

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 18 Vocabulary Test

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| 1. Removed fairly easily with acetone. | A. Oligomer |
| 2. A tacky surface left on the nail after a UV gel has cured. | B. Gel Polishes |
| 3. An alternative to nail lacquers; they cure in a lamp. | C. Two-Color Method |
| 4. When only one color of nail enhancement product is applied over the surface of the nail. | D. Cure |
| 5. Defined as the traditional UV gels and cannot be removed with acetone. | E. UV Gels |
| 6. Used to enhance the thickness of other gels to provide a smoother surface than some UV building gels. | F. Soft UV Gels |
| 7. Electronic device that powers and controls the UV and LED bulbs to cure gel enhancements. | G. UV Gloss Gels |
| 8. Special bulb that emits light to cure nail enhancements. | H. One-Color Method |
| 9. Used to increase adhesion to the natural nail plate, similar to a primer. | I. UV Bonding Gels |
| 10. May be called sealing gels, finishing gels, or shine gels. They are used to create a high shine. | J. Pigmented Gels |
| 11. When pink resin and white resin is used for a French or American manicure finish without using nail lacquer. | K. Viscosity |
| 12. Can be building gels or self leveling gels that include pigment. | L. UV Self-Leveling Gels |
| 13. A short chain of monomers that is not long enough to be considered a polymer and is often referred to as a prepolymer. | M. UV or LED Bulb |
| 14. The measurement of the thickness of a liquid and affects how the fluid flows. | N. UV OR LED Lamp |
| 15. Includes any thick viscosity resin that allows you to build an arch or curve to the fingernail. | O. Hard UV Gel |
| 16. To harden through exposure of a UV light. | P. Opacity |
| 17. The amount of pigment concentration in a gel, making it difficult to see through. | Q. UV Building Gels |
| 18. A type of nail enhancement product that hardens when exposed to a UV light source. | R. Inhibition Layer |