REDKEN COLOR CERTIFICATION 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. Anti-oxidants in haircolor are included to:

A. They help prevent the dye molecules from oxidizing in the bottle or tube

B. They help color deposit on the hair

C. They delay processing time

D. They improve fragrance

2. In Shades EQ Gloss, what is the tone associated with the code RB?

A. Gold-mauve

B. Copper

C. Red

D. Yellow-orange

3. How many color lines does Redken have?

A. Six

B. Five

C. Seven

D. Eight

4. Which components are included in the composition of permanent haircolor?

A. Fragrance, Alcohol, Water, Dye

B. Stabilizers, Perfumes, Solvents, Thickeners

C. Oils, Waxes, Moisturizers, Pigments

D. Lathering Agents, Chelators, Anti-oxidants, Conditioners

5. Conditioners in haircolor are added to:

A. Remove mineral deposits

B. Maintain the integrity of the hair structure during and after coloring

C. Increase lift

D. Reduce color intensity

6. Which combination represents the three primary layers of hair structure?

A. Dermis, Cortex, Medulla

B. Epidermis, Medulla, Cuticle

C. Cuticle, Cortex, Dermis

D. Cuticle, Cortex, Medulla

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7. Which of the following lists tertiary color examples?

A. Green, Blue, Red

B. Red-orange; Red-violet; Blue-green; Blue-violet; Yellow-green; Yellow-orange

C. Purple, Lime

D. Orange, Purple

8. How long before color service should a skin/allergy test be performed?

A. 24 hours prior

B. 48 hours prior color service

C. 72 hours prior

D. On the day of service

9. In Shades EQ Gloss, what is the tone associated with the code CB?

A. Red

B. Copper

C. Red-orange

D. Gold-mauve

10. Which element is NOT listed as part of keratin protein composition?

A. Phosphorus

B. Carbon

C. Oxygen

D. Hydrogen

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Anti-oxidants in haircolor are included to:

A. They help prevent the dye molecules from oxidizing in the bottle or tube

B. They help color deposit on the hair

C. They delay processing time

D. They improve fragrance

Antioxidants are added to oxidative hair color to keep the dye precursors from reacting with oxygen while the product is in the bottle or tube. By neutralizing or scavenging oxygen, they stabilize the color formula so the dye molecules remain intact until you mix with the developer and apply. This ensures consistent color development and reliable shelf life, because premature oxidation in the container can alter the pigment makeup and lead to unpredictable results. They don't directly affect how the color deposits on hair, they don't slow down processing, and they don't influence fragrance.

2. In Shades EQ Gloss, what is the tone associated with the code RB?

A. Gold-mauve

B. Copper

C. Red

D. Yellow-orange

Shades EQ Gloss uses tone abbreviations to indicate the undertone of the shade. The code RB signals a red-based tone. That means shades labeled RB are designed to add or emphasize red warmth in the result, rather than gold/mauve, copper, or yellow-orange tones. So the RB designation corresponds to a Red result. The other options describe different tone families—gold-mauve, copper, and yellow-orange—what you'd expect from those distinct undertones, not from RB. If you're aiming for red-enhanced gloss, RB is the tone to choose.

3. How many color lines does Redken have?

A. Six

B. Five

C. Seven

D. Eight

Redken organizes its color products into separate lines to cover different color results and techniques in a systematic way. Each line is a distinct system designed for a specific outcome—toning and glaze, permanent color, lift-and-tone, fashion shades, and so on. Because the portfolio is built from six separate color lines, the best answer reflects that full lineup rather than a subset. This helps you navigate which line to use for a given service, ensuring you choose the right product category for the result you want.

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4. Which components are included in the composition of permanent haircolor?

A. Fragrance, Alcohol, Water, Dye

B. Stabilizers, Perfumes, Solvents, Thickeners

C. Oils, Waxes, Moisturizers, Pigments

D. Lathering Agents, Chelators, Anti-oxidants, Conditioners

Permanent haircolor isn't just about the dye itself; the formula includes ingredients that help the color go on evenly, stay stable during processing, and leave the hair feeling conditioned afterward. Lathering agents in the color base help spread the product uniformly through the hair, which supports even shade development. Chelating agents capture mineral ions that can interfere with dye uptake or uneven results, especially with hard water or metal-containing hair. Antioxidants help stabilize dye molecules during the oxidation process, reducing premature color loss and helping the shade stay true. Conditioners are included to protect and smooth the hair, improving feel and manageability after processing. While other components like fragrance, solvents, water, or actual pigments may appear in color formulas, this combination emphasizes elements that directly influence application, color stability, and post-color hair quality, making it a fitting choice for permanent haircolor composition.

5. Conditioners in haircolor are added to:

A. Remove mineral deposits

B. Maintain the integrity of the hair structure during and after coloring

C. Increase lift

D. Reduce color intensity

Conditioners added to haircolor are there to protect and preserve the hair's structure while the chemical processing happens. Coloring uses alkaline solutions that open the cuticle and alter the cortex, which can dry and weaken the hair. The conditioner in the formulation provides moisture, conditioning polymers, and a protective film that cushions each strand, helps the cuticle lie flat after processing, and reduces friction and damage during application and rinsing. This support keeps the hair stronger, helps color deposit more evenly, and improves manageability and shine after the processing is done. It's not meant for removing mineral deposits, increasing lift, or selectively reducing color intensity—the formula's lift and intensity come from the developer and pigment blend, not the conditioner.

6. Which combination represents the three primary layers of hair structure?

A. Dermis, Cortex, Medulla

B. Epidermis, Medulla, Cuticle

C. Cuticle, Cortex, Dermis

D. Cuticle, Cortex, Medulla

The hair fiber has three main layers: the outermost protective covering called the cuticle, the thick middle layer where most of the hair's strength and color reside—the cortex, and the innermost core called the medulla (which isn't always present in all hairs). This makes the correct combination Cuticle, Cortex, Medulla. The skin layers, epidermis and dermis, are separate from the hair fiber. The cuticle guards the inner layers, the cortex provides structure and pigment, and the medulla, when present, adds a soft core.

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7. Which of the following lists tertiary color examples?

A. Green, Blue, Red

B. Red-orange; Red-violet; Blue-green; Blue-violet; Yellow-green; Yellow-orange

C. Purple, Lime

D. Orange, Purple

Tertiary colors come from mixing a primary color with the adjacent secondary color on the color wheel, giving six hues that sit between primaries and secondaries: red-orange, red-violet, blue-green, blue-violet, yellow-green, and yellow-orange. This is why the list shown is the best example—it includes exactly those six tertiary mixtures in the hyphenated form that identifies them as blends of a primary with the neighboring secondary color. The other options don't represent the full set of tertiary colors, often showing only primaries or secondaries or incomplete pairings, so they don't illustrate tertiary colors correctly.

8. How long before color service should a skin/allergy test be performed?

A. 24 hours prior

B. 48 hours prior color service

C. 72 hours prior

D. On the day of service

The main idea here is ensuring client safety by confirming there's no allergic reaction to the dye before proceeding with the color service. Performing the skin/allergy (patch) test 48 hours before the color service gives enough time for a potential reaction to appear, typically within that 24–48 hour window, while still leaving you time to plan or adjust the service if needed. If you wait until the day of the service, or only test 24 hours prior, there's less time to identify a reaction before applying color, which increases risk for the client. A test done 72 hours prior isn't the standard practice in this context because the goal is to have a reliable window close enough to the appointment to make an informed decision without delaying the service unnecessarily.

9. In Shades EQ Gloss, what is the tone associated with the code CB?

A. Red

B. Copper

C. Red-orange

D. Gold-mauve

Shades EQ Gloss uses two-letter tone codes to signal the undertone of a shade. The code CB sits in the red-orange family, which is why the associated tone is Red-orange. This means the shade will deliver warmth with both red and orange elements, rather than a pure red, a coppery brown, or a gold-mauve hue. If you're aiming for a true red, a tone without orange would be chosen; copper would skew brownish-orange; gold-mauve would lean toward a mauve/gold mix rather than a red-orange.

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10. Which element is NOT listed as part of keratin protein composition?

A. Phosphorus

B. Carbon

C. Oxygen

D. Hydrogen

Keratin is a protein built from amino acids, so its fundamental makeup includes carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur. Phosphorus isn't a component of the protein's backbone or its amino-acid side chains, which is why it isn't considered part of keratin's composition. The sulfur in keratin comes from amino acids like cysteine and enables disulfide bonds that give hair its strength, while carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are the core elements of the organic structure. Phosphorus, by contrast, appears in things like nucleic acids and energy-carrying molecules, not in the keratin protein itself. So the element not listed as part of keratin is phosphorus.

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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://redkencolor.examzify.com

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

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