

Giorgia Canazza • Patrizia Gorgerino • Silvia Coletto

# ON HAIR

English for Hairdressers



EDIZIONE MISTA  
+ LIBRO DIGITALE

**edisco**



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English for Hairdressers

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# PRESENTAZIONE

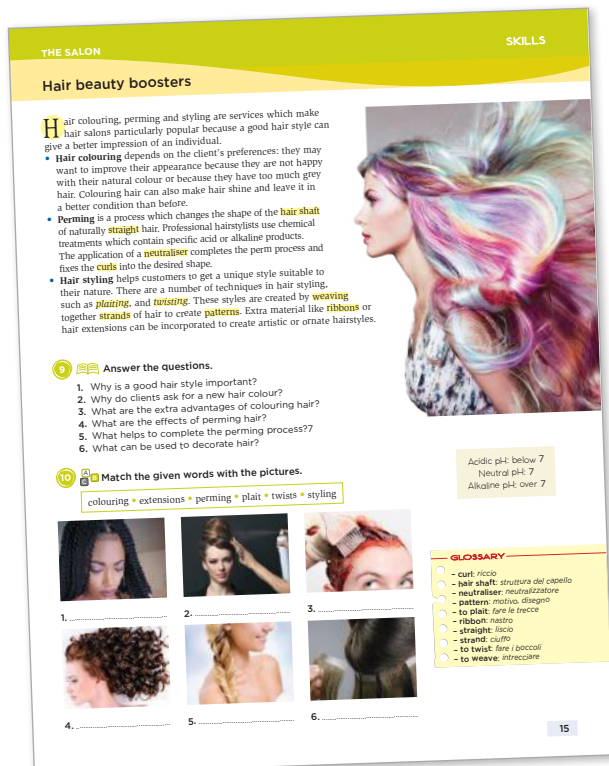
## L'ARGOMENTO

**On Hair** è un manuale rivolto in particolare agli studenti dei corsi con indirizzo **Acconciatura** e, più in generale, a coloro che hanno l'esigenza di utilizzare la lingua inglese come strumento di studio e/o di lavoro in questo settore.

Copre i livelli A2-B1 del Quadro Comune Europeo di Riferimento (CEFR).

Grazie alla ricchezza del materiale proposto, **On Hair** – concepito per promuovere un apprendimento attivo basato sui contenuti (*content-based learning*) – offre la possibilità di scegliere gli argomenti sia in base ai programmi delle materie di indirizzo, sia in base al livello di competenza linguistica degli studenti.

I contenuti sono stati ordinati secondo criteri di graduale complessità concettuale e linguistica e vengono esplorati utilizzando le quattro abilità in modo omogeneo ed integrato. I brani offrono un assortimento di stili, registri e livelli di difficoltà e sono tratti da fonti diverse: libri, giornali e riviste, materiale promozionale e siti web.



## OBIETTIVI DEL TESTO

**On Hair** si propone di:

- far acquisire le competenze necessarie per comprendere testi che presentano termini, espressioni, strutture sintattiche e modalità discorsive specifiche del linguaggio settoriale;
- migliorare le capacità di ricezione e produzione orale e scritta;
- arricchire il patrimonio lessicale sia con il lessico tecnico che generale;
- consolidare abitudini grammaticali corrette;
- stimolare l'interesse e la partecipazione attiva degli studenti, dando spazio alla loro esperienza personale e a problematiche di attualità.

# LA STRUTTURA

Lo *Student's Book* è composto da 13 Unità organizzate ciascuna intorno a un nucleo tematico e con la seguente struttura:

**VOCABULARY** presenta il lessico specifico dell'Unità corredato da immagini ed esercizi e con la traduzione dei termini.

**SKILLS** propone brani riguardanti aspetti specifici della professione, seguiti da attività di comprensione, scrittura, ascolto e dialoghi. Un ricco apparato iconografico correda i brani di lettura, per ognuno dei quali è previsto un esauriente glossario.

**COMMUNICATION** offre attività di *Listening*, *Speaking*, *Writing* e *Real-life task* legati alla fraseologia di carattere professionale proposta.

**STAFF** **VOCABULARY**

**STAFF/PERSONNEL OF A HAIR SALON**

receptionist hair stylist barber  
shampoo assistant salon manager trainer

1 Complete the chart with the given words. Two are extra.

clean • cleanliness • inventory • punctuality • scheduled • styling • style • teamwork • tools • updated

1. _____	fare lavoro di squadra
2. _____ to _____	assicurare puntualità ai clienti con appuntamenti
3. _____ clients	aiutare a scegliere l'inventario dei prodotti e degli strumenti
4. _____ of products	mantenersi aggiornati sulle tendenze dei colori e delle piaghe
5. _____ in cutting, colouring	mantenere pulito il salone
6. _____ trends	
7. _____ of salon	
8. _____	

2 Translate the sentences into English, with the help of the Vocabulary Bank.

- Il direttore di un salone assume e licenzia il personale.
- Lo stilista si lascia, ondeggiare e arricciare i capelli.
- Il direttore deve formare e controllare il personale.
- Lo stilista asciuga e fa la messa in piega ai capelli.
- L'addetto alla reception prende appuntamenti e accoglie i clienti.
- Un barbiere taglia i capelli agli uomini e raso loro la barba.
- Il personale del salone deve avere la capacità di lavorare in gruppo ed essere cooperativo.

21

**SKILLS** **UNIT 5**

**Hair shades**

Different combinations of melanin and pheomelanin produce the many different natural colours of hair. Colours come in different shades, which is how light and dark they are. In the shade chart there is an international numbering system which helps determine the depth of natural hair. Hair shades are numbered between 1 and 10, from the darkest to the lightest shade. If a person has no more pigments in the hair shaft, they will have white hair. Reasons for white hair include ageing, trauma, shock, heredity, stress or childhood. Each brand can call the colour products in different ways, but on the colour tube there are always three numbers. The first number universally stands for the base or level (the natural/virgin hair colour). The second and the third number represent the shades or tones (i.e. gold, copper, ash, ...) and they could vary from company to company. To become an experienced colorist, it is really important to learn what colours sometimes unwanted tones. The colour star helps in this purpose. So, if hair is naturally red, green is the neutralizer, if hair is naturally orange, ginger or auburn, blue is the neutralizer, if hair is very golden, the neutralizing colour is purple.

**GLOSSARY**

ageing: invecchiamento  
depth: profondità  
shade: tinta  
to stand for: rappresentare

10 Lightest Blonde 9 Very Light Blonde 8 Light Blonde 7 Medium Blonde 6 Dark Blonde  
5 Light Brown 4 Medium Brown 3 Dark Brown 2 Darkest Brown 1 Black

7 **GROUPWORK** Split into groups of three people and write down 6 sentences about hair shades. There must be three wrong and three right ones. Then, swap your sentences with another group and see if you can say which are true and if you can correct the false ones.

8 Examine two of your schoolmates' hair and, with the help of the shade chart, discuss their hair shades.

50

**COLOURING** **COMMUNICATION**

**19 PAIRWORK** Practise these dialogues.

- A client has asked you for a new hair colour. Ask if it's the first time and suggest carrying out the skin test.
- You are studying to pass the colouring test. Ask your schoolmate to study together. Your schoolmate agrees.
- Ask the client what kind of colour nuance she would prefer. The client finally decides on blonde.
- A client asks for advice because she doesn't know the difference between highlights and balayage. The colourist answers.

**20 WRITING**

You're reading a forum discussion on hair colour treatments. Read the last post, look at the picture and write an appropriate answer.

Hi everybody!  
I really want to change my hair colour with a new one.  
I'm fed up with my natural colour of hair! I need a new look!  
This is me. Any suggestions?  
I'm waiting for your opinion...  
Jane87

**21 REAL-LIFE TASK**

**21 GROUP WORK** Look at these photos and imagine changing the hair colour look of these people. Discuss with your partners and finally present your ideas to your classmates motivating your choices.

57

## VOCABULARY BANK

Sezione di riferimento lessicale con termini specifici del settore divisi per categorie logiche e per Unità.

**VOCABULARY BANK**

**UNIT 1: THE SALON**

**SALON PLANTING**

salon chair: sedia da salone  
chair: sedia  
chairlift: ascensore  
chair cover: copripoltrona  
chair cushion: cuscino da sedia  
chair frame: struttura della sedia  
chair height: altezza della sedia  
chair upholstery: tappezzeria della sedia  
chair wheels: ruote della sedia

**SALON EQUIPMENT**

hair dryer: asciugacapelli  
hairbrush: pettine  
hair clipper: rasoio da barba  
hair comb: pettine da salone  
hair curler: ferro da stiro  
hair straightener: ferro liscio  
hair trimmer: rasoio da salone  
hair wax: cera per capelli  
hair oil: olio per capelli  
hair spray: lacca per capelli  
hair cream: crema per capelli  
hair gel: gel per capelli  
hair mousse: schiuma per capelli  
hair shampoo: shampoo  
hair conditioner: balsamo  
hair treatment: trattamento per capelli  
hair mask: maschera per capelli  
hair serum: siero per capelli  
hair oil: olio per capelli  
hair cream: crema per capelli  
hair gel: gel per capelli  
hair mousse: schiuma per capelli  
hair shampoo: shampoo  
hair conditioner: balsamo  
hair treatment: trattamento per capelli  
hair mask: maschera per capelli  
hair serum: siero per capelli

**UNIT 2: HAIR**

**HAIR QUALITY/TYPES**

hair type: tipo di capelli  
hair texture: texture dei capelli  
hair density: densità dei capelli  
hair growth: crescita dei capelli  
hair loss: perdita dei capelli  
hair regrowth: ricrescita dei capelli  
hair shedding: caduta dei capelli  
hair splitting: forfora  
hair dandruff: forfora  
hair itch: prurito ai capelli  
hair pain: dolore ai capelli  
hair irritation: irritazione ai capelli  
hair allergy: allergia ai capelli  
hair infection: infezione ai capelli  
hair disease: malattia ai capelli  
hair condition: condizione dei capelli  
hair health: salute dei capelli  
hair care: cura dei capelli  
hair maintenance: manutenzione dei capelli  
hair styling: styling dei capelli  
hair design: design dei capelli  
hair color: colore dei capelli  
hair tone: tono dei capelli  
hair shade: tinta dei capelli  
hair hue: tinta dei capelli  
hair tint: tinta dei capelli  
hair dye: tinta dei capelli  
hair colorant: colorante per capelli  
hair pigment: pigmento per capelli  
hair melanin: melanina per capelli  
hair pheomelanin: feomelanina per capelli  
hair eumelanin: eumelanina per capelli  
hair keratin: cheratina per capelli  
hair collagen: collagene per capelli  
hair elastin: elastina per capelli  
hair hyaluronic acid: acido ialuronico per capelli  
hair vitamin: vitamina per capelli  
hair mineral: minerale per capelli  
hair protein: proteina per capelli  
hair amino acid: aminoacido per capelli  
hair fatty acid: acido grasso per capelli  
hair sugar: zucchero per capelli  
hair salt: sale per capelli  
hair water: acqua per capelli  
hair oil: olio per capelli  
hair cream: crema per capelli  
hair gel: gel per capelli  
hair mousse: schiuma per capelli  
hair shampoo: shampoo  
hair conditioner: balsamo  
hair treatment: trattamento per capelli  
hair mask: maschera per capelli  
hair serum: siero per capelli

**UNIT 3: HAIR**

**HAIR QUALITY/TYPES**

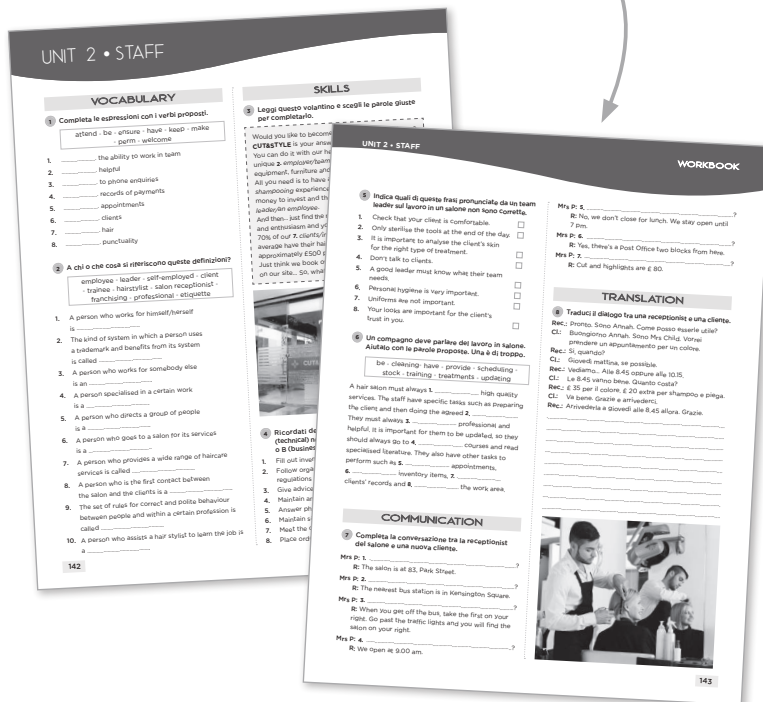
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hair pheomelanin: feomelanina per capelli  
hair eumelanin: eumelanina per capelli  
hair keratin: cheratina per capelli  
hair collagen: collagene per capelli  
hair elastin: elastina per capelli  
hair hyaluronic acid: acido ialuronico per capelli  
hair vitamin: vitamina per capelli  
hair mineral: minerale per capelli  
hair protein: proteina per capelli  
hair amino acid: aminoacido per capelli  
hair fatty acid: acido grasso per capelli  
hair sugar: zucchero per capelli  
hair salt: sale per capelli  
hair water: acqua per capelli  
hair oil: olio per capelli  
hair cream: crema per capelli  
hair gel: gel per capelli  
hair mousse: schiuma per capelli  
hair shampoo: shampoo  
hair conditioner: balsamo  
hair treatment: trattamento per capelli  
hair mask: maschera per capelli  
hair serum: siero per capelli

120

## WORKBOOK

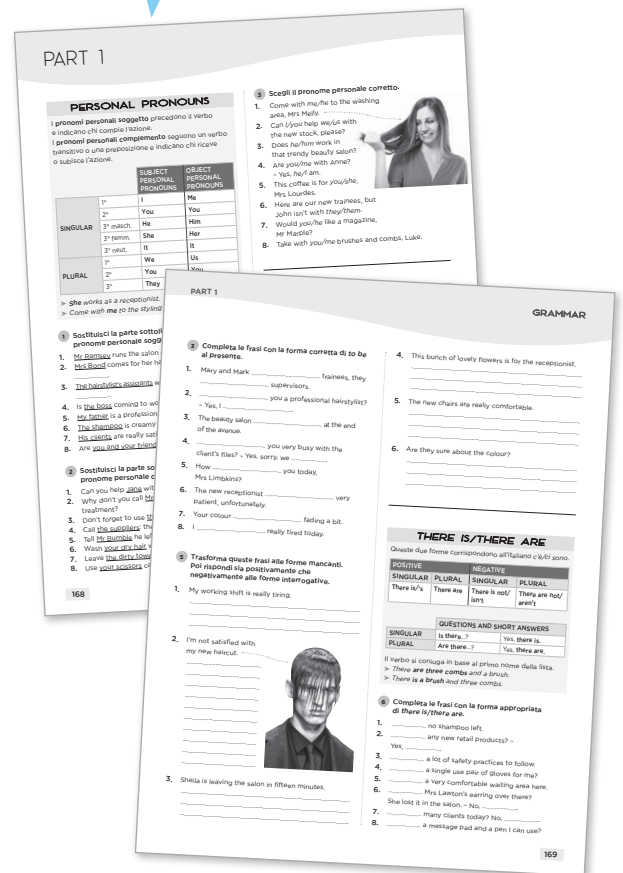
Eserciziario, per consolidare i contenuti e la lingua appresi nel corso. Presenta la seguente struttura:

- **Vocabulary** fa esercitare sul lessico settoriale dell'Unità.
- **Skills** riprende i contenuti proposti e li potenzia verificandone la comprensione.
- **Communication** simula situazioni di vita reale che necessitano del lessico acquisito nell'Unità.
- **Translation** offre la possibilità di migliorare la tecnica traduttiva dall'italiano all'inglese in contesto.



## GRAMMAR

Ampia sezione che riprende tutta la grammatica di livello A2/B1 con schemi semplici ma completi e che la consolida e potenzia con numerosi esercizi in contesto.



## TEACHER'S BOOK

La guida per il docente comprende i seguenti materiali:

- Programmazione didattica per Unità
- Test di verifica per ogni Unità per accertare le competenze acquisite, in formato editabile
- Soluzioni di tutti gli esercizi e dei test
- *Scripts* delle attività di ascolto e dei video
- Note didattiche.

## ONLINE RESOURCES

Disponibili sul sito [www.edisco.it](http://www.edisco.it):

- Ulteriori video corredati da attività di comprensione
- Attività ludiche per favorire l'apprendimento linguistico
- Attività di *Real-life* per simulare situazioni lavorative quotidiane
- File audio formato mp3 con la registrazione delle attività di ascolto.



# CONTENTS

1  
unit



## THE SALON

**VOCABULARY** ..... 11

### SKILLS

The business of hair beauty ..... 12  
The plan of a hair salon ..... 13  
The basics of a hair treatment ..... 14  
Hair beauty boosters ..... 15  
The image of a hair salon ..... 16  
Assessing the time of a treatment ..... 17

### COMMUNICATION

Numbers ..... 18

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 1 ..... 140



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

2  
unit



## STAFF

**VOCABULARY** ..... 21

### SKILLS

Better alone? ..... 22  
A hairstylist's job ..... 23  
First impressions count! ..... 24  
Nice to meet you! ..... 25  
Salon etiquette ..... 26  
R&R: the key to success ..... 27

### COMMUNICATION

Directions and opening times ..... 28

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 2 ..... 142



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

3  
unit



## HAIR

**VOCABULARY** ..... 31

### SKILLS

Hair structure and function ..... 32  
The growth cycle of hair ..... 33  
Types of hair ..... 34  
Hair conditions and problems ..... 35

### COMMUNICATION

Welcoming and profiling ..... 36

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 3 ..... 144



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

4  
unit



## SHAMPOOING

**VOCABULARY** ..... 39

### SKILLS

Before shampooing ..... 40  
Choosing the right products ..... 41  
Shampooing and conditioning ..... 42

### COMMUNICATION

Apologising and instructing ..... 44

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 4 ..... 146



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities



## 5 unit

# COLOURING

**VOCABULARY** ..... 47

## SKILLS

Preparing a colouring treatment .....	48
Colour consultation .....	49
Hair shades .....	50
Colouring .....	51
How to colour hair .....	52
Highlights .....	53
Trendy colour techniques .....	54
Removing products .....	55

## COMMUNICATION

Asking for and giving advice .....	56
------------------------------------	----

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 5 ..... 148



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

## 6 unit

# PERMING AND STRAIGHTENING

**VOCABULARY** ..... 59

## SKILLS

Perming and hair straightening .....	60
Preparing for a treatment .....	61
Types of perm wraps .....	62
Damages and after care .....	63

## COMMUNICATION

Looking after clients .....	64
-----------------------------	----

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 6 ..... 150



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

## 7 unit

# CUTTING

**VOCABULARY** ..... 67

## SKILLS

Before cutting hair .....	68
Consultation before cutting .....	69
Different haircutting techniques .....	70
Wet and dry hair cutting .....	71
Historical and iconic haircuts .....	72

## COMMUNICATION

During a service .....	74
------------------------	----

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 7 ..... 152



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

## 8 unit

# BLOW-DRYING AND FINISHING

**VOCABULARY** ..... 77

## SKILLS

Preparing for a blow-dry .....	78
The blow-dry service .....	79
Two blow-drying techniques .....	80
Hot blow-drying tools .....	81

## COMMUNICATION

Consulting magazines .....	82
----------------------------	----

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 8 ..... 154



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

9  
unit

## HAIR CARE

**VOCABULARY** ..... 85

### SKILLS

Hair care products ..... 86  
Anti-hair loss treatments ..... 87  
Styling and finishing ..... 88  
Hair care for damaged hair ..... 89

### COMMUNICATION

Selling products ..... 90

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 9 ..... 156



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

10  
unit

## HAIR EXTENSIONS

**VOCABULARY** ..... 93

### SKILLS

Why have hair extensions? ..... 94  
Types of hair extensions ..... 95  
Applying and removing extensions ..... 96

### COMMUNICATION

Purchase orders and invoices ..... 98

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 10 ..... 158



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

11  
unit

## STYLES

**VOCABULARY** ..... 101

### SKILLS

Hairstyles for special occasions ..... 102  
Plaiting and twisting ..... 103  
Kids' hairstyles ..... 104  
Men's hairstyles ..... 105

### COMMUNICATION

Salon small talk ..... 106

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 11 ..... 160



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

12  
unit

## SOME BEAUTY EXTRAS

**VOCABULARY** ..... 109

### SKILLS

Shape matters! ..... 110  
Make-up essentials ..... 112  
'Day' and 'night' look ..... 113  
Make-up for special occasions ..... 114  
Eyebrow shaping and thickening ..... 116  
Eyebrow tinting ..... 117

### COMMUNICATION

Marketing and complimenting ..... 118

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 12 ..... 162



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

# 13 unit

## BARBERING

**VOCABULARY** ..... 121

### SKILLS

The barber ..... 122  
Wet and dry shave ..... 123  
Barber services ..... 124

## COMMUNICATION

Talking about appointments ..... 126

**WORKBOOK** • Unit 13 ..... 164



Extra videos  
Games and interactive activities  
Real-life activities

**VOCABULARY BANK** ..... 128

**WORKBOOK** ..... 138

## GRAMMAR

**PART 1** ..... 168

Personal Pronouns • Present Simple: *to Be* •  
*There is / There are* • Present Simple: *Have got* • Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns •  
Saxon Genitive • Demonstratives •  
Wh-question Words • Adjectives

**PART 2** ..... 174

Present Simple • Preference Verbs •  
Frequency Expressions • Time Prepositions •  
Place Prepositions • Articles • Present  
Continuous • Present Simple vs Present  
Continuous • Imperative

**PART 3** ..... 181

Countable and Uncountable Nouns •  
Quantifiers • Past Simple • Past Continuous •  
Past Simple vs Past Continuous

**PART 4** ..... 188

*Be Going to Future* • Future Simple •

*Be Going to Future* vs Future Simple •  
Present Continuous and Present Simple as  
Future Tenses • Future Tenses - Revision •  
Comparatives - Majority: Adjectives  
and Adverbs • Comparatives - Minority  
and Equality: Adjectives and Adverbs •  
Superlatives - Majority and Minority:  
Adjectives and Adverbs • Comparatives  
vs Superlatives • Intensifiers

**PART 5** ..... 187

Present Perfect Simple • Present Perfect  
vs Simple Past • Relative Pronouns and  
Clauses • Indefinite Pronouns • Motion  
Prepositions

**PART 6** ..... 204

Conditionals • Zero Conditional • First  
Conditional • Present Conditional or  
Conditional Simple • Second Conditional •  
Zero, First and Second Conditionals •  
Modals • Passive • Reported Speech



# 5 unit

## You'll learn...

- about preparation and protective equipment for colouring
- about consultation and incompatibility test
- about hair shades
- about colour types and colouring techniques
- how to remove products
- how to ask for and give advice

"My real hair color is kind of a dark blonde. Now I just have mood hair."

Julia Roberts

# COLOURING

## GLOSSARY

### INDICATORS

- **level system:** altezze di tono
- **line of demarcation:** linea di demarcazione
- **skin test:** test cutaneo

### PRODUCTS

- **colour filler/remover:** prodotto per uniformare/eliminare il colore
- **glaze/hair gloss:** riflessante
- **on/off-the-scalp lightener:** schiaritore da usare vicino/lontano dalla cute

### TECHNIQUES & TYPES

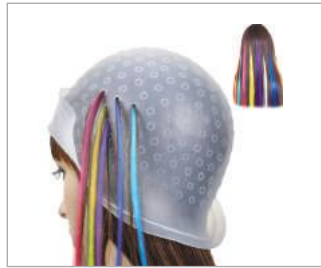
- **balayage:** balayage, schiariture
- **foil technique:** tecnica con stagnole
- **highlighting/splashlighting/lowlighting:** colpi di sole chiari/scuri
- **ombre/sombre:** ombre/sombre
- **permanent/demi-permanent/semi-permanent hair, temporary colouring:** colorazione permanente/semi-permanente/temporanea
- **root touch up:** ritocco alla radice
- **tipping cap technique:** tecnica con la cuffia
- **virgin application:** applicazione del colore su capelli naturali



## TOOLS AND PRODUCTS



dye/colour bowl  
measuring cup  
tip applicator bottle  
dye/colour brushes



highlights  
cap



disposable (plastic)  
gloves



stylist  
apron



bleaching/  
lightener powder



developer/  
peroxide/  
oxidising emulsion



hair dye/colour  
tubes



hair colour  
chart/palette

### 1 Guess what it is.

1. Lightening technique consisting in pulling hair through cap with a metal hook:  
.....
2. Change of hair colour: .....
3. It is safe to use on your scalp and won't burn: .....
4. It washes out after some shampoos:  
.....

### 2 Talk about people you know. Say...

1. if anyone has got black hair among your relatives.
2. what shade of blond hair someone you know has got.
3. if you have a friend with red hair.
4. if any of your friends or classmates has highlights or lowlights.
5. who has got the most unusual hair colour among your friends or classmates and what colour it is.

5. Your roots have a different colour from your coloured hair: .....
6. It shows the different levels of colour of hair:  
.....
7. It is used to make hair lighter than natural:  
.....
8. Semi-permanent shine and colour:  
.....

## Preparing a colouring treatment



**B**efore colouring hair, a stylist must make sure the client is properly protected because the chemicals used in colouring and lightening treatments can damage clothing, skin and hair. For this reason, it is recommended to use clean towels, gowns and waterproof capes and, in case, to apply a **barrier** cream along the edge of the **hairline** of the client.

The colourist must wear protective equipment, too: an apron and gloves.

Then, it is important to check the client's scalp, looking for any cuts or areas of irritation and choose the correct products to use. After that, the colourist can comb through the client's hair and remove **tangles** carefully. Before using the product, the colourist must not wash the hair because hair mustn't lose its protective natural oil. Always remember to make sure the client is comfortable and offer **beverages** and reading material since the waiting time may be boring.

Before using chemicals, always read the manufacturer's instructions and **handle** the products with great **care** to minimise the risks of any accident.

- 3** Your boss tells you to prepare a client for a colour treatment. Make a list of things you need according to the text.

For the client	For the colourist	Products
1. ....	4. ....	6. ....
2. ....	5. ....	
3. ....		

- 4** **5.1** Listen to this dialogue and fill it in with the missing words.

**Client:** Good morning Silvia, 1. .... are you?

**Colourist:** Hi Mary, fine! How can I 2. .... you today?

**Cl:** I'm here for a 3. .... of the colour.

**Co:** Ok, that's fine. Put on the 4. ...., please.

**Cl:** Yes, sure, as usual.

**Co:** Luke, can you pass me the waterproof 5. .... for Mary, please? It's over there, on the shelf.

**Luke:** Sure, here it is!

**Co:** Thanks Luke! Now... where are my apron and 6. ....?

**L:** They're on the chair, next to the 7. ....

**Co:** All right... Mary, are you ready for the cream 8. ....?

**Cl:** Of course, let's go ahead!

Some salons use a towel system: different colours for different treatments!

### GLOSSARY

- **barrier:** *barriera*
- **beverage:** *bevanda*
- **care:** *cura*
- **hairline:** *attaccatura dei capelli*
- **to handle:** *maneggiare*
- **tangle:** *nodo*

## Colour consultation

**H**air colour is genetic, and the natural **pigments** of hair are in the cortex. Cells called **melanocytes** in the cortex of the hair shaft produce two colour pigments: **eumelanin** and **pheomelanin**. People who have naturally brown or black hair have lots of eumelanin; people who have red or blonde hair will have more pheomelanin. Changing the natural hair colour means altering those pigments. That's why, before applying the colour, the hairdresser must **carry out** a technical diagnosis, that is a **careful** analysis of the structure of the hair. This will help the stylist to understand a number of things about the client i.e. hair type, hair texture, percentage of white hair and previous services carried out on the client. 24-48 hours before the colouring treatment, it is advisable to carry out a **skin test**, too, to ensure the client has no allergic reactions to the products the hairdresser will use. Another test that may be carried out is the **incompatibility test**, which is used to **detect** chemicals that could react with hairdressing processes such as colour or perm. As with skin tests, the results should always be noted on the client's record card.



**5** A new client is very curious about natural hair colour and asks you these questions. Try to answer in the simplest possible way.

1. What does hair colour depend on?
2. I'm strawberry blonde, what does it mean?
3. Is hair colour genetic?
4. How do you know if my hair will absorb the colour?

**6** **5.2** Match the vocabulary you will hear with its correct translation, then listen to the text about how to carry out hair and skin tests and fill in the table.

- |               |                          |                |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. To wet     | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Squama      |
| 2. Strand     | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Ciocca      |
| 3. Weak       | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Pollice     |
| 4. Scale      | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Piatto      |
| 5. Flat       | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. Cotton fioc |
| 6. Thumb      | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Debole      |
| 7. Rough      | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. Sale        |
| 8. Salt       | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Bagnare     |
| 9. Cotton bud | <input type="checkbox"/> | i. Ruvido      |

### GLOSSARY

- **careful**: *attento, preciso*
- **to carry out**: *compiere, effettuare*
- **to detect**: *rilevare, scoprire*
- **incompatibility**: *incompatibilità*
- **melanocyte**: *melanocita*
- **pigment**: *pigmento*
- **skin**: *pelle*

Basic tests	Function
1. ....	Verify .....
2. ....	Verify .....
3. ....	Verify .....
4. ....	Verify .....

## Hair shades

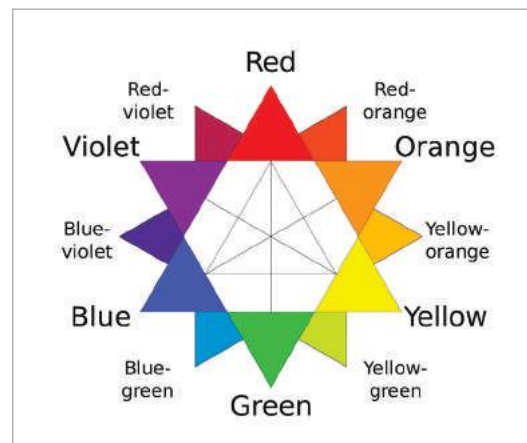
Different combinations of eumelanin and pheomelanin produce the many different natural colours of hair. Colours come in different **shades**, which is how light and dark they are. In the **shade chart** there is an international numbering system which helps determine the **depth** of natural hair.

Hair shades are numbered between 1 and 10, from the darkest to the lightest shade.

If a person has no more pigments in the hair shaft, they will have white hair. Reasons for white hair include **ageing**, trauma, shock, heredity, stress or childbirth.

Each brand can call the colour products in different ways, but on the colour tube there are always three numbers. The first number universally **stands for** the **base** or **level** (the natural/virgin hair colour). The second and the third number represent the **shades** or **tones** (i.e. gold, copper, ash...) and they could vary from company to company.

To become an experienced colourist, it is really important to learn what colours neutralise unwanted tones. The **colour star** helps in this purpose. So, if hair is naturally red, green is the neutralizer; if hair is naturally orange, ginger or auburn, blue is the neutralizer; if hair is very golden, the neutralizing colour is purple.



### GLOSSARY

- ageing: *invecchiamento*
- depth: *profondità*
- shade: *riflesso*
- to stand for: *rappresentare*

10 Lightest Blonde



9 Very Light Blonde



8 Light Blonde



7 Medium Blonde



6 Dark Blonde



5 Light Brown



4 Medium Brown



3 Dark Brown



2 Darkest Brown



1 Black



7



**GROUPWORK.** Split into groups of three people and write down 6 sentences about hair shades. There must be three wrong and three right. Then, swap your sentences with another group and see if you can say which are true and if you can correct the false ones.

8



Examine two of your schoolmates' hair and, with the help of the shade chart, discuss their hair shades.



## Colouring

To permanently colour hair, hair dyes use a combination of the chemicals **ammonia** and **hydrogen peroxide**. Hydrogen peroxide works by **bleaching out** the natural colour and **releasing** oxygen, which allows chemical reactions to take place. Ammonia breaks down the outer cuticle around the hair shaft, **allowing** the other chemicals to enter the hair, where the colour development can take place.

At present there are three main types of products to colour hair:

1. **permanent colouring**: it covers up to 100% of grey hair, it doesn't wash out, the colour result is long-lasting and the only reason for further application is the appearance of natural coloured roots;
2. **tone-on tone colouring**: it doesn't contain ammonia, but it can cover grey hair in a very natural way without radically changing the base colour of the client.

This kind of colouration **adds** shine and creates movement; it holds for around 6 to 8 weeks.

3. **temporary, demi-permanent or semi-permanent colour**: it does not contain either oxidant or ammonia and gives a light-reflecting colour that accentuates natural contrasts between light and shade. It gently penetrates the hair and **fades** with successive washes. A semi-permanent colour does not **require** mixing with a developer and **lasts** for 4-12 shampoos.

A demi-permanent colour is mixed with a low-volume developer to help open the cuticle and lasts up to 24 shampoos.

### GLOSSARY

- to add: *aggiungere*
- to allow: *permettere*
- ammonia: *ammoniaca*
- to bleach out: *schiarire*
- to fade: *sbiadire*
- hydrogen peroxide: *acqua ossigenata*
- to last: *durare*
- to release: *rilasciare*
- to require: *necessitare*

9 Read these advertisements for three products and, with the help of a dictionary, find the meaning of the words in bold. Then, match the products to the correct client profiles.

#### 1. Redken Shades EQ:

Shades EQ is formulated without ammonia.

The formula is **infused** with **wheat** amino acids that help to condition the hair and leave it looking super **shiny**. It's perfect to correct the hair colour: **once** applied to the hair, the formula gently blends and tones the hair to create a **gorgeous** finish. It only takes 20 minutes to process; it's a quick, easy service for those who want gorgeous hair colour in an instant. A Shades EQ hair gloss service **lasts** for 6 to 8 shampoos. ☐



#### 2. Redken PH-bonder:

It's a two-part service with an at home **retail** component that focus on balancing Ph and protecting **bonds**. It's a system that helps protect bonds and reduce **breakage** during technical services such as bleaching and hair colouring and it also helps maintain hair's natural Ph at home. **Recommended** for use once a week (before shampoo). It **improves** elasticity, **provides** **touchable smoothness** and **adds** visible shine. ☐



#### 3. Redken Chromatics

Revolutionary professional hair colour **fortifies** every strand giving you shinier, healthier-looking hair and **amazing** colour after just one salon visit. 2X fortified hair; zero ammonia, 100% **coverage**; multi-dimensional 4D colour results; unlimited colour possibilities. ☐



a. Elderly woman with white and weak hair.



b. Young woman who wants to change her look.



c. Middle aged woman who would like highlighted hair.



## How to colour hair



**A**fter consultation, technical analysis and the final decision on what colour to use in accordance with the client, follow these steps to colour hair:

- make sure the client wears the necessary garment protection;
- comb hair and **disentangle** it;
- read the instructions and the **guidelines** carefully to find out how long to leave the colour in the hair and how to prepare it;
- wear gloves;
- prepare the colour by mixing the cream with the activating emulsion in a bowl or applicator. To mix and then distribute the product, prepare a plastic comb;
- apply the product on dry, unwashed, naturally dirty hair from the roots towards the tips. If the hair is too dirty, give it a quick wash and blowdry. In case of a great amount of white hair, consider a longer **setting** time for a more effective cover-up;
- after setting, rinse and wash hair twice with a **mild** shampoo;
- use a conditioner.

Remember not to use dyes if there was an allergic reaction after the test.

10



You hear some trainees talking about colouring treatment. Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Apply the colour cream on naturally dirty hair from the tips towards the roots. ....
2. Mix the cream with the activating emulsion in a glass. ....
3. Mix and distribute the product with a wooden comb. ....
4. In case of a great number of white hair, consider a shorter setting time. ....
5. Don't use a conditioner. ....
6. Rinse and wash hair with a colour revival shampoo. ....

11



Watch the video about how to mix permanent hair colour and answer the questions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EhTbhNjZxLU>

1. What types of permanent colour are mentioned in the video?
2. What instruments do you need to mix permanent hair colour?
3. What does "cc" stands for?
4. How many cc's do you need to make about an ounce?
5. Why is mixing permanent colour compared to cooking?
6. What's the proportion between the colour and the developer?
7. What must the final mix be like?

### GLOSSARY

- - to disentangle: *districare*
- - guideline: *linea guida*
- - mild: *delicate*
- - setting: *posa*

## Highlights

**H**air **highlighting** and **lowlighting** means changing a person's hair colour using lightener or hair colour to colour hair strands rather than the full head. Highlights are sections of hair that are lighter than the rest; lowlights are the opposite: the colour of the **streaks** is darker than the base or the natural colour.

Highlights and lowlights can accentuate eye colour, **bring out** **cheekbones**, and even slim faces. They **show off** the lines of your cut, create depth, and the illusion of fullness. They work for all tones.

### GLOSSARY

- **to bring out:** *evidenziare, fare spiccare*
- **cheekbone:** *zigomo*
- **to show off:** *mettere in risalto*
- **streak:** *striscia, banda, striatura*
- **thicker:** *più spesso*
- **tip:** *punta*



There are four types of highlights:

- **foil highlighting** is the process of using foil to separate strands of hair which will be lightened from strands of hair which will remain their natural colour;
- **hair painting** is a hair highlighting technique that involves using hands to get natural looking highlights. It's sometimes referred to as **palm painting**;
- **frosting** is the process of free-hand lightening the **tips** of the hair and it is generally performed on short hair;
- **chunking** is a style of highlight which is larger and **thicker** than a traditional highlight to create more contrast.

12



Write the correct name for the high/lowlighting technique under each picture.



13



**PAIRWORK.** Read these sentences about the foil technique. Look up the words in bold in the dictionary, then put them in the right order. The first is done for you.

- 1 Begin **slicing** by drawing the line following your part line from your section using your foil comb. Make sure that your slicing is **paper thin**.
- ☐ Push and pull up at the same time, making sure not to move the foil but just to secure it. Then fold both tips over at the points at which the hair does not touch the foil.
- ☐ Apply the colour **slightly** away from the tip of the foil, then gradually **work your way up** towards the root area making sure not to **overlay beyond** where the foil goes (when doing a retouch make sure to **kick the end out** and **fold** the foil **over**).
- ☐ Later, **smooth** the foil with the comb and fold again. After that, **lift** the foil up, press slightly and place your comb **underneath** the foil.
- ☐ Begin by folding the foil and make sure to leave enough space on both sides of the foil so as to not use too large a section.

Adapted from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gUSR6kvgsal>



## Trendy colour techniques

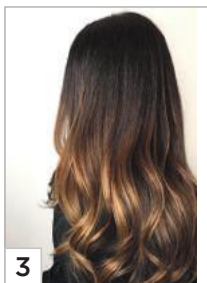


- **Balayage** is a highlighting technique. During a balayage service the colourist paints bleach or haircolour just on the surface of the hair freehand; the colourist doesn't **saturate** the entire section with dye. The result is soft, natural-looking, sun-kissed highlights that easily **blend in** as hair grows longer.
- **Ombre**. In this haircolour technique, the root haircolour gradually fades into a much lighter haircolour at the ends, such as blonde. This technique is very similar to **dip dye**, also known as "**tip dyeing**". However, dip dyeing usually uses brighter neon colours and less smooth gradient in colour than Ombre style, which is typically a more natural coloration.
- **Sombre**. With this method there's a lower contrast between the hair at the roots and the hair at the ends. Some versions of sombre are blonde sombre, caramel sombre and mocha sombre.
- **Splashlights**. To do splashlights, the colourist paints a streak of bleach across the hair and dyes the sections **above** and **below** it in a colour similar to your natural shade. The result is a **halo** of colour that works with any length.
- **Hairgloss**. It's an ammonia-free semi-permanent alternative to classic hair dye which can help to maintain haircolour and **deepen** or tone down colour. It gives shine to the hair.

14



Write the name of the right colour technique under the pictures.



### GLOSSARY

- above: *sopra*
- below: *sotto*
- to blend in: *mimetizzare*
- to deepen: *aumentare d'intensità*
- halo: *alone*
- to saturate: *saturare*
- seamlessly: *senza distinzioni*
- subtler: *più sottile*

15



Listen to the popular hairstylist Chris Baran talking about the differences among Ombre, Sombre and Balayage hair colour techniques. Fill in the missing words.

Balayage is all about 1. .... the colour is applied. With Balayage not necessarily all the 2. .... will be affected and the 3. .... between dark and 4. .... will be much longer and more natural 5. ....

6. .... is a haircolour technique 7. .... all the ends are going to be affected and the transition from deeper 8. .... and light ends is going to be quite 9. .... Ombre is more of a horizontal placement of colour and 10. .... is more 11. .... In short, Ombre is more of a 12. ....; Balayage is a technique.

Sombre, like Ombre, is achieved by using the balayage technique. It is the softer 13. .... of Ombre: with this method there's a lower 14. .... between the hair at the roots and the hair at the ends. It **seamlessly** blends more 15. .... and tones for a **subtler**, sun-kissed look that's full of texture and dimension.

Since Balayage, Ombre and Sombre all require a high level of skill to create, you may want to consider visiting a professional colourist to get the look you want.

Adapted from: <http://www.redken.com>



## Removing products

The colourist's **role** may include that of removing any undesired 'effects' from the client's hair. It is equally important to follow the manufacturer's instructions to colour hair as well as to remove the colouring products. To remove a colouring or lightening product the stylist needs a **colour removal shampoo** and then a suitable **antioxidant conditioner** or **surface conditioner**. Antioxidant conditioners will replace **lost** moisture, will help prevent **further** oxidation of the hair and will return the pH of the hair to its normal acid value.

Colouring hair may create some problems like dry, weak and dull hair. Colouring and perming are the worst chemical services for the health of hair. These chemical treatments alter the structure of the hair **depriving** it of its proteins. Proteins and amino acids can be replaced with proper shampoos and conditioners; that's why it is important to explain to clients how they should look after their hair at home. The hairdresser should help the client to maintain the colour of their hair by selling the correct after-colour care products. Conditioning, for example, is essential. It adds elasticity and keeps hair from breaking during styling or brushing.



### GLOSSARY

- to deprive: *privare*
- further: *successiva*
- lost: *persa*
- role: *ruolo*

### 16 Christine is at the Flowers Salon because her hair is damaged. Reorder the conversation.

- ☒ 1 Good morning Paul, I need a colour and a cut. My hair is truly in very bad condition...
- ☐ 2 Don't worry, I'll do my best!
- ☐ 3 Avoid using styling products with alcohol.
- ☐ 4 You're right, Christine, your hair is really damaged. It's dry, dull and very weak!
- ☐ 5 Thank you for the information, Paul.
- ☐ 6 Only if you use inappropriate products, but when colouring is done properly there are no problems.
- ☐ 7 How do I keep my coloured hair from fading too soon?
- ☐ 8 I've coloured my hair at home for many months and that's the result! I have no choice: I need your consultation and professionalism!
- ☐ 9 Does colouring cause hair loss?

### 17 Listen to Camille Johnson, a beauty, fashion and hair blogger, and choose the right answer.

1. She...
  - a. tried different methods to colour her hair.
  - b. tried different methods to strip her hair colour without damaging it.
  - c. experimented a new kind of hair dye.
2. The best methods for her to strip the hair colour without damaging hair are...
  - a. dish soap and baking soda.
  - b. lemon juice and the vitamin C method.
  - c. anti-dandruff shampoos, the vitamin C method and bleach baths.
3. The anti-dandruff shampoos method...
  - a. dries the hair very much.
  - b. conditions the hair very much.
  - c. is a very fast treatment.
4. The vitamin C method...
  - a. strips out permanent dye like magic.
  - b. is a leave-in method.
  - c. is a mixture of vitamin C powder and apple conditioner.
5. Bleach baths...
  - a. consists in mixing bleach cream with some shampoo.
  - b. consists in mixing cream bleach with the developer.
  - c. consists in mixing powder bleach with some shampoo.

# Asking for and giving advice

## PHRASEOLOGY

Asking for advice	Giving advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What do you think I should do?</li> <li>What should I do?</li> <li>What do you suggest?</li> <li>What do you advise me to do?</li> <li>If you were me, what would you do?</li> <li>Do you think that I should...?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You should/ought to...</li> <li>You had better (do something)</li> <li>How about (doing something)?</li> <li>Why don't you...?</li> <li>If I were you, I would...</li> <li>I recommend you...</li> <li>I suggest (doing something)</li> <li>I suppose it's better to...</li> <li>In my opinion.../According to me...</li> <li>It's essential to...</li> <li>it's necessary that you...</li> <li>From my point of view...</li> <li>The best thing is...</li> </ul>



## LISTENING

18



Listen to these short dialogues and write down the missing expressions used for asking for and giving advice. Then, say who might say these sentences (two friends, two hairdressers, etc.).

- A: ..... you try this new colouring technique? It's really amazing: it gives your hair an extremely natural look!

B: Good idea!
- A: My hair is really dry. ....?

B: ..... a moisturizing hair mask.
- A: My highlights don't look blended at all. ....?

B: ..... them down.
- A: My hair is so greasy. ....?

B: ..... a specific shampoo and I'd apply conditioning products.
- A: ..... for my hair and look? Warm or cool tones?

B: You've got a cool skin tone so ..... a warm hair tone, slightly darker than your skin tone.
- A: The client is ready for the colouring treatment.

B: ..... a pair of protective gloves?

A: You're right. I forgot them.
- A: I'm not sure about the colour to choose for my client's new hair look. ....?

B: ..... the client's skin type and eye colour?
- A: ..... my hair?

B: ..... cut it because you've got too many split ends!
- A: ..... to maintain the radiance of my colour?

B: ..... use after-colour care products.

## SPEAKING

## 19 PAIRWORK. Practise these dialogues.

1. A client has asked you for a new hair colour. Ask if it's the first time and suggest carrying out the skin test.
2. You are studying to pass the colouring test. Ask your schoolmate to study together. Your schoolmate agrees.
3. Ask the client what kind of color nuance she would prefer. The client finally decides on blonde.
4. A client asks for advice because she doesn't know the difference between highlights and balayage. The colourist answers.

## WRITING

## 20 You're reading a forum discussion on hair colour treatments. Read the last post, look at the picture and write an appropriate answer.



*Hi everybody!*  
*I really want to change my hair colour with a new one.*  
*I'm fed up with my natural colour of hair! I need a new look!*  
*This is me. Any suggestions?*  
*I'm waiting for your opinion...*  
*Jane87*

## REAL-LIFE TASK

## 21 GROUP WORK. Look at these photos and imagine changing the hair colour look of these people. Discuss with your partners and finally present your ideas to your classmates motivating your choices.



1



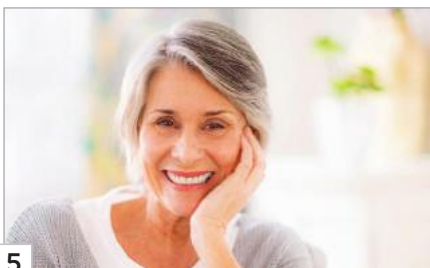
2



3



4



5



6

## VOCABULARY

### 1 A che cosa si riferiscono queste definizioni?

1. A highlighting technique.  
a. Balayage                      b. Tone-on-tone colouring
2. It is used to eliminate colour.  
a. Filler                          b. Remover
3. Some hair is made lighter.  
a. Colouring                      b. Highlighting
4. The product used to make hair lighter is applied up to the root.  
a. On-the-scalp lightener      b. Off-the-scalp lightener
5. Product used to start a chemical process.  
a. Contributing pigment      b. Activator
6. Head skin check.  
a. Foil technique              b. Patch test
7. Way to apply colour.  
a. Weaving                      b. Dye
8. Colouring that fades with successive washes.  
a. Splash lighting              b. Semi-permanent

## SKILLS

### 2 Gli appunti di un tuo compagno devono essere perfezionati. Scegli la parola adeguata tra quelle proposte.

Hair 1. *stylists/courists* must cover the clients with towels and 2. *waterproof/cotton* capes to protect them and their clothes from possible damage due to the colouring and lightening 3. *treatments/sprays*. They must also protect themselves with suitable 4. *equipment/clothes* like aprons and 5. *caps/gloves*. It is good practice to check the clients' 6. *face/scalp* both to make sure there are no 7. *cuts/lice* or irritated areas and to use suitable 8. *colours/products*.

### 3 La parte degli appunti che riguardano la scelta e l'applicazione dei prodotti deve essere completata. Scegli le 6 parole mancanti tra quelle proposte.

bar • barrier • comfortable • cream • instructions  
• magazines • risks • tangles

Before starting a treatment, colourists should apply

1. .... along the hairline to create a
2. .... and remove hair 3. .... with a comb. When they use chemicals, they must keep to the manufacturer's 4. .... to avoid any

possible 5. .... After the treatments, they must make sure the clients are 6. ....

### 4 Il tuo compagno ha cercato invano di ricostruire la procedura per la colorazione dei capelli. Riorganizza la corretta sequenza delle operazioni.

- ☐ The last step is to wash the client's hair.
- ☐ If you disagree with the client, give suggestions and decide on the products to use.
- ☐ Start the treatment protecting the client from possible damage with capes, towels or gowns.
- ☐ Then check the client's scalp and hair and discuss colours with the client.
- ☐ Before preparing the products, comb hair and remove hair tangles.
- ☐ Carry out a skin test on new clients some hours before treatment.
- ☐ Provide the client with drinks and reading material for the waiting period.
- ☐ Prepare and apply the products wearing gloves.

### 5 In ogni gruppo di frasi una è corretta e l'altra no. Individua l'errore e correggilo.

1. a. Hair analysis is not possible on dyed or treated hair.  
b. A skin test can reveal possible allergic reactions to the products.  
.....
2. a. Hair contains eumelanin and pheomelanin, which are colour pigments.  
b. There are also other pigments which are responsible for white hair.  
.....
3. a. People with a lot of eumelanin have red or blonde hair.  
b. In fact, the pigments determine the colour of hair.  
.....
4. a. The shade chart shows hair shades, numbered between 1 and 10.  
b. 1 is the darkest and 10 is the lightest shade.  
.....
5. a. Ammonia works above the outer cuticle around the hair shaft.  
b. Hydrogen peroxide allows chemical reactions to take place.  
.....
6. a. Semi-permanent colour contains oxidant or ammonia.  
b. Tone-on tone colouring doesn't contain ammonia.  
.....



## COMMUNICATION

**6** Ricostruisci questo dialogo numerando i quadratini nella sequenza corretta.

- ☐ 1 Good morning, Mrs Weaver. How are you?
- ☐ I'll have to use different products then.
- ☐ Yes, the usual one.
- ☐ Oh, have you? I'm sorry. What shall we do today?
- ☐ Look at the roots. I need colouring.
- ☐ You said you were not well. Have you taken any antibiotics?
- ☐ Yes, you're right. The usual dark blonde?
- ☐ Hi, Kathy. I'm better now but I haven't been very well recently.
- ☐ I'm afraid I have. I've just finished taking them.

**7** Costruisci un dialogo tra un'addetta al colore e una cliente in base a queste indicazioni.

**CO:** Chiede alla cliente se le piacerebbe una sfumatura diversa.

**CL:** Chiede se più chiara o più scura.

**CO:** Risponde che pensa più chiara.

**CL:** Dice che non sa e chiede se può vedere i colori.

**CO:** Risponde di sì e le indica un colore.

**CL:** Dice che forse ha ragione, che è più luminoso.

**CO:** Le chiede se allora va bene.

**CL:** Risponde di sì e dice di provarlo.

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## TRANSLATION

**8** Traduci queste frasi in inglese.

1. Nel lowlighting sezioni di capelli vengono trattate con colori più scuri.
2. La colorazione semi-permanente è meno dannosa perché richiede poco o niente sviluppatore.
3. Per lo schiarimento, i capelli talvolta devono essere decolorati prima della tintura.
4. Cambiare il colore naturale dei capelli significa alterare i pigmenti.

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## ON HAIR

**On Hair** è un testo rivolto in particolare agli studenti dei corsi a indirizzo **Acconciatura** e, più in generale, a tutti coloro che hanno l'esigenza di utilizzare la lingua inglese come strumento di studio e/o di lavoro in questo settore. Copre i livelli A2-B1 del Quadro Comune Europeo di Riferimento (CEFR).

Il corso si propone di:

- sviluppare le competenze comunicative in ambito tecnico e professionale;
- migliorare le capacità di comprensione e produzione orale e scritta;
- incoraggiare l'autonomia linguistica e operativa e stimolare la soluzione di problemi;
- proporre un lessico specifico ampio e moderno che tenga anche conto della lingua del web.

### Contenuti Digitali Integrativi

- Video per attività di *listening* e *speaking*
- Numerosi testi per attività di approfondimento e di esercitazione
- Compiti di realtà per simulare situazioni lavorative quotidiane
- Tracce audio in formato mp3

### Per l'insegnante e l'uso in classe

*Teacher's Book*, disponibile sia in formato cartaceo che digitale. Contiene:

- suggerimenti per la programmazione per competenze e per una didattica inclusiva;
- test di verifica per ogni Unità, in formato editabile;
- soluzioni di tutti gli esercizi e dei test;
- *script* delle attività di ascolto e dei video.

[www.edisco.it/on-hair](http://www.edisco.it/on-hair)



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