Registered Number:

DATE: **4** **-04-2018 (9AM)**

****

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION : APRIL 2018**

**IV SEMESTER**

**CHOE-4116- Cosmetic Chemistry**

**Time: 1 h and 30 mins** **Max Marks: 35**

*Note: The question paper has TWO printed pages and THREE parts.*

**Part A**

*Each of the following multiple choice questions has one correct answer. Answer any* ***ten****. Write the correct option in your answer book.* **(1×10=10)**

1. Lead acetate should be avoided because:
2. It is expensive b) it is not easily available c) it is carcinogenic d) All of the above
3. An ordinary consumer will know the presence of phthalates in cosmetics by
4. the fragnance of the cosmetic b) seeing the ingredients’ list c) seeing the color of the cosmetic d) None of the above
5. Hyaluronic acid is a component used in:
6. Perfumes b) tooth paste c) moisturizer d) soap
7. Permanent hair color permeates into which part of the hair.
8. Epicuticle b) cuticle c) medulla d) cortex
9. Preservatives are added to shampoos and conditioners to
10. prevent the growing of pathogens b) just increase the chemical composition c) increase the shelf life of shampoos and conditioners d) both a and c
11. Cationic surfactantsare used in conditioners to
12. remove the negative charges on spilt ends b) cure the hair c) bring a shiny appearance on hair d) add vitamins to hair
13. Hydrated magnesium silicate is a component of
14. Talcum powder b) detergent c) tooth powder d) none of the above
15. Clove oil is used to extract:
16. Civetone b) muscone c) eugenol d) geraniol
17. Lipsticks contain antioxidants to prevent
18. Evaporation b) pigmentation c) rancidity d) acidity
19. The most common surfactant present in soaps is:
20. Sodium Lauryl sulphate b) eugenol c) cationic surfactant d) copper sulphate
21. The chelating agents are added to detergents to
22. capture metals b) capture dirt c)change soft water to hard water d) None of the above
23. Butylatedhydroxyltoluene (BHT) is a:
24. humectant b) antioxidant c) surfactant d) emulsion

**Part B**

**Answer any five of the following. (5×2=10)**

1. What are essential oils? Give an example.
2. What is the composition of cold creams?
3. What is the difference between toothpaste and toothpowder?
4. List the various types of hair dyes.
5. What is the difference between soaps and detergents? List their compositions.
6. Give uses of eugenol and geraniol.
7. List out the constitutents of lipsticks.

**Part C**

**Answer any three of the following. (5×3=15)**

1. Write a note on surfactants and how do theyfunctionas a washing agent.
2. a) What are the three main components of perfumes? Explain the role of each one with examples?
3. Explain the process of enfleurage. (3+2)

22. a) What is the function of fluorides in toothpaste?

 b) How oral herbal care products differ from synthetic oral care products. Explain. (2+3)

1. a) What are sunscreen lotions? What does “SPF” on its label mean?
2. Mention the constituents of dye removals. (3+2)
3. a) What is the formulation of moisturizer and nail polish?

b) Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of using face powder. (3+2)