

Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya
Department of Cosmetic Technology
Question Bank 2021-22
Masters of Cosmetic Technology (Semester-IV)
Subject: -Color Cosmetics (CC)

Q1. Which of the following name of the color is not in the green category according to Schedule Q?

- a) Guniea Green b) Light Green SF Yellowish
c) Quinizarine Green SS d) Parrot Green

Q2. D and C Black no 2 color used in_____

- a) Rouge b) Compact powder c) Mascara d) Eyeshadow

Q3. Sunset Yellow FCF gives, which visible color after adding in any solution?

- a) Orange b) Red c) Purple d) White

Q4. If the color solution is not for immediate use, _____ should be used.

- a) Cover b) Distilled water c) Preservatives d) None of these

Q5. The _____ colors have much better light stability than the _____.

- a) Pigment, Soluble dyes b) Soluble dyes, Pigments
c) Lakes, Pigments d) Pigments, Lakes

Q6. The color of rouge varies from: -

- a) Orange to blue b) Green to yellow c) Pink to red d) Both a and b

Q7. Which of the following Pearlescent pigment are used in lipstick?

- a) Guanine crystal b) Bismuth oxychloride
c) Both of the above d) Titanium dioxide

Q8. Why do we use DM water to make a water color solution?

- a) No microbes & other bacteria are present. b) DM water is free from heavy metals
c) Neutral in nature. d) All of the above

Q9. Dyes shows color due to the presence of_____

- a) Fabric structure b) Chromophore
c) Chemical compound d) None of these

Q10. Which organization conducted toxicology studies?

- a) World Health Organization b) Food & Drug Administration
c) European Commission d) All of the above

Q11. The device which produces a monochromatic beam of light is_____.

- a) Diffraction grating b) Filter c) Silica glass d) None of the above

Q12. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) According to Beer's law absorbance is directly proportional to path length
- b) According to Beer's law absorption is directly proportional to the concentration
- c) According to Beer's law absorbance is proportional to the wavelength of the filter
- d) None of the above

Q13. The amount of light absorbed is directly proportional to the thickness of the solution is given by equation_____

- a) $A = \log_{10} T$
- b) $A = -\log_{10} T$
- c) $A = -T$
- d) None of these

Q14. Which of the following fillers are used in eye-shadow formulation?

- a) Mica
- b) Talc
- c) Both of the above
- d) Pigments

Q15. What is the advantage of spectroscopic methods?

- a) Amount of sample required is very small
- b) Time required for structure determination is much less
- c) Detailed information is obtained
- d) All of these

Q16. A Cuvette to hold the working solution in a spectrophotometer is made up of:

- a) Glass
- b) Quartz
- c) Stainless steel
- d) Copper

Q17. Insufficient distribution of the pigments causes the formation of dots and streaks in the finished soap cake. This statement is: -

- a) True
- b) False

Q18. Which of the following is/are oil-soluble certified color(s)?

- a) D & C Red No. 17
- b) D & C Yellow No. 11
- c) D & C Green No. 6
- d) All of the above

Q19. According to Schedule Q, cosmetics specifications of lead is_____

- a) NMT 100 ppm
- b) NMT 2 ppm
- c) NMT 20 ppm
- d) None of the above

Q20. In collagen swelling test, the samples are placed in_____.

- a) Calcium Phosphate solution
- b) Phosphate-buffered solution
- c) Barium sulfate solution
- d) None of the above

21. Most common methods for determination of dyes in cosmetics are –

- a) Chromatography
- b) Mass Spectrometry
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

22. For determination of dyes in lipstick which of the following method can be best suited?

- a) UV- Spectroscopy
- b) Titrimetric analysis
- c) Potentiometric analysis

- d) pH-metry
23. For evaluation of semi-permanent hair dyes formulations which of the method can be best suited?
- a) Penetrometer technique
 - b) HPLC method
 - c) Conductometric analysis
 - d) Super critical fluid extraction
24. For evaluation of dyes in shampoos and eye shadows which of the following technique will you suggest?
- a) Bulk density
 - b) Specific Gravity
 - c) Fluorescence spectroscopy
 - d) Titration technique
25. For evaluation colour dyes in Liquid Hand wash the most useful technique is-
- a) UV- Spectroscopy
 - b) Pour plate technique
 - c) Streak plate technique
 - d) All of the above
26. The shelf life of a coloured cosmetic product can be commonly estimated using following types of stability testing-
- a) Real-time Stability testing
 - b) Accelerated Stability testing
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of these
27. Which of the following test will you suggest for stability testing of coloured cosmetic products-
- a) Separation of colour component
 - b) Staining test
 - c) Ageing test
 - d) All of the above
28. For Stability studies of coloured cosmetic products, samples are placed on temperature-
- a) At Room temperature
 - b) At Fridge Temperature(4°C)
 - c) At 45°C in oven
 - d) All of the above
29. By taking into consideration the colour component of the Cosmetic product, which of the following test will you suggest for evaluation purpose –
- a) Long lasting effect

- b) Water proof effect
 - c) Sweat proof effect
 - d) All of the above
30. "Patch test should be recommended for colour cosmetic products". This statement is –
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Depends on product type
 - d) None of the above
31. Manufacturers of colour cosmetics in India, for evaluation of cosmetics, should follow guidelines of –
- a) EU guidelines
 - b) UGC guidelines
 - c) BIS guidelines
 - d) RTMNU guidelines
32. Evaluation of face powder shade is done by methods-
- a) Comparison of the powder to a standard when it is spread out on a white paper background (Skin tone) method
 - b) Comparison of the sample to the standard by skin tone (undertone) method
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above
33. The pigment of a face powder must be _____ dispersed in the powder base.
- a) Non-uniformly
 - b) Homogeneously
 - c) Uncertainly
 - d) Improperly
34. Grittiness present in lipstick colours can be detected by –
- a) Rubbing the color-in-oil between thumb and forefinger to determine absence of grit.
 - b) Hegeman fineness gauge method for determining presence of colour aggregates
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of these
35. The analysis of coloured eye makeup preparations include-
- a) Toxicological tests
 - b) Bacteriological tests
 - c) Shelf life tests
 - d) All of the above
36. Stability testing of coloured cosmetic products ensure-
- a) Physical quality standard
 - b) Chemical quality standard

- c) Microbiological quality standard
 - d) All of the above
37. Basics of Stability testing of cosmetic products include-
- a) Making batches
 - b) Testing samples as per standard SOP's
 - c) Making decisions best on testing
 - d) All of the above
38. "ISO - Guidelines on the stability testing of cosmetic products" – In this statement 'ISO' Stands for-
- a) Indian Standard Operations
 - b) International Organization for Standardization
 - c) Innovative Standard Organization
 - d) None of these
39. "Study designed to speed up naturally occurring destabilization processes due to intrinsic or extrinsic factors and which predicts the behaviour over the long term" is called as
- a) Accelerated stability evaluation
 - b) Real time stability evaluation
 - c) Stability of product
 - d) None of these
40. "Recommended time period that a cosmetic product can be kept after its production, during which the defined quality of the product remains acceptable under expected conditions of distribution, storage, display and usage" is called as-
- a) Expiry period
 - b) Shelf life period
 - c) Starting period
 - d) Ending Period
41. "ability of a cosmetic product to resist change or variation of its initial properties over time under stated or reasonably foreseeable conditions of storage and use" is called as-
- a) Instability of cosmetic product
 - b) Over stability of cosmetic product
 - c) Stability of cosmetic product
 - d) Under stability of cosmetic product
42. While evaluating Stability of colour cosmetics it is necessary to determine 'Product container compatibility' – This concept is-
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not sure
 - d) None of the above

43. Objective of stability testing of colour cosmetic products are-
- a) Assessment of product (contents) stability
 - b) Comparison of the stability of a product made by a modified method with that of the original product
 - c) Comparison of the stability of a product made to a modified formula with that of the original product
 - d) All of the above
44. Stability testing of colour cosmetics involves samples from every stages which include
- a) Formulation samples
 - b) Pilot plant samples
 - c) Production batch samples
 - d) All of the above
45. "Stability evaluation Tests for colour cosmetics must always be carried out in the pack in which the product is to be _____."
- a) Destroyed
 - b) Marketed
 - c) Created
 - d) Tested
46. Methods used for measurement of colour dyes are-
- a) Duplication method
 - b) Dilution method
 - c) Balancing method
 - d) All of the above
47. As per BIS specifications oxidation hair dyes should have pH between –
- a) 11 to 12
 - b) 7 to 9
 - c) 1 to 4
 - d) 6 to 8
48. As per BIS Specifications maximum permissible limit for heavy metals (as Pb) in terms of Parts per million is –
- a) 20
 - b) 60
 - c) 80
 - d) 100
49. _____ Test gives the idea of mass release from lipstick salve.
- a) Penetrometer test
 - b) Pay off test
 - c) Zeta potential test
 - d) Gravimetric test

50. As per BIS Guidelines 'Adhesion test' and 'Blush Test' of Nail Polish is having requirement –
- To pass the test
 - To fail the test
 - To escape the test
 - None of these
51. Which of the following is not organic synthetic colouring agent?
- Dyes
 - Lakes
 - Organic Pigments
 - Flavonoids
52. Carotenoids are mainly responsible for the colour?
- Yellow
 - Blue
 - Purple
 - Green
53. Which of the following colouring material is extracted from Safflower flowers?
- Carthamin
 - Bixin
 - Rutin
 - Alkannin
54. Carthamin gives _____ Colour.
- Black
 - Blue
 - Green
 - Red
55. Cochineal bug is used to obtain which of the following colour?
- Green
 - White
 - Deep red colour
 - Black
56. Colouring component Carminic acid is member of _____ Group.
- Anthraquinones
 - Flavones
 - Carotenoids
 - None of the above
57. Which of the following is not iron oxide colouring pigment?
- Red iron oxide
 - Yellow iron oxide
 - Black iron oxide

- d) Titanium dioxide
58. Water soluble dyes have a _____ Group.
- a) Hydrophilic
 - b) Hydrophobic
 - c) Lyophilic
 - d) None of the above
59. "Xanthene dyes are tautomeric under the action of acids and alkalis" This statement is –
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Sometimes True sometimes False
 - d) None of these
60. Water soluble dyes are used as colouring agents in –
- a) Lotions
 - b) Milky Lotions
 - c) Shampoos
 - d) All of the above
61. "Triphenylmethane dyes are extremely soluble in water" This statement is –
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Cannot be predicted
 - d) None of these
62. Which of the following is an example of Quinoline dyes?
- a) Quinoline Yellow SS
 - b) Sunset YellowFCF
 - c) Permatone Red
 - d) None of the above
63. Natural colours for cosmetic products are obtained from –
- a) Plants
 - b) Animals
 - c) Microorganisms
 - d) All of the above
64. Curcuma longa is associated with _____ colour.
- a) Yellow
 - b) Off-white
 - c) Pink
 - d) Green
65. Green colour of the leaves is because of –
- a) Chlorophyll
 - b) Shikonin

- c) Flavins
 - d) All of the above
66. Dark red brown colour of the blood is because of –
- a) Haemoglobin
 - b) Quinones
 - c) Carotenoids
 - d) None of the above
67. Cacao beans are used for production of
- a) Green colour
 - b) Brown colour
 - c) Red Colour
 - d) Purple colour
68. Lycopene of Tomato is associated with
- a) Black colour
 - b) Orange-red colour
 - c) Sky blue colour
 - d) All of the above
69. Quercetin is _____ Coloured material obtained from Black Oak Bark.
- a) Yellow
 - b) Blue
 - c) Green
 - d) Pink
70. Enocyanin in Grapes is responsible for
- a) Purple red colour
 - b) Pink colour
 - c) Brown colour
 - d) Orange colour
71. Inorganic pigments are also called as
- a) Mineral Pigments
 - b) Dyes
 - c) Lakes
 - d) None of the above
72. Inorganic pigments are
- a) Powdered Red ochre
 - b) Powdered Yellow ochre
 - c) Powdered Green ochre
 - d) All of the above
73. “–N=N–” denotes the presence of
- a) Azo group
 - b) Nitro group

- c) Quinoline group
 - d) Xanthene group
74. Examples of white pigments are
- a) Titanium dioxide
 - b) Zinc oxide
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
75. _____ pigments give the product a lustrous quality
- a) Colouring pigment
 - b) White pigment
 - c) Pearlescent pigment
 - d) None of the above
76. Bixin is colouring matter obtained from source –
- a) Tomato
 - b) Annato
 - c) Orange
 - d) Yeast
77. Red coloured material obtained from Mushrooms belongs to the group –
- a) Carotenoids
 - b) Flavonoids
 - c) Ketones
 - d) AHA
78. Beet is used as source of _____
- a) Red Colour
 - b) Black Colour
 - c) Green Colour
 - d) White colour
79. Black iron oxide is also known as
- a) Magnetite
 - b) Hepatite
 - c) Rhodamine
 - d) None of the above
80. Chemical formula of Titanium dioxide is
- a) Fe_2O_3
 - b) H_2O
 - c) TiO_2
 - d) Na_2Ti_3
81. Chemical formula of iron oxide is –
- a) Fe_2O_3
 - b) $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$

- c) $K_2F_2O_5$
 - d) None of the above
82. Yellow orange colour of oranges is because of
- a) Carotenoids
 - b) Flavonoids
 - c) Flavins
 - d) Porphyrins
83. Yellow colour of soba or buck wheat is due to presence of
- a) Flavonoids
 - b) Lactic acid
 - c) Esters
 - d) Alcohols
84. Which of the following is an example of Pearlescent pigment
- a) Titanium dioxide coated mica
 - b) Carotene
 - c) Xanthene
 - d) Ultramarine blue
85. Carotenoids present in Paprika gives
- a) Orange red colour
 - b) Sky blue colour
 - c) Silver colour
 - d) Baby pink colour
86. Natural colours for cosmetic products are obtained from
- a. Plants
 - b. Animals
 - c. Microorganisms
 - d. All of the above
87. Most common methods for determination of dyes in cosmetics are –
- a. Chromatography
 - b. Mass Spectrometry
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
88. “Synthetic organic colour additives used in cosmetics must be approved by FDA”
This statement is
- a. True
 - b. False
89. Which of the following health risks caused due to toxic effects of improper use of colours in cosmetics?
- a. Cancer
 - b. Neurological risks

- c. Allergies
 - d. All of the above
90. _____ Studies are recommended for all types of hair dyes to reduce the health risk.
- a. Physical
 - b. Chemical
 - c. Toxicological
 - d. None of the above