PIVOT POINT COLOR 110 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence

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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

1. **Which item reflects a method used to remove color results that are too dark?**

   A. Applying toner

   B. Choosing a darker color

   C. Hair color removal technique

   D. Extending processing time

2. **Peroxide can act as an oxidizer and lift or subtract color when activated by**

   A. A Lower pH Substance

   B. Heat

   C. Light

   D. A Higher pH Substance

3. **Dimensional coloring that uses a darker color than the natural hair color on selected strands is referred to as?**

   A. Highlighting

   B. Balayage

   C. Lowlighting

   D. Toning

4. **Permanent color is often referred to as which of the following?**

   A. Non-oxidative tint

   B. Semi-permanent dye

   C. Temporary color

   D. Oxidative tints with ammonia

5. **What best describes how a glaze differs from a toner in color services?**

   A. A glaze penetrates the cortex while a toner only coats the surface.

   B. A glaze adds shine and can refresh tone with translucent color; a toner neutralizes or adjusts tone after lifting.

   C. A glaze removes pigment from the hair.

   D. A glaze and a toner are identical in function.

6. Texture of a design can be emphasized or de-emphasized based on color patterns.

A. Color patterns

B. Scale

C. Line Weight

D. Space

7. Explain the concept of underlying pigment and how it influences final shade after lightening.

A. The pigment left after lightening; influences whether toner neutralizes warm or cool undertones to achieve the target shade.

B. The pigment inside the cuticle that never changes.

C. The density of the cortex.

D. The color wheel opposite hues.

8. Which color type is described as oxidative coloration requiring a developer?

A. Demi-permanent color

B. Permanent color

C. Temporary color

D. Oxidative tints with ammonia

9. What is the role of hydrogen peroxide in permanent hair color formulas?

A. It Acts As The Oxidizing Agent To Develop Color

B. It Acts As A Reducing Agent

C. It Provides Color Pigments

D. It Acts As A pH Adjuster

10. If a color service results too light, which is the most likely cause?

A. The color formula was too dark

B. The color formula was too light

C. The processing time was too long

D. The developer was too strong

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which item reflects a method used to remove color results that are too dark?

A. Applying toner

B. Choosing a darker color

C. Hair color removal technique

D. Extending processing time

The method being tested is hair color removal technique. When a color result ends up too dark, you need to physically lift or strip some of the artificial pigment from the hair before re-coloring, which is exactly what a color removal technique does. Toner adjusts tone after lifting but doesn't remove the excess pigment, so it can't fix a too-dark result by itself. Choosing a darker color would just deepen the shade, not correct the issue. Extending processing time isn't a reliable or targeted way to remove color and can lead to overprocessing. So, removing the color with a color removal technique is the correct approach.

2. Peroxide can act as an oxidizer and lift or subtract color when activated by

A. A Lower pH Substance

B. Heat

C. Light

D. A Higher pH Substance

Peroxide acts as an oxidizer most effectively in an alkaline environment. When the pH is raised with an alkaline developer, the hair cuticle opens and allows peroxide to penetrate more deeply. This setup promotes the formation of reactive oxygen species that oxidize pigment molecules, breaking them apart and producing color lift or subtraction. Heat or light can speed the reaction, but the essential activation comes from the higher pH substance that creates the alkaline conditions needed for peroxide to work efficiently.

3. Dimensional coloring that uses a darker color than the natural hair color on selected strands is referred to as?

A. Highlighting

B. Balayage

C. Lowlighting

D. Toning

Dimensional coloring adds depth by weaving different tones through the hair to create contrast and movement. When you apply a shade darker than the natural color to selected strands, you're doing lowlighting. This deepens the base color, adds shadow and richness, and helps balance lighter sections you might already have from highlights. It's the opposite of highlighting, which uses lighter shades to brighten strands, while balayage is a freehand lightening technique for a sun-kissed look, and toning is a separate step used to adjust or neutralize tones after coloring.

4. Permanent color is often referred to as which of the following?

A. Non-oxidative tint

B. Semi-permanent dye

C. Temporary color

D. Oxidative tints with ammonia

Permanent color relies on oxidative chemistry. A developer (usually hydrogen peroxide) works with dye precursors in an alkaline environment (often containing ammonia) to open the cuticle and oxidize the precursors so they form larger pigment molecules that enter and stay in the cortex. This makes the color long-lasting until new growth occurs. The other terms describe colors that don't involve this deep, lasting chemical change: non-oxidative tint uses direct dyes that just coat the hair, semi-permanent dyes fade over time and don't fully penetrate, and temporary color sits on the cuticle and rinses out quickly.

5. What best describes how a glaze differs from a toner in color services?

A. A glaze penetrates the cortex while a toner only coats the surface.

B. A glaze adds shine and can refresh tone with translucent color; a toner neutralizes or adjusts tone after lifting.

C. A glaze removes pigment from the hair.

D. A glaze and a toner are identical in function.

A glaze and a toner serve different finishing purposes in color services. A glaze sits on the surface as a translucent coat that adds shine and subtly refreshes or deepen the existing color without making a drastic change. It enhances gloss and can lift the overall look with a soft, sheer color boost. A toner, applied after lifting, deposits pigment to neutralize or adjust the tone—correcting brassiness or shifting the hue toward a particular target like ash or beige. So the best description is that a glaze provides shine and a translucent refresh, while a toner corrects or fine-tunes the tone after lifting. The idea that a glaze penetrates the cortex or that glaze and toner are identical isn't accurate.

6. Texture of a design can be emphasized or de-emphasized based on color patterns.

A. Color patterns

B. Scale

C. Line Weight

D. Space

Texture in design is the perceived surface quality, and color patterns can make that quality stand out or recede. When color is varied with strong contrast or organized in a way that creates visible surface differences, our eyes read more texture—the surface feels rougher or more tactile. Subtle or uniform color patterns, or a single solid color, reduce those cues and the texture feels softer or less noticeable. So color patterns directly shape how much texture we sense on a surface. Elements like scale, line weight, or space affect other aspects of the design—size relationships, edge emphasis, and how the composition breathes—without changing the perceived texture in the same direct way.

7. Explain the concept of underlying pigment and how it influences final shade after lightening.

A. The pigment left after lightening; influences whether toner neutralizes warm or cool undertones to achieve the target shade.

B. The pigment inside the cuticle that never changes.

C. The density of the cortex.

D. The color wheel opposite hues.

Underlying pigment is the color base that remains in the hair after you lighten it. It tells you what tones are still visible and, therefore, what toner you need to reach the target shade. When hair is lifted, the natural color is reduced, but a warm base—often yellow, orange, or red—shows through as the underlying pigment. The toner is selected to neutralize those specific undertones and deposit the desired cool or neutral tint. For instance, if the underlying pigment is yellow, a violet-toned toner will counteract it to move toward a cooler shade; if the base is orange, a blue-toned toner will neutralize it. The final color results from how the remaining pigment interacts with the toner's pigments to achieve the intended shade.

8. Which color type is described as oxidative coloration requiring a developer?

A. Demi-permanent color

B. Permanent color

C. Temporary color

D. Oxidative tints with ammonia

Oxidative color types rely on a developer to activate pigment molecules and lift the cuticle so color can deposit in the cortex. The phrase oxidative tints with ammonia fits this idea exactly because it names the oxidative chemistry and the ammonia-based activator that opens the cuticle and drives the color reaction. Temporary color sits on the surface and doesn't involve an oxidative process with a developer. Demi-permanent color uses a small amount of developer and involves some oxidation but is not described by ammonia-containing oxidative tints in the same way. Permanent color also uses a developer, but the specific category that matches oxidative coloration requiring a developer and emphasizes the ammonia-activated process is the oxidative tints with ammonia.

9. What is the role of hydrogen peroxide in permanent hair color formulas?

A. It Acts As The Oxidizing Agent To Develop Color

B. It Acts As A Reducing Agent

C. It Provides Color Pigments

D. It Acts As A pH Adjuster

Hydrogen peroxide in permanent hair color acts as the oxidizing developer. It supplies the oxygen needed to oxidize the small, colorless dye precursors, turning them into larger, colored molecules that stay in the hair cortex. This oxidation process is also what helps lift some of the natural pigment so the new color can develop properly. Because the goal is to create color through oxidation, hydrogen peroxide is not a reducing agent. It doesn't provide pigments itself, and the pH of the formula is adjusted by other ingredients (like ammonia or other alkalizing agents), not by the peroxide.

10. If a color service results too light, which is the most likely cause?

A. The color formula was too dark

B. The color formula was too light

C. The processing time was too long

D. The developer was too strong

When a color service ends up lighter than intended, the amount of pigment that actually deposits or lifts determines the result. The most likely cause is that the color formula used was too light for the target shade, so there isn't enough pigment to reach the desired level. The depth of the formula directly controls how much lift and deposit you get, so using a deeper (darker) formula—or adjusting the developer strength and processing time in line with the target shade—will move you toward the intended result. A darker-looking formula would usually produce a darker result, not a lighter one, so the lighter outcome is best explained by using a lighter formula. If needed, verify with a strand test and adjust the formula, processing time, or developer strength accordingly.

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://pivotpointcolor110.examzify.com

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