


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2024</b>			
<b>Course: Fermentation and Industrial Microbiology</b> <b>Program: B.Tech Food Technology</b> <b>Course Code: HSMB3009</b>		<b>Semester : VI</b> <b>Duration : 3 Hours</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions: Read all questions carefully</b>			
S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q 1	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> is commonly used in fermentation for producing: A) Beer and wine B) Vinegar C) Antibiotics D) Cheese	1.5	CO1
Q 2	The main purpose of fermentation is to: A) Generate energy in the form of ATP B) Convert organic substrates into products C) Produce oxygen for cellular respiration D) Synthesize DNA	1.5	CO1
Q 3	Lactic acid fermentation is used in the production of: A) Yogurt B) Bread C) Wine D) Beer	1.5	CO1
Q 4	Which of the following is NOT a product of fermentation? A) Ethanol B) Acetic acid C) Glucose D) Lactic acid	1.5	CO1
Q 5	The microorganism responsible for producing penicillin is: A) <i>Escherichia coli</i> B) <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> C) <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> D) <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	1.5	CO2
Q 6	<i>Acetobacter aceti</i> is used in the production of: A) Bread B) Vinegar C) Antibiotics D) Yogurt	1.5	CO2
Q 7	The conversion of milk into curd is an example of: A) Aerobic fermentation B) Anaerobic fermentation C) Lactic acid fermentation D) Alcohol fermentation	1.5	CO2
Q 8	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of industrial fermentation? A) Production of large quantities of products B) Use of pure cultures of microorganisms C) Low substrate concentration D) Controlled environmental conditions	1.5	CO2
Q 9	The process of using microorganisms to remove pollutants from the environment is called: A) Fermentation B) Bioremediation C) Antibiotic production D) Pasteurization	1.5	CO3

Q 10	Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting fermentation? A) pH B) Temperature C) Pressure D) Gravity	1.5	CO3
Q 11	The microorganism used in the production of soy sauce is: A) <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> B) <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> C) <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i> D) <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	1.5	CO3
Q 12	The Fed-batch fermenter is a/an _____ culture system A) Open B) Closed C) Isolated D) Semi-closed	1.5	CO3
Q 13	Which of the following is a disadvantage of batch fermentation? A) High initial capital cost B) Inability to control environmental conditions C) Longer fermentation times D) Low product yields	1.5	CO4
Q 14	The microorganism used in the production of miso is: A) <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> B) <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> C) <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> D) <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i>	1.5	CO4
Q 15	Which of the following fungi produces alpha-amylase? A) <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> B) <i>Penicillium</i> C) <i>Bacillus diastaticus</i> D) <i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	1.5	CO4
Q 16	Which of the following is a product of <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> fermentation? A) Ethanol B) Lactic acid C) Citric acid D) Butanol	1.5	CO4
Q 17	The microorganism used in the production of kefir is: A) <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> B) <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> C) <i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i> D) <i>Lactobacillus kefir</i>	1.5	CO5
Q 18	Industrially important Antibiotic producing organisms shall be isolated by A) Disc diffusion method B) Media containing antibiotic C) Crowded plate method D) Auxanography technique	1.5	CO5
Q 19	Which is not true for the batch fermentation A) Easy to operate B) Lower contamination C) No accumulation of toxins D) Batch-to-batch variability	1.5	CO5
Q 20	Which part of the fermentor is useful for thorough mixing of medium and inoculum A) Sparger B) Impeller C) Baffles D) Anti-foam agent	1.5	CO5
<b>Section B</b> <b>4Qx5M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 1	List any five components of the fermenter and their function.	5	CO1
Q 2	Describe the stages involved in the selection of industrially important microbes.	5	CO2
Q 3	What is selective media and how it differ from differential media with an example	5	CO3
Q 4	Illustrate the design of a solid-state fermenter and list the solid substrates used.	5	CO3

<b>Section C</b> <b>2Qx15M=30 Marks)</b>			
Q 1	<p>A food industry wants to produce amylase that should be active at higher pH conditions.</p> <p>A. How do you isolate microbes to produce the amylase using the methods of isolation, enrichment, and screening?</p> <p>B. Explain the type of substrate, organism, and fermentation process you would apply to produce the amylase and why.</p>	15 (8+7)	CO2
Q 2	<p>You are a winemaker overseeing the fermentation process at a prestigious winery.</p> <p>A. What is the difference between red wine, rose wine, and white wine? Explain the type of submerged fermenter that is preferred for wine production with justification.</p> <p>B. Describe the steps and procedures of wine production in detail with an illustration</p>	15 (8+7)	CO5
<b>Section D</b> <b>2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 1	List a total of five homemade fermented foods, with the appropriate substrate, organism, and fermentation used and their health benefits.	10	CO2
Q 2	Write the beer production process and the fermentation steps involved in detail with an illustration.	10	CO4