smooth and even surface without curls or waves. It lies flat against the scalp and tends to reflect light well, giving it a shiny appearance. Understanding hair texture is crucial for hairstylists since it can influence the types of hairstyles and products that are best suited for particular clients. While options like fine and thick describe the diameter or density of hair strands, they are not types of hair texture themselves. Fine hair refers to the width of individual strands, and thick hair indicates a larger strand diameter or a higher density of hair. Wavy hair, on the other hand, represents another type of hair texture but is distinctly different from straight hair, as it features a natural wave pattern. Therefore, straight is indeed a recognized type of hair texture, setting it apart from the other descriptions provided.

7. What tool is essential for cutting hair?

A. Comb

B. Hair shears

C. Razor

D. Clipper

Hair shears are the essential tool for cutting hair due to their design and purpose. They are specifically made for trimming and shaping hair, allowing for precision and control while cutting. The blades of hair shears are sharp and finely honed to ensure clean cuts, which helps to prevent split ends and promotes a polished finish. Using hair shears allows a stylist to create various hairstyles, from simple trims to intricate layered cuts. They can handle different techniques such as point-cutting, slide cutting, or blunt-cutting effectively, making them versatile for various styles and hair types. While combs, razors, and clippers are important tools in hairstyling, they serve different functions. Combs are more about sectioning and organizing hair during a cut rather than cutting itself. Razors can be used for texturing and softening hair ends but are not the primary tool for cutting hair in a traditional sense. Clippers are great for shorter styles and fading techniques but don't offer the same level of precision for various lengths and texturing as shears do. Thus, hair shears are fundamental to any hairstylist's toolkit for achieving a clean and professional haircut.

8. What is the purpose of deep conditioning for chemically treated hair?

- A. To change the hair color
- B. To hydrate and repair the hair**
- C. To add volume
- D. To prevent hair from falling out

Deep conditioning for chemically treated hair serves the vital function of hydrating and repairing the hair. When hair undergoes chemical treatments, such as coloring, perming, or straightening, the cuticles can become compromised, leading to dryness, brittleness, and increased susceptibility to damage. Deep conditioning treatments typically contain more concentrated ingredients designed to penetrate the hair shaft and provide intense moisture, restoring hydration levels that may have been depleted during the chemical process. These treatments often include proteins, which help strengthen the hair structure, and various oils and humectants that work to lock in moisture and improve the overall texture and elasticity of the hair. By addressing these critical areas, deep conditioning not only revitalizes chemically treated hair, but also helps maintain its health over time, preventing further damage and improving manageability. Other options do not align with the primary benefits of deep conditioning; changing hair color or adding volume is not a direct effect of deep conditioning. While some treatments may lead to healthier hair that looks fuller, the goal of deep conditioning specifically targets hydration and repair. Additionally, while preventing hair loss is an important concern, deep conditioning alone does not directly address the causes of hair fall, which can be influenced by a range of factors outside of moisture and repair.

9. What is the facial shape described as having a wide forehead and narrow chin?

- A. Square face
- B. Diamond shape
- C. Inverted triangle**
- D. Oval shape

The facial shape characterized by a wide forehead and a narrow chin is known as the inverted triangle. This shape typically features a broad upper part of the face, with the forehead being the widest area, which gradually narrows down to a pointed chin. In hairstyling, it's essential to understand this facial shape as it influences styling choices that can enhance or balance the features. For clients with an inverted triangle face shape, hairstyles that add width at the chin or softness around the jawline can create a more balanced appearance. The square face shape is defined by a prominent jawline and a forehead of similar width, making it different from the inverted triangle. The diamond shape features a narrow forehead and chin with broader cheekbones, which does not fit the description. The oval shape is characterized by balanced proportions and rounded edges rather than a wide forehead and narrow chin. Understanding these distinctions helps in providing better consultations and hairstyling choices for clients based on their unique facial features.

10. Which factor can negatively impact the moisture retention of hair?

- A. High humidity levels
- B. Low porosity
- C. Excessive oiliness
- D. High porosity**

High porosity is a factor that negatively impacts the moisture retention of hair due to its structure. Hair with high porosity has gaps and holes in the cuticle layer, which makes it more absorbent and likely to lose moisture quickly. While high porosity can initially allow moisture to enter the hair shaft, it does not retain moisture effectively because the cuticle is unable to lay flat to hold in the moisture. This can lead to hair that feels dry and brittle, as it cannot maintain the hydration needed for healthy hair. The other factors listed do not have the same negative impact on moisture retention. For instance, high humidity levels can actually increase moisture retention for hair, while low porosity hair tends to retain moisture better because its cuticle is tightly sealed, reducing moisture loss. Excessive oiliness may contribute to a greasy appearance but does not necessarily equate to poor moisture retention; in fact, it may help to keep hair hydrated depending on the types of oils present.

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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://ontariohairstyling.examzify.com>

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

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