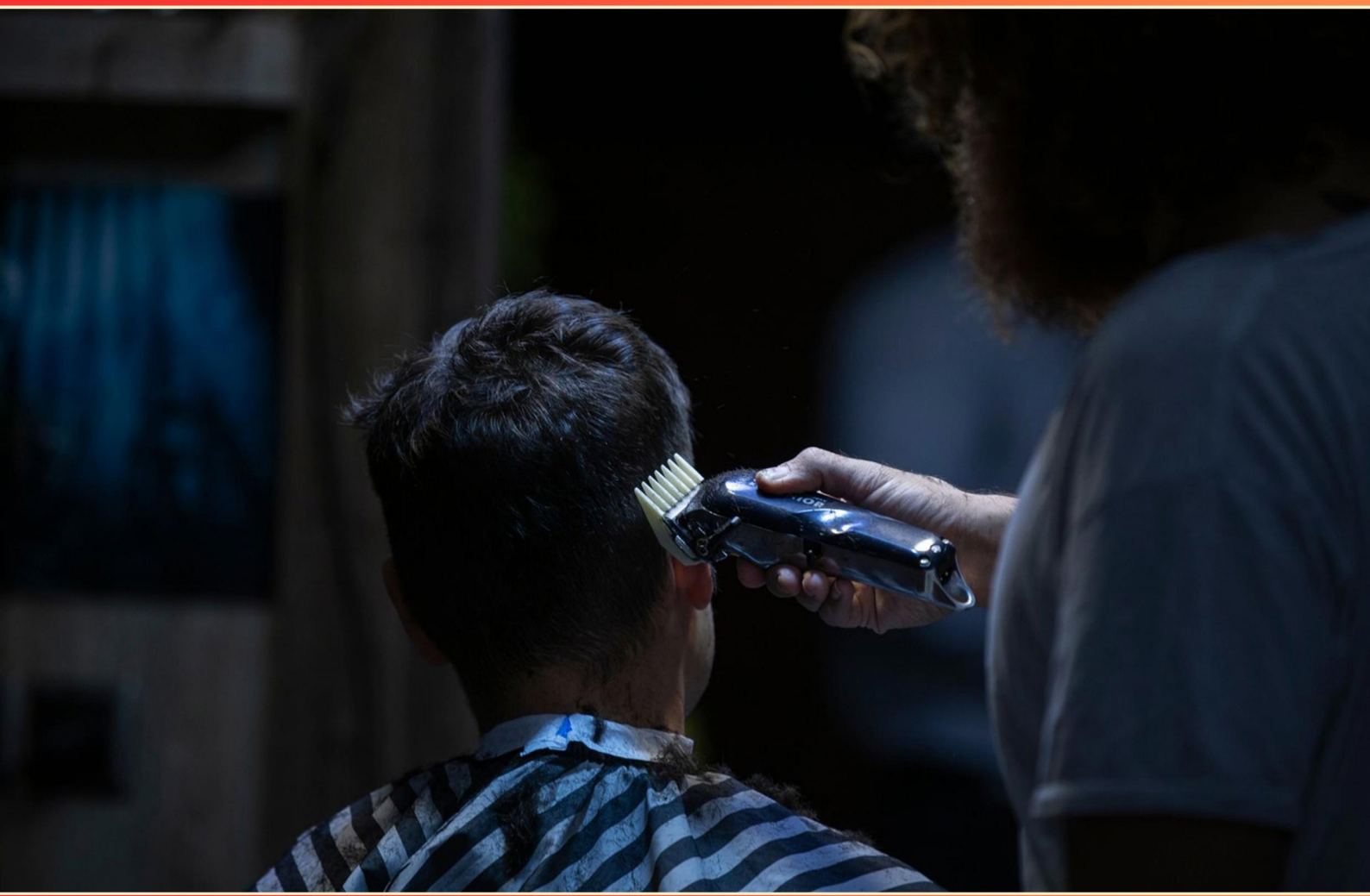
PIVOT POINT HAIR DESIGN 107 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://pivotpointhairdesign107.examzify.com

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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. Explain the difference between hair color level and tone and how they determine the final shade.

A. Level is the hue family; tone is lightness/darkness

B. Level indicates lightness or darkness; tone indicates the hue family; the combination yields the final shade

C. Level is the chemical strength; tone is conditioning level

D. Level is the scalp sensitivity; tone affects porosity

2. Where is a patch test commonly performed?

A. On the sole of the foot

B. On the inside of the wrist

C. Behind the ear

D. On top of the head

3. The tool used to relax a set, backcomb, or smooth the surface of the hair is referred to as what?

A. Cushion Brush

B. Detangling Comb

C. Round Brush

D. Vent Brush

4. Which of the following is a valid pairing of a common color-correction mistake with an avoidance strategy?

A. Overprocessing due to strong developer; avoid by strand testing and using appropriate developers

B. Not performing strand tests; avoid by applying more color quickly

C. Uneven coverage; avoid by skipping sectioning

D. Using the wrong shade; avoid by guessing shade

5. How should you select styling products for a client with fine, oily, straight hair who wants a sleek finish?

A. Heavy wax and oil-based serums

B. No products at all

C. Sticky gels with high shine

D. Lightweight products, avoid heavy oils, oil-control formulas, and a strong hold mousse or gel as needed

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6. Hair wrapping is a molding technique that is based on wrapping hair over the:

A. Head

B. Shoulders

C. Neck

D. Face

7. To create the illusion of length for a round-faced client, which haircut approach is recommended?

A. Short blunt cut all around

B. Longer layers, angular lines, and longer bangs to draw eye downward

C. Heavy fringe across entire forehead

D. One-length bob at chin level

8. The upper half of the oblong shape is called the:

A. First Direction

B. Second Direction

C. Upper Half

D. Top Side

9. What are the two areas of hair design services?

A. Wet design and thermal design

B. Wet design and color design

C. Thermal design and chemical design

D. Wet design and finish design

10. Which statement correctly describes on-scalp vs off-scalp lighteners?

A. On-scalp heat the scalp and lift quickly; off-scalp are placed away from scalp for controlled lift

B. On-scalp lighteners should be placed directly on the scalp; off-scalp lighteners are applied away from the scalp for controlled lift

C. On-scalp lighteners are applied away from scalp; off-scalp are placed on the scalp

D. On-scalp deposit color only; off-scalp lift only

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Explain the difference between hair color level and tone and how they determine the final shade.

A. Level is the hue family; tone is lightness/darkness

B. Level indicates lightness or darkness; tone indicates the hue family; the combination yields the final shade

C. Level is the chemical strength; tone is conditioning level

D. Level is the scalp sensitivity; tone affects porosity

Level shows how light or dark the hair will be after processing, essentially the lightness or darkness you're aiming for. Tone describes the hue or warmth within that level—think ash, beige, gold, copper, or red. The final shade comes from combining both: the level sets the darkness, and the tone defines the color family within that darkness. So a lighter level with a cool tone gives a cool light shade, while the same level with a warm tone gives a warm light shade; a darker level will yield a deeper version of the same tone. For example, level 8 with an ash tone yields a light, cool blond with ash undertones; level 8 with a gold tone yields a light, warm blond with golden warmth. This pairing is what determines the exact final shade.

2. Where is a patch test commonly performed?

A. On the sole of the foot

B. On the inside of the wrist

C. Behind the ear

D. On top of the head

Patch testing for hair color ingredients is done to detect any allergic reaction before applying the product to the scalp. A tiny amount of dye is applied to a small patch of skin and left in place so the skin's reaction can be observed. Behind the ear is a preferred spot because the skin there is sensitive like the scalp, it's easy to access and keep clean, and the area is discreet and easy to monitor without interference from hair or facial products. This location allows you to see a reaction clearly within the typical observation window (about 24 to 48 hours) while not affecting visible areas of the face or scalp. Other sites are less ideal for different reasons: the sole of the foot has thicker skin and isn't representative of scalp skin; the inside of the wrist is sometimes used in patch testing but isn't as close to scalp conditions; and testing on top of the head isn't practical since hair covers the area, making it hard to observe a reaction.

3. The tool used to relax a set, backcomb, or smooth the surface of the hair is referred to as what?

A. Cushion Brush

B. Detangling Comb

C. Round Brush

D. Vent Brush

The tool used to relax a set, backcomb, or smooth the surface of the hair is the cushion brush. Its soft, padded cushion and flexible bristles let you glide over the hair gently, refining the shape and smoothing flyaways without snagging or collapsing the style. This gentle action helps relax the volume just enough and smooth the surface for a polished finish, while still preserving the underlying set. Detangling combs are mainly for removing knots, round brushes are used to shape and add form while blow-drying, and vent brushes dry quickly and add lift; none of these are as well suited for softly smoothing the surface of a styled look as a cushion brush.

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4. Which of the following is a valid pairing of a common color-correction mistake with an avoidance strategy?

A. Overprocessing due to strong developer; avoid by strand testing and using appropriate developers

B. Not performing strand tests; avoid by applying more color quickly

C. Uneven coverage; avoid by skipping sectioning

D. Using the wrong shade; avoid by guessing shade

Preventing overprocessing in color correction hinges on predicting how the hair will react to the chosen developer and timing. When the developer strength is too strong or processing runs too long, the hair can lift more than intended, leading to uneven results, breakage, or brassy tones. Strand testing gives you a real-life preview on a small, representative section, so you can see exactly how the hair responds before treating the entire head. This quick test helps you dial in the right processing time and adjust the formula if needed. Paired with using an appropriate developer—selecting the correct volume and type for the hair's history and porosity—you tailor the lift and deposit to what the strand actually demonstrated, reducing the risk of overprocessing. In practice, this approach provides a practical, safe way to achieve the desired correction without guessing.

5. How should you select styling products for a client with fine, oily, straight hair who wants a sleek finish?

A. Heavy wax and oil-based serums

B. No products at all

C. Sticky gels with high shine

D. Lightweight products, avoid heavy oils, oil-control formulas, and a strong hold mousse or gel as needed

When selecting styling products for fine, oily, straight hair aimed at a sleek finish, the priority is lightweight textures that control oil without weighing the hair down. Fine hair loses its sleek look easily if products are heavy, so choose lightweight formulas that provide glide and polish without heaviness. Because the hair is oily, it's important to avoid adding more oil or creating a greasy appearance, and to limit the use of strong, stiff finishes that can look unnatural on a sleek style. A strong hold mousse or gel tends to be too heavy for fine hair and can make the style feel rigid or flat, so reserve that level of hold only if absolutely needed and opt for lighter hold instead. Heavy waxes and oil-based serums contribute weight and shine at the roots, which disrupts the sleek, airy feel you're aiming for. Not using any product at all would leave hair lacking control and texture, making a sleek finish harder to achieve. The approach here is to rely on lightweight products, skip heavy oils and oil-heavy formulas, and use a strong hold product only if required, with careful, minimal application. If you need extra polish, apply a small amount through the mid-lengths and ends and finish with a gentle smoothing technique to maintain movement and shine without buildup.

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6. Hair wrapping is a molding technique that is based on wrapping hair over the:

A. Head

B. Shoulders

C. Neck

D. Face

Wrapping hair over the head provides the shaping surface for molding. The head's curved scalp offers a stable, even base, so the hair can be laid smoothly and the tension can distribute evenly as it sets. This creates the clean lines and form needed for the desired hairstyle. Wrapping around the shoulders, neck, or face wouldn't give a consistent foundation or the control needed to mold the hair properly, since those areas aren't the stable surface used to form the overall shape.

7. To create the illusion of length for a round-faced client, which haircut approach is recommended?

A. Short blunt cut all around

B. Longer layers, angular lines, and longer bangs to draw eye downward

C. Heavy fringe across entire forehead

D. One-length bob at chin level

For round faces, the goal is to create vertical elongation and reduce width. Longer layers break up the fullness at the sides, while angular lines add structure without adding roundness. When you also use longer bangs, the eye is drawn downward, creating the illusion of a longer, slimmer face. This combination keeps movement and shape away from widening the silhouette and directs attention along a vertical line, which is exactly what makes a round face appear longer. In contrast, a short blunt cut around the whole head emphasizes width and can shorten the perceived length of the face. A heavy fringe across the forehead adds horizontal emphasis, making the upper portion feel wider and the face appear shorter. A one-length bob at chin level sits at the jawline, which can widen the cheek area and shorten the overall look.

8. The upper half of the oblong shape is called the:

A. First Direction

B. Second Direction

C. Upper Half

D. Top Side

The main concept here is that in Pivot Point terminology, the upper portion of an oblong is given a specific directional term to guide how lines and weight are distributed. The upper half is called the First Direction. This labeling helps stylists plan the flow of the cut and where the hair will move or sit, creating balance and movement in the silhouette. Terms like Upper Half or Top Side aren't part of this directional framework, and the lower portion would be described with a different label (Second Direction) rather than the upper half.

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9. What are the two areas of hair design services?

A. Wet design and thermal design

B. Wet design and color design

C. Thermal design and chemical design

D. Wet design and finish design

Two areas of hair design services are wet design and thermal design. Wet design involves styling the hair while it's damp, using products, brushes, and setting techniques to shape and establish the initial form. Thermal design uses heat tools—like blow-dryers, curling irons, and flat irons—to add texture, create curls or straight styles, and finish the look. In practice, you start with damp styling to shape the design and then apply heat to refine and lock in the style. Other service areas, such as chemical design or color design, involve processing the hair chemically or applying color and are separate categories.

10. Which statement correctly describes on-scalp vs off-scalp lighteners?

A. On-scalp heat the scalp and lift quickly; off-scalp are placed away from scalp for controlled lift

B. On-scalp lighteners should be placed directly on the scalp; off-scalp lighteners are applied away from the scalp for controlled lift

C. On-scalp lighteners are applied away from scalp; off-scalp are placed on the scalp

D. On-scalp deposit color only; off-scalp lift only

Placement and processing approach differentiate on-scalp from off-scalp lighteners. On-scalp formulas are designed to be applied directly to the scalp, which allows heat from the scalp to speed up the lifting process and produce a faster, more uniform result in root areas. Off-scalp lighteners are applied away from the scalp—on foils, caps, or as strand-based applications—so heating is limited to the hair itself, giving greater control over lift, timing, and scalp comfort. This combination—placing on-scalp lighteners directly on the scalp and applying off-scalp lighteners away from the scalp for controlled lift—best describes how these two methods differ in practice.

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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://pivotpointhairdesign107.examzify.com

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

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