

**T.C.
MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI**

GÜZELLİK VE SAÇ BAKIM HİZMETLERİ

MESLEKİ YABANCI DİL- 1- (KUAFÖRLÜK)

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- Bu modül, mesleki ve teknik eğitim okul/kurumlarında uygulanan Çerçeve Öğretim Programlarında yer alan yeterlikleri kazandırmaya yönelik olarak öğrencilere rehberlik etmek amacıyla hazırlanmış bireysel öğrenme materyalidir.
- Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca ücretsiz olarak verilmiştir.
- PARA İLE SATILMAZ.

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AÇIKLAMALAR

ALAN	Güzellik ve Saç Bakım Hizmetleri
DAL/MESLEK	Alan Ortak
MODÜLÜN ADI	Mesleki Yabancı Dil-1-
MODÜLÜN TANIMI	Kuaförlük ile ilgili teknik terimler, kavramlar ve metinlerin Türkçe-İngilizce anlamları ile ilgili gerekli bilgilerin verildiği, yabancı müşterilerle iletişim kurabilme becerisinin kazandırıldığı bir öğrenme materyalidir.
SÜRE	40/ 16
ÖN KOŞUL	Dersin ön koşulu yoktur.
YETERLİK	Yabancı dilde kuaförlük ile ilgili konuları dinlemek, konuşmak, okumak ve yazmak
MODÜLÜN AMACI	Genel Amaç Bu modül ile mesleğinin gerektirdiği terminolojiyi kullanarak yabancı dilde dinleme, okuma, yazma, konuşma ve iletişim kurma yeterliklerini kazanabileceksiniz. Amaçlar <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Kuaförlük alanında kullanılan araçları bilerek telaffuz edebileceksiniz.➤ Kuaförlük alanında kullanılan gereçleri bilerek telaffuz edebileceksiniz.➤ Kuaförlük müşterileriyle diyalog kurabileceksiniz.
EĞİTİM ÖĞRETİM ORTAMLARI VE DONANIMLARI	Ortam: Sınıf, işletme, kütüphane, bilgi teknolojileri, ev vb. ortamlarda uygulanabilir. Donanım: Standart atölye donanımı sağlanmalıdır.
ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME	Modül içinde yer alan her öğrenme faaliyetinden sonra verilen ölçme araçları ile kendinizi değerlendireceksiniz. Öğretmen modül sonunda ölçme aracı (çoktan seçmeli test, doğru-yanlış testi, boşluk doldurma, eşleştirme vb.) kullanarak modül uygulamaları ile kazandığınız bilgi ve becerileri ölçerek sizi değerlendirecektir.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, knowing of foreign language is a fact that cannot be ignored. And everyone knows this fact. It has become an important part of people's daily lives. If people know a foreign language, they can find a job easily. In addition, It is possible to achieve better wages.

We live in the time period described as the information age. The information age has accelerated the development of technology. In addition, information life and of time the validity is short increasingly. Therefore, the information obtained must be kept up to date. At this point, you need to know a foreign language in order to be a step ahead.

Today, English has been adopted by the whole world and was accepted as a world language. All issued information is translated into English and are published.

The world is developing very fast. The highest using of technological developments has become an industry branch. Therefore, if people work in this area, they need to know to Technical English.

This module is about reading, listening, speaking and writing about hairdressing in English while applying them. With this module you will have the knowledge of English while you are communicating with foreigners to carry out your job.

LEARNING ACTIVITY-1

AIM

- You will be able to define basic tools for hairdressing.

RESEARCH

- Search the basic definitions and terms about tool types and tools used in hairdressing.
- Prepare a report of your findings.
- Make a presentation to your teacher and your friends in your classroom.

1. BARBER - HAIRDRESSER TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

1.1 Tools of a Hairdresser/Barber

a. Scissors

Whatever you feel comfortable with, some stylists prefer short scissors, others prefer long. The length of hair scissors is measured from the very tip of the blade to the end of the longest finger hole (but not the finger rest).

There are two popular types of hair scissor blade; bevelled edge and convex.

➤ **Bevelled-edge**

Their blades are lightweight. Micro serrated blades are good when you're new to hair cutting because they stop hair sliding down the blade. They are also good for detail and cutting dry hair, but cannot be used for slice cutting. Polished bevelled-edge blades can be used for slicing and most cutting techniques.

➤ **Convex**

Their blades are usually referred to as "Japanese Style" and are the sharpest type of blade with a razor-like edge. All convex-edged scissors are hollow ground on the inside of the blade which gives a very smooth cutting action. They can be used for all cutting techniques but are especially good for slicing because of the ultra-sharp edge. They are best suited to more experienced hairdressers.

There are specific advantages to the different types of handle design, but the most important factor is which design feels comfortable for you. This will vary from stylist to stylist depending on the shape of your hand and your cutting style. The main types of handle design are:

- **Level or even handle**—the basic design, the handles are symmetrical and look quite straight.
- **Offset handle**—one handle is longer than the other which allows a more open hand position and for the arm and elbow to be in a lower position when cutting which is generally more comfortable.
- **Crane handle**—similar to the offset although the top handle is very straight. Once again this allows a lower elbow position



Picture A .1 Different types of scissors

More advanced handle designs are also available like the twister or flex styles, where your entire hand can rotate. These can dramatically reduce hand and arm fatigue.

Hairdressing and barber scissors are precision tools and need regular cleaning and oiling, every day if possible. Don't use clipper oil to lubricate them but a proper mineral-based scissor oil and keep them in a leather pouch if possible.

b. Comb

A comb is a hair tool used to tame hair. Combs are most commonly made of plastic but are also available in wood or metal. Depending on the task at hand you may use a wide-tooth comb, fine-tooth comb, teasing comb or styling comb. Combs are universal and are found all over the world. People everywhere like to tame their tresses before stepping out. There are different types of combs.

➤ **Wide-tooth combs**

They come in different shapes and sizes. The teeth are thick and generously spaced, up to 1/2 inch apart. The wide spaces allow the comb to glide through the hair. This type of comb is commonly used for detangling and fluffing hair.



Picture A .2 Large Cutting Comb

➤ **A fine-tooth comb**

It has thin teeth that are spaced very close together. It may have a narrow tail on one end that acts as a handle. The stylist can use the handle to part and section the hair. A fine-tooth comb is ideal for smoothing the hair for styling procedures like wet roller setting.

➤ **A teasing comb**

It is similar to a fine-tooth comb in that it has fine teeth that are closely spaced. However, a teasing comb has alternating teeth that are two distinct lengths. A stylist uses a teasing comb to comb the hair toward the scalp, giving it volume and creating a teasing effect.

➤ **Styling combs**

They have two sets of teeth on each end of the comb: fine, closely spaced teeth on one end and widely spaced teeth on the other. This comb is used to smooth and detail the hair during styling.

c. Hairbrush

A hairbrush is a stick brush with rigid or soft bristles used in hair care for smoothing, styling, and detangling human hair.



Picture A .3 A Round Hairbrush

Here are examples of brushes used for different purposes:

- **Cushion brush** – used to straighten tidy and neat hair and gives it a professional look
- **Paddle brush** – used for untidy and unkempt hair which is hard to manage
- **Round brush** – used for neat hair; the brush curls hair at the ends

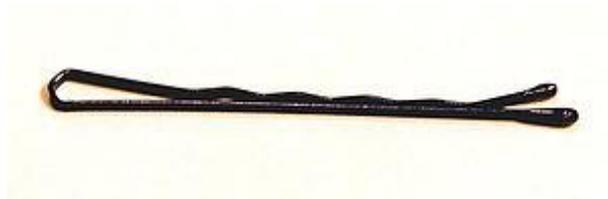


Picture A.4: A flat hairbrush

d. Hairpin

A hair pin or hairpin is a long device used to hold a person's hair in place.

Hairpins made of metal; ivory, bronze, carved wood, etc. The hairpin may be needle like and encrusted with jewels and ornaments. It often may be more utilitarian—designed to be almost invisible after being inserted into the hairstyle.



Picture A .5: A bobby pin, a type of hairpin

e. Hair Net

A hairnet, or sometimes simply a net or caul, is a small, often elasticised, fine net worn over long hair to hold it in place. It is often worn by food service workers to prevent hair from contaminating the food. A snood is similar but a looser fit and with a much coarser mesh.



Picture A .6 A woman wearing a hair net

f. Mirror

A mirror is an object that reflects light or sound in a way that preserves much of its original quality prior to its contact with the mirror.

The most familiar type of mirror is the plane mirror, which has a flat surface. Curved mirrors are also used, to produce magnified or diminished images or focus light or simply distort the reflected image.



Picture A . 7 Mirror for Hairdressers

Mirrors are commonly used for personal grooming or admiring oneself (in which case the archaic term looking-glass is sometimes still used), decoration, and architecture.

g. Blowdryer

A blowdryer or hairdryer is an electromechanical device designed to blow cool or hot air over wet or damp hair, in order to accelerate the evaporation of water particles and dry the hair. Blowdryers allow to better control the shape and style of hair, by accelerating and controlling the formation of temporary hydrogen bonds inside each strand. These hydrogen bonds are very powerful (allowing for stronger hair shaping than even the sulfur bonds formed by permanent waving products, but are temporary and extremely vulnerable to humidity. They disappear with a single washing of the hair.



Picture A.8 A blowdryer

Hairstyles using blowdryers usually have volume and discipline, which can be further improved by the use of styling products and hairbrushes during drying to add tension, hold and lift.

h. Hair Iron

A hair iron or hair tong is a tool used to change the structure of the hair using heat. There are three general kinds: curling irons, used to make the hair curly, straightening irons, commonly called straighteners or flat irons, used to straighten the hair, and crimping irons, used to create crimps of the desired size in the hair. Most models have electric heating; cordless curling irons typically use butane.



Picture A . 9 An electric curling iron

i. Hair Setter

A hair setter, otherwise known as hot rollers, are a quicker alternative to curling hair with a curling iron or using chemicals for a perm.

A hair setter can come in one of two types, dry and wet hair setters. Dry and wet, or steam, hair setters have their advantages and disadvantages but both use heat to curl the hair and are held in place with heated clips.



Picture A .10 Hairsetter

j. Hair Clipper

Manual hair clippers are operated by a pair of handles which are alternately squeezed together and released.

Barbers used them to cut hair close and fast. The hair was picked up in locks and the head was rapidly depilated. Such haircuts became popular among boys, mostly in schools, and young men in the military and in prisons.

Manual hair clippers are used extensively by barbers in India to give short back and sides' haircuts.



Picture A .11 Manual Hair Clip

Electric hair clippers work in the same way as manual ones, but are driven by an electric motor which makes the blades oscillate from side to side. They have gradually displaced manual hair clippers in industrialized countries.



Picture A . 12 Hair Clipper Set

k. Razor

A razor is a bladed tool primarily used in the removal of unwanted body hair through the act of shaving. Kinds of razors include straight razors, disposable razors and electric razors.

➤ **Straight razors**

They consist of a blade sharpened on one edge. The blade can be made of either stainless steel, which is slower to hone and strop, and holds an edge longer, or high carbon steel, which hones and strops quickly, but has a less durable edge. At present, stainless-steel razors are harder to find than carbon steel, but both are still in production.



Picture A .13 Straight Razors

➤ **Disposable razor**

Razors which are similar in use and appearance to straight razors but which use either a standard double edged blade or specially made blades are available.



Picture A .14 Disposable razor

➤ **Electric Razor**

The electric razor (also known as the electric dry shaver) has a rotating or oscillating blade. The electric razor usually does not require the use of shaving cream, soap, or water. The razor may be powered by a small DC motor, which is either powered by batteries or mains electricity. Many modern ones are powered

using rechargeable batteries. Alternatively, an electro-mechanical oscillator driven by an AC-energized solenoid may be used. Some very early mechanical shavers had no electric motor and had to be powered by hand, for example by pulling a cord to drive a flywheel.



Picture A .15 Electric Razor

1.2 Barber/Hairdresser Equipment

a. Barber/Hairdresser's chair

A hairdresser chair is a stable, raised surface used to sit on, commonly for use by one person. Chairs are most often supported by four legs and have a back; however, a chair can have three legs (in a triangle shape) or could have a different shape depending on the criteria of the chair specifications.



Picture A.16 Hairdresser's chair

b. Trolley

Salon trolley is used to keep and carry tools and other things that a hairdresser uses.



Picture A.17 Hairdressers Trolley

c. Towel

Hairdressing towel is a piece of absorbent fabric or paper used for drying or wiping. It draws moisture through direct contact, often using a blotting or a rubbing motion. Common household textile towels are made from cotton, rayon, bamboo, nonwoven fibers or a few other materials.



Picture A.18 Hairdressing Towel

d. Apron

An apron is an outer protective garment that covers primarily the front of the body. It may be worn for hygienic reasons as well as in order to protect clothes from wear, color and tear. The apron is commonly part of the uniform of several work categories.



Picture A.19 Hairdressing Apron

e. Haircut Cape

A haircut cape is any sleeveless outer garment, such as a poncho, but usually it is a long garment that covers only the back half of the wearer, fastening around the neck.



Picture A.20 Haircut Cape

f. Sterilizer

A sterilizer, referring to any process that eliminates or kills all forms of life from an item or field.



Picture A.21 Sterilizer for hairdresser

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational language when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Translate the text below into Turkish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Read the whole text.➤ While reading try to predict the terms that you do not know.➤ Find the english equivalents of the terms from technical dictionaries that you can't predict.➤ You can find detailed information about the terms from the text.

All hair cutting tools must be clean, well-balanced, sharp and safe to use. Here are the main tools required for cutting facial hair.

Scissors are available in different sizes, ranging from 10cm to 18cm in length. Most barbers prefer scissors around 15cm, but you need to find out what feels comfortable given the size of your hand and the job you are doing.

Thinning scissors are used to remove bulk without removing length.

Razors are sometimes used to shave part of the face, to emphasise the beard or moustache style. Disposable-blade razors are best because they are more hygienic.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, evaluate yourself putting (X) in “Yes” box for your earned skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Did you make necessary sentences for the dialogue?		
4. Do you know all of the words that you speak about?		
5. Do you pronounce them correctly?		

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of the evaluation. If you do not find yourself enough, repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Evaluate the given knowledge, If the knowledge is TRUE, write “T” , if it is FALSE, write “F” to end of the empty parenthesis.

Soru No	Questions	Treu	False
1	An apron is an inner protective garment that covers primarily the front of the body.		
2	Disposable razors can be resharpened.		
3	Barbers used hair clippers to cut hair close and fast.		
4	Many hair stylists do not have several pairs of scissors for different kinds of hair cutting styles.		
5	There are three general hair iron kinds: curling irons, straightening irons, and crimping irons.		
6	A hair setter(hot rollers), is not a quicker alternative to curling hair with a curling iron or using chemicals for a perm.		
7	Disposable towels save hotel and salon owners’ times and money by preventing the necessity of washing and drying traditional, cotton towels.		

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity

LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

AIM

- You will be able to define basic hair care products for hairdressing.

RESEARCH

- Search the basic definitions and terms about hair care products used in hairdressing.
- Prepare a report of your findings.
- Make a presentation to your teacher and your friends in your classroom.

2 HAIR CARE PRODUCTS

2.1. Shampoo And Hair Conditioners

a. Shampoo

Shampoo (English pronunciation: /ʃæm'pu:/) is a hair care product used for the removal of oils, dirt, skin particles, dandruff, environmental pollutants and other contaminant particles that gradually build up in hair. The goal is to remove the unwanted build-up without stripping out so much sebum as to make hair unmanageable.



Picture B.1 Hairdresser Shampooing

Even though most modern shampoos include a conditioning component, shampooing is frequently followed by the use of conditioners which ease combing and styling.

b. Hair Conditioners

Hair conditioner is a hair care product that alters the texture and appearance of hair.



Picture B.2 Beauty Salon hair Conditioners

2.2. Types of Conditioners

a. Pack Conditioners

Pack conditioners, are heavy and thick, with a high content of surfactants able to bind to the hair structure and "glue" the hair surface scales together. These are usually applied to the hair for a longer time. The surfactants are based on long straight aliphatic chains similar to saturated fatty acids. Their molecules have a tendency to crystallize easily, giving the conditioner higher viscosity, and they tend to form thicker layers on the hair surface.

b. Leave-in Conditioners

Leave-in conditioners are thinner and have different surfactants which add only a little material to the hair. They are based on unsaturated chains, which are bent rather than straight. This shape makes them less prone to crystallizing, making a lighter, less viscous mixture and providing significantly thinner layer on the hair. The difference between leave-in and pack conditioners is similar to the difference between fats and oils.

c. Ordinary Conditioners

Ordinary conditioners, combining some aspects of both pack and leave-in ones. These are generally applied directly after use of a shampoo, and manufacturers usually produce a conditioner counterpart for this purpose.

2.3. Hair Dye

Hair coloring (hair dye) is the practice of changing the color of hair. Common reasons are to cover gray hair, to change to a color regarded as more fashionable or desirable, and to restore the original hair color after it has been discolored by hairdressing processes or sun bleaching.



Picture B.3 Hair Coloring

2.4. Hair Gel

Hair gel is a hairstyling product that is used to stiffen hair into a particular hairstyle. The results it produces are usually similar to, but stronger than, those of hair spray and hair wax, and weaker than those of hair glue.



Picture B.4 Hair styled with hair gel

2.5. Hair Spray

Hair spray (also hair lacquer, spritz, or sticky water) is a common cosmetic product that is sprayed onto hair to keep it stiff or in a certain style. The spray can be dispensed from a pump or aerosol spray nozzle.



Picture B.5 Hair Spray

2.6. Hair Wax

Hair wax is a thick hairstyling product containing wax, used to assist with holding the hair. In contrast with hair gel, most of which contain alcohol, hair wax remains pliable and has less chance of drying out. Consequently, hair wax is currently experiencing an increase in popularity, although it is rarely referred to as such, instead given names such as pomade, putty, glue, whip, molding gum, or styling paste. The texture, consistency, and purpose of these products varies widely and all have different purported purposes depending on the manufacturer. Traditionally, pomade is a type of hair wax that also adds shine to one's hair.



Picture B.6 Hair Wax

2.7. Pomade

Pomade (English pronunciation: /pɒ'meɪd/; also regionally pronounced in the same way as the French word, pommade) is a greasy or waxy substance that is used to style hair. Pomade makes hair look slick and shiny. Unlike hair spray and hair gel, pomade does not dry and often takes several washes to remove. It can easily be removed using a high-detergent shampoo or other de-greasers such as dishwashing liquid and or using olive oil and rinsing with warm water.



Picture B.7 Pomade

Traditionally, the difference between hair wax and pomade was that pomade gave the hair a slicker, shinier appearance, while wax did not. Today the difference between pomade and hair wax is becoming somewhat ambiguous. Oftentimes hair wax and pomade are not marketed by those names, instead given names such as paste, putty, glue, whip etc. These products come in various textures and consistencies, and essentially achieve the same effects as either hair wax or pomade.

2.8.Hair Mousse

Hair mousse is a hairstyling product added to hair for extra volume and shine. It is often dispensed in an aerosol foam spray or in a cream form. Hair mousse adds volume to hair and often provides both conditioning and hold, without any clumps or build up. Hair mousse is a purple color while in the can, but after it comes in contact with air it becomes an off-white color. One of the lighter-weight hair styling products, hair mousse is applied to wet hair before drying and styling. Hair mousse may also be referred to as styling foam. Hair mousse can be used on naturally curly or permed hair to reduce frizz and define curl. Hair mousse is easy to use and handle, and there is very little risk of immediate danger.

As a versatile hair styling product, hair mousse is a popular choice for both short and long hairstyles. When hair mousse is applied to wet hair that is allowed to air dry, the hair is often left with a "wet" look that can be "crunchy" feeling, but unlike hair gel, hair mousse combs out easily for a softer look. When hair mousse is applied to wet hair that is dried with a hair dryer, it provides additional volume and hold.



Picture B.8 Hair Mousse

Color mousse is used to cover up grey hair and to create hair styles at the same time. Semi-permanent color mousse can be used to give toning to hair that is fading from the hair color process. It provides strong grip to hairs.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational language when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
➤ Translate the text below into Turkish	➤ Read the whole text.
	➤ While reading try to predict the terms that you do not know.
	➤ Find the english equivalents of the terms from tecnical dictionaries.that you can't predict.
	➤ You can find detailed information about the terms from the text.

Bleaching, permanent hair color, relaxers and curls are chemical processes that will cause the biggest changes in the very nature and condition of the hair. Misuse of these products, which happens more often than that, will leave the hair weird color, dull, spongy, extremely dry and very weak. Even the best conditioners, at this point, will have little, if any, effect. The good thing is that you can start from scratch and replaced all of the damaged hair in about 24 to 36 months.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, evaluate yourself putting (X) in “Yes” box for your earned skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Did you make necessary sentences for the dialogue?		
4. Do you know all of the words that you speak about?		
5. Do you pronounce them correctly?		

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of the evaluation. If you do not find yourself enough, repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Evaluate the given knowledge, If the knowledge is TRUE, write “T” , if it is FALSE, write “F” to end of the empty parenthesis.

	Questions	True	False
1	A comb is a hair care product used for the removal of oils, dirt, skin particles, dandruff, environmental pollutants and other contaminant particles that gradually build up in hair.		
2	The hair spray can be dispensed from a pump or aerosol spray nozzle.		
3	In contrast with hair gel, most of which contain alcohol, hair wax remains pliable and has less chance of drying out.		
4	Hair conditioner is a tool that alters the texture and appearance of hair.		
5	Hair coloring (hair dye) is the practice of changing the color of hair.		
6	Traditionally, the difference between hair wax and pomade was that pomade gave the hair a slicker, shinier appearance, while wax did not.		
7	Detergent is a hairstyling product added to hair for extra volume and shine.		

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity

LEARNING ACTIVITY-3

AIM

You will be able to define english equivalents of hair types, face shapes and hair colors used in hairdressing.

RESEARCH

- Search for sample hair types, face shapes and hair colors used in hairdressing.
- Prepare a report of your findings.
- Make a presentation to your teacher and your friends in your classroom.

3.HAIR TYPES, FACE SHAPES, HAIR COLORS

3.1.Hair Types

People have hairs in different types. Every person has different hair in color, diameter, length, texture and their distribution in body. Different types of hairs are classified by the level of moisturizer present in them

➤ Characteristics of dry hair

Oil glands in scalp are inactive and they lack moisture that is the reason of dry hair. It may be natural condition and can get motivated by experience to the sun, using cruel shampoos and some chemical treatment. Second cause of dry hair is blocking of hole by accumulation of oil on the scalp. Hairs seem dry, split ends and dull. Dry hair required diet and other good care. Dry hair becomes curly after shampooing. Before using shampoo ends seem dry. Hair breaks off easily of this type and your scalp will itchy and dry. Sometimes, there are dry flakes of skin in the scalp. That is why you have to past appropriately and softly with warm conditioner minimum three times a week. And If you want to save them from the reaction of chemicals and pollution, then use mild shampoo. And do not use hair dryers and curlers on dry hair excessively.

➤ Oily Hair

Unnecessary secretion of oil from glands is the reason of oily skin and then oily Hair. And in this case scalp gets oily too. You have to wash regularly hair if you have oily hairs. Oily hair can be washed daily or each second day. Oils and shampoos having henna are best for oily hair. Avoiding oily foods should prevent from unnecessary secretion of oil.

➤ **Normal Hair**

If you have not greasy, dry but shining hair then these are perfect hair type. Correct and standard care and balanced diet is very necessary to keep shining and healthy hair.

➤ **Grouping Hair**

Grouping hairs have oily scalp and dry end hair. These ends are rip and do not match with root hair.

3.2. Face Shapes

- There are six different face shapes
- Oval face shape
- Heart-Shaped face shape
- Pear-Shaped face shape
- Square face shape
- Round face shape
- Long face shape

➤ **Oval Face Shape:**

This is considered the perfect face shape because it is symmetrical. An oval face shape will have wider cheekbones and then narrow down to the jaw line and chin. Oval face shape will also be narrow up towards the forehead.

➤ **Heart-Shaped Face Shape:**

A Heart-Shaped face is very unique. It will be broader at the forehead and then taper into a small, narrow chin. This face shape is called, Triangle Shape.

➤ **Pear-Shaped Face Shape:**

A Pear-Shapes face will be wider at the cheeks and jaw but have a narrow forehead.

➤ **Square Face Shape:**

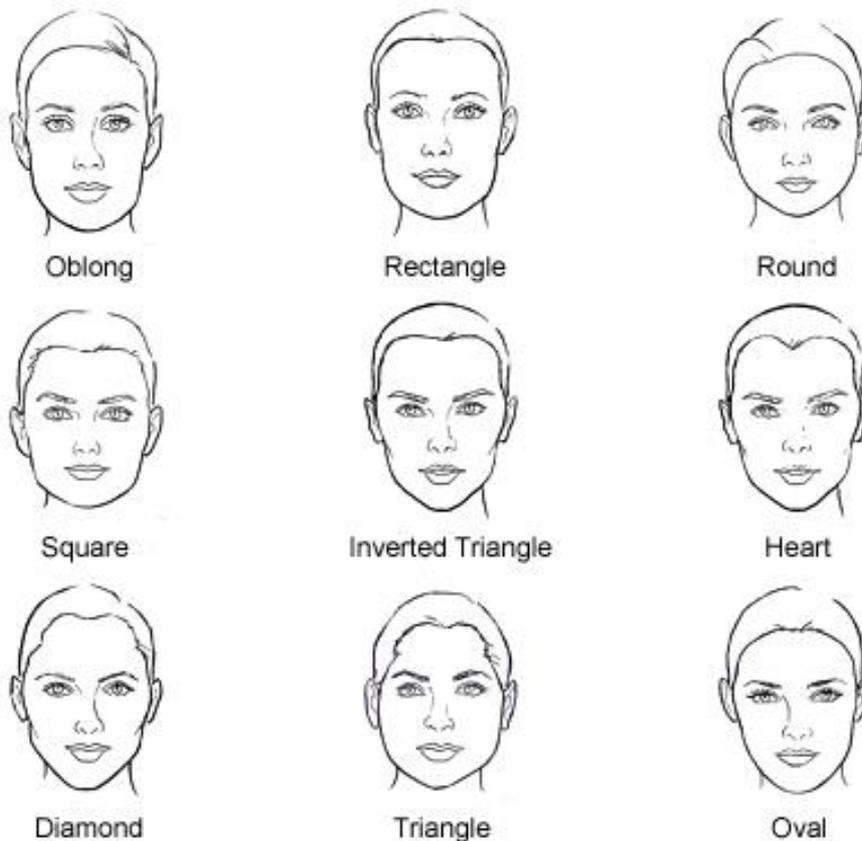
A Square face is very common. It will be equally wide at the forehead, cheeks, and jaw line.

➤ **Square Face Shape:**

A Square face is very common. It will be equally wide at the forehead, cheeks, and jaw line.. Round Face Shape: Round face shapes are fuller and will usually look younger than they are. It will have a round forehead and a round chin, with wide, full cheeks.

➤ **Long Face Shape:**

A Long face shape is similar to an oval face shape but has higher cheek bones and a high forehead.



Picture C.1 Face Shapes

3.3.Hair Colors Chart:

Hair color is the pigmentation of hair follicles due to two types of melanin: eumelanin and pheomelanin. Generally, if more melanin is present, the color of the hair is darker; if less melanin is present, the hair is lighter. Levels of melanin can vary over time causing a person's hair color to change, and it is possible to have hair follicles of more than one color.

Particular hair colors are associated with ethnic groups. The shades of human hair color are assessed using the Fischer–Saller scale. The scale uses the following designations: A (light blond), B to E (blond), F to L (blond), M to O (dark blond), P to T (brown), U to Y (dark brown/black) and Roman numerals I to IV (red) and V to VI (red blond).



Picture C.2 Full color chart

3.4.Common Hair Colors

Natural hair color can be black, brown, blond, or red. Hair color is typically genetically associated with certain skin tones and eye colors.

➤ **Brown hair**

It is the second most common human hair color, after black hair. Brown hair is characterized by higher levels of eumelanin and lower levels of pheomelanin. Of the two types of eumelanin (black and brown), brown-haired people have brown eumelanin; they also usually have medium-thick strands of hair. Brown-haired people are often known as brunette.

Brown hair varies from light brown to almost black hair. It is characterized by higher levels of the dark pigment eumelanin and lower levels of the pale pigment pheomelanin. Its strands are thicker than those of fair hair but not as much as those of red hair. People with brown hair are often referred to as brunette, the feminine form of the diminutive form brunet from brun (brown/brown-haired), the masculine form.

➤ **Black Hair**

It has large amounts of eumelanin and is less dense than other hair colors. Black hair is known to be the shiniest of all hair colors. Black hair can be slightly rufous, soft black, or blue-black. Sometimes black hair can appear to shine silver-blue in the sun. In English, black hair is sometimes described as "jet-black" or "raven black". The range of skin colors associated with black hair is vast, ranging from the palest of skin tones to an olive complexion to dark skin. Black-haired humans can have dark or light eyes.

➤ **Blond**

Blond (or *blonde*) hair ranges from nearly white (platinum blond, tow-haired) to a dark golden blond. Strawberry blond, a mixture of blond and red hair is a much rarer type containing the most amounts of pheomelanin.



Picture C. 3 A girl with very light blond hair

The color can be from the very pale blond (caused by a patchy, scarce distribution of pigment) to reddish "strawberry" blond colors or golden-brownish ("sandy") blond colors (the latter with more eumelanin). On the Fischer–Saller scale blond color ranges from A to J (blond brown).

➤ **Auburn**

Auburn hair ranges along a spectrum of light to dark red-brown shades. The color auburn is a reddish brown color similar to chestnut, though auburn is more on the red side while chestnut is on the brown. The two are sometimes used interchangeably, but auburn hair is more pigmented, and chestnut hair is often referred to as "chestnut brown". In describing hair color, "auburn" is frequently misused as a synonym for darker shades of red hair, such as "titian".

➤ **Chestnut**

Chestnut hair is a hair color which is a reddish shade of brown hair. In contrast to auburn hair, the reddish shade of chestnut is darker. In contrast to auburn hair, chestnut is browner, and it is often referred to as "chestnut brown".

Red hair ranges from light strawberry blond shades to titian, vivid oranges, copper, and less commonly "true" red.



Picture C .4 Common Hair Colors

Gray or white hair — sometimes colloquially called "salt and pepper" when it is 'peppered' throughout dark hair — is not caused by a true gray or white pigment, but is due to a lack of pigmentation and melanin. The clear hairs appear as gray or white because of the way light reflects from the hairs. Gray hair color typically occurs naturally as people age . For some people this can happen at a very young age (for example, at the age of 10). The same is true for white hair. In some cases, gray hair may be caused by thyroid deficiencies, Waardenburg syndrome or a deficiency of B₁₂.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational language when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Translate the text below into Turkish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ While reading try to predict the terms that you do not know.➤ Find the english equivalents of the terms from dictionaries.that you can't predict.➤ You can find detailed information about the terms from the web

Hair coloring is very popular in recent times amongst young girls. Hair color works by chemical reactions between the molecules in the hair and the dye, as well as peroxide and ammonia. The color of your hair depends on the portions of the hair proteins eumelanin and pheomelanin. The protein eumelanin gives brown or black color and pheomelanin gives golden or red color to the hair. In the absence of these proteins, the hair appears gray.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, evaluate yourself putting (X) in “Yes” box for your earned skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Did you make necessary sentences for the dialogue?		
4. Do you know all of the words that you speak about?		
5. Do you pronounce them correctly?		

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of the evaluation. If you do not find yourself enough, repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Evaluate the given knowledge, If the knowledge is TRUE, write “T” , if it is FALSE, write “F” to end of the empty parenthesis.

	Questions	True	False
1	Natural hair color can be black, brown, blond, or red.		
2	Blond hair is the darkest and most common hair color.		
3	There are six different face shapes: Oval face shape, Heart-Shaped face shape, Pear-Shaped face shape, Square face shape, Round face shape, and Long face shape.		
4	Hair color is the pigmentation of hair follicles due to two types of melanin: eumelanin and pheomelanin		
5	Different types of hairs are not classified by the level of moisturizer present in them.		
6	Gray hair color typically occurs naturally as people age.		
7	Black hair is a hair color which is a reddish shade of brown hair.		

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity

LEARNING ACTIVITY-4

AIM

You will be able to communicate in English with your customers while working

RESEARCH

- Search for sample dialogues for different situations that can be used in hairdressing.
- Prepare a report of your findings.
- Make a presentation to your teacher and your friends in your classroom

4 DIALOGUES WITH CUSTOMERS

4.1. On The Phone (Give an Appointment)

- Hairdresser:** Hello! It is Jane speaking.
- Customer:** Hi! It is Paula. I would like a haircut, please. Do I need to book? Or are you able to see me now?
- Hairdresser:** I am afraid we are a bit busy now. Would you like to make an appointment?
- Customer:** Yes, I would be glad if it is ok for Monday at 6.30.
- Hairdresser:** All right, then it is Monday at 6.30. See you. Bye.
- Customer:** Thanks a lot. Take care. See you.

4.2. At the Hairdresser's Salon (Greetings To Customer)

- Hairdresser:** Good morning! How are you? (How are you doing, Joe?) It is great to see you again.
- Customer:** Good morning! I am fine. It is a pleasure for me too to be here again



Picture D. 1. This woman is having her hair styled.

4.3. On the Hairdresser's Chair

You can get a haircut in a barbershop or a beauty shop. Many people today prefer to have their hair styled. Hair stylists use special combs, brushes, scissors and trimmers. People use mousse or gel to make their hair stiff. Here are some useful expressions you can use while doing your job.

- Hairdresser:** So, what are we doing today?’
Customer: Just a trim please’ (Just take a little off the sides.)
Hairdresser: Come over to the wash basin please’ ‘Would you like conditioner?’
Customer: please, my hair gets quite dry these days’ (I wish you would get some new magazines.)



Picture D.2. Many shops today employ female barbers or hair stylists.

- Hairdresser:** Do you have a parting?’ (What side do you want your hair parted on?)
Customer: No.
Hairdresser: Which of these colours would you like? (Would you like a manicure while you're waiting?)
Customer: I do not want to change its colour.

The traditional barbershop was a place where men gathered to relax and socialize while they waited for their turns in the comfortable, leather-cushioned barber chairs.

The barbers cut and trimmed hair, trimmed beards and mustaches, and shaved those customers who wanted that service and were not afraid of the very sharp straight razors that were used.



Picture D .3. Little boys are not always happy to have their hair cut.

Apart from obviously discussing the required hair style, hairdressers are also famous for gossiping in general and the classic questions and expressions are:

Barber	Who is next?’
Hairdresser:	Are you going anywhere special?’
Hairdresser:	Have you been on holiday yet this year?’
Customer:	My hair is quite thick. I would like to have it curled.’

- Sit up straight, young man.
- Hey, Sam. Do you want a shave today?
- How would you like your hair this time, Charlie?
- Hello, Mr. Bernardo. Can you give Tommy a buzz cut?
- I want you to layer the sides and back.
- Do you want a razor cut or should I use the clippers?
- Boys and young men used to wear a hair style called a flattop.
- Check the back of your head out with this mirror.
- Some modern hair styles include shaving part of the head.
- In a modern barbershop, you can have your hair cut, styled, washed, dyed or curled.

- You cut too much off the top.
- Were you here before me?
- What do you think of a guy who gets a facial treatment?
- Just give me a shave and slap some after shave on me



Picture D .4 This woman is relaxing while her hair is being dried.

Hairdresser: ‘All right, and would you like to dye your hair?’

Customer: ‘Actually, I would like to keep my natural colour. Yet I would like some blond locks.’

Hairdresser: ‘I see that you have dandruffs. Would you like a special shampoo to make them disappear?’

Customer: ‘I have tried to brush my hair regularly and I use some egg shampoo but my hair is still greasy.’

Hairdresser: ‘You should use a special care once a week. Your hair will soon become sleek.’

Customer: ‘I have tried to shorten it to wear a queue, braids to wash it with beer, eggs and kinds of miracle drugs but it didn’t help, so I entirely trust you.’

Hairdresser: Would you like me to wash it?

Customer: I would like please, thanks.

Hairdresser: What would you like?

Customer: I will leave it to you. Yet I would like to have a new style.

Hairdresser: Let’s cut it short. How would you like me to cut it? Or how short would you like it? (Hold still. I don’t want to nick your ear.)

Customer: Not too short please.

Barber: How short would you like it?

Customer: I would like to have grade one.(grade two-grade three) or completely shaven.

➤ **Some useful phrases for you**

- Fringe-shorter hair at front cut across above the eye brows.
- Bob- female style, often with fringe, quite plain with hair around chin length.
- Perm-chemical process to make hair curly, lasting a few months.
- Blow-dry-using a hairdryer to style the hair.
- Crop-very short hair cut usually using electric clippers(usually male but can be female if slightly longer)
- Highlights-a way to colour hair where only a few hairs are picked out here and there and lighted, to give a natural effect.
- Feathering - a way to 'soften a cut' but cutting into an edge to make it look a bit raggedy.
- Layers - a cut that is not all one length, the top layers are shorter than the underneath layers.

Hairdresser: Would you like me to wash it?

Customer: I would like please, thanks. (Shampoo my hair before you style it.)

Hairdresser: What would you like?

Customer: I will leave it to you. Yet I would like to have a new style. (Trim around my ears and take a little off the back.)

Hairdresser: Let's cut it short. How would you like me to cut it? Or how short would you like it?

Customer: Not too short please.

Hairdresser: Would you like it blow-dried?

Customer: That is a good idea. I would like some hair spray on my hair too.

Barber: How short would you like it?

Customer: I would like to have grade one.(grade two-grade three) or completely shaven.

Customer: Could you trim my beard(moustache), please?

Hairdresser: Sure. Would you like anything on you hair?

Customer: Yes, a little wax please. How much is that?

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational language when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Make a dialogue for appointment on the phone ➤ Make a dialogue on greeting at the hairdresser ➤ Make a dialogue on hairdressing at salon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ While reading try to predict the terms that you do not know. ➤ Find the english equivalents of the terms from dictionaries.that you can't predict. ➤ You can find detailed information about the terms from the web

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, evaluate yourself putting (X) in "Yes" box for your earned skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in "No" box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Did you make necessary sentences for the dialogue?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you know all of the words that you speak about?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you pronounce them correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of the evaluation. If you do not find yourself enough, repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Fill in the blanks with these words below.

Haircut – barbershop – permanent - beauty shop – trim (dye, shave, cut) - a comb-scissors(clippers) - barber shop - beauty shop - dyed

1. Jim went to the _____ to get a _____.
2. When Martha saw the gray hairs on her head, she went to the _____ to have her hair _____.
3. Mark decided to let the barber _____ his beard.
4. The barber used _____ and _____ to cut the little boy's hair.
5. When very curly hair was the style, many men and women decided to get a _____ at the _____ or _____.

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity.

MODULE EVALUATION

PERFORMANCE TEST

1. Common hair colours are...

- A) Grey, blue, yellow
- B) Black, white, red
- C) Black, Brown, blond and red
- D) Grey, green, red and black

2. It is considered the perfect shape because it is symmetrical. This is... face shape.

- A) heart-shaped
- B) triangle
- C) straight
- D) oval

3. A man with no hair is...

- A) blond
- B) old
- C) bald
- D) young

4. A...referring to any process that eliminates or kills all forms of life from an item or field.

- A) comb
- B) sterilizer
- C) mirror
- D) hair seter

5. Conditioners, combining some aspects of both pack and leave-in ones. These are generally applied directly after use of a shampoo, and manufacturers usually produce a conditioner counterpart for this purpose.

- A) leave-in
- B) pack
- C) cordinary
- D) luxury

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity.

ANSWER KEYS

LEARNING ACTIVITY – 1 - ANSWER KEY

1	F
2	T
3	T
4	F
5	T
6	F
7	T

LEARNING ACTIVITY – 2 - ANSWER KEY

1	F
2	T
3	T
4	F
5	T
6	T
7	F

LEARNING ACTIVITY – 3- ANSWER KEY

1	T
2	F
3	T
4	T
5	F
6	T
7	F

LEARNING ACTIVITY – 4- ANSWER KEY

1	Barbershop-haircut
2	Beauty shop-dyed
3	Trim(dye,shave,cut)
4	Scissors(clippers)-a comb
5	Permanent- barbershop-beauty shop

MODULE EVALUATION ANSWER KEY

1	C
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	C

RESOURCES

- WOODS Paula, Kuaförlük ve Saç Bakımı, Limasollu Naci Öğretim Yayınları , 2010