

Texas Barber Exam Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Pus-forming organisms that grow in bunches or clusters are called?**
 - A. Streptococci**
 - B. Escherichia coli**
 - C. Salmonella**
 - D. Staphylococci**
- 2. What is a common technique for reducing hair bulk?**
 - A. Graduated cutting**
 - B. Point cutting**
 - C. Texturizing**
 - D. Layering**
- 3. Where is the coloring matter or pigment found in the hair?**
 - A. Porosity**
 - B. Face packs**
 - C. Sodium hypochlorite**
 - D. The cortex of the hair**
- 4. What is the proper draping procedure for a chemical service?**
 - A. Use a single towel**
 - B. Apply the cape directly on the skin**
 - C. Have the client hold the cape**
 - D. Use 2 towels, 1 folded in half lengthwise, fasten the chair cloth over towel, making sure cape does not touch skin, use other towel to do drape or shampoo**
- 5. In common household bleach used to provide the sanitizing agent, what is chlorine called?**
 - A. Cleanse**
 - B. Hair follicle**
 - C. Sodium hypochlorite**
 - D. Towel**

- 6. Temporary color makes a?**
- A. Permanent change**
 - B. Chemical change**
 - C. Physical change**
 - D. Organic change**
- 7. What practice is essential for maintaining sanitation during barber services?**
- A. Using a single pair of scissors for all clients**
 - B. Reusing towels without washing**
 - C. Regularly disinfecting tools and workstations**
 - D. Avoiding client conversations**
- 8. What product is commonly recommended to soothe the skin after shaving?**
- A. Moisturizer**
 - B. Shave gel**
 - C. Aftershave lotion**
 - D. Facial scrub**
- 9. What type of license is required for a barber instructor in Texas?**
- A. Barber license**
 - B. Cosmetology license**
 - C. Esthetician license**
 - D. Barber instructor license**
- 10. A small involuntary muscle attached to the inner side of a follicle is known as what?**
- A. Arrector pili muscle**
 - B. Blow dryer**
 - C. Cuticle layer**
 - D. Sweat glands**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Pus-forming organisms that grow in bunches or clusters are called?

- A. Streptococci**
- B. Escherichia coli**
- C. Salmonella**
- D. Staphylococci**

Pus-forming organisms that grow in bunches or clusters are called staphylococci. Streptococci, Escherichia coli, and Salmonella are all different types of bacteria, but they do not typically form pus or grow in bunches or clusters. Streptococci usually form long chains, Escherichia coli are rod-shaped, and Salmonella form single colonies. Therefore, D is the most accurate choice for this question.

2. What is a common technique for reducing hair bulk?

- A. Graduated cutting**
- B. Point cutting**
- C. Texturizing**
- D. Layering**

Texturizing is a widely used technique for reducing hair bulk while adding movement and texture to the hair. This method often involves the use of special scissors or shears designed for this specific purpose, allowing the stylist to selectively remove weight from the hair without sacrificing length. By strategically cutting into the hair, texturizing allows for a softer appearance and can enhance the overall style by preventing the hair from looking too thick or heavy. The other techniques mentioned do not primarily focus on bulk reduction. Graduated cutting is more about creating an angle and shape within the haircut rather than specifically removing bulk. Point cutting involves cutting the ends of the hair at an angle to create soften ends and texture, but it does not address bulk in the same way. Layering creates different lengths in the hair, which can also change the shape and movement, but it does not explicitly target the reduction of bulk like texturizing.

3. Where is the coloring matter or pigment found in the hair?

- A. Porosity**
- B. Face packs**
- C. Sodium hypochlorite**
- D. The cortex of the hair**

The coloring matter or pigment, also known as melanin, is found in the cortex of the hair. The cortex is the middle layer of the hair shaft and is responsible for giving hair its strength, elasticity, and color. A) Porosity is the measure of how easily liquid can pass through the hair, it is not the location of the pigment. B) Face packs are cosmetic products used for facial skin treatments and have no connection to hair color. C) Sodium hypochlorite is a chemical compound commonly found in household bleach, which is often used to lighten hair color but is not where the natural hair pigment is located.

4. What is the proper draping procedure for a chemical service?

- A. Use a single towel**
- B. Apply the cape directly on the skin**
- C. Have the client hold the cape**
- D. Use 2 towels, 1 folded in half lengthwise, fasten the chair cloth over towel, making sure cape does not touch skin, use other towel to do drape or shampoo**

The proper draping procedure for a chemical service involves using two towels. The first towel should be folded in half lengthwise and placed over the chair, with the chair cloth fastened over it. This helps to prevent any chemicals from touching the client's skin. The second towel can then be used to drape over the client's shoulders or to wrap their hair for a shampoo if needed. Using a single towel (option A) does not provide enough coverage and can result in chemicals coming into contact with the skin. Applying the cape directly on the skin (option B) is also not recommended as it can cause discomfort for the client and potentially lead to skin irritation. Having the client hold the cape (option C) may not provide adequate coverage and can also be uncomfortable for them. This is why using two towels, as described in option D, is the proper and recommended draping procedure for a chemical service.

5. In common household bleach used to provide the sanitizing agent, what is chlorine called?

- A. Cleanse**
- B. Hair follicle**
- C. Sodium hypochlorite**
- D. Towel**

Chlorine, in common household bleach, is known as sodium hypochlorite. Cleanse is not correct because bleach is a disinfectant, not a cleaning agent. Hair follicle and towel are not correct because they are not related to household bleach or its sanitizing agent.

6. Temporary color makes a?

- A. Permanent change**
- B. Chemical change**
- C. Physical change**
- D. Organic change**

Temporary color makes a physical change. This is because temporary color is a type of hair dye that coats the outside of the hair shaft, rather than penetrating the cuticle to make a permanent change. This means that the color can be easily washed out or fades with time. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because they all refer to a more permanent change that occurs at a deeper level, such as altering the chemical composition of the hair or affecting its organic structure.

7. What practice is essential for maintaining sanitation during barber services?

- A. Using a single pair of scissors for all clients**
- B. Reusing towels without washing**
- C. Regularly disinfecting tools and workstations**
- D. Avoiding client conversations**

Regularly disinfecting tools and workstations is crucial for maintaining sanitation during barber services. Barbers come into contact with various clients, which means that hair, skin debris, and potentially harmful bacteria can be transferred between clients if proper sanitation practices are not followed. By consistently disinfecting tools—such as scissors, clippers, combs, and brushes—and ensuring that work surfaces are clean, barbers can significantly reduce the risk of spreading infections and diseases. This practice not only promotes the health and safety of clients but also enhances the overall professionalism and credibility of the barbering service. The other practices mentioned would be detrimental to hygiene standards. For instance, reusing towels without washing can lead to the transmission of pathogens, and using a single pair of scissors for all clients without disinfecting them poses the same risk. Meanwhile, avoiding client conversations, while it may seem like a safety measure in certain contexts, does not contribute to sanitation and could detract from the client experience. Hence, regular disinfection stands out as the essential practice for ensuring a hygienic environment in barbering.

8. What product is commonly recommended to soothe the skin after shaving?

- A. Moisturizer**
- B. Shave gel**
- C. Aftershave lotion**
- D. Facial scrub**

Aftershave lotion is specifically formulated to soothe and protect the skin following shaving. One of its primary functions is to alleviate irritation caused by the razor, providing a calming effect on freshly shaved skin. Aftershave lotions often contain ingredients designed to hydrate the skin and reduce redness or inflammation, making them an essential part of post-shave skincare. In contrast, other choices may serve different purposes. Moisturizers are generally used regularly to maintain skin hydration but are not specifically tailored for post-shave application like aftershave lotions. Shave gels are intended for use during the shaving process to help the razor glide smoothly, and while they may provide some hydration, they don't address post-shaving irritations. Facial scrubs are designed to exfoliate the skin, which is not suitable immediately after shaving as the skin can be sensitive and may react negatively to exfoliation.

9. What type of license is required for a barber instructor in Texas?

- A. Barber license**
- B. Cosmetology license**
- C. Esthetician license**
- D. Barber instructor license**

In Texas, to become a barber instructor, an individual must obtain a specific Barber Instructor License. This license is designed to ensure that those teaching barbering practices meet state regulations and standards for instructing future barbers. It requires the individual to have a valid barber license and usually involves additional training in teaching methodologies, which can include coursework focused specifically on barber instruction. This licensure is crucial as it governs the educational aspect of the barbering profession, ensuring that instructors possess not only practical skills but also the necessary knowledge to effectively pass on these skills to students. The Barber Instructor License indicates that the individual has met the state's educational and competency requirements to teach in a licensed barber school or program.

10. A small involuntary muscle attached to the inner side of a follicle is known as what?

- A. Arrector pili muscle**
- B. Blow dryer**
- C. Cuticle layer**
- D. Sweat glands**

The correct answer is "Arrector pili muscle." This is because the arrector pili muscle is a small muscle found attached to the hair follicle, responsible for causing the hair to stand up on end. This is a reflex action that helps to conserve heat and protect against cold. The other options (B, C, and D) are incorrect because they do not describe a muscle attached to a follicle. Option B, "Blow dryer," is a tool used to dry hair and is not a muscle. Option C, "Cuticle layer," is a layer of cells that protect the hair shaft, and option D, "Sweat glands," are structures responsible for producing sweat, but they are not attached to hair follicles. Therefore, A is the only correct answer.