

PIVOT POINT COLOR 110 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. How would you correct a yellow-toned blonde that turned brassy after a lift?**
 - A. Apply a warm gold toner to brighten.
 - B. Apply a purple-violet toner or cool neutralizer, re-evaluate porosity, and adjust future lifts to control brassiness.
 - C. Deepen tone with a level 4 brown dye.
 - D. Use a color remover to erase the brassiness.
- 2. What is the 'color correction ladder' and what purpose does it serve?**
 - A. A simple one-step process to fix color.
 - B. A staged plan from lifting to neutralizing with fillers and toners, guiding steps to reach final shade.
 - C. A tool for measuring pigment saturation.
 - D. A chart predicting client satisfaction.
- 3. Which design principle can draw attention away from the texture of a design and focus on the silhouette?**
 - A. Rhythm
 - B. Balance
 - C. Repetition
 - D. Contrast
- 4. Overlapping lightener during a retouch service could:**
 - A. Cause Breakage
 - B. Improve Color Lift
 - C. Create Frizz-Free Results
 - D. Reduce Processing Time
- 5. Define level and tone in hair color and explain their influence on formulation.**
 - A. Level measures warmth or coolness; tone shows lightness; across.
 - B. Level measures lightness/darkness; tone describes warmth or coolness; together they guide pigment concentration and developer strength to reach target shade.
 - C. Level and tone refer to porosity and density.
 - D. Level measures strand length.

- 6. Which alkaline substance helps color molecules enter the hair in permanent color procedures?**
- A. Ammonia
 - B. Water
 - C. Acetic Acid
 - D. Sodium Chloride
- 7. How do you use complementary colors to neutralize a brassy orange result?**
- A. Apply yellow-based toner
 - B. Apply a blue-based toner (complementary to orange) or orange-neutralizing color
 - C. Use purple shampoo
 - D. Do nothing
- 8. Which type of mixing bowl may cause hydrogen peroxide to weaken?**
- A. Plastic
 - B. Glass
 - C. Metal
 - D. Ceramic
- 9. How do you differentiate between level 7 warm brown and level 7 cool brown in terms of tone and target result?**
- A. Level 7 warm brown is lighter than Level 7 cool brown.
 - B. Both have level 7 lightness; warm brown has red/orange undertones; cool/ash brown has blue/green undertones to neutralize warmth.
 - C. Cool brown has red undertones.
 - D. They are the same.
- 10. What base toner would be used to produce a neutral blonde on pre-lightened pale yellow hair?**
- A. Violet
 - B. Blue
 - C. Green
 - D. Orange

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How would you correct a yellow-toned blonde that turned brassy after a lift?

- A. Apply a warm gold toner to brighten.
- B. Apply a purple-violet toner or cool neutralizer, re-evaluate porosity, and adjust future lifts to control brassiness.**
- C. Deepen tone with a level 4 brown dye.
- D. Use a color remover to erase the brassiness.

When yellow tones show up as brass after a lift, the aim is to neutralize the warm pigment with the opposite hue on the color wheel. A purple-violet toner or a cool neutralizer acts to cancel out yellow and orange, giving a cooler, more true-blonde result. After applying the toner, it's important to reassess porosity and how the hair has responded to lifting so you can adjust future lifts to prevent brassiness. Hair with higher porosity absorbs color differently, so you may need to tweak lift level, processing time, or toner strength next time to keep the blonde from brassifying. A warm gold toner would intensify the yellow, not neutralize it. Deepening with a level 4 brown dye would darken the hair but wouldn't remove the brass or correct the tone. A color remover would strip color but isn't the right first approach for correcting brassiness after a lift.

2. What is the 'color correction ladder' and what purpose does it serve?

- A. A simple one-step process to fix color.
- B. A staged plan from lifting to neutralizing with fillers and toners, guiding steps to reach final shade.**
- C. A tool for measuring pigment saturation.
- D. A chart predicting client satisfaction.

The color correction ladder is a staged, step-by-step plan used in color correction to guide the hair from its current level and tone toward the desired final shade. It starts by lifting the hair to the appropriate lighter level, then neutralizing unwanted undertones with targeted toners, and often using fillers to rebuild porosity and balance color deposition before the final shade is set. This sequence gives you precise control over lightness, warmth, and coolness, helps prevent over-lightening or uneven results, and protects the hair by spacing out processing and rebalancing porosity as you go. The purpose is to provide a structured path so you can plan each move—lift, neutralize, adjust, and deposit—until the target color is reached reliably. It isn't a single-step fix, nor a tool for measuring pigment saturation, nor a chart of client satisfaction.

3. Which design principle can draw attention away from the texture of a design and focus on the silhouette?

- A. Rhythm
- B. Balance
- C. Repetition**
- D. Contrast

Repeating the same shapes or motifs creates a clear, unified form. When elements are repeated, the eye follows a consistent pattern that reinforces the overall contour, so the outer edge—the silhouette—becomes the dominant reading. The texture, being interior surface detail, gets subsumed into that regularity and becomes less visually dominant. In short, repetition builds a strong, legible silhouette by reducing surface variation and nudging attention to the shape itself. While rhythm or balance influence how the eye travels across a design, and contrast would highlight texture differences, repetition specifically reinforces the outer form.

4. Overlapping lightener during a retouch service could:

- A. Cause Breakage
- B. Improve Color Lift
- C. Create Frizz-Free Results
- D. Reduce Processing Time

Overlapping lightener on hair that has already been lightened weakens the hair further. Lightener lifts pigment by opening the cuticle and breaking some of the internal bonds in the cortex. When you reapply lightener to the same strand, especially in the areas that are already lightened, the chemical exposure hits hair that is porous and damaged, increasing the risk of breakage, thinning, or even snapping during processing, washing, or styling. To avoid this, you typically apply lightener only to the new growth and prevent it from overlapping onto the previously treated lengths. The other ideas—greater lift, frizz-free results, or shorter processing time—don't come from overlap and, in fact, overlap tends to create more damage and uneven results.

5. Define level and tone in hair color and explain their influence on formulation.

- A. Level measures warmth or coolness; tone shows lightness; across.
- B. Level measures lightness/darkness; tone describes warmth or coolness; together they guide pigment concentration and developer strength to reach target shade.
- C. Level and tone refer to porosity and density.
- D. Level measures strand length.

Level and tone describe how light or dark and how warm or cool the finished color will be, and they directly guide how you formulate. Level indicates the lightness or darkness you're aiming for after processing, so it tells you how much lift or deposit the hair needs and influences how strong a developer to use and how much pigment to introduce. Tone identifies the warmth or coolness of the shade (golden, red, ash, etc.), guiding which pigments to add or neutralize and how to balance underlying tones. Together, they determine the pigment concentration in the formula and the developer strength needed to reach the target shade.

6. Which alkaline substance helps color molecules enter the hair in permanent color procedures?

- A. Ammonia
- B. Water
- C. Acetic Acid
- D. Sodium Chloride

Alkalinity raises the hair's pH, causing the cuticle to lift so color molecules can enter the cortex. In permanent color procedures, this cuticle lift lets dye precursors and oxidizers penetrate and react inside the hair to form lasting color. Ammonia is a common strong base used to raise pH quickly and effectively, facilitating that entry of color molecules. Water doesn't change pH enough to open the cuticle. Acetic acid lowers pH, which tightens the cuticle and hinders penetration. Sodium chloride is just a salt and doesn't provide the pH lift needed to help color molecules enter the hair.

7. How do you use complementary colors to neutralize a brassy orange result?

- A. Apply yellow-based toner
- B. Apply a blue-based toner (complementary to orange) or orange-neutralizing color**
- C. Use purple shampoo
- D. Do nothing

Neutralizing brassy orange relies on complementary colors on the color wheel. Blue sits opposite orange, so introducing blue pigment into the hair cancels or neutralizes orange tones. A blue-based toner deposits the right amount of blue to counteract the orange, giving a cooler, more balanced result. An orange-neutralizing color is essentially the same idea—it provides blue pigments to offset orange. Using a yellow-based toner would add warmth instead of canceling orange, making the brassiness worse. Purple shampoo targets yellow tones, not orange, so it won't effectively neutralize orange. Doing nothing leaves the brassy orange unchanged.

8. Which type of mixing bowl may cause hydrogen peroxide to weaken?

- A. Plastic
- B. Glass
- C. Metal**
- D. Ceramic

Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive oxidizer that can decompose more quickly in the presence of metal surfaces. When it contacts a metal bowl, trace metals can act as catalysts and speed up the breakdown of H₂O₂ into water and oxygen. This accelerated decomposition reduces the amount of active peroxide available for the mixing process, effectively weakening the solution. Other materials like glass, plastic, and ceramic are far less likely to promote that catalytic reaction, so the peroxide stays stronger longer. So, using a metal bowl may cause hydrogen peroxide to weaken.

9. How do you differentiate between level 7 warm brown and level 7 cool brown in terms of tone and target result?

- A. Level 7 warm brown is lighter than Level 7 cool brown.
- B. Both have level 7 lightness; warm brown has red/orange undertones; cool/ash brown has blue/green undertones to neutralize warmth.**
- C. Cool brown has red undertones.
- D. They are the same.

Undertone determines warmth or coolness when the lightness level is the same. Level 7 indicates the same lightness for both warm brown and cool brown, but they differ in undertone: warm brown has red or orange undertones that add warmth, while cool (ash) brown has blue or green undertones to neutralize warmth and create a cooler result. That combination—same lightness, different undertones—is why this choice is the best. It captures both the identical level and the opposing tonal families. The other statements fail because they either claim a difference in lightness, assign the wrong undertones to the cool version, or say they are identical in all respects.

10. What base toner would be used to produce a neutral blonde on pre-lightened pale yellow hair?

A. Violet

B. Blue

C. Green

D. Orange

Neutralizing yellow undertones with a complementary toner is the idea. When hair is pre-lightened to pale yellow, you want to cancel that yellow with a toner that contains violet pigments, since violet sits opposite yellow on the color wheel. Depositing violet neutralizes yellow and helps you achieve a neutral blonde rather than a warm or yellow-tinged result. Using blue would counter orange tones, not yellow, and green targets red hues, so they aren't the right choice here. Therefore violet is the best base toner to produce a neutral blonde on pale yellow hair.

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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://pivotpointcolor110.examzify.com>

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

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