Projekt Nové kompetence žáků v odborném vzdělávání
Č. projektu: CZ.1.07/1.1.36/02.0008

Coursebook for the study branch:

Hairdressers

Made by: Mgr. Dagmar Kotlíková
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1. Basic words about my job
Match the words with the same or similar meaning.

junior stylist  
hair dresser  
hairdressing salon  
job

hairdressing parlour  
profession  
apprentice  
hair stylist

Hello. I know you. You are a junior stylist.

Yes, I am. I’m going to be a hairstylist.

And what school do you go to?

I go to the Secondary School of Business and Services in Jihlava.

No, I am a hairstylist. I work at a hairdressing salon.

Are you a junior stylist too?
2. A bit of grammar
Match the Czech and English version correctly:

I am a hairstylist.
I will be a hairstylist.
I am going to be a hairstylist.
I would like to be a hairstylist.
I study to become a hairstylist.
I work as a hairstylist.

Pracuji jako kadeřník.
Jsem kadeřník.
Studuji, abych se stal kadeřníkem.
Budu kadeřníkem.
Hodlám se stát kadeřníkem.
Rád bych byl kadeřníkem.

Introduce yourself. Use the words from the exercise 1
Hello, my name is ____________________________ . I am a j___________ s___________
I go to the Secondary ____________ of _____________ _ and _____________ in Jihlava. I am
I study to become a hairstylist.
I work as a hairstylist.

WORDLIST

<table>
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<th>Czech</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apprentice</td>
<td>učň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair dresser</td>
<td>kadeřník</td>
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<tr>
<td>hair stylist</td>
<td>kadeřník</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairdressing parlour</td>
<td>kadeřnický salón</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>job</td>
<td>práce, povolání</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junior stylist</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>profession</td>
<td>práce, povolání</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary school</td>
<td>střední škola</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
afro comb

hair dryer, blow dryer

cape

hair trimmer

curlers, rollers

dying bowl

dying brush

wave tongs / curling iron

hood dryer

hand mirror

styling brush

styling scissors

hair clip

hair pin

hair dryer brush

tail comb
1. Match the words with the right picture.

- afro comb
- hair (blow) dryer
- cape
- hair trimmer
- curlers, rollers
- dying bowl
- dying brush
- wave tongs/curling iron
- wave tongs / flat iron
- hood dryer
- hand mirror
- styling brush
- styling scissors
- hair clip
- hair pin
- hair dryer brush
- tail comb
- towel
- trolley

2. How many words are hidden in this circle?

- hair dryer brush
- mirror
- hood dryer
- styling scissors
- towel
- cape
- hair trimmer
- curlers, rollers
- dying bowl
- dying brush
- wave tongs/curling iron
- wave tongs / flat iron
- hand mirror
- styling brush
- hair clip
- hair pin
- hair dryer brush
- tail comb
- trolley
3. Write the names of the tools. Check with your friend. Spell the words.

b__ _____ h__ ______ h__ ______ c__

s_________ t__ ___ s________

d____ a__ h__ t____ t____

Working with the tools

washing

shampooing

colouring

cutting

perming

styling

4. What activity is mentioned?

You work with styling scissors to make hair shorter. ______________

You need water to wet hair. ______________

You clean hair with water and liquid soap. ______________

You finish your hairdo. ______________

You apply various colours. ______________

You work with curlers to make hair wavy. ______________
5. What tools do you need for following activities?

  permimg – comb, ________________________________
  colouring - ________________________________
  styling - ________________________________
  cutting - ________________________________

6. Other work at a hairdresser’s salon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Use</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A tail comb</td>
<td>to section hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair clips</td>
<td>to keep hair in the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curlers</td>
<td>to wind hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair pins</td>
<td>to secure rollers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hood dryer</td>
<td>to dry hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A styling brush</td>
<td>to brush hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dying brush</td>
<td>to colour hair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. What can we do with these tools?
Dying brush, hood dryer, curlers, tail comb, hair clips, hair pins, styling brush

Write sentences

  I can wind the hair with curlers.

  ________________________________  ________________________________
  ________________________________  ________________________________
  ________________________________  ________________________________

8. Underline the correct word

  You use curlers / hood dryer to dry your hair.
  You wind hair with styling scissors / curlers.
  You can cut hair with setting pins / styling scissors.
  You colour hair with curlers / dying brush.
  You check your hairdo in a mirror / a trolley.
  You cover the customer’s shoulders with a cape / a tail comb.
  You section the hair with a tail comb / hair clips.
  You brush the hair with a towel / a styling brush.

9. Speak with your partner
a. Which tools have you got in your instrument bag?
b. Which tools do you work with?
c. What tools do you need for washing, shampooing, colouring, cutting, perming, styling ....?

10. A little bit of grammar. Make sentences.
   1. I- three times a week-my hair-wash ____________________________ .
   2. in a mirror-you-your-hair-check ________________________________ .
   3. wind-your hair-curlers-you-with ________________________________ .
   4. styling scissors- cut- client’s hair-with-you ________________________________ .
   5. style-wave tongs- you-hair ________________________________ .

QUIZ FOR TOOLS

Find out the words. Use a dictionary to identify unknown words.

1) The words of the expression start with a „T“ and a „C“. It is a sort of a comb and you section hair with it.
   What is it? _______________

2) This word starts with an „S“. You can make hair shorter with it.
   What is it? _______________

3) The words of the expression start with a „D“and a „B“ has two parts. It is a round plastic thing and you use this for mixing of colours.
   What is it? _______________

4) This word starts with an „M“. You check your hairdo in it.
   What is it? _______________

5) This word starts with a „W“. It is an activity. You create a hairdo with curlers.
   What is it? _______________

6) This word starts with a „T“. This thing stands in the salon and there are many tools in it. What is it? _______________
7) This word starts with a „C“. A hairdresser covers the client´s shoulders with it. What is it? _______________

8) This word starts with a „T“. It can have various colours. You dry hair with it. What is it? _______________

9) This word starts with a „C“. It is an activity. You make hair shorter with scissors. What is it? _______________

10) The words of the expression starts with an „H“and a „C“. It is a small thing mostly from metal and you keep hair in place with it. What is it? _______________

11) This word starts with a „C“. This thing is mostly used at a barber´s to cut men´s hair or shave men´s beard. What is it? _______________

12) The words of the expression start with an „H“and a „D“. It is a bigger thing. It stands in the salon. You use this thing when you must dry perming hair. What is it? _______________

13) This word starts with an „S“. It is an activity. When your hair is dirty, you must wash it with a liquid soap. What is it? _______________

14) The words of the expression start with a „C“and an „I“. You usually make at home your hair wavy with this thing. What is it? _______________

15) This word starts with a „C“. This is a small thing and you wind hair with it. What is it? _______________

16) This word starts with an „H“ and a „P“. This thing is used to secure rollers. What is it? _______________

17) This word starts with an „S“. It is an activity. You use a round brush and a blow dryer to set a perfect hairdo. What is it? _______________
<table>
<thead>
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<th>afro hřeben</th>
<th>hairslide</th>
<th>ozdobná sponka</th>
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<tr>
<td>apply</td>
<td>použít</td>
<td>hood dryer</td>
<td>sušák na vlasy</td>
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<tr>
<td>blow dryer</td>
<td>fén, vysoušeč vlasů</td>
<td>check</td>
<td>kontrolovat</td>
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<td>cape</td>
<td>pláštěnka</td>
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<td>colouring</td>
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<td>perming</td>
<td>ondulace</td>
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<tr>
<td>comb</td>
<td>hřeben</td>
<td>rake comb</td>
<td>řídký hřeben</td>
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<tr>
<td>curlers</td>
<td>natáčky</td>
<td>roller</td>
<td>natáčka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wave tongs</td>
<td>kulma</td>
<td>round brush</td>
<td>kulatý kartáč</td>
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<tr>
<td>cutting</td>
<td>střihání</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>nůžky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dying bowl</td>
<td>barvíč miska</td>
<td>section</td>
<td>oddělit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dying brush</td>
<td>štětec na barvení</td>
<td>secure</td>
<td>připevnit</td>
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<tr>
<td>flatback brush</td>
<td>plochý kartáč</td>
<td>shampooing</td>
<td>mytí se šamponem</td>
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<tr>
<td>hair do</td>
<td>účes</td>
<td>soap</td>
<td>mýdlo</td>
</tr>
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<td>hairband</td>
<td>čelenka</td>
<td>straightening iron</td>
<td>žehlička na vlasy</td>
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<tr>
<td>styling brush</td>
<td>kartáč na vlas</td>
<td>styling</td>
<td>úprava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairclip</td>
<td>pineta</td>
<td>hair dryer brush</td>
<td>kulmový kartáč</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairgrip</td>
<td>sponka</td>
<td>tail comb</td>
<td>tupírovací hřeben</td>
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<td>hairnet</td>
<td>sítka na vlasy</td>
<td>towel</td>
<td>ručník</td>
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<td>hairpiece</td>
<td>příčesek</td>
<td>hair trimmer</td>
<td>strojek na vlasy</td>
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<tr>
<td>hairpin</td>
<td>vlásenka</td>
<td>washing</td>
<td>mytí</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Student A covers the vocabularies and points to a picture and student B says the right vocabulary. The students swap after a while.
Memory game
1. Write the names of the tools. Check with your friend. Spell the words.

m_ _ _ _ _ n_ _ _ _ c_ _ _ _ _ h_ _ _ _ _ 

w_ _ t_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ p_ _ _ _ _ _ _ 

c_ _ _ _ _ a_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ h_ _ _ _ _ 

2. What are these tools used for? Match.

- aluminium foil
- cotton pads
- hairdressing basin
- hot razor
- lift comb
- neck brush
- thinning scissors
- wave tongs
- clean clients neck
- give waves and curlers
- clean hair colour
- thin out hair
- wash hair
- highlight hair
- cut hair
- back comb hair

3. A little bit grammar

The purpose of an object – we use the **for + verb-ing** pattern

Make sentences with the vocabularies from the exercise 3.

One sentence is done for you.

_Neck brush is for cleaning clients neck._

4. Pair work. Ask each other.

- What is alu foil for? _It is for highlighting hair._
- What is ………..for?
<table>
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<th>English</th>
<th>Czech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>aluminium foil</td>
<td>alobal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back comb</td>
<td>tupírovat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climazone</td>
<td>klimazon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton pads</td>
<td>vatové tampony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair steamer</td>
<td>napařovač</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairdressing basin</td>
<td>mycí box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand sprayer</td>
<td>rozprašovač</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlight</td>
<td>melírovat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot razor</td>
<td>horká břitva</td>
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<tr>
<td>lift comb</td>
<td>hřeben na tupírování</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck brush</td>
<td>oprašovátko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perm roller</td>
<td>natáčky na trvalou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin out</td>
<td>protenčit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thinning scissors</td>
<td>efilační nůžky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wave tongs</td>
<td>kulma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Work with pictures
   Look at these pictures and answer the following questions.
   1. Where are the people?
   2. What are the people doing?
   3. What’s their job?
   4. What tools are the hairdressers working with?
   5. Describe the activities in these pictures.
   6. What is the customer in the first picture dressed in?
   7. What is the customer in the second picture looking in?
   8. Who is the customer in the third picture?

2. More salon jobs
   What do the people do? What are their jobs?

   A for apprentice
   B for barber or men´s stylist
   O for owner
   L for ladie´s stylist
   R for receptionist
   M for manager/ess
   A studies hairdressing.
   R meets the client and ....
   O owns the salon.
   M leads the salon team.
   A keeps the salon clean.
   L does ladies`styles ..... etc.
   A serves tea or coffee.
   B cuts men´s hair.
3. What they actually do?

......... learns everything about hairdressing.
......... sweeps up the ladies ’ hair.
......... keeps the salon clean.
......... leads the salon team.
......... helps the clients with their coats.
......... offers the clients coffee or tea
......... shampoos and rinses mens’hair.
......... cuts clients ´hair.
......... assists the senior stylist
......... owns the salon.
......... welcomes clients.

4. True or false? Write T or F.
1. An apprentice owns a salon. ______
2. You use scissors to wash hair. ______
3. A receptionist leads the salon. ______
4. You can dry hair with a hood dryer. ______
5. A barber cuts men’s hair. ______
6. A manager keeps the salon clean. ______
7. An owner helps clients with their coats. ______
8. A lady stylist winds womens’ hair. ______
9. A manager offers tea and coffee. ______
10. A junior stylist sweeps up ladies’ hair. ______
11. A barber rinses mens’ hair. ______
12. An owner welcomes clients. ______
13. A receptionist assists the senior stylist. ______
14. An apprentice studies hairdressing. ______

5. One letter is missing from each word. Write the words correctly.
barbr barber ____________ apprentice ____________ cuting ____________
receptionis ____________ swep up ____________ managr ____________
shampoing ____________ scisors ____________ welcom ____________
MEN´S APPEARANCE

full beard  beard  stubble  goatee  moustache

AT A BARBER´S

razor  razor  blade  brush

shaving foam  after-shave lotion  thinning razor

1. Make words from the letters.

abedr __________________  staoumche __________________
edalb ___________________  zorar ______________________
ardbe lufl ________________  avishing aomf _________________
lebbust __________________  nnithing zorar ________________
shrub ____________________  terfa havse tiloon ____________
2. Complete the missing words.
A man usually shaves every day. His skin is then very smooth. He uses a s__________ and a r__________ for shaving. There are b__________ inside the razor. He needs a b__________ to put some shaving foam on his face. He applies some a____________ after shaving. When a man doesn’t shave every day, he has a s__________ after five days and a b__________ after 15 days. Some men want to look interesting or older and so they wear a g____________ or a m__________
3. ABOUT YOU. Answer the questions, or ask another student.
1. How often does your father shave?
2. Do you like moustache or goatee?
3. Are men with full beard, beard, or stubble interesting?
4. Is anybody from your family wearing a beard, moustache or goatee?
5. Describe your partner or your favourite person.
6. Describe your appearance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Czech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after-shave lotion</td>
<td>voda po holení</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>vzhled</td>
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<tr>
<td>apply</td>
<td>použít, aplikovat</td>
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<tr>
<td>barber</td>
<td>holič</td>
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<td>beard</td>
<td>vousy</td>
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<tr>
<td>blade</td>
<td>čepel, žiletka</td>
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<td>brush</td>
<td>štětka na holení</td>
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<td>care</td>
<td>péče</td>
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<td>face</td>
<td>obličej</td>
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<td>full beard</td>
<td>plnovous</td>
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<tr>
<td>goatee</td>
<td>bradka</td>
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<td>keep clean</td>
<td>udržovat čistotu</td>
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<td>offer</td>
<td>nabídnout</td>
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<td>majitel</td>
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<td>podávat, obsluhovat</td>
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<td>holit</td>
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<td>shaving foam</td>
<td>pěna na holení</td>
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<tr>
<td>shaving soap</td>
<td>mýdlo na holení</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin</td>
<td>kůže</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stubble</td>
<td>strniště</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweep up</td>
<td>zaměst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thinning razor</td>
<td>prořezávací břitva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fill in the right words and then check with your partner.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. An apprentice is also called</td>
<td>2. What is the name of the school you study in?</td>
<td>3. What do you use to dry hair?</td>
<td>4. The men’s stylist is called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A thing you give into a razor</td>
<td>6. The skin after shaving is</td>
<td>7. What do you use to wind hair?</td>
<td>8. Who owns a salon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. What profession do you want to be?</td>
<td>10. When men don’t shave for a long time, they have</td>
<td>11. A hairdressing salon is also called</td>
<td>12. A thing to section hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. A hairdresser is also called</td>
<td>22. What do you use to cover client’s shoulders?</td>
<td>23. A thing to secure rollers.</td>
<td>24. What do you use to blow hair?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIAGNOSIS OF HAIR AND SCALP

Make a diagnosis of hair and scalp at a schoolmate and note your results in a questionnaire.

Questions for the client
A/ What problems with your scalp do you have?
...........................................................................................................................................
B/ How do you take care of your hair?
...........................................................................................................................................
C/ What products do you use?
...........................................................................................................................................
D/ What chemical treatment has been made?
...........................................................................................................................................

Assessment of hair scalp
E/ Sebum production?
- Normal
- Low (dry skin)
- High (oily skin)

F/ Dandruff occurrence?
- no
- greasy
- dry

G/ Are there any warts, moles, scars, skin rash or any skin disease?
...........................................................................................................................................

Hair assessment
H/ Intake capacity of hair?
- small
- middle
- big

CH/ Flexibility of hair?
- small
- middle
- big

I/ Quality hair?
- Normal, strong
- brittle
- hard, glassy
- soft, floppy
J/ Appearance of hair?
- matt
- shiny

K/ Sebum production?
At hair roots: normal - dry - greasy
Middle part of hair: normal - dry - greasy
Hair ends: normal - dry - greasy

L/ Formability of hair?
acquired
congenital

M/ Baldness and thinning areas

Conclusion
You need to do the following treatments.
You have to use following means

1. What is the importance of assessing hair and scalp before hair care?
2. Add the right information into the table!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>appearance, quality</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Normal hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Greasy hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquired</td>
<td>získaný</td>
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<td>assessment</td>
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<td>lysina, holohlavost</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>brittle</td>
<td>křehký, lámový</td>
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<tr>
<td>conclusion</td>
<td>závěr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>vrozený</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damaged</td>
<td>poškozený</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dandruff</td>
<td>lupy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>údaj</td>
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<tr>
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<td>nemoc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>pružnost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>sklovitý</td>
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<td>mateř. Znamínko</td>
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<td>tvárnost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>starat se</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thinning areas</td>
<td>prořídlá místa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>treatment</td>
<td>ošetření</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wart</td>
<td>bradavice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHEMICAL PREPARATION TECHNIQUE

Workflow

Number the steps according to the technological process.

….. application of preparatory solution
….. stabilizing
….. hair diagnosis
….. winding hair
….. rinsing hair with lukewarm water
….. washing hair
….. regeneration
….. application of structure

If we change client´s haircut we cut ……….. preparation.

If we only cut hair ends we cut ………….. preparation.

What is correct?

Choosing the thickness of rollers is determined by:
- quality of hair
- required hair curling
- length of hair
- required shape of hairstyle
- depending on how much we cut
- depending on what curlers the clients want to have

Before preparation:
- we don’t wash hair
- we wash hair
- we apply structure
- we apply styling mousse
- we always wash hair twice

Match correctly:
When using smaller rollers waves have
- Small arches with great flexibility
- Big arches with less flexibility

When using bigger rollers waves have
Winding hair what angle we hold hair at?

Winding hair what do we put at the ends of hair?

How to apply preparation solution

How to determine preparation solution
What do we do after the end of exposure time of preparation solution?

How to apply the fixer and what is its exposure time?

What is the treatment after chemical preparation?

WORDLIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Czech</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>workflow</td>
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<tr>
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<td>přípravný</td>
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<tr>
<td>solution</td>
<td>roztok</td>
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<tr>
<td>stabilizing</td>
<td>ustalování</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukewarm</td>
<td>vlažný</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>nanesení, aplikování</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determine</td>
<td>určit, určovat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curling</td>
<td>zvláknění</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desired</td>
<td>požadovaný</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>tvar, forma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mousse</td>
<td>pěnové tužidlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twice</td>
<td>dvakrát</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angle</td>
<td>úhel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexibility</td>
<td>pružnost, ohebnost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposure time</td>
<td>doba působení</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixer</td>
<td>ustalovač</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic colours

![Scissors representing basic colours](image)

- Black
- White
- Red
- Blue
- Green
- Yellow
- Brown
- Orange

1. colours around us. Fill in the right colour.
   1. Traffic lights are red, yellow and ________ .
   2. A Zebra is black and __________.
   3. Men going to funerals most often wear __________
   4. The American penny (one cent coin) is __________.
   5. Lemons and bananas are usually __________.
   6. A wooden floor is usually __________
   7. At a wedding, the bride usually wears a __________ dress.
   8. On a good day, the sky is usually __________.
   9. Grapes are usually purple or __________.
   10. Apples, strawberries and cherries are most often __________.

2. Mixing colours
   Mixing colours we can get other colours or shades. Here is a list of some colours and shades.
   If you don’t know the word, try to guess.

   - Olive
   - Purple
   - Pink
   - Dark red
   - Salmon
   - Khaki
   - Dark green
   - Ochre
   - Violet
   - Light blond
   - Light blue
   - Silver
   - Pinkish
   - Golden
   - Yellowish
   - Grey

   Example: *Mixing red and yellow we get orange.*
   Mix the following colours.

   3. 1. blue and yellow
       2. red and yellow and blue
       3. red and blue
       4. green and white
       5. blue and white
       6. red and black
3. green and black  
4. red and white  
blue and black  
white and black  
brown and white  
brown and yellow

The most often used hair colours


Example:
Golden blond is lighter than caramel. Copper is darker than sweet honey.

5. Write the right hair colours.
Choose from the list.
What colour has your mum got?

1. What colour has your dad got?

2. What colour has got your sister/brother?

3. What colour has your friend got?

4. What colour have you got?

5. What colour do you like the most?

6. What colour would you like wearing?

7. What shade of the red colour is the nicest?

6. Conversation – work in pair
Ask and answer following questions

What is your most popular colour?
What colours do you like wearing?
What colour are your eyes?
What colour is your hair?
What colours has the Czech flag got?
What colours have the traffic lights got?
What colours can you see in the sky?
What colour would you never wear?
What colour is the trendiest one?
## Wordlist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Czech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ash</td>
<td>popel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beige</td>
<td>béžová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>černá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>modrá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td>hnědá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>tmavá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>golden</td>
<td>zlatá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>zelená</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grey</td>
<td>šedá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hazelnut</td>
<td>oříšek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honey</td>
<td>medová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ochre</td>
<td>okrová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olive</td>
<td>olivová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>oranžová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinkish</td>
<td>naružovělá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple</td>
<td>purpurová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>červená</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>russet</td>
<td>červenohnědý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>lososová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silver</td>
<td>stříbrná</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Match the right words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Czech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium-length hair</td>
<td>pleška</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curly hair</td>
<td>d daddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bald</td>
<td>melírované vlasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short hair</td>
<td>vlnité vlasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreadlocks</td>
<td>středně dlouhé vlasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight hair</td>
<td>kudrnaté vlasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wavy hair</td>
<td>krátké vlasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blended hair</td>
<td>hladké, rovné vlasy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. What type of hair is it? Write the right word.

1. Having or like waves _____________
2. Opposite of long hair _____________
3. Opposite of curly hair _____________
4. Not short and not long hair _____________
5. Coming from Jamaican culture _____________
6. To twist into ringlets _____________
7. Being without hair _____________
8. To mix various colours _____________

3. MEMORY GAME

4. Work in pairs:
   A - Describe your classmate’s hair.
   Ann has got long, brown, curly hair.

   B – Look at the next page and describe the hair of famous people
HAIRDOS

h1. Shaggy
h2. Short and Wavy
h3. Girl's Updo
h4. Formal Updo
h5. Long and Curly
h6. Ponytails
h7. Medium Length Flip
h8. Long and Straight
h9. Wavy Male Cut
h10. Curly Male Cut
h11. Buzz Cut
h12. Completely Bald
h13. Short Flip
h14. Cowgirl Hat
h15. Cowboy Hat
h16. Short Male Cut
h17. Short and Spikey
h18. Long and Spikey
h19. Shoulder Length Bob
h20. Long Male Cut
h21. Short and Curly
h22. Baseball Cap
h23. Receding Hairline
h24. Low Ponytail
h25. Medium Length Curly
1. What’s the missing letter? Write the correct word

shagy _______________       log and curly ______________________
cowbo hat _______________    shot flip _________________________
completely bald ____________ medium length curly ____________________
shot male cut ________________ receding hairline ______________________

2. Draw the following hair styles

short and wavy   shaggy   short male   medium length
                 cut        curly

low ponytail   receding     short and   girl’s up do
               hairline     spiky

ponytails   wavy male   long and   shoulder length
            cut        straight   bob

3. Fill in the right words

People usually have s________t or l__________ hair. We can wear w__________,
c_________ or st____________t hair too. Mainly young guys like s_______y look.
This style is simple to maintain. The sp________y hair style is super easy to care for. It dries
fast and is easy to style. There is no need for a blow dryer or curling iron. U__________ are the
most popular types of hairstyles for a special event such as prom, a wedding or a ball. The
p__________ is a chic hairstyle for day or evening. We wear it low at the back of the neck
for business or evening occasions or keep it in the middle of the head for a casual sporty look.
When men get older they are mostly depressed about r____________ hair.
4. How many hairdos can you find?

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

5. What hairdos do the people have? Match the hairdo with the right picture and check and discuss with your classmate.

ponytail
shaggy hair
long straight hair
shoulder length hair
receding hair
curly male cut
spiky hair
updo
6. ABOUT YOU. Work in pair
Do you like wearing short or long hair?
What is your favourite hair colour or shade?
What hairdo suits you the most?
What hairdos and colours do your friends wear mostly?
What hairdo do you wear for special events?

WORDLIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>afro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bald</td>
<td>pleš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blended /bleach</td>
<td>melírované /odbarvit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bob</td>
<td>mikádo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>braid</td>
<td>cop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bun</td>
<td>drdol, uzel z vlasů</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curly</td>
<td>kudrnaté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreadlocks</td>
<td>dready</td>
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<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>suché</td>
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<tr>
<td>dull</td>
<td>mastné</td>
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<tr>
<td>fly away</td>
<td>neupravené</td>
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<tr>
<td>French plait</td>
<td>zaplétaný cop</td>
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<td>ofina</td>
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<tr>
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<td>mastné</td>
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<tr>
<td>hair style</td>
<td>úprava vlasů</td>
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<td>účes, střih</td>
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<td>hairdo</td>
<td>účes, střih</td>
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<td>kadeřavé, černošské</td>
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<td>vrstvený účes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pěšinka uprostřed</td>
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<td>copánky</td>
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<td>havraní</td>
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<td>ustupující</td>
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<td>lesklé</td>
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<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>krátké</td>
</tr>
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<td>husté</td>
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<tr>
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<td>vlinité</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of faces

- round
- square
- oval
- narrow
VOCABULARY IN USE

1. Write the parts of the face. Check with your friend. Spell the words.
   e_ _ _ _ _ _ ch _ _ _ f_ _ _ _ _ _ n_ _ _ n_ _ _
   m_ _ _ o _ _ _ n_ _ _ _ _ ch_ _ s_ _ _ _ _ h_ _ _
   r_ _ _ e_ _ _ _ _ h_ _ _ l_ _ e_ _ e_ _

2. How are the following parts of face called?
   
   ___________   ________   ________   ________   ________   ________   ________

3. Which words are mentioned?
   1. WYRBOEE   ______________
   2. EYE       ______________
   3. ERA       ______________
   4. MOTUH     ______________
   5. HRFDEOEA  ______________
   6. NSEO     ______________
   7. EKEHC    ______________
   8. IPL      ______________
   9. NHCI     ______________
   10. HRAI    ______________

4. Crossword

   It´s above eyes.
   It´s below the forehead.
   They are two and next to the nose.
   These are two under the nose.
   There are eyes, ears, nose, hair etc. on it.
   It´s above the nose.
   It´s below the mouth.
5. A bit of grammar. Use the prepositions on, between, above, below

The eyebrow is ___________ the eye.
The nose is ___________ cheeks.
The chin is ___________ the mouth.
Hair is ___________ the head.

6. Try to guess (pair work – use prepositions on, between, above, below, next to)

It is above eyebrows. What is it? (a forehead)

7. Do you remember types of face?

8. Answer the following questions. Then check with your neighbour.

What type of face have you got? ______________________________
What type of face has your neighbour got? __________________________
What hairdo suits to a round face? ________________________________
What hairdo suits to a square face? ________________________________
What hairdo suits to an oval face? ________________________________
What hairdo suits to a narrow face? ________________________________
Find out the words. Use a dictionary to identify unknown words.

1) This word starts with a „B“. It’s the colour that men going to funerals most often wear. What colour is it? ___________

2) This word starts with an „O“. We get this colour mixing red and yellow. What colour is it? ___________

3) This word starts with an „S“. It is the opposite of long hair. What hair is it? ___________

4) This word starts with a „D“. This type of hairdo comes from Jamaican culture. This hairstyle contains the hair coiling and tangling mutually. What hairdo is it? ___________

5) This word starts with a „B“. When people get older, they lose their hair and get something. We also say they recede their hair. What do they get? ___________

6) This word starts with a „P“. It is a chic hairstyle for day or evening. We wear it low at the back of the neck or keep it in the middle of the head for a casual sporty look. What hairdo is it? ___________
7) This word starts with an „R“. When men get older they are mostly depressed about losing hair. What is the process called? ___________

8) This word starts with an „S“. Mainly young guys like this look. This style is simple to maintain and is super easy to care for. There is no need for a blow dryer or curling iron. What is it? ___________

9) This word starts with a „U“. These are the most popular types of hairstyles for a special event such as prom, a wedding or a ball. What hairstyle is it? __________

10) This word starts with an „S“. Usually young guys wear this hairstyle. It is created with gel and fingers on short hair mostly on the top of the head. What is it? __________

11) This word starts with an „F“. It covers the forehead. It is short or longer. What is it? __________

12) This word starts with an „N“. We can smell with this part of the body. Some people have it pierced. What is it? __________

13) This word starts with an „H“. It grows on the top of the head and also on our eyebrows, eyelashes and other parts of the skin. What is it? __________

14) This word starts with an „E“. It is a part of an eye. It is usually used in plural. It protects our eyes against dirt. Women use special sticks to make it longer and more beautiful. What is it? _______
COMMUNICATION WITH A CUSTOMER

GREETINGS
Good morning. Good afternoon.
How can I help you?

APOLOGIZING
I'm sorry for it. I'm really sorry.

GIVING OPINIONS
It seems to me that …
I don't think it's the right.
On one hand … but on the other hand …

AGREEING
Yes, I agree. Absolutely.
That's right. You're right.

DISAGREEING
Yes / True, but …
I can't agree with you.
I'm not sure about that.

MAKING REQUESTS
Could you …?
Do you think you could …?

MAKING SUGGESTIONS
Would you like …?
How about …?
I'll do it for you.

ASKING FOR PERMISSION
Could I …?
Do you mind if I …?

ANSWERING POSITIVELY
Yes, sure.
Yes, that's fine.

ANSWERING NEGATIVELY
Sorry, but … I'm afraid that's not possible.

GIVING ADVICE
I think you should …
What about doing sth? / How about doing sth?
Why don't you …?

THANKING
Thanks a lot.

POZDRAVY
Dobré ráno, dopoledne. Dobré odpoledne.
Jak vám mohu pomoci?

OMLLUVA
Je mi to líto. Je mi to opravdu líto.

SDĚLOVÁNÍ NÁZORŮ
Zdá se mi, že …/ Vypadá to, že …
Nemyslím si, že to je to pravé.
Z jedné strany, … ale na druhé straně …

VYJÁDŘENÍ SOUHLASU
Ano, souhlasím. Určitě.
Tak to je správně. Máte pravdu.

VYJÁDŘENÍ NESOUHLASU
Ano / Pravda, ale …
Nemohu s vámi souhlasit.
Tím si nejsem jist.

VYJÁDŘENÍ ŽÁDOSTI
Mohla byste …?
Myslíte, že byste mohla …?

VYJÁDŘENÍ NÁVRHU
Líbilo by se vám ….?
Co takhle ….?
Já to pro vás udělám.

ŽÁDOST O DOVOLENÍ
Mohla bych …?
Vadilo by vám, kdybych ….?

KLADNÁ ODPOVĚĎ
Ano, jistě.
Ano, to je fajn.

ZÁPORNÁ ODPOVĚĎ
Bohužel, ale … Obávám se, že to není možné.

UDÍLENÍ RADY
Myslím si, že byste měla …
Co takhle udělat ….?
Proč ne…?

DĚKOVÁNÍ
Díky moc.
Thank you very much. Dějú velmi pěkně.

**REPLYING FOR THANKS**  
You're welcome.  
**REAKCE NA DĚKOVÁNÍ**  
Není zač.

**ASKING FOR REPEITION**  
Pardon? Sorry?  
Can you say it again, please?  
**ŽÁDOST O ZOPAKOVÁNÍ**  
Promiňte?  
Můžete to říci ještě jednou, prosím?

**APPOINTMENTS**

1. Write down the right answers. Then check with your neighbour.

   a) How will you greet a customer at 9 a.m.?  
   b) How will you greet a customer at 16 p.m.?  
   c) How can you start the conversation?  
   d) How will you ask a customer what she wants?  
   e) What can you say if you make a request?  
   f) How will you ask for permission?  
   g) What will you say if you make a suggestion?  
   h) What can you say if you don’t agree?  

2. Communication with the customer (use cut-out cards to match, work in pair)

   a) Do the matching activity. Check the correctness.  
   b) Student A using the left card describes a situation, while student B suggests the correct respond – with the help of the right cards. Then the students swap.  
   c) The same as C but without the right cards. Then the students swap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- doesn´t know the customer’s name</th>
<th>Shall I help you with your coat?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- asks the customer what he/she wants</td>
<td>Would you follow me, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- wants to help with the customer´s coat</td>
<td>Can you repeat it, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- doesn´t understand something</td>
<td>Here are some magazines for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- offers drinks</td>
<td>How can I help you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- offers magazine or newspaper</td>
<td>Could you sit down for a while?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- suggests the customer to sit and wait</td>
<td>Could I have your name, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- agrees the time of the appointment</td>
<td>Could you come at half past three?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- asks the customer to follow her</td>
<td>Can I get you something to drink?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Fill in the dialogue. Use can, can’t, can’t it be, ’d like, ’ll, ’ll be, contact, is, may not

Hairdresser: Good morning. Mrs Coopers’ hairdressing salon. ______ I help you?
Client: Good morning I _______ to make an appointment with Mrs Cooper.
H: O.K. _______ you come on Tuesday at 5 pm?
C: I’m sorry. I work until 5.30 pm I _______ leave my office earlier.
H: What about Wednesday at 6 pm, _______ that ok for you?
C: _______ a little later ? If I leave the office at 5.30 I _______ arrive on time because of the traffic.
H: Ok. you _______ seen by Mrs Cooper on Wednesday at 7 pm. If you can’t come for any reason, please _______ me and I _______ try to set another time. Good bye.

Polite requests
offer to help customer:
Could you ....?  
Would you....?  
Can I .....?  
Shall I .....?

Review polite questions regarding date and time of the day. Use the phrases: When would you.....? Would Tuesday/3.30 be all right/ suit you? What about.....? and following information.

Front Page
HAIR SALON
18 HIGH STREET
LONDON 259800

YOUR APPOINTMENT
Tuesday, 9am, wash and set WITH Wendy

MOODS
hair salon
..........day, 3.30 pm haircut for Mr. Smith

Alena Malá
Křížová 8
Břeclav

ΘΑΝΕΞΗ
HAIR SALON
24 WESTSIDE
NEW YORK
43278

YOUR APPOINTMENT
Friday, 15 pm, cut and colour
I CAN TALK TO A HAIRDRESSER

I want to have it perm / I’d like a perm, please.

I’m letting it grow long, so just trim it / give it a trim, please. I’d like to keep the fringe and the parting on the left.

I want to keep the same hairstyle, please. I’d like a cut and blow dry / dry with a hairdryer.

Could you colour it for me, please?

have / get sth. done
If you have sth done or get sth done, you pay sb to do sth for you.
Compare:
I have my hair cut every month. (I go to the hairdresser’s.)
I cut my hair every month. (I do it myself.)

Glossary
let allow sth to happen without trying to stop it.
trim sth cut sth a little so that it is shorter and tidier.
keep sth make sth stay in a particular state or condition and not change.
1. Put the words in order, and add one more word.

1. going / I’m / hair / to / cut / have        I’m going to have my hair cut.
2. could / colour / you / me / for / please? ________________________________
3. Sasha / her / letting / is / hair ______________ ________________________________
4. fringe / like / a / parting / I’d / and / a / right / the __________________________
5. please / blow-dry / like / a / and / I’d _________________________________
6. want / please / hairstyle / same / I / to / the ___________________________________
7. to / she´s / her / trimmed / going / hair _________________________________

WORDLIST

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<td>advice</td>
<td>rada</td>
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<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>souhlasit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apologize</td>
<td>omluvit se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app. (make)</td>
<td>sjednat schůzku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appointment</td>
<td>schůzka</td>
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<tr>
<td>bill</td>
<td>účet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>lámat se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bussines card</td>
<td>vizitka</td>
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<td>hotovost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash desk</td>
<td>pokladna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client</td>
<td>zákazník, klient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credit card</td>
<td>kreditní karta</td>
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<tr>
<td>customer</td>
<td>zákazník</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t mention it.</td>
<td>Není zač. Rédo se stalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greet</td>
<td>zdravit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greyish</td>
<td>prošedivělý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>drobné (peníze)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all.</td>
<td>Vůbec ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opening hours</td>
<td>provozní doba</td>
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<tr>
<td>permission</td>
<td>povolení</td>
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<tr>
<td>receipt</td>
<td>účtenka, stvrzenka</td>
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<tr>
<td>recommend</td>
<td>doporučit</td>
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<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>oživit</td>
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<tr>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>zopakovat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit</td>
<td>slušet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip</td>
<td>spropitné</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hair oil - Using oil to condition and moisturise the hair is a natural haircare method. Massage it into hair. Wrap the hair carefully into a towel.

Hair colour - Understanding your hair colour personality can help you to decide what kind of change is right for you. It's amazing how colour can have such uplifting.

Hair lacquer - another name for hairspray - is powerful hairspray for shaping and fixing extreme styles. It is very often used for creating a solid hair style, it is a bit weaker than hair gel.

Hair Lotion is like bodybuilding for hair: Its formula provides long-lasting volume, shine and texture definition.

Hair wrap - The original hair wrap helps to revitalize hair.

Shampoo is a hair care product used to remove oil, dirt, skin particles, and dandruff.
1. Complete the words

s_ _ _ _ _ o                             h_ _ _ _    l_ _ _ _ _ r                      h_ _ _   o_ _ l
h_ _ _   l_ _ _ _ n                   h_ _ _   g  _ l                                    s _ _ _ _ _ _   f _ _ m
h_ _ _   c _ _ _ _ r                   w_ _   g _ l                                      h_ _ _    w _ _ p

2.A Which verbs go with the following nouns? Use vocabulary for the new words. Match the right word with the suitable one on the left.

- hair oil - dyes hair
- hair wax - cleans hair
- hair lotion - styles and protects hair
- hair colour - conditions, moisturizes
- hair lacquer - keeps hair in a style
- hair wrap - provides long-lasting
- shampoo - volume
- styling foam - shapes and fixes hair
- hair gel - stiffens hair
- revitalizes hair

Styling foam - styles and protects your hair. It adds volume and shine to your fine hair.

Hair gel is a hairstyling product that is used to stiffen hair into a particular hairstyle.

Wax gel - Hair wax is a thick hairstyling product containing wax, used to keep the hairstyle. In contrast with hair gel, most of which contains alcohol, ...
2.B Practise the new words in sentences.

We use hair oil to condition and moisturize hair. We use ______________________________________

______________________________________ ______________________________________

______________________________________ ______________________________________

______________________________________ ______________________________________

2.C Student A using the left card says the word, while student B suggests the correct respond – with the help of the right cards. Then the students swap.

2.D The same as C but without the right cards. Then the students swap.

3. ABOUT YOU. Answer the questions and speak with your partner.

1. Do you use any hair oil to moisturize your hair? ______________________________
2. Do you colour your hair? How often? ______________________________
3. What colour brand do you prefer? _________________________________________
4. Do you use any hair lacquer to fix your hair? ______________________________
5. What brand of hair lacquer do you use? ______________________________________
6. Does anybody in your family use a hair wrap? ______________________________
7. When do people use a hair wrap? _________________________________________
8. What kind of shampoo do you like most? ______________________________________
9. Do you need to apply styling foam? _________________________________________
10. When do you apply hair gel or wax gel? ______________________________________

4. What verb is right? Underline the correct verb.

1. Hair oil moisturizes/dyes hair.
2. Hair gel contains wax/revitalizes hair.
3. Shampoo stiffens/cleans hair.
4. Styling foam provides a long-lasting volume/styles and protects hair.
5. Hair colour dyes/stiffens hair.
6. A hair wrap keeps hair in a style/revitalizes hair.
7. Hair lacquer shapes and fixes extreme styles/moisturizes hair.
All people take care of their hair. We wash our hair every day, every second day, once a week etc. We use a lot of kinds of **s______** to wash our hair. After washing we apply some **h______o______** to condition and moisturize our hair. When our hair is damaged we sometimes apply a **h_______ w______** to revitalize our hair. After that we can add some **s________ f______**. Finally we can apply some **h_______ l________** or **h______ g_______** or **h________ w________** to style our hairdo. When we want to change our look we can use a **h________ c________**.

### WORDLIST

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<th>Czech</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>age</td>
<td>věk</td>
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<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>vzhled</td>
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<td>applicator</td>
<td>aplikátor, štětec</td>
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<td>apply</td>
<td>použít</td>
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<td>péče</td>
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<td>upravit</td>
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<td>obsahovat</td>
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<td>create</td>
<td>tvořit</td>
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<td>daily</td>
<td>denní</td>
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<tr>
<td>dandruff</td>
<td>lupy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix</td>
<td>upevnit, zpevnit</td>
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<tr>
<td>hair gel</td>
<td>vlasový gel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair lacquer</td>
<td>lak na vlasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair lotion</td>
<td>vlasová voda</td>
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<tr>
<td>hair wrap</td>
<td>vlasový zábal</td>
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<tr>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>zdravý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hold hair in style</strong></td>
<td><strong>udržovat tvar vlasů</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>změna</td>
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<tr>
<td>moisturize</td>
<td>zvlhčit</td>
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<td>protect</td>
<td>chránit</td>
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<td>provide</td>
<td>poskytnout, pečovat</td>
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<td>pravidelný</td>
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<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>odstranit</td>
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<tr>
<td>revitalize</td>
<td>oživit</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>formovat, tvarovat</td>
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<tr>
<td>shine</td>
<td>lesk</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>solid</strong></td>
<td><strong>pevný</strong></td>
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<td>stiffen</td>
<td>vyztužit</td>
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<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>upravovat, tvarovat</td>
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<tr>
<td>styling foam</td>
<td>tužidlo</td>
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<tr>
<td>volume</td>
<td>objem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wax gel</td>
<td>gelový vosk</td>
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<tr>
<td>wrap</td>
<td>zabalit</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
These hairstyles are created for various social events to represent new fashion, for competitions etc. They have festive character and are very well created. The natural look of hair mustn’t get lost in the hairstyle. Tidy hair must emphasize personal charm. Hairstyles are created on long, shoulder length or short hair. The final shape and styling depends on professional skills of the hairdresser.

**How to make it**

Before creating a hairstyle we must determine:
- what occasion is the hairstyle for
- what will be client’s clothes like
- what is client’s idea about the hairstyle
- what will be the shape of hairstyle
- whether a hair decoration or hair piece will be used

The perfect haircut is important for all types of hairstyles. Hairstyles difficult to make are usually created with blowing, winding, finger waving, various techniques of wavy tongs or with a combination of these techniques. First we should have an idea about the hairstyle and outline all details of the hairstyle, for example how to lay rollers in case we will wind hair.

Don’t forget fixator, which is chosen according to types of hair. They should be pretested. Very important is also hair colour which should highlight the whole hairstyle or only some parts if there are more colours in the hairstyle. We make styling backcombing certain parts.

**Steps of backcombing**

One hand holds a strand of hair taut and perpendicularly to the skin.
We push shorter hair to the scalp with the other hand.
We do it on all the length of the strand.
We move the comb up each time we push.
We neat the bouffant hair in a desired shape.
We don’t comb the bouffant hair inside the hairstyle, because the hairstyle wouldn’t be fixed enough.
For long hair we use clips and hairpins to attach the hairstyle.

**We distinguish festive and competitive hairstyles**

We can make hairstyles for some special social events such as theatre visits, balls or wedding, etc. These hairstyles have a festive character and must go together with makeup and clothing to appropriately complement the overall look. Each hairstyle must emphasize the woman look and her beautiful facial features. When creating we start from a day style which a customer is accustomed. You can highlight an ornament or hairpiece. They are created on purpose which they chosen for.
Festive hairstyles

Wedding hairstyle
An appointment with a customer and an exam before are necessary. We have to know what make up, clothing and ornaments will the bride wear. We have to discuss her idea. The main rule is if we choose a distinctive hairstyle we choose a simple dress and vice versa.

Hairstyles for masquerade balls
A hairdresser can fully use his imagination is based on the situation and the character he wants to create.
Cocktail hairstyles
These hairstyles are less difficult to make. They are made to be blown waving and decorated with small ornaments. These hairstyles are suitable to a theatre or to a party.

Competitive hairstyles
For these hairstyles competitors must show their imagination and skills. These hairstyles aren’t designed for daily wear and they must be creative and they must be in accordance with the rules of competition. Competitors create both woman and man’s hairstyles. You need to choose the right model who should have:

- good quality hair
- good hair growth on the neck
- good head shape without cosmetics defects
- good figure and walking
- suitable face shape

Choosing the right model that can present the hairstyle is very important. After choosing the model we have to:
- Study the propositions about hairstyle look, what can we use, how hair has to be prepared, what is forbidden.
- Make an idea about the hairstyle and a design.
Choose an appropriate colour.

We have to devote a lot of time testing before each competition.

We should start testing at least three months in advance.

We prepare the appropriate clothing, accessories and make up. Everything must be on the topic.

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**WORDLIST**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in accordance</td>
<td>v souladu</td>
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<tr>
<td>in advance</td>
<td>předem</td>
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<td>vhodný, vyhovující</td>
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<td>ztratit se</td>
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<td>růst</td>
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<td>Heavy hairstyle</td>
<td>nároční účes</td>
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<tr>
<td>highlight</td>
<td>zdůraznit, vyzdvihnout</td>
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<td>představa</td>
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<td>zahrnovat</td>
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<td>za účelem</td>
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<td>celkový vzhled</td>
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<td>kolmo</td>
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<td>shape</td>
<td>tvar</td>
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<td>vhodný, vyhovující</td>
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<td>upravené vlasy</td>
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<td>topic</td>
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<tr>
<td>underline</td>
<td>zvýraznit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vice versa</td>
<td>naopak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vice versa</td>
<td>naopak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPETITIVE HAIRSTYLES

Match the hairstyle to the picture

Extravagant hairstyle    Haircut of the future    Haircut of the season

Write down the differences between a competitive haircut and hairstyle that is designed to a ball.

What does the model you choose have to answer?
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-
Step 1 - At the beginning

This model has a square face with marked jaw bones.
The hairdo must decoy the wide face.

Step 2 - Colouring and highlighting

Preparing of equipment to protect a model and a hairdresser, tools and materials.
Apply a violet permanent colour on the top and a fringe. Separate a strand above the fringe and raise it with the foil technique.
Apply the dark violet colour on the back and side parts. Wash the colour, dry with a towel, and apply pink tint on the raised strand.

Step 3 - Washing hair

Massage hair during washing.
Treat hair wrapping.

Step 4 - Cutting

Separate a parting, let 3cm wide strand on the neck, thin up and cut down.
Separate other strands, thin up and cut down.
Cut down hair with a razor on the top of the hair from the parting to the ears.
Cut the fringe down in the end.
Step 5 - Cosmetic treatment

Cosmetic treatment is very important.

Step 6 - Setting

Apply setting lotion into wet hair. Start setting hair with a brush from the neck to the top. Take care the form of the head. Style with gel and lacquer finally.

Step 7 - Would you believe that?
1. Match the activity with the right picture.

- Colouring
- Cosmetic treatment
- Setting
- Cutting
- Hair washing

2. Put the sentences in the right order.

___ Apply a violet permanent colour on the top and a fringe.
___ Cosmetic treatment is very important.
___ Separate a parting, let 3cm wide strand on the neck, thin up and cut down.
___ Start setting hair with a brush from the neck to the top.
___ This model has a square face with marked jaw bones.
___ Massage hair during washing.

3. Which word is wrong? Write the right one. Work with the text above.

This model has a narrow face. _______________
Apply a violet permanent colour on the neck and a fringe. _______________
Separate a colour above the fringe. _______________
Raise it with the back comb strands technique. _______________
Apply the dark violet colour on the top. _______________
Wash the colour, dry with a hair pin. _______________
Massage hair during perming. _______________
Treat hair shampooing. _______________
Cut down hair with a hairdryer. _______________
Apply setting lotion in dry hair. _______________
Cosmetic packet is very important. _______________
Start setting hair with a brush from the top to the neck. _______________
Style with gel and lacquer in the beginning. _______________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Czech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apply mousse</td>
<td>aplikovat tužidlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backcomb</td>
<td>natupírovat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleach</td>
<td>odbarvit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crop the hair</td>
<td>ostříhat nakrátko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curl, frizz up</td>
<td>natočit, nakulmovat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut and blow-dry</td>
<td>ostříhat a vyfoukat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut down</td>
<td>zkrátil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decoy</td>
<td>odpoutat pozornost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw back</td>
<td>stáhnout dozadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feather</td>
<td>ostříhat vlasy do ztracena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foil</td>
<td>fólie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fringe</td>
<td>ofina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair extension</td>
<td>prodlužování vlasů</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair wrap</td>
<td>vlasový zábal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have one’s hair cut</td>
<td>dát si ostříhat vlasý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
<td>důležitý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaw bones</td>
<td>čelistní kosti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lacquer</td>
<td>nalakovat</td>
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<tr>
<td>lock of hair, curl</td>
<td>lokýnka, pramen vlasů</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part the hair</td>
<td>udělat pěšinku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parting</td>
<td>pěšinka</td>
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<tr>
<td>pieces</td>
<td>proužky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise</td>
<td>zvednout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove dandruff</td>
<td>odstranit lupy</td>
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<tr>
<td>rootlets</td>
<td>vlasové kořínky</td>
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<tr>
<td>rub in</td>
<td>větřit do vlasů</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate</td>
<td>oddělit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>upravit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setting</td>
<td>úprava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shampoo and set</td>
<td>vodová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shorten</td>
<td>zkrátil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side part</td>
<td>postranní část</td>
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<tr>
<td>strand</td>
<td>pramen</td>
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<tr>
<td>stripping</td>
<td>vyčesávání vlasů</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>upravit podle módy</td>
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<tr>
<td>take notice</td>
<td>dbát</td>
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<tr>
<td>thin up</td>
<td>ztenčit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tint</td>
<td>odstín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do sb´s hair</td>
<td>učesat někoho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tone down</td>
<td>zmírnit odstín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat</td>
<td>ošetřit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trim</td>
<td>zastříhnout, upravit</td>
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<tr>
<td>twist into a bun</td>
<td>stočit do drdolu</td>
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<tr>
<td>wet</td>
<td>vlhký</td>
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<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td>široký</td>
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<tr>
<td>wind up</td>
<td>natáčet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAIR WASHING

1. Preparing the client (a cape, a basin control, water temperature, watering hair).
   We place a towel and a cape around the client’s neck and set up the height of the basin. We turn up the water and test on the back of our hand if the temperature is neither too hot nor too cold. We water the hair. We hold our palm above the client’s forehead carefully not to let the water run down onto the face.

2. Shampooing, foaming, the technological process of washing
   We apply a small amount of shampoo into our palms and rub lightly onto the client’s hair. We put our fingers on the client’s head and start foaming the hair from the forehead to the scalp doing circular motions. We shampoo the scalp and the area just below using our thumbs, which are in position against each other. We continue down either side, than we place carefully our hand across the client’s forehead and wash the top of the hair with one hand. We hold the top, turn round our right hand and shampoo the neck in the direction of the scalp. We exchange our hands. The movement of our hands must be very smooth, so as not to tug the client’s hair. We massage the scalp and the skin slightly with our fingers. Finally we rinse all the traces of shampoo away from the hair and repeat this procedure for the second time.

3. Applying of reconditioning, hair drying out
   After we have rinsed the hair we apply the reconditioning rubbing it lightly into the client’s hair and finally we rinse it off carefully. If we didn’t rinse off the reconditioning carefully, it would be difficult to do styling. We squeeze out the excess water and using a towel we create a turban, which dries the excess water. We don’t dry the hair rubbing, so as not to tangle them.

VOCABULARY IN USE

1. Read the first part of the text carefully. Match the following verbs with suitable nouns.

   place           temperature
   set up          water
   turn up         hair
   test            a towel and a cape
   water           height of a basin
2. Look at the second and third parts of the text. Which verbs go with the following nouns?

apply
rub
start
shampoo
massage
rinse
apply
squeeze
create

-the skin
-shampoo
-the scalp
-water
-shampoo away
-onto hair
-foaming the hair
-a turban
-reconditioning

3. There are 13 verbs from the exercises 1 and 2 hidden in the crossword.

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

4. How do you wash hair? Bring the following sentences in the right order.

- turn up water
- apply shampoo
- shampoo the scalp
- apply reconditioning
- create a turban
- water hair

1. place towel and a cape around clint´s shoulders
- test temperature
- massage the skin
- rinse shampoo away
- squeeze water
- start foaming hair
- rub shampoo onto hair
1. **Taking down curlers, hair waves combing-out**
   We take down the curlers and comb out the waves with a brush and a comb in various directions. We try the accrued partings to disappear. We comb out in various directions.

2. **Hair back combing**
   We back comb the hair to create a firm hair style. We comb out a hair lock upright the head or in the form of the hair style and start to back comb. We turn the points of the tail comb towards the head and put it into a hair lock approximately in the middle of the hair lock. We back comb in the direction towards the head. We repeat this procedure. The bouffant hair must be only close to the skin. The end of the hair lock must stay free. The firmer hair style we want to create, the higher we back comb. We spray the bouffant hair.

3. **Setting**
   We set the hair in the form from the neck paying attention not to comb the bouffant part. The setting deals mainly with the free ends of hair. We can hairspray finally.

**VOCABULARY IN USE**

1A  What do the following expressions mean in Czech? Translate them. Work with the text.

- take down the curlers
- comb out the waves with a brush
- comb in various directions
- create a firm hair style
- comb out a hair lock upright the head
- back comb in the direction towards the head
- the bouffant hair
- spray the bouffant hair
- set the hair in the form

1B  Work with the expressions from the exercise 1A. Choose one of them and pantomime. (Pair work)
2. ABOUT YOU. Speak with your partner.

How often do you do the classical shampooing and setting in the hairdressing parlour?
Have you ever done the classical shampooing and setting to anybody in your family?
Are you wearing the classical shampoo and set or do you prefer straight hair?

PERMING – HAIR PREPARATION

A permanent wave, also known as a perm, means a chemical hair treatment. That can be used to make your hair curly. Every perm has two parts: wave making and wave fixing.
There are two basic techniques of hair preparation – the winding in the basic shape and the winding in a shape of a hairdo.
The final hair modifications after hair preparation can be the shampoo and set and the blow dry.
The equipment we need for hair preparation is a towel, a plastic cape, a cotton wool and a napkin to protect a client, gloves and a gown to protect a hairdresser.
We need the following tools: a rake comb, a tail comb, rollers of various sizes, application bottle, a plastic bowl, a sponge and a plastic cap.
The material used for hair preparation is perming solution, neutralizers, water, shampoo and balm.

Perms can be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>formal</th>
<th>functional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flirty</td>
<td>or     fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depending on the style.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1A Tick the equipment suitable for hair preparation. (Work with the text in the beginning)

To protect a client - towel, plastic cap, cape, shoes, glasses, t-shirt, napkin, cotton wool, umbrella
To protect a hairdresser – gloves, hat, glasses, gown, scarf

1B Tick the tools suitable for hair preparation.

rake comb, tail comb, dying bowl, rollers of various sizes, clippers, application bottle, plastic bowl, plastic cap, hair pin, sponge, hair clip

1C Tick the material suitable for hair preparation.

perming solution, hair colour, neutralizers, water, shaving foam, shampoo, balm, facial mask
2A Work with the text in the beginning and answer the following questions.

1. What does “perm” mean? ______________________________________________________

2. Why can it be used? ___________________________________________________________

3. How many parts has every perm got? __________________________________________

4. Name these parts. ____________________________________________________________

5. What final hair modifications after hair preparation do you know? _______________

6. What are the two basic techniques of hair preparation? __________________________

__________________________________________

2B Repeat the knowledge from the exercise 2A. Work in pair.
Student A asks the questions and student B answers without looking in the book. Then swap.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical services</th>
<th>Salon Owner</th>
<th>Salon Managers</th>
<th>Senior Stylist</th>
<th>Salon Stylist</th>
<th>Graduate Stylist</th>
<th>Advanced Trainee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exclude cut &amp; finish</td>
<td>Sue Jane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Full head from</td>
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<td>£70</td>
<td>£60</td>
<td>£60</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>£35</td>
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<td>£43</td>
<td>£43</td>
<td>£33</td>
<td>£25</td>
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<tr>
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<td>£53</td>
<td>£53</td>
<td>£48</td>
<td>£43</td>
<td>£30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demi wave: partial from</td>
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<td>£43</td>
<td>£43</td>
<td>£38</td>
<td>£33</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiral perm</td>
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<td>poc</td>
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<tr>
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<td>£65</td>
<td>£65</td>
<td>£65</td>
<td>£55</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>£12</td>
<td>£12</td>
<td>£12</td>
<td>£12</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridal hair/hair up</td>
<td>poc</td>
<td>poc</td>
<td>poc</td>
<td>poc</td>
<td>poc</td>
<td>poc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you know, how much does the classical hair preparation (perm) cost in the Czech Republic?

4. The hairdressing parlour can also offer:
5. Fill in the missing words.
A permanent wave, also known as a p________, is a chemical hair t___________. There are
two basic techniques of hair preparation – the w_________ in the basic shape and the
winding in a s_________ of a hairdo. The final hair modifications after hair preparation can be
w_________ and p_________. To his protection the hairdresser uses some g_________ and
g_________. The tools suitable for hair preparation are a r_______ c__________, a t_____ c_________, r__________, an application bottle, p_____ bowl, s_________ and a p_________
c_______. The material suitable for hair preparation are p_________ s__________,
n___________, water, s_________ and b_________.
The hairdressing parlour offers also h___________ or c___________ v___________.

**RINSE and HIGHLIGHTING**

Hair rinsing or colouring is the easiest and fastest way to change your appearance completely. The
advantage of hair rinse is that it doesn ´t damage our hair like hair dyes because the colour
pigments don't penetrate the hair.
There are various types of hair rinse such as permanent rinse, semi-permanent rinse, and natural
rinse including henna and other vegetable rinses. Permanents rinses should be combined with
hydrogen peroxide. Semi-permanent rinses can last up to twenty washes on average. The natural
rinses are made of natural ingredients and extracts from herbs and vegetables.
We usually rinse hair every 4-6 weeks.
The hairdressing parlour can also offer: Low oxidation rinse, hair painting, highlighting with more
hair colours.
The hair rinse is suitable for all types of hair.
The highlights treatment is suitable for all types of hair except much damaged hair.
We can identify three techniques of highlighting - basic foil highlighting, highlighting with a cap,
highlighting by the help of back comb pieces.
To protect your client during the rinsing and highlighting you need a towel, aplastic cape, a napkin,
and some face cream.To protect a hairdresser you need a pair of gloves and a gown. From tools,
there are a rake comb, a tail comb, a tint brush and a tint bowl, a special applicator, a foil, a
highlighting cap, and a highlighting hook. The main materials are highlighting powder, tint, hair
colour and hydrogen peroxide.
The rinse costs 200 – 300,- crowns, highlighting 200 – 600,- crowns.
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

1A Tick the equipment suitable for hair rinse a highlighting.
(Work with the text in the beginning)
To protect a client - towel, plastic cap, cape, shoes, glasses, napkin, napkin, cotton wool, face cream
To protect a hairdresser – gloves, hat, glasses, gown, t-shirt

1B Tick the tools suitable for hair rinse a highlighting.
rake comb, tail comb, tint bowl, rollers of various sizes, tint brush, special applicator, plastic cap, hair pin, sponge, foil, blending cap, scissors, blending hook

1C Tick the material suitable for hair rinse a highlighting.
hair colour, neutralizers, blending powder, shaving foam, tint, hydrogen peroxide, facial mask

2A Work with the text in the beginning and answer the following questions.
1. What is the advantage of hair rinse? ____________________________________________
2. What types of hair rinse do you know? _________________________________________
3. What types of hair are suitable for hair rinse? ____________________________________
4. How long will the hair rinse last for? ___________________________________________
5. What other services can your hairdressing parlour offer? __________________________
6. How much does the rinse cost? How much is highlighting? ________________________
7. What techniques of highlighting do you know? _________________________________

2B Repeat the knowledge from the exercise 2A. Work in pair.
Student A asks the questions and student B answers without looking in the book. Then swap.

3. ABOUT YOU. Speak with your partner.
1. Do you have your hair rinsed or coloured? _______________________________________
2. Is rinsing healthier than colouring? ____________________________________________
3. Do you like wearing light or dark colours? _______________________________________
4. Do you follow new trends in hairstyling? ________________________________________
5. What hair cut and colour would you recommend to your partner? __________________
6. What are the 3 techniques of highlighting? ______________________________________
4. Can you find 10 words hidden in the crossword?

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

5. Try to find the information in the text and underline the correct word

1. The natural rinse is made of **natural ingredients** / **chemical ingredients**.
2. The highlighting is suitable for **all types of hair except very damaged hair** / **only for blonde hair**.
3. I can identify **three** / **seven** techniques of highlighting.
4. To protect the client during the rinsing and highlighting you need **a plastic cape** / **a rake comb**.
5. From tools, there is a **rake comb** / **a hair pin**.
6. The main material is **hydrogen peroxide** / **glue**.
7. The rinse costs **200 – 300,- crowns** / **600 – 800,-crowns**.
8. **Foil highlighting** the process of using foil / a highlighting cap is to separate pieces of hair.

6. Fill in the missing words and complete the dialogue.

   A: Good morning, have you got t______ now?
   B: Good m_________ , yes, what would you like?
   A: I w_______ like to have my hair dyed / coloured.
   B: Of course, sit d_______, please. What colour would you l_______?
   A: I would like a brown or black c__________.
   B: I recommend you a br_______colour.
   A: Ok, but I would prefer a darker tone.
   B: Here is the colour card, you c_____ choose.
   A: I like this d_______brown colour.
   B: Yes, this one is very nice and m__________.
   A: Is the tone not too intensive?
   B: No, this colour s_______ you.
   A: How much is a hair d________?
   B: You have got long hair, for you therefore 500 c__________.
Hair dying is a part of primary care for look. Many people use hair dying to change their look. To protect your clients during hair-dying you need a towel, a plastic cape, a napkin, and some face cream. To protect a hairdresser you need a pair of gloves and a gown. From tools, there is a rake comb, a dying brush and a dying bowl. The main materials are hair colours and hydrogen peroxide. Modern light colours are natural blond (combination of warm and cold tinges). Dark colours are natural brown with penetrating of violet or blue tinges. Permanent colours last out grown out of hair (happen partial washing). You can hair-dye grown out of hair and regeneration after 4 – 6 weeks. We can also do combination of hair-dying, tinge in tinge, American or plastic hair-dying, which can our hairdressing parlour also offer.

How much does the hair dying cost? It depends on the brand we choose. We can choose from various brands like Wella, Londa, Schwarzkopf etc. The hair dying costs 200 – 400,- crowns.

1A Tick the equipment suitable for hair dying. (Work with the text in the beginning)

- To protect a client - towel, plastic cap, cape, shoes, glasses, napkin, napkin, cotton wool, face cream
- To protect a hairdresser – gloves, hat, glasses, gown, t-shirt

1B Tick the tools suitable for hair dying.

- rake comb, tail comb, dying bowl, rollers of various sizes, dying brush, application bottle, plastic cap, hair pin, sponge
1C Tick the material suitable for hair dying.

- hair colour
- neutralizers
- water
- shaving foam
- hydrogen peroxide
- facial mask

2A Work with the text in the beginning and answer the following questions.

1. What does “hair dying” mean? 

2. Why can it be used? 

3. What hair colours are trendy and chic nowadays? 

4. How long will the permanent colour last and when does it have to be revived? 

5. What other services can your hairdressing parlour offer? 

6. How much does the colouring cost? 

7. What brands of hair colours do you know? 

2B Repeat the knowledge from the exercise 2A. Work in pair.

Student A asks the questions and student B answers without looking in the book. Then swap.

3. Fill in the missing words.

Hair-dye is a part of primary c_______ for look. You need for protection of client during the
hair-dying a t________, p_______ c_______, n_______, f_______ c_______.

Gloves and gown for p__________ of hairdresser. From tools, there are rake comb, d_______
b_______, d________ bowl. Main materials are hair c_______ and h_______
peroxide. Modern light colours are n__________ blond (combination of warm and cold tinges).

Dark colours are natural brown with penetrating of v_________ or blue t_________.

You can hair-dye grown out of hair and regeneration after ________ weeks.

It exists also combination of hair-dying , tinge in t_______, a________ or p______ hair-dying.

How much does the hair dying cost? It depends on a ________ we choose. We can choose from various brands like W_______, Londa, Sch ________ etc.

The hair dying costs within the range of 200 – 400,- c ________.
4. Different Types of hair dying

Look at the pictures below. Match the right picture to the right headline

Try to explain by the help of following pictures what does it mean: combination of hair-dying, tinge in tinge, American or plastic hair-dying.

- **plastic hair-dying**: basic colour with red or light blended hair stripes
- **American hair dying**: hair dying blond on top & dark on bottom or on the contrary
- **tinge in tinge**: basic colour with coloured hair stripes in various widths regularly on the both sides
- **combination hair-dying**: two or three colours toned in one tinge
<table>
<thead>
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<td>melírovací prášek</td>
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<td>rozčesat</td>
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<td>třít, vetřít</td>
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<td>vodová (ondulace)</td>
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<td>rameno</td>
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<td>změkčit, zjemnit</td>
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<td>sundat</td>
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<td>tónovat, sladit</td>
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<td>top</td>
<td>vršek, temeno hlavy</td>
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<td>treatment</td>
<td>péče</td>
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<tr>
<td>turn up water</td>
<td>pustit vodu</td>
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<tr>
<td>wave</td>
<td>vlna</td>
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My job
1. junior stylist–apprentice, hair dresser- hair stylist, job- profession,hairdressing salon- hairdressing parlour

Tools 1
2. Cape, dying brush, mirror, scissors, tail comb, curlers, towel, hood dryer, trolley
3. hair dryer, hair trimmer, hand mirror, cape, styling scissors, tail comb, styling brush, dying bowl, afro comb, hood dryer, towel, trolley
4. cutting, washing, shampooing, styling, colouring, perming
8. hood dryer, curlers, scissors, dying brush, mirror, cape, hair clips, styling brush
10. I wash my hair three time a week. You check your hair in a mirror. You wind hair with curlers. You cut client’s hair with styling scissors. You style hair with wave tongs.

Quiz for tools
tail comb, scissors, dying bowl, mirror, wind, trolley, cape, towel, cut, hair clips, clippers, hood dryer, shampooing, curling iron, curlers, hair pins, styling

Tools 2
1. Mirror, neck brush, climazone, hot razor, wave tongs, thinning scissors, perm rollers, cotton pads, aluminium foil, hair steamer
2.
   | Neck brush | cleans clients neck |
   | Wave tongs | give waves and curls |
   | Cotton pads | clean hair colour |
   | Thinning scissors | thin out hair |
   | Hairdressing basin | wash hair |
   | Aluminium foil | highlight hair |
   | Hot razor | cut hair |
   | Lift comb | back comb hair |

Hairdressing salon
5. receptionist, shampooing, apprentice, sweep up, scissors, cutting, manager, welcome

Men’s care
1. beard, blade, full beard, stubble, brush, moustache, razor, shaving foam, thinning razor, after-shave lotion
2. Man usually shaves every day. His skin is than very smooth. He uses a shaving foam and a razor for shaving. There are blades inside the razor. He needs a brush to put a shaving foam on his face. He applies an after-shave lotion after shaving. When a man doesn’t shave every day, he has a stubble after five days and a beard after 15 days. Some men want to look interesting or older and are wearing a goatee or a moustache.

Review
1. junior stylist, 2. the Secondary School of Business and Services in Jihlava, 3. hood dryer, 4. barber,
5. blade, 6. smooth, 7. curlers, 8. owner, 9. hair dresser, 10. beard, 11. hairdressing parlour,
12. tailcomb,
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ


Unit Colours
1. green, white, black, brown, yellow, brown, white, blue, green, red
2. green, violet, light green, brown, light blue, dark red, dark green, dark blue, beige
3. pink, grey, ochre
4. grey = black and white, pink = red and white, dark green = black and green, ochre = brown and yellow, orange = red and yellow, light blue = blue and white

Unit Types of hair
wavy, short, straight, medium-length, dreadlocks, curly, bold

Unit Hairdos
1. shaggy, long and straight, formal updo, ponytails, short flip, medium length, spiky, curly, wavy, shoulder length, male cut, buzz cut, bald
3. short, long, wavy, curly, straight, shaggy, spiky, updos, ponytail, receding

Unit face
1. eyebrow, cheek, forehead, nose, neck, mouth, oval, narrow, chin, angular, hair, round, eyelash, head, lip, eye, ear
2. cheek, eye, nose, mouth, lip, ear
3. eyebrow, eye, ear, mouth, forehead, nose, cheek, lip, chin, hair
4. eyebrow, eye, ear, mouth, forehead, nose, cheek, lip, chin, hair

5. above, between, below, on

Quiz for our hair

Appointment
3. can, ´d like, can, can´t, is, can´t it be, may not, ´ll be, contact, ´ll

Hair care
1. shampoo, hair lotion, hair colour, hair lacquer, hair gel, wax gel, hair oil, styling foam, hair wrap
2A hair wax – hold hair in style, hair lotion – provides long-lasting volume, hair colour – dyes hair
hair lacquer – shapes and fixes hair, hair wrap – revitalizes hair, shampoo – cleans hair
styling foam – styles and protects hair, hair gel – stiffens hair
4. contains wax, cleans hair, styles and protects hair, dyes hair, revitalizes hair, shapes and fixes hair
5. shampoo, hair oil, hair wrap, styling foam, hair lacquer, hair gel, hair wax, hair colour

Perming
5. perm, treatment, wrapping, shapes, wave, perm, gown, gloves, rake comb, tail comb, rollers, plastic, sponge, plastic cap, perming solution, neutralizers, shampoo, balm, headlines, colour volume

Rinse and highlighting
1. natural ingredients 2. for all types of hair except very damaged hair 3. three 4. a plastic cape 5. a rake comb 6. hydrogen peroxide 7. 200 – 300,- crowns 8. foil
time, morning, would, down, like, colour, brown, can, dark, modern, suits, dying, crowns

Hair dying
3. care, towel, plastic cape, napkin, face, cream protection, dying brush, dying colours, natural, violet, rinse, 4-6, rinses, American, plastic, brand, Wella, Schwarz-kopf, crowns
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ
VOCABULARY

aprentice – učený
above – nad
accustomed – zvyklý, navyklý
acquired – získaný
advantage – výhoda
advice – rada
afro – ěřeben
afro comb – afro hřeben
after-shave lotion – voda po holení
age – věk
agree – souhlasit
aluminium foil – alobal
American dying – americké barvení
angle – úhel
apologize – omluvit se
app. (make) – sjednat schůzku
appearance – vzhled
application – nanesení, aplikování
application bottle – aplikátor, štětec
applicant – aplikovat tužidlo
apply – použít, aplikovat
apply mousse – aplikovat tužidlo
appointment – schůzka
appropriate – vhodný, vyhovující
arrangement – domluva
ash – popel
assessment – posouzení
back comb – tupírovat
bald – pleš
baldness – lysina, holohlavost
balm – balzám
barber – holíč
basin – umyvadlo
beard – vousy
beige – béžová
below – pod, níže
between – mezi
bill – účet
black – černá
bleach – odbarvit
blended /bleach – melírované /odbarvit
blending cap – melírovací čepice
blending hook – háček na melír
blending powder – melírovací prášek
dryer – fén, vysoušeč vlasů
foukaná
modrá
mikádo
cop
lámá se
křehký, lámavý
hnedá
štětka na holení
drdol, uzel z vlasů
vizírka
plášťenka
pęče
hotovost
pokladna
čistici
zákazník, klient
klimazon
barvení vlasů
hřeben
rozčesat
kombinované barvení
soutěžní
být v souladu s
závěr
upravit
vrozený
obsahovat
kosmetické vady
vatové tampony
vata
vytvůřit
kreditní karta
ostřihat nakrátko
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

blade čepel, žiletka
curlers natáčky
curling zvlžení
curly kudrnaté
customer zákazník
cut and blow-dry ostřihat a výfoukat
cut down zkrátit
cutting střihání
daily denní
damaged poškozený
dandruff lupy
dark tmavá
data údaj
decoy odpoutat pozornost
depend on záležet na, záviset na
desired požadovaný
determine určit, určovat
disease nemoc
distinctive osobitý, charakteristický
distinguish rozlišit
don’t mention it. Není zač. Rádo se stalo.
draw back stáhnout dozadu
dreadlocks dready
dry suché
dull mastné
dying bowl barvicí miska
dying brush štětec na barvení
ever ocho
evans običej
facial features rysy obličeje
feather ostřihat vlasy do ztracená
festive slavnostní
fingerwave kladená vlna
firm pevný
fix uppevnit, zpevnit
fixer ustalovač
flatback brush plochý kartáč
flexibility pružnost, ohebnost
floppy poddajný
curl, frizz up natočit, nakulmovat
foil fólie
forbidden zakázáno
dishforehead čelo
French plait zaplétaný cop
fringe ofina
full beard ztratit se
get lost sklovitý
goatee bradka
golden zlatá
greasy mastné
green zelená
greet zdravit
hair hair hair
hair care
hair do
hair dryer brush
hair extension
hair gel
hair lacquer
hair lock
hair lotion
hair root
hair steamer
hair style
hair stylist
hair trimmer
hair wrap
hairband
hairclip
curl cut
hairdo
haircut
cutting basin
hairdressing hairdressing parlour
cutting salon
hairgrip
hairnet
hairpiece
hairpin hairslide
hairslide

emas, stříh
mycí box
kadeřnický salón
kadeřnický salón
sponka
síťka na vlasy
příčesek
vlásenka
ozdobná sponka
fly away
have one's hair cut
hazelnut
head
healthy
Heavy hairstyle
highlight
highlight
highlighting
hold hair in style
honey
hood dryer
hot razor
hydrogen peroxide
change
change
check
cheek
chin
imagination
importance
important
in accordance
in advance
include
intake
jaw bones
job
junior stylist
keep clean
kinky
lacquer
layered hair
lift comb
lip
lock of hair, curl
long
long flowing hair
look
loose hair
lose
low
low oxidation rinse
lukewarm
majority rules

neupravené
dát si ostřižat vlasy
oříšek
hlava
zdravý
nároční účes
melírovat
zdůraznit, vyzdvihnut
melírovaní
udržovat tvar vlasů
medová
sušák na vlasy
horká břítva
peroxid vodíku
drobné (peníze)
změna
kontrolovat
tvář
brada
představa
důležitost
důležitý
v souladu
předem
zahrnovat
nasáti
čelistní kosti
práce, povolání
učeň
udržovat čistotu
kadeřávě, černošské
nalakovat
vrstvený účes
hřeben na tupírování
ret
lokýnka, pramen vlasů
dlouhé
dlouhé rozpuštěné vlas
vzhled
rozpuštěné vlasty
ztrácet
nízký
nizkooxidační přeliv
vlažný
většinou platí pravidla
hand sprayer
masquerade
medium length
mirror
mix
mohican
moisturize
mole
mousse
mouth
napkin
narrow
neck
neck brush
neutralizers
nose
Not at all.
ocassion
occurrence
offer
ochre
oil
olive
on purpose
opening hours
orange
oval
overall look
owner
page-boy
painting
palm
part the hair
parting
penetrating
perm
perm roller
permanent wave
perming
perming solution
permission
perpendicularly
pieces
pigtailed
pinkish
rozprašovač
maškarní
polodlouhé
zrcadlo
míchat
účes "punk"
zvlhčit
mateř. Znamínko
pěnové tužidlo
pusa
ubrousek
úzký
šíje, týl
oprašovátko
ustalovací roztok
nos
Vůbec ne.
příležitost
výšky
nabídnout
okrová
olej
olivová
za účelem
provozní doba
oranžová
oválný
celkový vzhled
majitel
pářečí účes
malování
dlá
udělat pěšinku
pěšinka uprostřed
probarvení
ondulovat
natačky na trvalou
trvalá
ondulace
preparační roztok
povolení
kolmo
proužky
copánky
narůžovělá
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<td>razor</td>
<td>břitva, holicí strojek</td>
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<td>prstýnek vlasů, lokýnka</td>
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

scissors  nůžky
style  upravovat, tvarovat
styling  úprava
styling brush  kartáč na vlasy
styling foam  tužidlo
suit  slušet
suitable  vhodný, vyhovující
sweep up  zaměst
tail comb  tupírovací hřeben
take care  starat se
take down  sundat
take notice  zvýraznit
thick  řídké
thin  protenčit
thin out  ztenčit
thin up  prořídlá místa
thinning areas  prořezávací břicha
thinning scissors  efilační nůžky
thumb  palec
tidy hair  upravené vlasy
tint  spropitné
tip  učesat někoho
tone  tónovat, sladit
tone down  zmírnit odstín

stubble  vršek, temeno hlavy
top  téma
towel  ručník
style upravovat, tvarovat  ošetřit
styling    úprava  péče, ošetření
top vršek, temeno hlavy  zastřihnout, upravit
styling brush  kartáč na vlasy  pustit vodu
towel   ručník  dvakrát
treatment péče, ošetření  stočit do drdolu
suit slušet  naopak
suitable vhodný, vyhovující  objem
sweep up  zaměst  Bradavice
starat se  výčes, drdol
sweep up  zaměst  mytí
sweep up turn up water  vlna
suitable  vhodný, vyhovující  kulma
sweep up trim  kulma
suitable  vhodný, vyhovující  vlnité
take care  starat se  gelový vosk
suitable  vhodný, vyhovující  vlhký
sweep up  zaměst  široký
suitable  vhodný, vyhovující  natáčet
sweep up  zaměst  pracovní postup
suitable  vhodný, vyhovující  zabalit
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

START

Step by Step

Better English

FINISH
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ
INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ
Podklady pro čerpání materiálů ke skriptům obor **Kadeřník**

RNDr. Emanuel Peterka, Mgr. František Kocourek, Mgr. Miloslav Podzimek, Materiály pro učební obor kadeřník, Praha 2011, páté aktualizované vydání

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