Nama:	Date:
Name:	Dale.

Chapter 16 Haircutting

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

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

22. Used to Detangle hair N

V. 0