

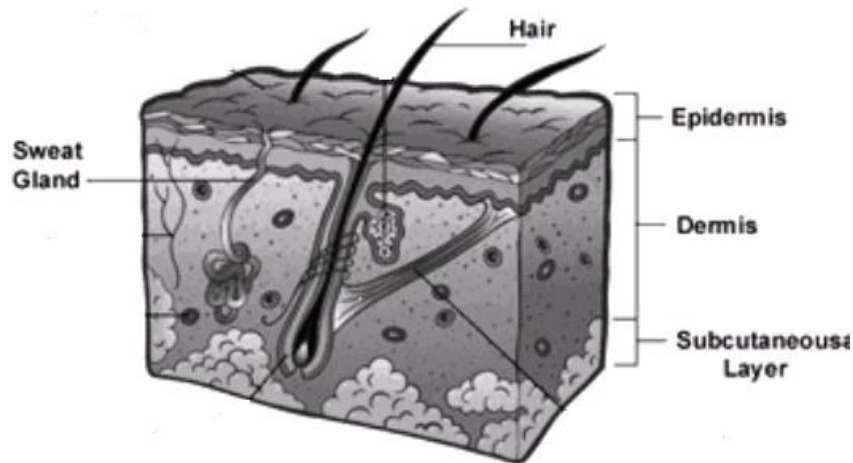
Prep for level 2 Beauty Consultancy Interview

What will happen on the day of your interview?

- 1 You must turn up for interview on time
- 2 You have to be available for up to 2 hours as there is a lot to get through
- 3 You will be shown a power point presentation covering the course content and student life at Edinburgh College.
- 4 You will answer a written assessment and a few short questions based on your skills and aims within the beauty industry
- 5 Please look at the following briefing on the skin to prepare for the written assessment
- 6 You will then be given a short one to one interview which will give you time to also ask any questions
- 7 You must bring in your original certificate for your qualifications including your subject information and the record of your core skills and a photocopy of both

Interview Briefing

The Skin



The skin is the largest organ of the human body. It provides a tough flexible covering for the body and has many different functions. Every 5 days a human will shed a complete surface layer of skin. This process is known as desquamation. 80% of household dust is made up of dead skin cells.

There are 3 main layers that form the structure of the skin. These are –

- The epidermis
- The dermis
- Subcutaneous layer

The Epidermis is the outermost layer of the skin and is made up of 5 different layers. The main function of the epidermis is to protect the deeper structures of the body from harm.

The 5 layers are listed from the outside in –

Stratum Corneum

Stratum Lucidum

Stratum Granulosum

Stratum Spinosum

Stratum Basale

The Dermis is the layer underneath the epidermis. It contains 2 layers called the –

Papillary layer – this layer contains nerve endings and blood capillaries.

Reticular layer – this layer contains the fibres that give the skin strength. These are known as collagen fibres. It also contains fibres called collagen. These allow the skin to stretch.

The innermost layer of the skin is called the sub-cutaneous layer. This layer contains fat cells which are also known as adipose cells. This layer forms a soft barrier for protection and also insulates the body against the cold.

The main functions of the skin are

- Sensation
- Heat regulation
- Absorption
- Protection
- Excretion
- Secretion

A good way to remember the functions of the skin is to remember the word – SHAPES!

We look forward to seeing you.