Name:	Date:
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Chapter 16 Haircutting

1. reference points in a haircut	A. Cutting line
2. Widest part of the head starting at temples, ending at the bottom of the crown	B. Degrees
3. Protrudes at the base of the skull	C. Sections
4. Highest point of the head	D. Density
5. Hair that grows below the parietal ridge, or crest, hangs because of	E. Texture
6. The area at the back part of the neck/ hair below occipital bone	F. Overdirection
7. Triangular section of the head that begins at the apex and ends at the front corners	G. Stationary
8. Element in creating a strong foundation and consistency in hair cutting and creating shapes is the use of	H. Angles
9. The hair is prarted into working areas	I. Design line
10. Elevation creates graduation and layers	J. Face shape
11. Blunt or one-length	K. Gravity
12. Building weight in haircut	L. Below 90
13. Angle at which fingers are held when cutting the line that creates shape	M. Apex
14. Guideline used in blunt, one length, or used in over direction to create a length or weight increase	N. Wide tooth com
15. Guide that involves a small slice from the previous subsection that's moved to the next position	O. Bang area
16. Used to create a length increase in the design of of graduated and layered haircuts	P. Palm-to-palm
17. Used to help make decisions about the best haircut for a client	Q. Parietal ridge
18. How your client looks from the side	R. Razor
19. Number of hairs per square inch	S. Profile
20. Thickness or diameter of each strand of hair. Fine medium coarse	T. Occipital bone
21. It needs weight and is limp	U. Weight line

22. Used to Detangle hair
23. Shear that Adds increased blending
24. Best way to control the subsection when cutting with a vertical or diagonal cutting line
25. Visual line in the haircut where the ends of the hair hang together
26. Should not be used on curly hair
27. Texturizing