

# Chapter 12-II: Makeup Essentials

## Chapter Test

Multiple Choice | Esthetics Program

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 97

**Instructions:** Circle the letter of the best answer. Each question is worth 1 point. Answer all 97 questions.

### Section 1: Makeup Essentials & Color Theory

The esthetician's skill set and the color wheel | Questions 1–16

- Offering makeup services adds all of the following to a career EXCEPT: **△ TRICKY**
  - A retail opportunity
  - A way to design new looks
  - The ability to diagnose disease
  - Increased client confidence
- The primary colors are:
  - Red, yellow, blue
  - Orange, green, violet
  - Black, white, gray
  - Red, green, blue
- Mixing two primary colors produces a:
  - Tertiary color
  - Secondary color
  - Neutral color
  - Complementary color
- Which is a secondary color?
  - Red
  - Blue
  - Green
  - Yellow
- A tertiary color is made by mixing a primary with a neighboring: **△ TRICKY**
  - Primary color
  - Secondary color
  - Neutral
  - Shade
- Colors directly opposite on the color wheel are:
  - Analogous
  - Complementary
  - Primary
  - Warm
- Complementary colors are used in makeup mainly to:
  - Add shine
  - Neutralize or cancel unwanted tones
  - Darken the skin
  - Set powder

8. Which corrector neutralizes redness such as rosacea? **△ TRICKY**
- a) Lavender
  - b) Green
  - c) Yellow
  - d) Peach
9. Colors next to each other sharing a base color are:
- a) Complementary
  - b) Analogous
  - c) Primary
  - d) Tertiary
10. Adding white to a color creates a:
- a) Shade
  - b) Tint
  - c) Tone
  - d) Hue
11. Adding black to a color creates a:
- a) Tint
  - b) Shade
  - c) Hue
  - d) Saturation
12. Adding gray to a color creates a:
- a) Tint
  - b) Shade
  - c) Tone
  - d) Value
13. The purity or intensity of a color is its:
- a) Value
  - b) Hue
  - c) Saturation
  - d) Tint
14. How light or dark a color is describes its:
- a) Value
  - b) Saturation
  - c) Hue
  - d) Tone
15. Which group lists warm colors?
- a) Blue, green, violet
  - b) Red, orange, yellow
  - c) Black, white, gray
  - d) Blue-green, blue-violet
16. Which group lists cool colors?
- a) Red, orange, yellow
  - b) Blue, green, violet
  - c) Peach, gold, coral
  - d) Brown, tan, beige

## Section 2: Color Selection & Undertones

Matching makeup to skin, eye, and hair color | Questions 17–26

17. The three features analyzed when selecting makeup colors are skin, hair, and:
  - a) Lip size
  - b) Eye color
  - c) Face shape
  - d) Age
18. The subtle color beneath the surface of the skin is the: △ TRICKY
  - a) Value
  - b) Undertone
  - c) Saturation
  - d) Hue
19. Pink or bluish undertones are classified as:
  - a) Warm
  - b) Cool
  - c) Neutral
  - d) Ruddy
20. Yellow, golden, or peach undertones are classified as:
  - a) Cool
  - b) Warm
  - c) Sallow
  - d) Neutral
21. Skin with a balanced mix of warm and cool is:
  - a) Ruddy
  - b) Neutral
  - c) Sallow
  - d) Cool
22. Skin that appears red is described as: △ TRICKY
  - a) Sallow
  - b) Ruddy
  - c) Neutral
  - d) Cool
23. Skin that appears yellowish or dull is described as:
  - a) Ruddy
  - b) Sallow
  - c) Warm
  - d) Neutral
24. To tone down a ruddy (red) complexion, select a color that is:
  - a) Pink-based
  - b) Green-based
  - c) Orange-based
  - d) Red-based
25. Eyeshadow that flatters the eyes is often chosen to:
  - a) Exactly match the eye color

- b) Contrast or complement the eye color
- c) Match the lipstick exactly
- d) Match the foundation

26. For mature or textured skin, the best eyeshadow finish is usually: △ TRICKY

- a) Heavy glitter
- b) Matte
- c) High shimmer
- d) Frosted

### Section 3: Face Shapes & Proportions

Analyzing facial structure | Questions 27–34

27. The face shape used as the 'ideal' standard is the:

- a) Round
- b) Square
- c) Oval
- d) Heart

28. How many basic face shapes are commonly analyzed? △ TRICKY

- a) Five
- b) Six
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

29. Corrective makeup aims to create the illusion of which shape?

- a) Round
- b) Oval
- c) Square
- d) Diamond

30. A face about as wide as it is long is a:

- a) Oblong face
- b) Round face
- c) Heart face
- d) Diamond face

31. A face widest at the jaw and narrow at the forehead is a: △ TRICKY

- a) Heart
- b) Diamond
- c) Triangle (pear)
- d) Square

32. A face widest at the forehead and narrow at the chin is a:

- a) Triangle
- b) Heart (inverted triangle)
- c) Square
- d) Round

33. A long, narrow face of similar width top to bottom is:

- a) Round
- b) Rectangle (oblong)
- c) Heart

d) Diamond

34. Analyzing face shape mainly helps the esthetician decide:
- a) Which diseases are present
  - b) Where to highlight and contour
  - c) The client's age
  - d) Product expiration

## Section 4: Types of Cosmetics

*Foundations, concealers, powders, and color products* | Questions 35–51

35. The product that evens skin tone and provides a base is:
- a) Concealer
  - b) Foundation
  - c) Highlighter
  - d) Setting spray
36. Oil-based foundation is generally best for:
- a) Oily skin
  - b) Normal-to-dry skin
  - c) Acneic skin
  - d) Combination skin
37. The best foundation for oily, acne-prone skin is: **⚠ TRICKY**
- a) Oil-based
  - b) Greasepaint
  - c) Oil-free / water-based
  - d) Cream cake
38. Mineral makeup is valued because it is generally:
- a) Highly comedogenic
  - b) Non-comedogenic and natural
  - c) Always matte black
  - d) Alcohol-based
39. The product used to cover blemishes and dark circles is:
- a) Bronzer
  - b) Concealer
  - c) Toner
  - d) Primer
40. Concealer is generally matched to the:
- a) Hair color
  - b) Foundation / skin tone
  - c) Eye color
  - d) Lip color
41. Face powder is applied to:
- a) Add intense color
  - b) Set makeup and reduce shine
  - c) Remove foundation
  - d) Line the lips
42. Translucent powder is used because it: **⚠ TRICKY**

- a) Adds strong color
- b) Sets makeup without altering color
- c) Acts as foundation
- d) Contours cheeks

43. Blush is used to:

- a) Define the lash line
- b) Add a natural glow and balance the face
- c) Set the brows
- d) Conceal blemishes

44. Highlighter is used to:

- a) Recede a feature
- b) Bring a feature forward / accentuate it
- c) Darken the jaw
- d) Mattify oily skin

45. Mascara is used to:

- a) Line the waterline
- b) Darken, define, and thicken lashes
- c) Curl the brows
- d) Remove eye makeup

46. Eyeliner is used to:

- a) Set foundation
- b) Emphasize and define the eyes
- c) Add cheek color
- d) Prime the lid

47. Eyebrow color is chosen to: **△ TRICKY**

- a) Match or slightly complement the brow/hair shade
- b) Match the lipstick
- c) Always be black
- d) Contrast the eyes

48. Lip liner helps to:

- a) Remove lipstick
- b) Define the lip shape and prevent bleeding
- c) Add shimmer only
- d) Set the powder

49. Oil-based eye makeup remover should be avoided on clients who: **△ TRICKY**

- a) Have dry skin
- b) Wear contact lenses or artificial lashes
- c) Have oily skin
- d) Are over 40

50. A matte finish is best described as:

- a) Glossy and wet
- b) Flat with no shine
- c) Sparkly
- d) Metallic

51. Greasepaint and cake makeup provide:

- a) Sheer natural coverage
- b) Heavy, full coverage (often stage)
- c) No coverage
- d) Only shine

## Section 5: Supplies, Brushes & Station Setup

Tools and their care | Questions 52–61

52. Product is dispensed onto a clean palette using a:
- a) Finger
  - b) Spatula or palette knife
  - c) Cotton ball
  - d) Tissue
53. The metal band joining bristles to handle is the:
- a) Tang
  - b) Ferrule
  - c) Crimp
  - d) Heel
54. Natural-hair brushes are best for: ⚠️ **TRICKY**
- a) Cream and liquid products
  - b) Powder products
  - c) Eyeliner gel
  - d) Lip gloss
55. Synthetic brushes are best for:
- a) Loose powder
  - b) Cream and liquid products
  - c) Dry blush
  - d) Setting powder
56. A short, dense, dome-shaped brush for powder/mineral makeup is a:
- a) Fan brush
  - b) Kabuki brush
  - c) Lip brush
  - d) Angle brush
57. An angled brush is most commonly used to apply:
- a) Mascara
  - b) Brow color or eyeliner
  - c) Foundation
  - d) Loose powder
58. Makeup brushes should be cleaned and disinfected:
- a) Once a week
  - b) Between every client
  - c) Only when visibly dirty
  - d) Once a month
59. Which item is single-use / disposable?
- a) Kabuki brush
  - b) Mascara wand / sponge applicator

- c) Metal spatula
  - d) Mixing cup
60. A lash curler is used to:
- a) Separate clumped mascara
  - b) Curl the lashes before mascara
  - c) Apply liner
  - d) Remove lashes
61. Why use a palette instead of applying from the container?
- a) Looks professional
  - b) To prevent product contamination
  - c) To save product
  - d) To mix faster

## Section 6: Infection Control & Consultation

Safe, professional service | Questions 62–69

62. 'Double dipping' refers to: **⚠ TRICKY**
- a) Two coats of mascara
  - b) Returning a used applicator to the product
  - c) Mixing two foundations
  - d) Using two brushes
63. Before applying makeup, the esthetician must first:
- a) Sell retail
  - b) Wash and sanitize the hands
  - c) Apply lashes
  - d) Curl the lashes
64. Pencil products are sanitized between clients by:
- a) Wiping with a tissue
  - b) Sharpening and disinfecting
  - c) Rinsing in water
  - d) Leaving them open
65. Retail testers should be:
- a) Applied straight from the tube
  - b) Dispensed with disposable applicators
  - c) Shared among clients
  - d) Never cleaned
66. A makeup consultation should always include a:
- a) Full lash set
  - b) Client questionnaire / chart
  - c) Chemical peel
  - d) Free product
67. A makeup LESSON is one in which the client: **⚠ TRICKY**
- a) Receives no instruction
  - b) Learns to recreate the look themselves
  - c) Only watches
  - d) Buys nothing

68. Good consultation lighting should be:
- a) Colored and dim
  - b) Natural / true-color and even
  - c) Only fluorescent
  - d) Behind the client
69. The 'do not double dip / use disposables' rules exist to prevent:
- a) Color theory errors
  - b) Product contamination
  - c) Brush shedding
  - d) Foundation oxidation

## Section 7: Application Techniques

Order and method of application | Questions 70–79

70. Foundation is best color-matched along the: △ TRICKY
- a) Inner wrist
  - b) Jawline
  - c) Forehead
  - d) Back of hand
71. In a basic application, the FIRST color product applied as a base is:
- a) Blush
  - b) Foundation
  - c) Mascara
  - d) Lipstick
72. 'Bracing' the hand during eye application is done to:
- a) Apply more pressure
  - b) Stay steady and avoid injuring the client
  - c) Speed up service
  - d) Warm the product
73. A seamless, natural finish is achieved by:
- a) Heavy single strokes
  - b) Light, even blending
  - c) Skipping powder
  - d) Using fingers only
74. Loose translucent powder is applied to:
- a) Add contour
  - b) Set makeup and control shine
  - c) Replace concealer
  - d) Line the eyes
75. Blush is applied to the:
- a) Tip of the nose
  - b) Fullest part of the cheek, blended to the hairline
  - c) Under the jaw
  - d) Center of forehead
76. Eyeshadow application generally uses a base, a highlight, and a:
- a) Liner

- b) Contour shade
- c) Gloss
- d) Primer only

77. A lash comb or separator is used during:

- a) Foundation application
- b) Mascara application
- c) Lip application
- d) Contouring

78. When applying eyeliner, the esthetician should:

- a) Pull the lid harshly
- b) Brace and work close to the lash line
- c) Load the waterline heavily
- d) Use fingers

79. Lip color is refined and defined using:

- a) A kabuki brush
- b) A lip liner and lip brush
- c) A fan brush
- d) A sponge wedge only

## Section 8: Contouring, Correction & Special Applications

*Highlighting/contouring, eye/lip correction, lashes, camera, camouflage, career* | Questions 80–97

80. Highlighting uses a \_\_\_\_\_ shade to bring a feature forward.

- a) Darker
- b) Lighter
- c) Cooler
- d) Redder

81. Contouring uses a \_\_\_\_\_ shade to minimize a feature. **△ TRICKY**

- a) Lighter
- b) Darker
- c) Brighter
- d) Whiter

82. To slim a round face, contour is placed:

- a) Down the center
- b) Along the outer sides of the face
- c) On the forehead only
- d) Under the eyes

83. To minimize a wide nose, the esthetician: **△ TRICKY**

- a) Highlights the sides
- b) Contours the sides and highlights the center
- c) Highlights the whole nose
- d) Contours the tip only

84. Deep-set eyes are opened up with:

- a) Dark all-over shadow
- b) Lighter shades on the lid
- c) Heavy liner all around

d) No makeup

85. Close-set eyes appear farther apart when color is concentrated on the: **△ TRICKY**

- a) Inner corners
- b) Outer corners
- c) Lower lid only
- d) Brow only

86. Thin lips can appear fuller by:

- a) Lining inside the natural line
- b) Lining slightly outside the natural line with lighter/gloss shades
- c) Only dark matte color
- d) Skipping liner

87. The two main types of artificial lashes are:

- a) Band (strip) and individual
- b) Mineral and synthetic
- c) Matte and gloss
- d) Loose and pressed

88. Before applying lash adhesive, the esthetician performs a(n): **△ TRICKY**

- a) Skin peel
- b) Allergy/sensitivity (patch) test
- c) Color analysis
- d) Microdermabrasion

89. Band lashes are removed by:

- a) Pulling fast from the inner corner
- b) Softening with oil-based remover and lifting from the outer corner
- c) Washing with soap
- d) Tweezing them off

90. High-definition makeup must be:

- a) Heavy and full
- b) Soft, well-blended, and natural
- c) Bright and glittery
- d) Applied with fingers

91. Airbrush makeup is valued for a finish that is:

- a) Heavy and cakey
- b) Even, light, and long-wearing
- c) Greasy
- d) Powdery and dry

92. Camouflage makeup is used to:

- a) Add glitter for events
- b) Conceal scars, burns, tattoos, and pigmentation
- c) Replace daily foundation
- d) Tint lashes

93. Camouflage (corrective) makeup typically requires: **△ TRICKY**

- a) No training
- b) Advanced/specialized training

- c) A medical license
  - d) Only mineral makeup
94. Permanent makeup is a form of:
- a) Airbrushing
  - b) Micropigmentation (tattooing)
  - c) Camouflage powder
  - d) Lash tinting
95. Tinting lashes and brows requires a \_\_\_\_\_ before service.
- a) Foundation match
  - b) Patch (allergy) test
  - c) Lash curl
  - d) Powder set
96. For a bride, the most important pre-service step is a thorough:
- a) Retail sale
  - b) Consultation including timeline and desired look
  - c) Lash tint
  - d) Airbrush demo
97. Promoting and selling products used during a service is an example of:
- a) Double dipping
  - b) Retailing / cross-promotion
  - c) A contraindication
  - d) Color correction

— End of Test (97 questions) —