

**Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur**  
**Department of Cosmetic Technology**  
**Bachelor of Cosmetic Technology Semester VIII**  
**Subject – (S8-T1) Perfume and Colours**  
**Question Bank (Summer 2022)**

1. Which of the following is not organic synthetic colouring agent?
  - a) Dyes
  - b) Lakes
  - c) Organic Pigments
  - d) Flavonoids
2. Carotenoids are mainly responsible for the colour?
  - a) Yellow
  - b) Blue
  - c) Purple
  - d) Green
3. Which of the following colouring material is extracted from Safflower flowers?
  - a) Carthamin
  - b) Bixin
  - c) Rutin
  - d) Alkannin
4. Carthamin gives \_\_\_\_\_ Colour.
  - a) Black
  - b) Blue
  - c) Green
  - d) Red
5. Cochineal bug is used to obtain which of the following colour?
  - a) Green
  - b) White
  - c) Deep red colour
  - d) Black
6. Colouring component Carminic acid is member of \_\_\_\_\_ Group.
  - a) Anthraquinones
  - b) Flavones
  - c) Carotenoids
  - d) None of the above
7. Which of the following is not iron oxide colouring pigment?
  - a) Red iron oxide
  - b) Yellow iron oxide
  - c) Black iron oxide
  - d) Titanium dioxide

8. Water soluble dyes have a \_\_\_\_\_ Group.
- Hydrophilic
  - Hydrophobic
  - Lyophilic
  - None of the above
9. "Xanthene dyes are tautomeric under the action of acids and alkalis" This statement is –
- True
  - False
  - Sometimes True sometimes False
  - None of these
10. Water soluble dyes are used as colouring agents in –
- Lotions
  - Milky Lotions
  - Shampoos
  - All of the above
11. "Triphenylmethane dyes are extremely soluble in water" This statement is –
- True
  - False
  - Cannot be predicted
  - None of these
12. Which of the following is an example of Quinoline dyes?
- Quinoline Yellow SS
  - Sunset YellowFCF
  - Permatone Red
  - None of the above
13. Natural colours for cosmetic products are obtained from –
- Plants
  - Animals
  - Microorganisms
  - All of the above
14. Curcuma longa is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ colour.
- Yellow
  - Off-white
  - Pink
  - Green
15. Green colour of the leaves is because of –
- Chlorophyll
  - Shikonin
  - Flavins
  - All of the above
16. Dark red brown colour of the blood is because of –
- Haemoglobin
  - Quinones

- c) Carotenoids
  - d) None of the above
17. Cacao beans are used for production of
- a) Green colour
  - b) Brown colour
  - c) Red Colour
  - d) Purple colour
18. Lycopene of Tomato is associated with
- a) Black colour
  - b) Orange-red colour
  - c) Sky blue colour
  - d) All of the above
19. Quercetin is \_\_\_\_\_ Coloured material obtained from Black Oak Bark.
- a) Yellow
  - b) Blue
  - c) Green
  - d) Pink
20. Enocyanin in Grapes is responsible for
- a) Purple red colour
  - b) Pink colour
  - c) Brown colour
  - d) Orange colour
21. Inorganic pigments are also called as
- a) Mineral Pigments
  - b) Dyes
  - c) Lakes
  - d) None of the above
22. Inorganic pigments are
- a) Powdered Red ochre
  - b) Powdered Yellow ochre
  - c) Powdered Green ochre
  - d) All of the above
23. “-N=N-” denotes the presence of
- a) Azo group
  - b) Nitro group
  - c) Quinoline group
  - d) Xanthene group
24. Examples of white pigments are
- a) Titanium dioxide
  - b) Zinc oxide
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
25. \_\_\_\_\_ pigments give the product a lustrous quality
- a) Colouring pigment

- b) White pigment
  - c) Pearlescent pigment
  - d) None of the above
26. Bixin is colouring matter obtained from source –
- a) Tomato
  - b) Annato
  - c) Orange
  - d) Yeast
27. Red coloured material obtained from Mushrooms belongs to the group –
- a) Carotenoids
  - b) Flavonoids
  - c) Ketones
  - d) AHA
28. Beet is used as source of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Red Colour
  - b) Black Colour
  - c) Green Colour
  - d) White colour
29. Black iron oxide is also known as
- a) Magnetite
  - b) Hepatite
  - c) Rhodamine
  - d) None of the above
30. Chemical formula of Titanium dioxide is
- a)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
  - b)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - c)  $\text{TiO}_2$
  - d)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_3$
31. Chemical formula of iron oxide is –
- a)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
  - b)  $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$
  - c)  $\text{K}_2\text{F}_2\text{O}_5$
  - d) None of the above
32. Yellow orange colour of oranges is because of
- a) Carotenoids
  - b) Flavonoids
  - c) Flavins
  - d) Porphyrins
33. Yellow colour of soba or buck wheat is due to presence of
- a) Flavonoids
  - b) Lactic acid
  - c) Esters
  - d) Alcohols
34. Which of the following is an example of Pearlescent pigment

- a) Titanium dioxide coated mica
  - b) Carotene
  - c) Xanthene
  - d) Ultramarine blue
35. Carotenoids present in Paprika gives
- a) Orange red colour
  - b) Sky blue colour
  - c) Silver colour
  - d) Baby pink colour
36. In case of Colorant blend, the appearance of the powder in general is not the same as the appearance of the solution.
- a) True
  - b) False
37. For the coloration of toilet soap which type of colorants can be used ?
- a) Water soluble colorants
  - b) Oil soluble colorants
  - c) Pigments
  - d) All of the above
38. Violet colour for cosmetics can be obtained by a blend of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Black and white
  - b) Red and blue
  - c) Yellow and orange
  - d) None of the above
39. Products without moisture content can be coloured with \_\_\_\_\_ soluble cosmetic Colorants.
- a) Water
  - b) Oil
  - c) TEA
  - d) Lanolin
40. The European Union requires that cosmetic products should use colorants which are?
- a) Safe
  - b) Must not cause damage to human health
  - c) Non-toxic
  - d) All of the above
41. Glycerin based soaps (transparent soaps) can be colored only with \_\_\_\_\_ colorant in order to maintain transparency.
- a) Soluble
  - b) Insoluble
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) None of these
42. In case of oil-in-water emulsion, the colorant solution is added to the \_\_\_\_\_ phase before emulsification.
- a) Oil
  - b) Aqueous

- c) Air
  - d) Gaseous
43. For coloration of eye makeup cosmetics pigment used is/are ?
- a) Ultramarine blue
  - b) Iron Oxide yellow
  - c) Prussian blue
  - d) All of the above
44. Coloring of toothpaste should be preferably done with \_\_\_\_\_ colorants.
- a) Food
  - b) Cloth
  - c) Pearlescent
  - d) None of the above
45. For hair dyes, oxidation dyes are based on the principal, that a precursor product penetrates into the hair and reacts there with added hydrogen peroxide.
- a) True
  - b) False
46. To describe the small solubility phenomena, the cosmetic chemist employs the terms –
- a) Bleed
  - b) Slight Bleed
  - c) Non Bleeding
  - d) All of the above
47. Which of the following health risks caused due to toxic effects of improper use of colours in cosmetics?
- a) Cancer
  - b) Neurological Problems
  - c) Allergies
  - d) All of the above
48. Which of the following instrument can be used for measurement of colors ?
- a. Spectrophotometer
  - b. pH Meter
  - c. Thermometer
  - d. Viscometer
49. “Synthetic organic colour additives used in cosmetics must be approved by FDA”  
This statement is
- a. True
  - b. False
50. Green colour code on toothpaste tube denotes –
- a. Natural + Chemical Composition
  - b. Safe to use
  - c. Non Veg
  - d. Natural
51. Coloured or white compound which is insoluble in a particular solvent is known as
- a. Pigment

- b. Dye
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of these
52. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an organic pigment which does not contain a substratum or a diluent.
- a. Toner
  - b. Glycerine
  - c. Pigment
  - d. Chroma
53. The quality by which one colour is distinguished from another is called as –
- a. Hue
  - b. Bleed
  - c. Hiding power
  - d. None of these
54. To describe the small solubility phenomena, the cosmetic chemist employs the terms –
- a. Bleed
  - b. Slight bleed
  - c. Non bleeding
  - d. All of the above
55. 6. International system of naming colours related to their Chemical structure is called as –
- a. Colour Index
  - b. FDA
  - c. D&C Laws
  - d. FD & C Laws
56. Which of the following term is not related to colours?
- a. Dye
  - b. Pigment
  - c. Lake
  - d. Demulcent
57. The term used to refer the opacity of a coloured film is called as –
- a. Hiding power
  - b. Chroma
  - c. Bleed
  - d. Masstone
58. Which of the following tests can be used for determination of colours ?
- a. Standard series method
  - b. Duplication method
  - c. Spectrophotometer method
  - d. All of the above
59. Three attributes of colour are ?
- a. Hue
  - b. Value

- c. Chroma
  - d. All of the above
60. Which of the following is a warm colour ?
- a. Red
  - b. Yellowish red
  - c. Yellow
  - d. All of these
61. 7. For incorporation of colours in cosmetics Schedule \_\_\_\_\_ of D&C act is referred.
- a. H
  - b. Q
  - c. Z
  - d. A
62. While formulating powders perfume is added into ?
- a. Calcium carbonate
  - b. Coloring pigment
  - c. Stearic acid
  - d. None of these
63. If the color solution is not for immediate use, a preservative such as \_\_\_\_\_ should be used.
- a. Sodium Benzoate
  - b. Citric acid
  - c. Alcohol
  - d. All of the above
64. List of Dyes, colours and Pigments permitted to be used in Cosmetics and soaps as given under \_\_\_\_\_ 1988 as amended by the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- a. IS 4747 (Part I)
  - b. IS 4707 (Part I)
  - c. IS 4708 (Part I)
  - d. All of the above
65. 9. Two colors that are on opposite sides of the color wheel are called as \_\_\_\_\_ colors.
- a. Monochromatic
  - b. Analogous
  - c. Complementary
  - d. None of the above
66. 10. Which of the following suitable mechanical apparatus used for the pigment dispersion?
- a. Hammer mills
  - b. Colloidal mills
  - c. Both of the above
  - d. None of the above
67. Erythrosine produces which color after dilution in the solution ?
- a. Pink
  - b. Purple



- c. Yellow
  - d. Blue
68. Which of the following colorant, gives sparkle or metallic luster to soap ?
- a. Pigment
  - b. Dyes
  - c. Mica
  - d. Botanical Colours
69. In comparison to lakes, pigments have better coloring power and light tolerance. This statement is:-
- a. True
  - b. False
70. Which of the following emotion indicate relationship with the red color ?
- a. Passion
  - b. Anger
  - c. Excitement
  - d. All of the above