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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which toner base is typically used to neutralize yellow in very light levels?

A. Blue-based toners neutralize orange.

B. Violet-based toners neutralize yellow.

C. Green-based toners neutralize yellow.

D. Red-based toners neutralize blue.

2. Pheomelanin is the pigment associated with red hair color. Which pigment is this?

A. Eumelanin

B. Carotene

C. Pheomelanin

D. Melanin

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. What does glaze primarily do in Pivot Point terminology?

A. Glaze adds translucent color and shine.

B. Glaze creates a permanent pigment deposit.

C. Glaze lifts color intensity significantly.

D. Glaze seals the cuticle without color change.

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.

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6. If a client's hair and skin coloring falls into yellow, red, or orange category, how would it be classified?

A. Warm

B. Cool

C. Neutral

D. Subtle

7. Which hair color level is the lightest?

A. Level 9

B. Level 11

C. Level 10

D. Level 8

8. Why is scalp protection important and what methods are used during application?

A. To speed up processing; skip barrier cream

B. To protect scalp during application; barrier cream, apply away from scalp, and follow manufacturer guidelines.

C. To prevent staining and irritation; use barrier cream, apply away from scalp, and follow manufacturer guidelines.

D. Only necessary for bleaching; use cotton

9. Permanent hair colors are mixed with?

A. Hydrogen Peroxide

B. Water

C. Alcohol

D. Ammonia

10. 70% alcohol on the hairstrand for 5-7mins can remove:

A. Hydrogen peroxide

B. Henna

C. Water

D. Acetone

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which toner base is typically used to neutralize yellow in very light levels?

A. Blue-based toners neutralize orange.

B. Violet-based toners neutralize yellow.

C. Green-based toners neutralize yellow.

D. Red-based toners neutralize blue.

Color correction uses complementary colors to cancel unwanted undertones. Yellow sits opposite violet on the color wheel, so a violet-based toner neutralizes yellow and leaves a cooler, more balanced result in very light hair. The reason this works is that the violet pigments counteract the warm yellow shadows that often show up at the lightest levels. The other options target orange or red/magenta tones, not yellow, so they won't neutralize yellow as effectively.

2. Pheomelanin is the pigment associated with red hair color. Which pigment is this?

A. Eumelanin

B. Carotene

C. Pheomelanin

D. Melanin

Hair color comes from two forms of melanin produced in the hair follicle: eumelanin, which darkens hair to brown or black, and pheomelanin, which gives red to yellow tones. In red hair, pheomelanin is abundant while eumelanin is relatively low, producing the distinctive red color. Carotene can influence a yellowish tint in some cases, but it isn't the pigment that defines red hair. Melanin is the general pigment category, but the red hue specifically comes from pheomelanin.

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.

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4. What does glaze primarily do in Pivot Point terminology?

A. Glaze adds translucent color and shine.

B. Glaze creates a permanent pigment deposit.

C. Glaze lifts color intensity significantly.

D. Glaze seals the cuticle without color change.

Glaze primarily adds translucent color and shine. In Pivot Point terminology, a glaze is a lightweight color application that deposits a soft layer of pigment to adjust tone and give the hair a luminous, glassy finish without dramatically changing the level or lifting existing color. Because the pigment is translucent, the underlying color remains visible, adding depth and glow rather than a solid new color. It's not meant to create a permanent pigment deposit, nor to lift color, and it isn't a sealing step that leaves color unchanged. Glazes can be mixed with clear or toning formulas to refresh warmth or coolness and boost shine after a color service.

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. If a client's hair and skin coloring falls into yellow, red, or orange category, how would it be classified?

A. Warm

B. Cool

C. Neutral

D. Subtle

The main idea here is how undertones in skin and hair determine whether someone is warm or cool. When coloring leans toward yellow, orange, or red, the undertone is warm, so this person is classified as warm. This warm classification aligns with how these hues read in the skin and hair, signaling gold-based, sun-kissed tones rather than blue or pink undertones. Cool would be indicated by pink, blue, or blue-red undertones, which contrast with yellow/orange/red. Neutral is a balanced mix of warm and cool without a strong tilt, often appearing very beige or taupe. Subtle isn't a standard undertone category in this system, so it doesn't apply to this type of analysis.

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7. Which hair color level is the lightest?

A. Level 9

B. Level 11

C. Level 10

D. Level 8

In hair color, lighter levels are shown by higher numbers, so the scale increases in lightness as the number goes up. Level 10 represents the lightest shade typically shown on the Pivot Point color level chart used in this context (a pale blonde). Level 11 isn't part of the standard scale used for this question, so among the options provided, the lightest valid shade is Level 10.

8. Why is scalp protection important and what methods are used during application?

A. To speed up processing; skip barrier cream

B. To protect scalp during application; barrier cream, apply away from scalp, and follow manufacturer guidelines.

C. To prevent staining and irritation; use barrier cream, apply away from scalp, and follow manufacturer guidelines.

D. Only necessary for bleaching; use cotton

Scalp protection during chemical application is about preventing irritation, burns, and staining by keeping chemicals away from sensitive skin. The best approach uses barrier cream to form a protective layer on the scalp or hairline, applies the product away from the scalp to minimize direct contact, and follows the manufacturer's guidelines for mixing, timing, and technique. The barrier cream reduces chemical penetration into skin, while applying away from the scalp lowers the chance of prolonged exposure in delicate areas. Following the guidelines ensures the product is used safely and effectively, reducing risks of irritation and uneven results. These steps aren't limited to bleaching; they're standard safety practices for any chemical service. Skipping barrier protection or relying on cotton alone would leave the scalp more vulnerable to staining and irritation.

9. Permanent hair colors are mixed with?

A. Hydrogen Peroxide

B. Water

C. Alcohol

D. Ammonia

Permanent color relies on oxidative chemistry, where dye precursors must be activated by a developer. Hydrogen peroxide is the developer that activates the dye and oxidizes it, allowing the color molecules to form and bond inside the cortex for long-lasting results. Water is just a solvent, not an activator. Alcohol isn't the activating agent in this process, and while ammonia can help lift the cuticle by raising pH in some formulas, the actual color development comes from the hydrogen peroxide.

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10. 70% alcohol on the hairstrand for 5-7mins can remove:

A. Hydrogen peroxide

B. Henna

C. Water

D. Acetone

Alcohol acts as a solvent that can dissolve surface-level color deposits on the hair. Henna sits on the outer layers of the hair shaft rather than bonding deeply into the cortex, so a relatively strong solvent like 70% alcohol, given enough contact time, can loosen and dissolve the henna pigments and allow them to be washed away. The other options don't work the same way: hydrogen peroxide oxidizes dyes and changes their color rather than simply dissolving the pigment, water isn't a solvent strong enough to move dye, and acetone is a harsher solvent not typically used for removing henna. In this scenario, the alcohol soak is effective for removing henna.

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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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