Name:

**Enrolment No:** 



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2022

**Course: Food Preservation Technology** 

Program: B.Tech. Food Tech.

**Course Code: HSFT 2005** 

Semester: III Duration: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

S. No.	Section A	Marks	COs
	Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F		
	(20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)		
Q1	Statement 1: Freezing with nitrogen or carbon dioxide gas is	1.5	CO4
	rapid freezing.		
	Statement 2: Super cooling is a property of food products.		
	a) True, False		
	b) True, True		
	c) False, False		
	d) False, True		
Q2	Statement 1: When food items are frozen, there is a drop in	1.5	CO4
-	temperature followed by a further drop when they freeze.		
	Statement 2: Fish should be rapidly frozen, not slowly frozen.		
	a) True, False		
	b) True, True		
	c) False, False		
	d) False, True		
Q3	Freon group of refrigerants are	1.5	CO4
	(A) Inflammable		
	(B) Toxic		
	(C) Non-inflammable and toxic		
	(D) Nontoxic and non-inflammable		
Q4	When the crystallization process takes place for a long time, the	1.5	CO4
	size of the crystals is		
	a) Small		
	b) Large		
	c) No crystals formed		
	d) None of the mentioned		
Q5	Ice crystals in frozen meat should be formed by rapid	1.5	CO4
	crystallization.		

	a) True		
	b) False		
Q6	Which of the following dryer is used to dry seeds?	1.5	CO2
	a) Spray dryer		
	b) Cabinet tray dryer		
	c) Pneumatic dryer		
	d) Fluidized bed dryer		
Q7	The temperatures used for canning foods ranges from	1.5	CO2
	a) 0-20 degree C		
	b) 20-60 degree C		
	c) 60-100 degree C		
	d) 100-121 degree C		
Q8	Which of the following is the time-temperature combination for	1.5	CO2
	HTST pasteurization?		
	a) 72°C to 74°C for 15 to 20 seconds		
	b) 135°C to 140°C for 2 to 4 seconds		
	c) 63°C for 30 minutes		
	d) 57°C to 68°C for 15 min		
Q9	Which of the following is the time-temperature combination for	1.5	CO3
	Sterilization?		
	a) 72°C to 74°C for 15 to 20 seconds		
	b) 135°C to 140°C for 2 to 4 seconds		
	c) 63°C for 30 minutes		
	d) $115 - 120^{\circ}$ C for some $10 - 20$ minutes		
Q10	Which of the following dryer is best for powdered or granular	1.5	CO3
	samples?		
	a) Fluidized bed dryer		
	b) Drum dryer		
	c) Cabinet tray dryer		
	d) Pneumatic dryer		
Q11	Heat exchanger works on which of the following principle?	1.5	CO3
	a) Direct heating		
	b) Indirect heating		
	c) Slow heating		
	d) Fast heating		
Q12	Which of the following is target microbe in commercial	1.5	CO3
<u>ر</u>	sterilization?		
	a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa		
	b) Bacillus anthracis		

	c) Salmonella typhi		
	d) Clostridium botulinum		
Q13	Which process is generally carried out by retorts?	1.5	CO3
	a) Pasteurization		
	b) Freezing		
	c) Blanching		
	d) Sterilization		
Q14	The quality problem for sliced apple and potato is	1.5	CO2
	a) Enzymatic browning		
	b) Lipolytic rancidity		
	c) Hydrolytic rancidity		
	d) Putrefaction		
Q15	In drying of fruit which chemical is used to minimize browning	1.5	CO2
	a) Carbon dioxide		
	b) Sulphur dioxide		
	c) Benzene		
	d) Chlorophyll		
Q16	Main causative spoilage organisms of dried fruits and vegetables	1.5	CO1
	are		
	a) Mould		
	b) Yeast		
	c) Bacteria		
	d) All of them		
Q17	Subjecting fats to high temperature in the presence of oxygen	1.5	CO3
	such that fats deteriorate is called		
	a) Hydrolytic rancidity		
	b) Auto- oxidation		
	c) Thermal decomposition		
	d) Lipolysis		
Q18	Rice has a higher water activity than apples.	1.5	CO6
	a) True		
	b) False		
Q19	Statement 1: Sodium chloride has a higher water activity than	1.5	CO6
	sucrose.		
	Statement 2: Sucrose creates structures in water and reduces		
	water activity below what they should be based on concentration		
	alone.		
	a) True, False		
	b) True, True		
	c) False, False		
	d) False, True		

Q20	Which of the following evaporator cannot be used for milk?	1.5	CO5
	a) Scraped surface evaporators		
	b) Fluidized bed evaporators		
	c) Plate-and-frame type evaporators		
	d) Batch Pan		
	Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)		
Q 1	Define concentration method. Differentiate between dehydration	5	CO5
ų i	and drying. Describe three food dryers in brief.	5	005
Q 2	Define tonne of refrigeration. Explain the working of	5	CO4
	refrigeration system with components.		
Q 3	Describe the importance of blanching also explain various	5	CO3
	applications of blanching. List down reasons for food spoilage.		
Q 4	What do you understand by crystallization? Differentiate	5	CO4
	between slow and quick freezing.		
	Section C		1
	(2Qx15M=30 Marks)		
Q 1	Nancy works at a cheese processing unit. They subject the	15	CO3
	cheese to oxidation. Which of the following comments		
	pertaining to the above scenario are correct? (2 marks)		
	a) Oxidation is necessary for products like cheese		
	b) Lipid Oxidation is otherwise a major concern for the food		
	industry		
	c) Deterioration of fats and oils is called rancidity		
	d) All of the mentioned		
	What are the various factors responsible for rancidity? (3		
	marks)		
	What is frying and its principle? (5 marks)		
	Describe different food frying methods. (5 marks)		
Q 2	Sunil owns a fruit and vegetable processing unit, and it produces	15	CO5
	fruit powder as its final product. Also, he wants to add a		
	processing line for fruit pulp. Answer the following questions:		
	a) Describe principle and working of a dryers he may be		
	using for production of fruit powder with schematic		
	diagram. ( <b>10 marks</b> )		
	b) Suggest and describe in detail the most suitable dryer for		
	fruit pulp drying. (5 marks)		
	Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 1	Explain the following processes ( <b>2 marks each</b> ):	10	CO5
<b>χ</b> *	a) Thawing	10	

	b) Roasting		
	c) Concentration		
	d) Canning		
	e) Evaporation		
Q 2	What is water activity mention its importance for food	10	CO1
	processing? Describe different types of food spoilage in detail.		