

Pivot Point Perm Theory 111 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. Cleaning is defined as**
 - A. The process of eliminating all pathogens**
 - B. The process of removing dirt, debris, and potential pathogens (usually with soap and water)**
 - C. The process of applying disinfectant**
 - D. The process of sterilizing equipment**

- 2. Acid perms are also known as what type of perms?**
 - A. Heat perms**
 - B. Cold perms**
 - C. Neutral perms**
 - D. Alkaline perms**

- 3. Which end paper technique is folded horizontally and used with larger end papers?**
 - A. Bookend end paper technique**
 - B. Double-paper end paper technique**
 - C. Single-paper end paper technique**
 - D. Cushion end paper technique**

- 4. Which phase involves asking questions about perm history and hair?**
 - A. Build rapport and trust**
 - B. Connect**
 - C. Create**
 - D. Consult**

- 5. Which of the following is NOT a main ingredient in neutralizers used for bonding?**
 - A. Hydrogen peroxide**
 - B. Sodium perborate**
 - C. Sodium bromate**
 - D. Glycerin**

- 6. Which term describes placing texture in a defined portion of the hair strand rather than across the entire strand?**
- A. Texture placement**
 - B. Texture zoning**
 - C. Patterning**
 - D. Texturing**
- 7. Which step is part of performing a 1:20 test?**
- A. Mix 1 ounce (30ml) of 20 volume peroxide and 20 drops of 28% ammonia in a glass bowl**
 - B. Mix 2 ounces of 20 volume peroxide with 20 drops of ammonia**
 - C. Dip hair for 60 minutes**
 - D. Rinse with water and air dry**
- 8. How do small diameter tools affect texture and curl in perm design?**
- A. Fast texture with energetic feeling**
 - B. Slow texture with tight curl**
 - C. Medium texture with balanced lift**
 - D. No curl at all**
- 9. What products are needed at the beginning of a perm service to drape your client?**
- A. Towel and chemical drape**
 - B. Towel and cape**
 - C. Plastic wrap**
 - D. Apron**
- 10. Which service essential analyzes client wants and needs, visualizes the end result, organizes the plan for follow-through, and obtains client consent?**
- A. Connect**
 - B. Consult**
 - C. Create**
 - D. Complete**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Cleaning is defined as

- A. The process of eliminating all pathogens
- B. The process of removing dirt, debris, and potential pathogens (usually with soap and water)**
- C. The process of applying disinfectant
- D. The process of sterilizing equipment

Cleaning means removing dirt, debris, and many potential pathogens from a surface by washing with soap and water. It focuses on physically lifting and rinsing contaminants so the surface is clean enough for further treatment. Cleaning reduces the microbial load and soil that could interfere with sanitizing or disinfecting, rather than trying to kill all microorganisms itself. Disinfecting uses chemical agents to kill most pathogens, and sterilization aims to destroy all forms of life. So, removing dirt, debris, and potential pathogens with soap and water best describes cleaning.

2. Acid perms are also known as what type of perms?

- A. Heat perms**
- B. Cold perms
- C. Neutral perms
- D. Alkaline perms

Acid perms are processed with an acid-based solution and rely on applying heat to activate the wave and soften the hair so the bonds can break and re-form around the rods. The heat helps the chemical reaction proceed more evenly and quickly, which is why this type is commonly referred to as a heat perm. After wrapping, the neutralizer then oxidizes the new bond structure to set the curl pattern. This contrasts with alkaline perms, which use a high-pH solution and are typically done with less or no heat, often called cold perms. So the term heat perm reflects the role of warmth in activating the acid-based wave for acid perms.

3. Which end paper technique is folded horizontally and used with larger end papers?

- A. Bookend end paper technique**
- B. Double-paper end paper technique
- C. Single-paper end paper technique
- D. Cushion end paper technique

The idea being tested is how endpapers are prepared to handle endpapers that are larger than the book's opening. The bookend end paper technique uses a single endpaper that is folded horizontally to create a reinforcing "bookend" effect at the hinge. This fold adds extra width and creates flaps that can wrap onto the boards, giving the oversized endpapers a secure, stable attachment without crowding the spine. It's specifically suited for circumstances where the endpapers are larger, because the horizontal fold distributes the extra material more evenly and strengthens the joint. The other methods serve different purposes: using two sheets per endpaper adds strength but isn't aimed at accommodating oversized endpapers; a single-sheet endpaper is simpler but may not manage extra width well; and a cushion endpaper focuses on cushioning or leveling rather than dealing with larger endpapers.

4. Which phase involves asking questions about perm history and hair?

- A. Build rapport and trust**
- B. Connect**
- C. Create**
- D. Consult**

This phase is about gathering essential information that affects how a perm will behave. In the Consult phase you ask about perm history, previous chemical services, current hair condition, scalp health, and the client's goals for texture and pattern. This information helps determine whether a perm is suitable, what processing time to use, and how to tailor wrap patterns and rod sizes to achieve the desired result while protecting the hair. Building rapport and trust is about making the client comfortable and opening dialogue, while Connect focuses on identifying needs and lifestyle, and Create centers on planning the technical design. So the phase that involves asking about history and hair is the Consult phase.

5. Which of the following is NOT a main ingredient in neutralizers used for bonding?

- A. Hydrogen peroxide**
- B. Sodium perborate**
- C. Sodium bromate**
- D. Glycerin**

Neutralizers in bonding work by oxidizing the reduced sites to re-form the original, strong bonds. The active components are oxidizing agents that supply oxygen in solution, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate, and sodium bromate, because they drive that re-oxidation needed to rebuild the bonds. Glycerin, by contrast, is a humectant and conditioning aid; it doesn't provide the oxidative power required to re-bond the structure. So glycerin isn't a main ingredient in bonding neutralizers since it doesn't contribute to the oxidation process that restores the bonds.

6. Which term describes placing texture in a defined portion of the hair strand rather than across the entire strand?

- A. Texture placement**
- B. Texture zoning**
- C. Patterning**
- D. Texturing**

Texture placement describes applying texture to a defined portion of the hair strand rather than across the entire strand. This approach creates localized texture and movement in a specific area while keeping the rest of the hair smooth or unaffected, giving you control over shape and silhouette. It differs from texturing, which refers more to adding texture in general, and from patterning or texture zoning, which involve broader design concepts or multiple sections with different treatments. So, texture placement is the term that fits the idea of targeting just a particular portion of the strand.

7. Which step is part of performing a 1:20 test?

- A. Mix 1 ounce (30ml) of 20 volume peroxide and 20 drops of 28% ammonia in a glass bowl**
- B. Mix 2 ounces of 20 volume peroxide with 20 drops of ammonia**
- C. Dip hair for 60 minutes**
- D. Rinse with water and air dry**

This test measures how hair will respond to the chemical action in a perm by creating a small, controlled sample with a precise chemical mix. The 1:20 test uses a specific combination to mirror the conditions the hair will endure during processing, so you can observe the rate and extent of the reaction on a strand before treating the entire head. The best choice uses exactly the defined mixture: one ounce of 20-volume hydrogen peroxide with twenty drops of 28% ammonia in a glass bowl. This combination creates a compact test solution that reflects the processing environment, allowing you to gauge how long the hair should process and whether adjustments are needed. The other options either propose a different mixture or describe post-test steps such as rinsing or drying, which aren't part of performing the 1:20 test.

8. How do small diameter tools affect texture and curl in perm design?

- A. Fast texture with energetic feeling**
- B. Slow texture with tight curl**
- C. Medium texture with balanced lift**
- D. No curl at all**

Small-diameter tools create tighter curls, which makes the texture appear more defined and lift more at the roots. That tighter curl drives a livelier, bouncier look, so the overall texture reads as quick or fast and energetic. In perm design, tool size directly controls the curl circumference—the smaller the tool, the smaller the curl, and the more pronounced the texture. Larger tools would produce slower or looser texture, medium tools a balanced lift, and no curl would mean no curling effect at all.

9. What products are needed at the beginning of a perm service to drape your client?

- A. Towel and chemical drape**
- B. Towel and cape**
- C. Plastic wrap**
- D. Apron**

Protecting the client during a chemical processing step is essential. The recommended draping at the start is a towel plus a chemical drape. The towel provides a soft, absorbent layer around the neck to catch drips and helps hold the chemical drape in place, while the chemical drape covers the shoulders and upper torso to create a solid barrier between the processing solutions and the client's clothing. This setup keeps the skin and clothing protected and helps the client stay comfortable throughout the processing time. A cape isn't ideal for chemical work because it can shift and may not provide a secure barrier for solutions, and plastic wrap or an apron don't offer the same level of neck/shoulder protection needed for a perm.

10. Which service essential analyzes client wants and needs, visualizes the end result, organizes the plan for follow-through, and obtains client consent?

A. Connect

B. Consult

C. Create

D. Complete

The service described is the consult. In this step you gather and analyze the client's wants and needs, help them visualize the end result, organize a plan for follow-through, and obtain their consent before proceeding. This sets the direction for the project and ensures both you and the client are aligned on goals, steps, and expectations. Think of the other services as different phases: connecting focuses on establishing rapport and initial communication; creating is about generating concepts or design ideas; completing is about delivering the final outcome and wrapping up. The consult is the planning and agreement moment that precedes execution, making it the best fit for this description.

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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://pivotpointpermtheory111.examzify.com>

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

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