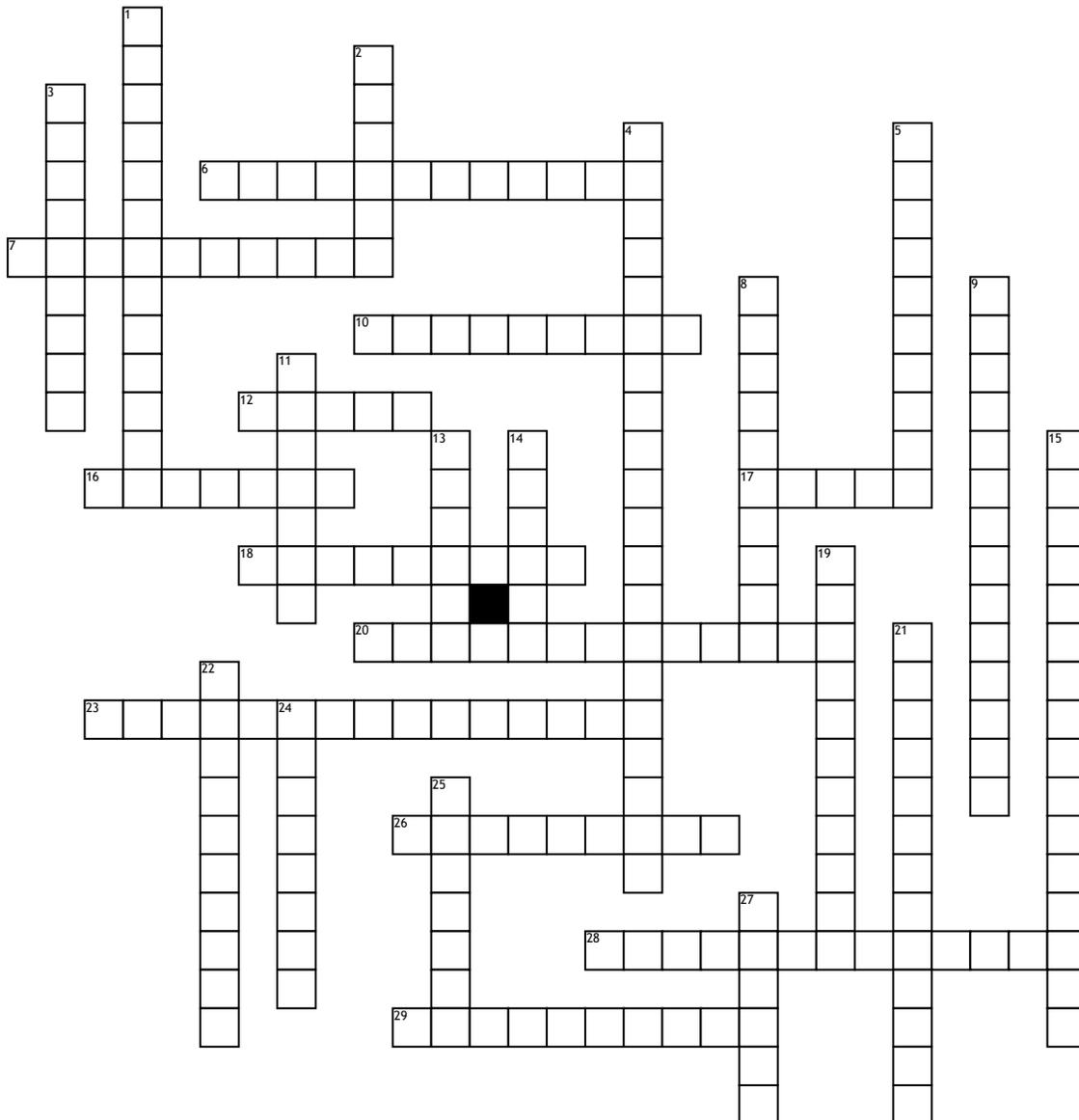


Grad, uniform, increase form



Across

6. which description is Not incorporated with directional distribution?
 7. 7 sculpting procedures are: section, head position, part, distribute, project, finger/shear position and:
 10. arrangement of lengths across the curves of the head is defined as:
 12. graduated form is known as a 45° angle cut or ?
 16. what determines the size of the parting?
 17. use the wide teeth of the comb when distributing hair that is:
 18. what type of form would result from using 45° projection?
 20. after completing a haircut you must?
 23. form that consist of shorter interior progresses to longer exterior
 26. necessary before sculpture procedure begins?

28. most common type of distribution used to sculpt increase-layered form is:

29. term used to describe dividing the hair into workable areas for control

Down

1. With parallel finger & shear position, fingers are positioned- away from the parting?
 2. what type of design line is used to sculpt uniform lengths?
 3. the line that divides the activated and unactivated textures is:
 4. A layered cut or 90° angle cut is referred to as?
 5. design line used to build a weight area in graduated form
 8. when sculpting graduated texture from horizontal and diagonal partings, natural distribution must be combined with:
 9. higher projection or elevation angles create:

11. surface appearance of the hair is referred to as:

13. cutting tool used to create a clean, blunt edge?

14. Which projection angle is used to sculpt uniformly layered?

15. four basic forms are solid, graduated, increase-layered and:

19. after each use sculpting tools must be?

21. Technique used to check the balance and accuracy of a haircut

22. is the angle at which the hair is held in relation to the curve of the head.

24. lengths of the uniformly layered form are described as

25. hair density does not always correspond to:

27. concentration of length within a given area is defined as: