

Hair and Beauty Autumn Term 1

Section A: Vocabulary	
Preservatives	Preservatives are used to keep products free from micro-organisms, including bacteria and fungus, which cause the product to break down and become unfit for use and /or cause infection.
Hydrogen peroxide	Used for bleaching the hair, it renders the pigment cells in the hair shaft colourless by a process of oxidation.
Developers	Ingredients classified as oxidising agents used with hair colour, the solution activates the hair colour.
Oxidising agents	Restore hair to its normal oxidised state after exposure to a reducing agent such as in permanent wave lotion;, the oxidising agent is present in the neutraliser.
Medulla	This is a core that runs down the centre of the hair shaft. It is only present in medium to coarse hair. It contains soft keratin.
Cortex	The cortex is the thickest layer in the hair shaft; it contains several layers of compacted elongated cells - these contain keratin and the pigment that gives colour to the hair.
Cuticle	This is the outer layer, consisting of a thin overlapping layer of cells that are flat and scale like. They contain hard protein and their function is to protect the hair
Chemically damaged hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarse texture • Dull • Split ends • Tangles easily • Hair breakage/loss • Weak no elasticity

Section B: Types Of Hair Colour Products



Hair colour	Description
Temporary colour	<i>Temporary hair colour does not penetrate the cortex or the hair as the molecules are too large. It coats the outside of the hair shaft with colour that washes out in one or two shampoos.</i>
Permanent colour	<i>This product is designed to provide maximum penetration into the hair shaft. The product contains small colour molecules which pass through the gaps in the outer cuticle. Once inside the hair shaft, they react with the developer and swell – the enlarged molecules remain in the hair shaft permanently. Colour is trapped within the hair shaft and cannot be washed out.</i>
Lighteners	<i>Bleach is applied to dry hair (bleach is a strong alkali) and, once inside the hair shaft, it reacts with the natural pigment in the hair turning it colourless. This is a permanent process so the effects cannot be washed out. Heat is often used to encourage the development process to gain a good clean lift with no yellow pigment left in the hair.</i>

Section C:

Although hair is a very strong and robust structure, it can be damaged.

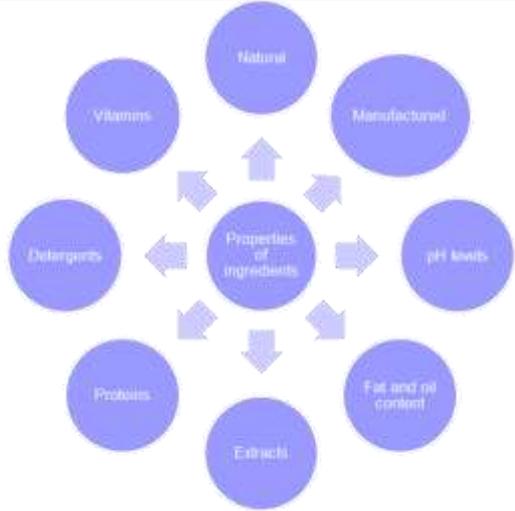
List the things that could damage your hair.

Find at least one image of damaged hair and one of normal healthy hair.

List the differences between the damaged and healthy hair.



Hair and Beauty Autumn Term 2

Section A: Vocabulary		Section B:	Section C:
Normalising shampoos	These are shampoos designed to re-establish the pH balance and remove any residual relaxing lotion.	<p>Hair and beauty products not only have to perform their primary function, they must also remain stable, look appealing, smell nice, be easy to apply and have an adequate shelf life. So formulating a product that meets all these requirements can be demanding for product developers.</p>  <p>Skin type Dry and Dehydrated skin (lacks moisture in the skin tissues) <i>This skin type requires products which contain humectants, such as glycerol, which attract additional moisture to the skin and emollients, such as mineral oils, which prevent moisture escaping from the skin's surface.</i></p>  <p>Hair type Chemically damaged hair (coarse texture, dull, split ends tangles easily, weak with no elasticity) <i>This hair type requires shampoos and conditioners with added proteins, such as keratin based products, which help to strengthen and protect the surface of the hair.</i></p> 	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Properties of Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Manufactured pH levels Fat and oil content Extracts Proteins Detergents Vitamins </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Functions of Ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation Antioxidants Soothing and healing Stimulating Antiseptic Astringent Moisturising </div>
Shampoos	Cleans the hair and scalp removing excess oil, skin cells and styling products which may have been put on the hair.		
Conditioners	<i>Rich moisturisers are used to add gloss and ensure the hair is left looking shiny, smoothing down the cuticle to make the hair manageable.</i>		
Cleansers	Clean the skin, come in a variety of formats: creams, gels, lotions and wipes. Remove surface grime and make-up as well as excess natural oils and dead skin cells. Prepare the skin for further treatment.		
Moisturisers	<i>Used at the end of a skin care routine to rehydrate, nourish and soften the skin. Many have added protection from UV rays with the addition of a SPF.</i>		
Masks	They can be either a setting or non-setting formula. A variety of masks is available with the following properties: deep cleansing, anti-ageing, smoothing and rehydrating. You can make your own face masks using natural ingredients.		
Mineral oils	Liquid oils used in skin and hair-care products soften and lubricate skin, add gloss to hair. They act as binders for other ingredients and are non-toxic.		
Gels	Water soluble polymers are widely used as gelling and thickening agents in skin and hair care products.		
Stabilisers	Stabilisers help to maintain the function and activity of other ingredients in a product, as well as providing the physical stability that prevents oil and water products from separating. Some maintain a stable pH in a product - this is vital to maintain stable emulsions.		
Humectants	Substances that are able to attract moisture, used in creams and lotions to aid the hydration of the skin. Keeps product moist.		
Emollients	Emollients come in a large variety of compounds including fats, oils and waxes. They soften and smooth the skin and hair, and reduce water loss from the skin's surface.		
Detergents	Used in shampoos as a wetting agent to help reduce the surface tension of the hair, allowing the water to penetrate the hair more easily when shampooing.		