

**GOVT.POLYTECHNIC,
BBSR
BEAUTY CULTURE
DEPT.
BEAUTY CULTURE-III**

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CHAPTER-1: MAKEUP

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1 Definition:-

Whatever your age is makeup will enhance your look and looking good is half of better towards feeling good. Your best face will give you confidence to face the world, perfect makeup requires practice and a little time.

1.1 PURPOSE OF FACIAL MAKE-UP:-

- Make-up beauty cosmetic one true confidence enhancer.
- Make-up can help to protect your skin.
- Make-up can help to improve your picture.
- Make-up can help to clear skin.
- Make-up can help you to sustain your youth.

1.2 MATERIALS:-

Cleansing milk, moisturizer, primer, foundation, concealer
Compact powder, eyebrow, eye shade, eyeliner, mascara,
lip liner, lipstick, setting spray.

2 Different types of cosmetic use in make-up:-

- **Cleansing milk:**

It is a type of cleanser that removes dirt and impurities from your face and keeps it clean.

- **Moisturiser cream/lotion:**

It will not only make your skin clean, soft, & smooth but when you apply then before/protection to the face. You have to apply moisturizer 5 min before smoothing you apply base.

- **Primer:**

Primer are used on face before make-up is applied creating a transparent and smooth layer over the top of the skin. So that you can apply make-up smoothing and evenly.

- **Foundation:**

It is a cream or liquid product applied in entire face to correct the skin.

- **Concealer:**

It is a cream liquid product used to conceal mark.

- **Compact powder:**

It is used over the foundation and held to touch up your make up through out the day.

- **Eye brow:**

Eye brow products one used to colour filling and define the brows.

- **Eyeshadow:**

It is a powder or a cream product that is applied on the eye lids and under the eye. It is commonly used to make the eye look more attractive.

- Eyeliner:

It is used to enhance and the size on tips of the eyes. It can come in the form of pencil or liquid.

- Mascara:

It is used to darken, thicker or enhance the eye lashes.

- Lipliner:

It is also know as lip pencil. It is used to fill in an even area on the outer edges of the lip. Before applying lipstick to give smooth shape.

- Lipstick:

It is cosmetic that gives colour texture and protection to the lipstick draw attention to the lip, then make up get stand out.

- Setting Spray:

This product is designed to preserve applied make up for long period of the time.

- Counter shading:-

Counter is a make up technique that use cosmetic to define and enhance the structure of the face or other body parts.

○ Highlighting:

Highlighting can give a design effect to your make up look or simply add that little bit of sparkle you need to brighten up your face. It is also know as stroking.

3 Different types of facial shape:-

There are six types of facial shape they are:

1. Oval

- Face gracefully tapers towards chin.
- Wider forehead.
- Prominent cheek bone.
- An ideas face shape.

2. Long

- Face gracefully taper towards chin.
- Aongted features from forehead to chin.
- Same have prominent chin.

3. Round

- Face width and length almost the same.
- Widest at the cheeks.

4. Square

- Forehead,cheekbone,jawlinealmost the same width.
- Square and long jawline is prominent features.

5. Heart

- Face strongly taper toward chin.
- Chin tend to be poiny.
- Forehead may be a prominent features.

6. Diamond

- Face highly angular and same has bony.
- Widest at temples.
- Not as common compare to others.

Corrective make-up:

It is a technique that make up of liquid and dark shade and colours to highlight and counter our features.

Ex-you can use this technique to make a narrow top lip appearance to be fuller and to work with eyebrows to give then a more semi facial appearance.

Corrective make-up techniques for the:

➤ *The eyes:*

Long then round eyes by extending shadow beyond the outer corners.

Make gose set eues appear farther apart by placing light shadow in the lids near the nose and darken shadow on the outer edge of the lids.

Use light interface colours in the create to make deep. Set eyes emerge use darken colours springly.

Extend shadow ever so slightly beyond the side of each eye to make small eyes look larger.

Make prominent eyes less noticeable by blending a medium to dark shadow over the most prominent part of the eyelid and blending it upward towards the brow.

➤ *Eyes shade types wide set:*

Bring your eyes closer by applying eye shadow on the inner lids to avoid defining the outer coment too.

➤ *Close set:*

Apply medium to dark eye shadow on the outer conners to wider the eyes.

➤ *Protruding:*

Avoid a inease cut and go for a nice smoky look to push eyes back.

➤ *Droopy:*

Apply eye shadow higher on the lids and they avoid defining lashes which can drop them down more.

➤ *Almond:*

Any eye shadow technique will work for you.

 Corrective make-up technique for lips:

Make a thin upper lip appear fuller by lining it with a lip lining pencil stay on the outermost one of the lip-extending too for look artificial and then filling in with lip colour reverse the producer for a thon lower lip.

When both lips one thin line both with a pencil(do not go for past the natural lip line)and fill in with light lipstick to make lips appear longer.

Too full lips use a lip liner to draw a line just inside the natural lip line fill in with soft colours avoiding frosty or glossy lipstick that attract attention.

Drooping corners line the lips focusing on building up the corners fill in with a soft colour.

 Concealing wrinkles with foundation cream:

The best way to disguise wrinkles is to hydrate then always apply a moisturizer after washing your face (and before putting on make-up) silicone based primers are a magic weapon for many beauty professionals.

 For foundation:

Lighten up on the foundation this is because you have wrinkles does not mean you have to use more or heavier make-up when you use a full coverage foundation on one too heavy handed with your application the make-up settles into the wrinkles pronouncing them even more stick with a light on medium coverage foundation applying it with a damp sponge will help soften the foundation giving it a sheer and flawless look.

 Corrective make-up for forehead

- High forehead:- If your client has a high forehead then you must do shading around.

- The hairline:- (for small forehead)If your client has a small forehead then you must use highlith all around her hairline.

Corrective make-up for chin

- Double chin:- (A layer of fat from below your chin)use a darken foundation to shade under the jawline and over the double chin.

Corrective make-up for nose

Start by applying your foundation make-up such as your foundation concealer powder or which even products use.

Step 1)

Firstly highlighting the centre of your nose(don't use a shiny highlighter as their can make you shiny)using a 2 shades lighter then your skin tone. Start at the bridge of your nose and make a line done the length of your nose but stop before your head the end then add a dot on to the top.

Step 2)

Now it's a time to blend and use either a blending sponge on your ring finger to blend the line.

Step 3)

Finally use a small blending brush to shade your nose start from the linner ear of your eye and shade down to the end of your nose also do the side of your nose then blend.

There are many different steps of noses so for the end of your nose find your shape and highlight and counter accordingly.

- i. Small and short nose:
- ii. Long and narrow nose:
- iii. Turned-up nose:
- iv. Aquiline nose:
- v. Bulbous nose:
unsymmetrical nose:

Corrective make-up for jawline and neck:

- Contouring :-

Tittle your chin upto the cleansing to see exactly where you're your jawline is at a downward angle sweep bronzen (one or two shades draken than your natural skin tone) across the jawline on either side of your shin.conturing your cheeks will also help to give you all over definition.

- Highlight:-

Right above the perimeter of the jawline add about a two inch line with your best highlighter. This will add a shaded dimension to the chin giving you the defined jawline your design blend, blend to make it look as natural as possible.

Save same for the neck like even out your skin tone by lighting on the sides of your neck focusing on the sides of your neck focusing on the sides of your neck rather than the front and blend.

-end-

CHAPTER-2

FALSE EYELASHES APPLICATION TECHNIQUE

Reason for using false eyelashes:

- Unlike mascara make your lashes brittle.
- False eyelashes act as a attractive to reduce impact on your natural lashes.
- Those allowing them to grow thicker and healthy.
- False lashes can creat safe and act as drama to eues as well as adding definition and filling out your own natural that may be to thin or short.

Applying strip eyelashes:

Strip eyelashes are easy to apply.

It only take 3 steps:

- Measure and cut the eyelashes
- Apply gum(adhesive).
- Apply the eye lashes.

Step for applying strip lashes:

Materials-

- Eyelashes
- Gum
- Tweezer
- Scissors
- Ear band
- Make-up remover

Removing false eyelashes with care:

- False lashes should be removed before your make-up removal routine.
- You can soften the gum with an ear band and cotton balls.
- You can also use your favourite oil such as coconut oil or sweet almond oil.
- Run your swap along the lashes then get the extension by the outer corner and slowly piece the strip away from your near lashes.
- If you feel any itching or resistance then apply more oil or makeup removal wet a little longer before hurting again.

Eyelashes extension allergic test:

There are 2 methods for doing a patch test for eyelashes.

- Applying a small amount of gum to the 1 or 3 lashes of your .
- Drop of gum on skin behind your ear.

We recommend to do both.

CHAPTER -3

ANTI-AGING TREATMENT

Defination:-

- If life is about change, skin is proof
- Our skin is the omeny of many sources as we age.
- Sun harsh whethere on our own bad habit, Bret we can take step to help our skin. Stay supple and fresh Looking
- How your skin age will depend on a variety of factores your Life stele, diet heridity and other personal habit .
- They are other reason too primany fector contributing to wrinkle spot include normal ageing. Expose to the Sun (Photagercie) and Loose of substances Supports (fatly tissue with your skin and musue).
- Other factor that contribute to aging of the Skin include stress that gnavity, day facial moment, obesity and even sleep position.

SKIN CHANGE THAT COME WITH AGE:-

- Skin develop Lessions such as bending to mars skin become slack the Loose of elastic tissue colastin and cottacine in the skin with age carese the skin to hang become rougher.
 1. Skin become more transperent this is Cause by thinning of the epidermi's Surface Layere of the skin.
 2. skin become more easily boosted this is due to thinner blood vessas will as we ages. Skin become more as we age this is couse by flattering of the area where the epidermis and dermis (layer of skin under the epidermis) come together.

ALPHA HYDROXY ACIDS (AHAS):-

- Alpha hydroxy acids area grap of naturals acids founds in foods Alpha hydroxy acids include citric aid (found in cithus fruits) glycolic acid (found in sugar cane) lactic acid (found in sour milk & tomato Juice) malic acid (found in apples) tartaric acid (found in grapes) and other

Alpha hydroxy acids are most commonly used for skin conditions such as dry skin or acne.

HOW DOES IT WORK:-

- Alpha hydroxy acids seem to work by removing the top layers of dead skin cells. They can also increase the thickness of deeper layers of skin, promoting firmness.

LIKELY EFFECTIVE FOR:-

1. Aging skin applying alpha hydroxy acid in a lotion, cream solution or skin peel can decrease wrinkles and some other signs of aging on sun-damage
2. Dry-Skin applying Lotion on cream containing alpha hydroxy acid can improve dry skin.

SIDE EFFECTS AND SAFETY:-

- when taken by mouth the alpha hydroxy acid called malic acid is possibly safe. When used short-term some people can have side effects including diarrhea, nausea and general stomach discomfort.
- When applying to the skin Alpha hydroxy acids at a concentration of 10% or less as a lotion or cream applied to the skin appropriately and as directed in some people alpha hydroxy acids can make the skin extra sensitive to sunlight. Be sure to use a sunscreen when using alpha hydroxy acids. Products containing alpha hydroxy acids can also cause mild skin irritation, redness, swelling, itching and skin discoloration.

BETA HYDROXY ACID (salicylic acid):-

- Salicylic acid exfoliates skin, unclogs pores and can improve skin texture and color. It also helps with acne.
- Many skin care products contain salicylic acid. Studies have shown that salicylic acid is less irritating than skin care products containing alpha hydroxy acids but has similar results in improving skin texture and color.

HOW BETA HYDROXY ACID WORKS:-

- Beta hydroxy acid works mainly as an exfoliant. It causes the shedding of the epidermis (the outermost layer of the skin) to become unglued, allowing the dead skin cells to store off and making room for the regrowth of new skin. Beta hydroxy acid is reported to improve wrinkling, roughness, and mottled pigmentation of photodamaged skin after six weeks of daily application. Beta hydroxy acid that is found in skin tone products works best in a concentration of 1% to 2% and at a pH of 3 to 4.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALPHA AND BETA HYDROXY ACIDS:-

- The main difference between alpha and beta hydroxy acids is their solubility. Alpha hydroxy acids are water soluble only, while beta hydroxy acid is lipid soluble, meaning it will dissolve in oil. This means that beta hydroxy acid is able to penetrate into the pores, which contain oily sebum, and exfoliate the dead skin cells that build up inside the pores. Due to this difference in properties, beta hydroxy acid is better used for oily skin with blackheads and whiteheads. Alpha hydroxy acids are better used on thickened, sun-damaged skin, where breakouts are not a problem.

VITAMIN C CREAM:-

- Here are some common ingredients that may result in some improvement in the appearance of your skin.

RETINOIDS:-

- This term is used for vitamin A compounds, such as retinol and retinoic acid. These ingredients have long been used topically to help repair sun-damaged skin and reduce fine lines and wrinkles.

VITAMIN – C (ascorbic acid):-

- Vitamin C is a potent antioxidant which means it protects the skin from free radicals, unstable oxygen molecules that break down skin cells and cause wrinkles. Vitamin C may help

protect skin from sun damage and reduce fineling and wrinkles.

- Before and between uses, wrinkles. Oneams contaming vitamin-c must be stored in a way that proteus them from___ and sunlight.

Migciamide-

- A potent antioxidant this substance is related to vitamin. B-3 (niam) it help reduce water loss in the skin and may improve skin elasticity.

Othere Ingredints:-

- → Hydroxy acid
- → Coenzyme
- Peptdes
- Tea extracts
- Grape seed extract.

OTHER TECHNIQUES FOR ANTIAGING TREATMENT WITH COMPLICATINS

AND RICKS:-

CHEMICAL PEETS:-

- During a chemical peel ,your doctor uses can acids to poel away the outermost layer of skin. It removes age spots and wrinkles and gives you a brighter skin tone. Your skin will need some time to heal after the peel and will appear red for a week or two. Depending on the type of peel you receive you may need to have more than one treatment to achive the results you want.

RISKS:-

- A chemical peel can cause various side effects including.

INFECTION:-

- A chemical peel can lead to a bacterial fungal or viral infection.

REDNESS AND SWELLING :-

- Normal healing from a chemical peel involves redness of the treated skin after a medium or deep chemical peel redness might last for a few months.

CHANGE IN SKIN COLOUR:-

- A chemical peel can cause treated skin to become darker than normal (hyperpigmentation) or lighter than normal (hypopigmentation).

CHAPTER -4

SKIN EXFOLIATION TECHNIQUE

What is Exfoliation and what can be used for Exfoliation:-

- Exfoliation of the skin is the process of removing dead cells from the outer layer of your skin using exfoliation. Which could either be a chemical and physical exfoliation there couple and physical exfoliation there a couple of wash to physically exfoliate the face involves using a skin care tool such as a sponge towel or brush on your skin to dislodge and remove dead skin cells the other method involved using a liquid gel or sugar to smooth and refine the skin with an enzyme exfoliation alpha hydroxy acids (alpha) beta hydroxy acids (BHAs) or enzymes are used to loosen the skin so they are easily removed. Your skin is constantly being pulled and replaced constantly being of this you can be left with layer upon layer of dead skin cells. Exfoliating help rid your body of these. While bright skin is the center help a physical exfoliation can actually help improve the health of your skin as well. If your skin is red it will not be able to penetrate deep into the skin and do their work by removing the most layer of skin yours making it easier for your topical below the surface where they could make a difference. If you have acne prone skin exfoliation can help clear all clogged pores that often lead to breakouts. It can also help fade acne scars faster by accelerating skin cell turnover and stimulating collagen production.

CHOOSING AN EXFOLIATOR:-

- As with all skin care products your skin type plays a role. The most important for combination skin is different from what is recommended for dry skin, sensitive skin, or oily skin.

OILY SKIN:-

- The best exfoliation for oily skin is a physical exfoliation (a scrub or cleansing device).

DRY SKIN :-

- Use the finest granules in a creamy lotion texture. One that contains moisturizer oils or one that is honey based.

COMBINATION SKIN (Normal to dry):-

- Use a scrub made with pure brown sugar and fresh strawberries (vitamin C) effectively and brightly.

COMBINATION SKIN (Normal to oily):-

- Using a cleanser with gentle exfoliation and preventing pores from getting clogged with oil and dead skin cells.

ACNE PRONE SKIN :-

- Use chemical exfoliation to fight oil and from a deeper level in the skin. Salicylic acid and lactic acid will be most effective. These will not only fight oil and remove pore clogging dead skin cells but also improve skin texture and help with acne scars.

MATURE SKIN:-

- They use a physical exfoliation with sugar fine particles and aim to work in chemical lotions as well. Exfoliators can penetrate skin deeper, improve the appearance of fine lines.

SENSITIVE SKIN:-

- Sensitive skin type should avoid chemical exfoliation. As well as most physical exfoliation, your light products. Like rice and oatmeal are the safety option for extremely sensitive skin. Consulting a doctor is the safest option before choosing an exfoliant.

HOW TO EXFOLIATE:-

- When using a physical exfoliant by washing your face with your regular cleanser then take a quarter size amount of your face in circular motions avoids the eye area gentle massage the produced in to to skin for as your specific product recommended from 30 second to a full minute rinsed off with warm water and treat your skin with a clean towel with your hydrating mask serum or cream. When using a chemical exfoliant emfolliant wash your face with your regular upon your chemical exfoliant comes in a pre moistened cloth on pad apply this all over your entire face your hands allow a few minutes a chemical exfoliant to be complete -14 absorbed in to the skin before moving on to the next step in your regular which may be a Treatment serum or cream Do the same For exfoliant in forms of gels or serums some type of chemical exfoliation. To often called peels one used similar to. Mask application and are required. To be rinsed off a few minutes always. Sun your using it corrective remember that in corrective done about to three times a week as exfoliation too often on the head may cause. Moisturize and strip your skin protective layer.

CHAPTER 5

THE EFFECTS OF SUN

What Are the Benefits of Sunlight and serotonin ?

Sunlight and darkness trigger the release of hormones in your brain. Exposure to sunlight is thought to increase the brain's release of a hormone called serotonin. Serotonin is associated with boosting mood and helping a person feel calm and focused. At night, darker lighting triggers the brain to make another hormone called melatonin. This hormone is responsible for helping you sleep.

Without enough sun exposure, your serotonin levels can dip. Low levels of serotonin are associated with a higher risk of major depression with seasonal pattern (formerly known as seasonal affective disorder or SAD). This is a form of depression triggered by the changing seasons.

Building strong bones

Exposure to the ultraviolet-B radiation in the sun's rays causes a person's skin to create vitamin D. The vitamin D made thanks to the sun plays a big role in bone health. Low vitamin D levels have been linked to rickets in children and bone-wasting diseases like osteoporosis and osteomalacia.

Cancer prevention

Although excess sunlight can contribute to skin cancers, a moderate amount of sunlight actually has preventive benefits when it comes to cancer.

Sunlight and mental health

Decreased sun exposure has been associated with a drop in your serotonin levels, which can lead to major depression with seasonal pattern. The light-induced effects of serotonin are triggered by sunlight that goes in through the eye. Sunlight cues special areas in the retina, which triggers the release of serotonin. So, you're more likely to experience this type of depression in the winter time, when the days are shorter.

Due to this connection, one of the main treatments for depression with seasonal pattern is light therapy, also known as phototherapy. You can get a light therapy box to have at home. The light from the box mimics natural sunlight that stimulates the brain to make serotonin and reduces excess melatonin.

Exposure to sunlight can also benefit those with:

- other types of major depression
- premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD)
- pregnant people with depression
- Anxiety-related disorders and panic attacks have also been linked with changing seasons and reduced sunlight.

Healing skin conditions

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) Trusted Source, sun exposure might help treat several skin conditions, too. Doctors have recommended UV radiation exposure to treat:

- psoriasis
- eczema
- jaundice
- acne

Sun and your Skin

The skin uses sunlight to help manufacture vitamin D, which is important for normal bone formation. But there's a downside. The sun's ultraviolet light can cause major damage to the skin. The outer layer of the skin has cells that contain the pigment melanin. Melanin protects skin from the sun's ultraviolet rays. These can burn the skin and reduce its elasticity, leading to premature aging. People tan because sunlight causes the skin to produce more melanin and darken. The tan fades when new cells move to the surface and the tanned cells are sloughed off. Some sunlight can be good as long as you have proper protection from overexposure. But too much ultraviolet, or UV, exposure can cause sunburn. The UV rays penetrate outer skin layers and hit the deeper layers of the skin, where they can damage or kill skin cells. People, especially those who don't have much melanin and who sunburn easily, should protect themselves. You can protect yourself by covering sensitive areas, wearing sunblock, limiting total exposure time, and avoiding the sun between 10 am and 2 pm. Frequent exposure to ultraviolet rays over many years is the chief cause of skin cancer. And skin cancer should not be taken lightly.

Tanning Facts

Sun tanning or tanning is the process whereby skin color is darkened or tanned. It is most often a result of exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from sunlight or from artificial sources, such as a tanning lamp found in indoor tanning beds. Evidence suggests that tanning greatly increases your risk of developing skin cancer. And, contrary to popular belief, getting a tan will not protect your skin from sunburn or other skin damage. The extra melanin in tanned skin provides a Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of about 2 to 4; far below the minimum recommended SPF of 15.

Ultra violet Damage

Ultraviolet light is classified into three categories

- UVA (315 TO 400nm) also known as black light which caused tanning.
- UVB (280 to 315nm) which causes damage in the form of sunburn.
- UVC (100 to 280) which is filtered out by the atmosphere and never reaches us.

UVA radiation is what makes people tan. UVA rays penetrate to the color layers of the epidermis where they trigger cells called melanocytes to produce melanin. Melanin is a brown pigment that causes tanning.

UVA rays may make you tan, but they can also cause serious damage. That's because UVA rays can go all the way through the skin's protective epidermis to the dermis where blood vessels and nerves are found.

Because of this, UVA rays may damage a person's immune system, making it harder to fight off diseases and leading to illnesses like melanoma, the most serious type of skin cancer. Melanoma can kill. If it's not found and treated, it can quickly spread from the skin to the body's other organs.

UVA damage is the main factor in premature skin aging. To get a good idea of how sunlight affects the skin, look at your parents' skin and see how different it is from yours. Much of that is due to sun exposure, not the age difference.

UV rays can also lead to another problem we associate with old people: the eye problem cataracts.

CHOOSING THE SPF

If you are going to be out in the sun it is important to apply sunscreen to prevent sunburns, prevent skin aging and skin cancer.

SPF stands for sun protection factor and the SPF tells you how long you can stay in the sun without burn so a factor 20 means you can stay 20 times longer than without your protection.

Experts recommend using a minimum of SPF 15 to SPF 30 sunscreen to keep yourself safe.

A SPF of 15 can help with minor daily exposure to the sun. However it is not ideal for when you spend extended periods of time outdoors.

Buy a sunscreen with SPF of 30 or higher for extended stays outdoors. A sunscreen with SPF of 30 will block out 97% of the sun's UV-B rays.

Beware of buying sunscreen that claims to have an extremely high SPF. A sunscreen with an SPF higher than 70 is generally only slightly better than SPF 50-70.

Pick a broad-spectrum sunscreen. A broad-spectrum sunscreen protects against UV – A and UV– B rays, which are different types of ultraviolet rays that damage the skin. The ingredients in sunscreen that protect against both in needs to be a combination of several protective ingredients look for sunscreen that say “Physical sunscreen” or that is zinc oxide or titanium dioxide as their primary ingredients.

CHAPTER – 6

PROFESSIONAL MAKE UP

Definition of professional make up

We are living in a kind of world, where everybody want to look attractive, beautiful and something different from other. In other to this people other to this people other to different choice such as wearing disdainer cloth visiting spa , going to beauty parlor etc.

Through everybody want to look attractive some professional always demand good looks, for instant if you are in the fashion or entertainment industry. It become mandatory for you to maintain good look for minimum time and here is when the road of professional make up become very circle.

Professional make up are design to use by make up for photographic theater and other general film occasion.

Any person can look good on a daily basis but if the working in entertainment and fashion industry.Its only professional make up which will help them to look generous and very beautiful looking good will always help us. This moment will be recorded and stored as memory for future.

STUDY ABOUT MATERAILS AND EQUIPMENTS USE

Foundation

Foundation, also known as base makeup, is aflesh-toned cosmetic used to minimize the appearance of skin imperfections. It is used to cover or even out skin coloring, conceal minor imperfections of the skin, and protect the skin

from climate, dirt, and debris. It is available in liquid, stick, and cream forms. A color primer is applied before foundation to conceal out disguise discoloration. Color primers are available in variety of colors green, lavender and sometime other colors.

USING FOUNDATIONS

Choosing the correct color foundation is extremely important in making make up look Natural the foundation shall be as close to the client natural skin coloring as possible. To choose the correct foundation color, have the siting well, light area, apply small amount of foundation through jawline. It is important that the color chosen right the skin on both the face and neck.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

- 1) Purpose of facial makeup.
- 2) Implement materials one used in facial makeup
- 3) Different types of cosmetic used in facial makeup
- 4) Procedure fon applying professional makeup.
- 5) Eye make up

QUESTIONS VAITH ANSWERS

- 1) Purpose of facial make up
- 2) Make-up beauty Cosmetic are true confidence enhance
- 3) Makeup can help to improve your picture.
- 4) Make-up can help to clear your skin

➤ Implement materials and used in facial make up ?

cleansing milk, moisturizer primer, foundation, concealer, compact powder ,eyebrow, eyeshadow, eyeliner, eye lashes, lip liner, lip stick , blusher, setting spary.

➤ What is different types of Cometic used in make up ?

Cleansing mik - It is a type of cleanser that remove dirt and impurities form your face and keep it clean.

Moisturizer – It will not only make your skin clean, soft and smooth but when you apply before foundation or base it act as a barrier /protection to the face.

Primmer – primmer are used on face before make up is applied creating a transparent and smooth layer over the top of the skin .

Foundation - It is a cream or liquid product applied on entire face to Correct the Skin tone

Concealer - It is Cream liquid product, use to conquer a mark.

Compact powder - It is used over the foundation and hold to touch up your make up through out the day.

Eyebrow - Eyebrow product are used to color filling and define the brows.

Eye Shadow - it is a is a powder or cream products that is applied on the Eye lids and under the eyes.

Eye Liner - It is used to enhance and along the size on tips of the eyes it can come in the form of pencil, or liquid.

Mascara - It is used to darken lengthen, thicken or enhance the eye lashes.

Lipliner - It is also known as lip pencil it is used to fill in an even area on the outer edges of the lip before applying lipstick to give Smooth shape.

Lipstick – It is cosmetic that gives Color texture and protection to the lips.