

弘光科技大學

100學年度化妝品科技所碩士班考試入學筆試試題及答案卷

考試科目：化妝品學（含化妝品原料、調製及檢驗學）

准考證號碼：□□□□□□

注意：

- 1.請核對考試科目是否相符。
- 2.請核對試卷上之准考證號與准考證及座位上之准考證號碼是否相符。
- 3.本試題共 8大題，共計 100分。
- 4.請將答案依題號順序填寫於規定之範圍內。

1. Define the following terms: Critical micelle concentration, Iodine value, Cloud point of non-ionic surfactant (15%)
2. What is the specific purpose of Ceramide, Cyclomethicone and Imidazolidinyl urea in skin-care preparations? (15%)
3. What is the specific purpose of Polyquaternium-22 and PVP in Hair-care preparations? (10%)
4. Formulate and describe the manufacture procedure of a Facial Moisturize Cream, and suggest a test to evaluate its efficacy? (15%)
5. Formulate and describe the manufacture procedure of an Anti-wrinkle Essence Gel, and suggest a test to evaluate its efficacy? (15%)
6. Sketch and describe how a HPLC work. (10%)
7. Please translate the following paragraph into Chinese and state your opinion about the “Eco-label”: (10%)

Eco-labels are used to identify products, raw materials, or companies that meet a particular organization or government agency's standards in terms of organic content, sustainability or minimizing risks to humans, animals or the environment. Applying an eco-label to a product or raw material is an excellent way to inform consumers and add a point of market differentiation. However, there are now more than 300 different eco-labels to choose from, covering multiple product types, and not all are created equal. As an example, a cosmetic may be compliant with a label that requires 70% organic content for ingredients, but this label says nothing about the product being safer for health or allergen-free, and thus can be misleading to consumers.

8. Please translate the following paragraph into Chinese and state your opinion about the “Rule on Parabens”: (10%)

In contrast with the coverage consumer media has given the parabens and the general public's growing anxiety regarding the topic, the latest report from the European Commission's Scientific Committee on Consumers Safety (SCCS), an independent expert panel, confirmed the safety of parabens as they are employed by the cosmetic industry. As in its previous opinions, SCCS recommends a concentration of 0.4% for ethyl and methyl parabens. For propyl and butyl, it lowers it to 0.19% (alone or in combination) as a precautionary measure, given a lack of data. And for five other parabens (isopropyl, isobutyl, phenyl, benzyl and pentyl), SCCS concludes that the human risk can not be evaluated due the fact that limited to no information was submitted for these compounds. In a statement, Colipa, the European Cosmetic Association, explained the lack of data was due to the fact that those five parabens were of very little commercial interest for the EU cosmetic industry.

答案欄：

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