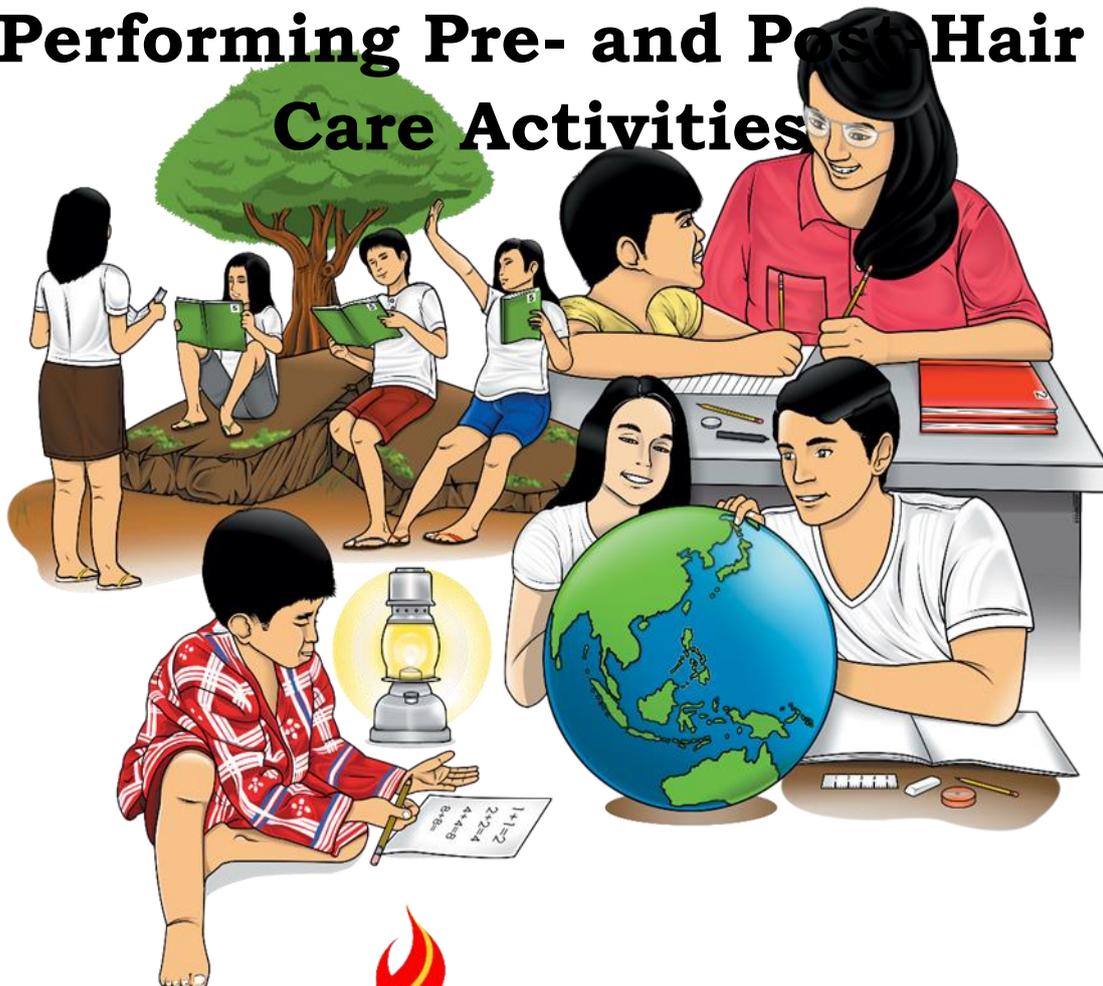


Technology and Livelihood Education Barbering

Quarter 1 – Module 1: (Lesson 2)
Performing Pre- and Post-Hair
Care Activities



TLE – Grade 9
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 1: Performing Pre- and Post-Hair Care Activities
Lesson 2: Apply Shampoo and Conditioner to Client’s Hair
First Edition, 2020

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9

Technology and Livelihood Education Barbering

Lesson 2:

Apply Shampoo and Conditioner to Client's Hair

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Note to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module covers the knowledge, skills and attitudes in applying shampoo and/or conditioner to client's hair. This includes analyzing the hair and determining appropriate shampoo and conditioner to be used in accordance with the type of hair. The module contains Learning Outcome L.02: Apply shampoo and conditioner to client's hair

At the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

- a. analyze hair to determine appropriate shampoo and/or conditioner to be used in accordance with the type of hair.
- b. select necessary tools, supplies and materials according to service requirements.
- c. prepare client for shampooing and conditioning activity.
- d. apply shampoo and hair conditioner in accordance with the type of service and standard procedures.
- e. rinse hair thoroughly according to salon procedures and manufacturer's instructions



What I Know

Let us determine how much you already know about applying shampoo and conditioner to client's hair. Take this test.

Pre-Test

Directions: Answer the following questions correctly. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What refers to the preparation used for cleaning the scalp and hair?
 - a. Shampoo
 - b. Cold wave lotion
 - c. Neutralizer
 - d. Hair rinse

2. How often should you shampoo the hair?
 - a. Everyday
 - b. Every other day
 - c. Once every after three days
 - d. As often as necessary

3. Shampooing is _____.
 - a. wetting the hair and scalp
 - b. cleansing the hair
 - c. cleansing the hair and scalp from dust and dirt present
 - d. stimulating blood circulation
4. What must one do to obtain correct information in the selection of shampoo?
 - a. See advertisement from magazines
 - b. Look for the manufacturer's direction
 - c. See the brand label
 - d. Apply the lecture given by the teacher or expert
5. What shampoo that is popular, mild natural base, ideal for healthy hair and scalps that can be used on a frequent basis?
 - a. Aloe Vera
 - b. Chamomile
 - c. Coconut
 - d. Jojoba
6. Which of the following stimulates the scalp, helps to remove dust and dirt, and gives added sheen to the hair?
 - a. Brushing
 - b. Massaging
 - c. Rinsing
 - d. Shampooing
7. Which of the following is used to blot excess water after shampooing?
 - a. Neck strip
 - b. Shampoo cape
 - c. Tissue paper
 - d. Towel
8. What materials are used to protect the operators and patron's clothing from getting dirty during the treatment process?
 - a. Hair clips
 - b. Hand towel
 - c. Laboratory outfit
 - d. Tissue paper
9. What must one use when working with hazardous chemicals?
 - a. Wipe with wet towel
 - b. Comb must be sanitized
 - c. One must wear protective equipment
 - d. Place a long strip in the client's neck to avoid allergy
10. Which of the following materials is placed around the patron's neck?
 - a. Bath towel
 - b. Neck strip
 - c. Shampoo cape
 - d. Small folded towel

Now check your answers using the Answer Key. If you got 90-100% of the items correctly, that is wonderful! But if you got a low score, do not be dismayed. You still have a chance to achieve your goal. You may now proceed to the new lesson to gain more knowledge.

Lesson

2

Barbering: Apply Shampoo and Conditioner to Client's Hair

In applying shampoo and conditioner to client's hair, you need the right skill to do your service well. In this lesson, you will learn how to analyze barbering client's hair and be able to execute the right procedures in dealing with the client's hair particularly in applying shampoo and conditioner.



What's In

Directions: Observe the 2 pictures below. Describe their hair condition. Write your answer in your activity notebook.



ANA



EMMA



Notes to the Teacher

Now as we go along, you will learn to analyze the client's hair and you will know as to what product is best for his/her hair. You still have a lot to learn from the next pages of this module. Aja!



What's New

Hide and Seek

The hidden word/s can be positioned in all directions, written from left to right, from right to left, horizontally, vertically and diagonally, but is always in one straight line.

Directions: Find and encircle all the words that are hidden in the grid. The words have something to do with the necessary tools, supplies and materials in applying shampoo and hair conditioner to the client's hair. Write as many as you can in your quiz notebook.

M	H	W	B	U	C	W	S
E	A	A	U	M	O	H	I
P	I	T	N	I	N	S	L
A	R	E	E	R	D	A	K
C	B	R	C	R	I	W	T
O	R	A	K	O	T	K	O
O	U	P	S	R	I	C	O
P	S	R	T	S	O	A	L
M	H	O	R	T	N	B	B
A	I	N	I	R	E	O	O
H	N	B	P	I	R	L	L
S	G	R	L	E	W	O	T



What is It

Words to learn:

- Analyze – examine methodically and in detail the constitution or structure of (something, especially information), typically for purposes of explanation or interpretation
- Appropriate – suitable or proper in the circumstances
- Client – a person receiving services
- Shampoo – a liquid preparation containing detergent or soap for washing the hair.
- Conditioner – a liquid applied to the hair after shampooing to improve the hair's condition
- shampooing – the process of cleansing the hair by removing dirt, grease, skin scale, sweat and product build-up,
- Porosity – the quality of being porous, liquids go right through things
- Detangling Comb - is a specially designed comb or brush that can help you comb through your hair with ease, removing knots and tangles in a quick, pain-free manner.
- Backwash –means to let customers lean back and sit in a comfortable position at a salon wash point.
- Neck Strip –has an elongated thin elastic strip of flexible material having opposite ends.
- Styling Chair – seat for one person, with a support for the back.
- Shampoo Cape - is a rectangular-shaped garment that is used to prevent a person's neck from contact with water during a shampoo.

Having the hair shampooed and conditioned is often the client's first impression of the professionalism of the salon, therefore, the process needs to be both relaxing and therapeutic. It is important to choose the correct shampoo and conditioner which are suitable for the hair and scalp type that you have identified when you check and analyze the client's hair. The incorrect choice may negatively affect subsequent services.

Check and Analyze the Clients Hair Condition

1. Determine Hair Texture, Elasticity & Porosity?

Here are three hair strand analysis techniques that will change the way you think about your in-salon service routine!

➤ Analyze Hair Texture

It is very important that a salon service crew (ssc) knows and understand the hair texture in the first place before performing hair treatment to his/her client. This will let you know the diameter of each hair strand and as to what treatments are suitable for that specific hair type to ensure better end results.



Here's how: Take a strand of hair at the crown. Slide your thumb and index finger up and away from the root to assess the thickness. The hair will be fine, medium or coarse.

➤ Test Elasticity

What's the easiest way to determine how healthy or unhealthy someone's hair is? By seeing how far a strand can stretch and return to its normal shape without breakage. Testing elasticity will quickly reveal the current condition of the cortex and hair health status.

Hold a strand of damp hair firmly between both thumbs and index fingers, then gently stretch. Healthy hair will expand up to 1/4 of its length and return to original size. Porous hair will stretch further, lose its form or break off.



➤ Assess Porosity

Looking to improve color retention and prevent fading or shifting results? Assess the porosity before a color service or treatment to measure the current damage to the hair cuticle.

Here's how: Hold a small section of hair between your thumbs and index fingers with strong, even tension. Then, slide your thumb and index finger up and down to observe both reflection and roughness. Healthy hair will reflect light and porous hair will absorb light.

2. **Choose the Correct Shampoo Appropriate for a Client's Hair Condition.**

You will need to choose the most appropriate shampoo for the client's hair and scalp condition. Some treatments that follow a shampoo may not need a conditioner. For example, when perming a client's hair, conditioner will coat the cuticle and act as a barrier, giving an unsatisfactory result.

Some Types of Shampoo Available:

Aloe Vera	A popular, mild natural base, ideal for healthy hair and scalps that can be used on a frequent basis.
Chamomile	Better on oily scalps and has a natural lightening effect
Clarifying	Strong, deep-acting, often used prior to chemical services to remove build-up of styling products and dirt.
Coconut	Contains an emollient that helps dry hair to regain its smoothness and elasticity
Jojoba	A natural base better on normal to drier hair types
Lemon	Contains citric acid, ideal for oily scalp types or for removing product build-up
Medicated	Helps to maintain the normal state of the hair and scalp and contains antiseptics such as juniper or tea tree oil.
Mint	A natural base, suited to normal to slightly oily scalps, often used as a frequent use shampoo.
Oil	Can contain a range of natural bases, such as pine, palm and almond. These are used to smooth and soften drier hair and scalps.
Soya	Helps to lock in moisture for the hair and scalp.
Tea tree oil	A natural essential oil, which is like an antiseptic and will fight infections on the scalp.

The right choice of shampoo depends on the following factors:

- Type, texture and condition of hair:
 - Fine hair (without product build-up) requires a single wash shampoo. Choose a shampoo that will add body and volume.
 - Coarse hair usually requires two shampoos with a shampoo that will tend to soften it and make it more flexible
 - Thicker hair usually requires two shampoos
- Frequency of shampooing – if hair is washed once or more daily, choose a shampoo specifically designed for frequent use.
- Water quality – if the water in the salon is in a hard water area, more shampoo is needed to form a good lather. In soft water areas, shampoos foam more easily so less shampoo is required to do the job
- Shampoo purpose – is the shampoo intended just for cleaning or is it to treat the scalp, condition the hair or color the hair?
- Planned services – what are you going to do with the hair later? Some shampoo ingredients produce a flexible coating on the hair shaft.

II. Hair and scalp conditions to be aware of:

- Split ends – caused by harsh treatments, chemical over-processing or general weathering of the hair.
- Chemically damaged hair – caused by over-use of chemical treatments, such as perms, dyes, bleaches or relaxers.
- Heat damaged hair – caused by over-use of heat treatments, such as hairdryers, straightening irons and tongs.
- Product build-up on hair – caused by a gradual accumulation of products on hair strands.
- Dandruff – caused by overactive production and shedding of epidermal cells – can be stress related.
- Oily scalp – caused by overactive sebaceous gland, sometimes related to hormonal change

✓ **Consider this:**

Before giving shampoo, gather all necessary tools, supplies and materials. There is nothing more annoying to the client than to have the hairdresser wet her hair and leave her stranded, while she dashes out to get shampoo or other necessities.

What is a tool?

A tool can be any item that is used to achieve a goal. This is also called articles or implements.

Required tools, supplies and materials are:

Tools:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detangling Comb - is a specially designed comb or brush that can help you comb through your hair with ease, removing knots and tangles in a quick, pain-free manner.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hairbrush - is a handle brush with rigid or soft spokes used in hair care for smoothing, styling, and detangling human hair, or for grooming an animal's fur. It can also be used for styling in combination with a curling iron or hair dryer.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Backwash - means to let customers lean back and sit in a comfortable position at a salon wash point.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Styling Chair - seat for one person, with a support for the back.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bowl and tint brush - Salon Care Bowl Grip Tint Brush is a unique color application brush that features a sturdy and easy to hold handle. The firm bristles give you even color application. This grip tint brush is a very professional looking brush that helps you keep your work area clean and organized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mirror - are widely used in salons for its decorative purpose and practicality.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trolley/work surface - is a wheeled cart that is pushed by hand and used for transporting manicuring and pedicuring tools and materials.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Towel bin – storage for your dirty towels to keep it organized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Salon gown/Apron - is an outer protective garment that covers primarily the front of the body to protect clothes from dirt or stains.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Blower - is an electromechanical device that blows ambient or hot air over damp hair to speed the evaporation of water to dry the hair.

MATERIALS are the cosmetics and supplies that are consumed and should be replaced from time to time. They are also called consumables. The following are the materials used in applying shampoo and conditioner to client's hair.

Supplies/Materials	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shampoo/ Neutralizing Shampoo - is a hair care product, typically in the form of a viscous liquid that is used for cleaning hair.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hair Conditioner - is a hair care product used to improve the feel, appearance and manageability of hair. Its main purpose is to reduce friction between strands of hair to allow smoother brushing or combing, which might otherwise cause damage to the scalp.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towel – used for drying the hair.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neck strip - has an elongated thin elastic strip of flexible material having opposite ends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective Gloves - is used when working with hazardous chemicals and other materials because they protect our hands from infection and contamination.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water spray bottle - is a bottle that can squirt, spray or mist fluids. A common use for spray bottles is dispensing cool cleaners, cosmetics, and chemical specialties. Another wide use of spray bottle is mixing down concentrates such as pine oil with water.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – this is very useful in rinsing the client’s hair.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shampoo Cape - is a rectangular-shaped garment that is used to prevent a person's neck from contact with water during a shampoo.

Select tools, supplies and materials to shampoo and condition client’s hair

Materials: Select the correct products for hair type. Follow manufacturer’s instructions when using the following types of shampoos;

- Normal, frequently used, moisturizing, dry, damaged chemically treated, oily, flaky scalp/dandruff.
- Chemically treated (colored, lightened, permed, relaxed hair) - use the following shampoos; moisturizing, dry, damaged.
- Normal (good condition hair - not chemically treated, dry, split ends, not oily) - use the following shampoos; moisturizing, normal, frequent use.
- Dry (naturally dry hair, chemically treated, sun damaged, heat damaged) - use the following shampoos; moisturizing, dry, damaged.
- Oily (naturally oily hair, too much product on hair) – use the following shampoo; oily hair.

Treat the hair with products

Conditioners - surface (rinse off, leave-in the hair), deep penetrating (adds moisture to internal structure of hair), restructuring (repairs inner structure of hair).

Tools

Wide tooth comb – to comb through hair before shampoo or comb through product during or after the service.

Tools/Materials: Gown, plastic cape, towels;

- One towel for around the shoulders during shampooing that will then be used to wrap around clean hair.
- One towel to wipe eyes during shampoo process (optional).
- Towel bin for dirty towels.
- Steamer (as needed)
- Bowl and tint brush for deep penetrating conditioner or restructuring.

Health and safety tips

- Take protective measures to look after your hands and help to reduce the risk of developing contact dermatitis. As shampooing is a chemical service, you should also consider contraindications before proceeding to shampoo the client's hair.
- Issues such as skin and scalp disorders and diseases, cuts and abrasions, product allergies, recent scar tissue and recent injuries to the treatment area, can all prevent this procedure taking place. If you have any doubts about symptoms and contraindications, always ask a senior member of staff for their assistance.

Pre-Service Procedure in preparing client for shampooing and conditioning activity.

Cleaning and Disinfecting



Put on a fresh pair of gloves while performing this pre-service to prevent possible contamination of the implements by your hands and to protect your hands from the powerful chemicals in the disinfectant solution.



All tools and implements such as combs, brushes, rollers, clips, scissors, and any other reusable, non-electrical items by first rinsing them in warm running water, and then thoroughly washing them with soap, a small nylon brush, and warm water. Brush grooved items, if necessary, and open hinged tools to scrub the revealed area.



Rinse away all traces of soap with warm running water. The presence of soap in most disinfectants can cause them to become inactive. Dry the items thoroughly with a clean fabric or disposable towel or allow them to air dry on a clean towel. Your implements are now properly cleaned and ready to be disinfected.



Remove gloves and thoroughly wash your hands with liquid soap. Then rinse and dry them with a clean fabric or disposable towel



Put on a fresh pair of gloves and clean and disinfect your station and client chair with an approved disinfectant cleaner.



Collect all implements and professional products that you will use during the service, along with any electrical equipment such as a blow dryer or clippers and bring them to your station.

REQUIRED MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR SHAMPOOING and CONDITIONING

Before giving a shampoo, gather all necessary materials and implements. There is nothing more annoying to the patron than to have the hairdresser wet her hair and leave her stranded, while she dashes out to get shampoo or other necessities. Required materials and implements are:



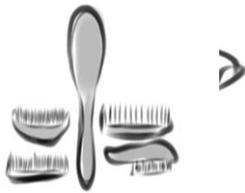
Neck strip - to protect the hair from falling to the ground. It also absorbs sweat during shampoo.



Towels – to wipe the parts of hair and absorb the when wet.



Shampoo cape – to prevent person's neck from contact with water during shampoo.



Comb and hairbrush – to remove tangles after washing the hair.



Shampoo – a hair care product in a form of liquid use to cleanse the hair.



Hair rinse – help the balance the PH level of the scalp and balance the oil production of the hair.

STEPS IN PREPARING THE CLIENT FOR SHAMPOOING



1. Ensure your client is wearing the correct personal protective equipment: a gown and a towel to protect their clothing. Detangle the hair before you begin. Analyze the hair and scalp to make the correct product choice, referring to the hair type, texture and condition of the hair and scalp (see the information at the end of this guide for more detail about choosing the correct shampoo).



2. Ask the client to lean back into the wash basin and make sure they are sitting comfortably. Remove any hair from their face and ask the client to remove any accessories, such as glasses or jewelry.



3. Run the water and check the water temperature on your wrist. Once ready, apply water to the client's scalp and ask them if the temperature is ok. Starting at the front hairline, cup the hand to direct the water towards the wash basin as you wet the hair so that you don't wet the client's face. Take extra care around the hairline.



4. Choose a suitable shampoo for the client's hair type and any other factors identified during the hair and scalp analysis.

Depending on the hair length and density, dispense the correct amount of shampoo, either one pump or about the size of a two pence piece. Distribute the product evenly between your hands then use 'effleurage' techniques to apply the product evenly through the hair.

I. Standard operating procedure for preparing the Client before shampooing and conditioning

- Service staff should follow the proper cleaning and disinfecting of the tools and implement before attending to guest.
- Identifying client's needs and/or applying other operator's instructions require information to be collected, analyzed and organized.

- Providing advice to clients on each stage of the service as it is applied requires the communication of ideas and information.
- Selecting and applying products sequentially to meet desired outcomes require activities to be planned and organized
- Preparing clients for other operators to apply services requires teamwork
- Providing safe and comfortable shampoo services to clients of varying physical builds and abilities may require the application of problem-solving skills
- Tools and implements must be identified according to its uses.
- Standard operating procedure for preparing the client for shampooing must be followed

Service may include:

- hair and scalp treatments
- haircutting
- hair design
- hair coloring
- hair lightening
- chemical reformation services
- chemical straightening and relaxing.

Client may include:

- women
- men
- children
- people from a range of social, cultural or ethnic backgrounds and with
- a range of physical and mental ability.

Applying Shampoo

Having the hair shampooed and conditioned is often the client's first impression of the professionalism of the salon, therefore, the process needs to be both relaxing and therapeutic. It is important to choose the correct shampoo and conditioner which are suitable for the hair and scalp type that you have identified during the consultation. The incorrect choice may negatively affect subsequent services.

The action of shampooing cleanses the hair by removing dirt, grease, skin scale, sweat and product build-up, leaving the hair ready for blow-drying, setting or chemical services.

Shampooing Procedures:

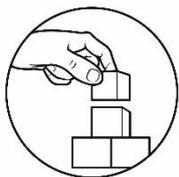
1. Choose a suitable shampoo for the client's hair type and any other factors identified during the hair and scalp analysis. Depending on the hair length and density, dispense the correct amount of shampoo, either one pump or about the size of a two pence piece. Distribute the product evenly between your hands then use 'effleurage' techniques to apply the product evenly through the hair.

'Rotary' techniques are applied utilizing small, firm, circular massage movements, using the pads of the fingers. 'Friction' techniques, with quick, rubbing movements, will remove any build up or debris from the hair, if the hair is not too long. Repeat the rotary massage technique until the shampoo and water emulsify.

2. When the hair is ready for rinsing, turn the water back on, check the temperature on your wrist and then rinse the hair using the same cupping technique used at the beginning, checking the temperature with the client.
Work from the front hair line to remove the shampoo. Make sure both hands and hair are free from any suds. Squeeze out any excess water.
3. Apply a second shampoo if necessary, repeating the shampoo application and massage techniques. The second shampoo may lather more than the first.
4. Run the water and rinse until all the shampoo has been removed. Turn off the water and gently squeeze the hair to remove excess water.
5. Wrap a towel around the hair to stop any drips from entering the eyes or face.

Health and safety

Because shampooing is a chemical service, you should wear disposable nitrile or polyvinyl gloves. The risk of contact dermatitis is increased significantly during these processes, particularly when hands are constantly wet. Take protective measures to look after your hands and help to reduce the risk of developing contact dermatitis



What's More

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY



Now that you have learned to analyze hair to determine appropriate shampoo and/or conditioner to be used in accordance with the type of hair, select necessary tools, supplies and materials according to service requirements, prepare client for shampooing and conditioning activity, apply shampoo and hair conditioner in accordance with the type of service and standard procedures, rinse hair thoroughly according to salon procedures and manufacturer's instruction, try to check your knowledge.

Activity 1: Direction: In the puzzle below, look and encircle the 10 hidden words about applying shampoo and/or conditioner.

S	A	F	C	S	S	J	N	B	X	C	O	S	T	R	N	E	R	S	N
F	H	E	W	H	L	A	D	B	C	O	N	D	I	T	I	O	N	E	R
N	A	A	E	A	L	W	A	T	R	N	W	A	S	T	H	U	B	A	B
C	I	T	M	M	Q	A	R	A	N	D	E	N	O	W	A	T	E	R	A
F	S	E	F	P	E	K	S	A	P	I	M	E	O	O	I	H	S	A	C
A	M	R	H	O	O	T	O	O	L	T	Y	C	R	N	R	E	A	J	K
O	A	P	R	O	N	O	R	R	I	I	L	K	T	S	B	Z	L	A	W
G	P	O	R	W	Z	W	C	T	C	O	O	S	R	A	R	R	L	R	A
K	O	O	S	C	X	E	O	A	A	N	V	T	A	N	U	E	E	D	S
E	O	W	H	T	W	L	B	O	P	E	Y	R	Z	C	S	Y	N	O	H
C	M	A	A	O	A	M	M	A	T	E	R	I	A	L	H	E	F	S	E
T	I	T	R	W	T	I	E	R	O	F	S	P	M	I	R	R	O	R	V

Activity 2.

Direction: Use the boxes below to analyze the client's hair condition its appropriate shampoo and conditioner used.

Oil Hair/Scalp	
Dandruff	
Damaged Hair	
Colored Hair	
Dry Hair/Scalp	

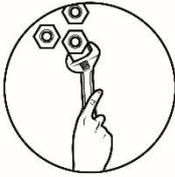


What I Have Learned

Direction: Answer the following questions. Write your answers on the space provided for.

1. Why is it important to check or analyze the hair of the client before applying shampoo and/or conditioner?

2. What are the factors to consider in choosing a shampoo and/or conditioner appropriate for a client's hair condition?



What I Can Do

This further test your skills on how to check and analyze the hair and give your client an appropriate shampoo and/or conditioner before applying to their hair.

Direction: Check and analyze the hair of your family member and write your observation and the appropriate shampoo for their hair. Use a separate sheet.

Client	Condition of the Hair	Check a Recommended Shampoo/Conditioner base on various clients.
Mother		
Father		
Sister		
Brother		
Daughter		

Rubric

	5 pts	4 pts	3 pts	2 pts
Completion	<i>All of the assigned work is complete</i>	<i>Most of the assigned work is complete</i>	<i>Some o the assigned work is complete</i>	<i>Student did not do the assigned work</i>
Correctness	<i>All the answers are correct</i>	<i>Most of the answers are correct</i>	<i>Some of the answers are correct</i>	<i>none of the answer are correct</i>



Assessment

Post Test Directions: Answer the following questions correctly. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It helps to lock in moisture for the hair and scalp.
 - a. Aloe Vera
 - b. Soya
 - c. Medicated
 - d. Mint

2. How would you determine if the client's hair condition is good? It can be determined through _____.
 - a. the hair textures
 - b. hair elasticity
 - c. its porosity
 - d. seeing if hair is tangled

3. It contains a range of natural bases, such as pine, palm and almond. These are used to smooth and soften dry hair and scalps?
 - a. Oil
 - b. Soya
 - c. Aloe Vera
 - d. Jojoba

4. What must one do to obtain correct information in the selection of shampoo?
 - a. See advertisement from magazines
 - b. Look for the manufacturer's direction
 - c. See the brand label
 - d. Apply the lecture given by the teacher or expert

5. What shampoo that is popular, mild natural base, ideal for healthy hair and scalps that can be used on a frequent basis?
 - a. Aloe Vera
 - b. Chamomile
 - c. Coconut
 - d. Jojoba

6. It contains an emollient that helps dry hair to regain its smoothness and elasticity.
 - a. Aloe Vera
 - b. Chamomile
 - c. Coconut
 - d. Jojoba

7. Why is there a need to analyze the hair texture before doing hair service activity?
 - a. because hair texture is a critical step before formulating a custom treatment.
 - b. it is the easiest way to determine if hair service will be carried on
 - c. in order to measure the current damage to the hair cuticle.
 - d. to determine if client's hair and scalp condition is not suited.

8. What type of shampoo helps to maintain the normal state of the hair and scalp and contains antiseptics such as juniper or tea tree oil?
 - a. Aloe Vera
 - b. Soya
 - c. Medicated
 - d. Mint

9. How do you know that the hair is a tangled hair?
 - a. Creased, fragile and crumpled hair
 - b. has fine texture
 - c. flowing and porous
 - d. glow and shiny

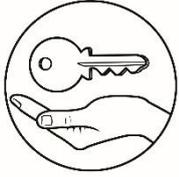
10. How do we know if hair is healthy?
 - a. Hair will expand 1 inch of its length when stretched.
 - b. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the hair length will expand when stretched.
 - c. 2 inches of its length when stretched.
 - d. Healthy hair will expand 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of its length when stretched.



Additional Activities

Direction: Take the hair quiz .It tells about your hair characteristics. Write your answers on the box provided.

	My hair is ?		Most of the time, my hair feels..
	If you could only live with one hair product, it would be?		Your #1 hair goal is..



Answer Key

Assessment
1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B

What's More
1. CLIENT
2. CONDITIONER
3. MINT
4. SHAMPOING
5. SOYA
6. COCONUT
7. ELASTICITY
8. POROSITY
9. SHAMPOO
10. TEXTURE

What I Know
Test I
1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. C

What's New
1. SHAMPOO
2. SHAMPOO CAPE
3. MATERIAL
4. TOOL
5. MIRROR
6. BACKWASH
7. NECKSTRIP
8. WATER
9. CONDITIONER
10. HAIRBRUSH
11. TOWEL
12. APRON

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