



L-Università
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MATSEC
Examinations Board



Marking Scheme

SEC Hairdressing and Beauty Unit 2

Main Session 2022

17th May 2021

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Criteria Reference	The candidate should be able to:	Section & Question Number	Maximum marks that can be achieved	Allocation of marks	Example of Expected Answer
K-1		Question 1	4		
	MQF 1: List different skin diseases and disorders.	1a	1	Award 0.25 marks for each disease and disorder listed.	Any TWO from diseases and TWO from disorders: Diseases: fungal, viral, bacterial, infestations, skin cancers. Disorders: psoriasis, pityriasis capitis, eczema, seborrheic eczema, seborrhea, alopecia, dermatitis, allergies.
	MQF 2: Identify different skin diseases and disorders.	1b	1	Award 0.25 marks for each correct identification.	i. alopecia, ii. seborrhea, iii. skin cancer, iv. infestation (head lice).
	MQF 3: Describe a cause and a treatment of different skin diseases and disorders.	1c	2	Award 0.5 marks for each description of cause. Award 0.5 marks for each description of treatment.	Seborrhea: <i>Cause</i> : It is caused by over production of the sebaceous gland resulting in very greasy/lank hair making the scalp and skin very oily. <i>Treatment</i> : Wash frequently, using an antigrease shampoo. During shampooing minimum stimulation must be applied. Infestations: <i>Cause</i> : It is caused by head lice biting into the scalp feeding on the victims' blood, breeding and producing eggs (nits). <i>Treatment</i> : Hair has to be washed with anti-lice shampoo, bought from a pharmacist. Shampoo has to be left on the hair according to manufacturer's instructions. Accept any other relevant description.

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Criteria Reference	The candidate should be able to:	Section & Question Number	Maximum marks that can be achieved	Allocation of marks	Example of Expected Answer
C-1		Question 2	6		
	MQF 1: Outline how any client is examined for any skin or scalp diseases or disorders.	2a	2	Award 1 mark for each outline.	TWO of the following methods of identification: 1. Visually identify and assess the hair and scalp 2. Physically assess by touching 3. Using open ended questions
	MQF 2: Explain the way a client should be dealt-with when any skin or scalp diseases or disorders are present.	2b	2	Award 1 mark for each action explained.	TWO actions are required: The therapist has to wear gloves and mask. If client has any contagious disease refer client to a GP. For certain diseases and disorders a permission can to be granted by a GP to perform the service.
	MQF 3: Discuss the repercussions of providing a service when contra-indications are present.	2c	2	Award 1 mark for each answer.	TWO of the following: Cross contamination: Cross-contamination may occur when the stylist touches the area which is infected or diseased and becomes infected by the condition herself; Unhygienic practices: is when the stylist is careless and carries out a treatment on any infections or diseases without noticing and not sterilising or disinfecting the tools properly; worsening of condition: happens when client does not get medical treatment and the situation gets worse; Bad reputation: happens when a client is not satisfied and bad mouths the stylist and or salon;

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					<p>Law suit: when a client files a court case against the stylist and the salon resulting in a hefty fine or closure of salon.</p> <p>Example of a correct discussion: Cross contamination: If a therapist does not identify a fungal disease and touches it, she will spread this fungal disease to all the clients in the salon including herself. It is important to identify the disease and send the client to the GP.</p> <p>Accept any relevant answer.</p>
K-3		Question 3	4		
	MQF 1: Name different hair and skin conditions.	3a	1	Award 0.25 marks for each hair and skin condition named.	Any TWO from hair and any TWO from skin: Hair: split ends; monilethrix; trichorrhhexis nodosa; sebaceous cyst; damaged cuticle; Skin: sensitive; dehydrated; mature; damaged; pigmented.
	MQF 2: Identify different hair and skin conditions.	3b	1	Award 0.25 marks for each condition identified.	Pic 1: damaged cuticle Pic 2: split ends Pic 3: pigmentation Pic 4: mature skin

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	MQF 3: Describe the different hair and skin conditions.	3c	2	Award 0.5 marks for each hair and skin condition described.	<p>TWO hair and TWO skin descriptions are required.</p> <p>Example of a correct description:</p> <p>Hair: <i>Trichorrhexis nodosa</i>: This is the area of swelling along the hair shaft that ruptures the cuticle layer. This is caused by very harsh physical or chemical processes (eg: bleaching). The only treatment for this is cutting the hair and applying deep penetrating conditioner.</p> <p>Skin: <i>Damaged</i>: damaged skin may be due to an unhealthy lifestyle or poor diet. It can have lines and wrinkles, sagging, pigmentation and aging spots. Can be damaged by external factors like the sun or air-conditioning and show premature signs of aging. Can also have acne scars from youth. Damaged skin can have redness and broken capillaries. Can also have clogged and blocked pores causing congestion problems.</p> <p>Accept any other relevant description which is linked to each different condition named in Question 3a.</p>

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Criteria Reference	The candidate should be able to:	Section & Question Number	Maximum marks that can be achieved	Allocation of marks	Example of Expected Answer
K-4		Question 4	4		
	MQF 1: Name the adequate shampoo for particular hair types.	4a	1	Award 0.5 marks for each answer named.	Chemically treated hair: Nourishing shampoo Hair/scalp affected by dandruff: Anti-dandruff shampoo
	MQF 2: Match the different shampoo ingredients with different hair types.	4b	1	Award 0.25 marks for each correct answer.	Protein: chemical treated Lanolin: natural dry Selenium Sulphate: anti-dandruff Lemon and Tea Tree: greasy
	MQF 3: Outline the cleansing process of shampoo on the hair and scalp.	4c	2	Award 0.4 marks for each step included as part of the process.	Step 1: Seat client at the station, gown, comb out client's hair, prepare trolley with all tools and equipment for the service Step 2: Seat client at the back basin, check water temperature and gently wet the hair. Step 3: Apply the appropriate shampoo on to the hands and distribute all over the scalp. Step 4: Use different massage techniques according to the sequence needed. Step 5: Rinse thoroughly without leaving any trace of chemical. N.B.: Only award marks if the entire process is valid; hence all steps are in correct order.

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Criteria Reference	The candidate should be able to:	Section & Question Number	Maximum marks that can be achieved	Allocation of marks	Example of Expected Answer
K-7		Question 5	4		
	MQF 1: List the different massage movements used during a scalp massage.	5a	1	Award 0.5 marks for each answer listed.	Any TWO answers from the below: effleurage; petrissage; friction; tapoment
	MQF 2: Outline the different massage movements used during a scalp massage.	5b	1	Award 0.5 marks for each answer outlined.	TWO outlines of the message movements mentioned in 5a from the below: Effleurage: A soothing, stroking movement used at the beginning and the end of the scalp massage. Petrissage: A deep slow kneading movement to relax the client. Friction: A fast rubbing technique and has a light, gentle plucking action. Tapotment: A gentle tapping of the skin with the pads of the fingertips. Accept any relevant answer.
	MQF 3: Describe a benefit of each scalp massage movement.	5c	2	Award 1 mark for each benefit described.	TWO descriptions of the benefits of message movements mentioned in 5a from the below: Effleurage: improves scalp conditions and maintains a healthy blood supply for the client. Petrissage: increases blood circulation, increases tissue elasticity and removes waste products from the muscles. It relaxes the client.

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					Friction: removes any build up or debris from the hair. Tapotement: stimulates nerve endings, aids in decongestion and increases local blood flow. Accept any relevant answer.
		Question 6	4		
K-8	MQF 1: List different products used in a face care treatment.	6a	1	Award 0.25 marks for each answer listed.	Students to list any FOUR from the following products. eye makeup remover, cleanser, toner, scrub, face massage cream, eye cream, mask, moisturiser
	MQF 2: Outline the purpose of ingredients found in different face care products.	6b	1	Award 0.25 marks for each answer outlined.	Preservatives: preservatives provide the product with good shelf life and prevents deterioration of product. Humectants: humectants attract water and help to rehydrate the skin. Alcohol: alcohol removes traces of grease on the skin and gives a drying effect. Oils: oils act as an emollient to smooth and soften skin. Accept any other relevant description.

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	MQF 3: Describe the effects of face care products used in a face care treatment.	6c	2	Award 0.5 marks for each answer described.	<p>Eye makeup remover: this removes/dissolves all makeup from eye area, especially waterproof makeup.</p> <p>Cleanser: Removes any makeup, grime, and pollution from the face, leaving skin smooth and supple.</p> <p>Toner: Toner removes all traces of the cleanser and restores the PH balance of the skin. Toners cool and refresh the skin and can be an astringent to tighten the skin.</p> <p>Scrub: A scrub removes dead skin cells and produces a slight peeling effect. It helps to exfoliate the skin and helps the natural process of desquamation.</p> <p>Face massage cream: A facial massage cream is used during the facial treatment as a medium for the therapist to perform the massage. This cream helps so that the therapist does not drag the skin and can perform a relaxing massage with different movements.</p> <p>Eye cream: eye creams are applied around the eye area to delay the formation of wrinkles and lines around the eyes. Some eye creams help puffiness and dark circles around the eyes.</p> <p>Mask: Masks are deep cleansing and draw any impurities to the surface of the skin.</p>

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					<p>Depending on the type of mask used, they can be slightly astringent to dry up an oily skin, or rehydrating for a dry skin, they can also be nourishing for a dry or mature skin type.</p> <p>Moisturiser: moisturisers improve the skin's natural water barrier, to prevent dehydration. Moisturisers for dry skin will give the skin the necessary oil it lacks while a moisturiser for oily skins will control sebum (oil) production. A moisturiser is applied at the end of a face care treatment.</p> <p>Accept any other relevant description.</p>