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Enrolment No:	UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

**End Semester Examination, May 2023** 

Course: Emerging Technologies in Food Processing
Program: B.Tech. FT
Course Code: HSFT 3013

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

**Instructions:** 

S. No.	Section A	Marks	COs
	Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F		
	(20Qx1.5M=30 Marks)		
Q1	XYZ Company takes its customer feedback very seriously.	1.5	CO1
	Hence when suggestions such as – food processed product		
	should have minimum lost of actual flavour, no added colour		
	etc., the company planned on shifting to the latest trend in the		
	industry called		
	a) Minimal Optimization		
	b) None of the mentioned		
	c) Minimal Processing		
	d) All of the mentioned		
Q2	Light pulses and low does gamma irradiation are effective	1.5	CO1
	techniques for inactivation of bacteria and fungi in the food		
	processing industry.		
	a) True		
	b) False		
Q3	Which of the following is true about Sound Ultrasound?	1.5	CO1
	a) Generates mechanical energy to enhance chemical action on		
	surfaces		
	b) Scrubbing action loosens the dirt particles and cleans the food particle		
	c) Generates mechanical energy to enhance chemical action on		
	surfaces & Scrubbing action loosens the dirt particles and cleans		
	the food particle		
	d) None of the mentioned		
Q4	Which of the following methods refers to deactivation of	1.5	CO1
	microbes in food using electricity?		
	a) Power Ultrasound		
	b) Pulsed Electric field		

	c) Hurdle technology		
	d) All of the mentioned		
05		1.5	CO1
Q5	Which of the following holds true for Pulsed Electric field?	1.3	COI
	a) It has been successful in pasteurizing milk, yogurt, soup etc		
	b) If there are no air bubbles present or the if food has low electrical conductivity, PEF is non-applicable		
	c) It's a continuous process. It cannot be applied for non-		
	pumpable solid food products		
	d) All of the mentioned		
Q6	Statement 1: In Pulsed Electric field, food is kept between two	1.5	CO2
Qu	electrodes and electricity is passed to deactivate microbes.	1.5	CO2
	Statement 2: Pulsed Electric field increases shelf life.		
	a) True, False		
	b) True, True		
	c) False, False		
	d) False, True		
Q7	In Pulsed Electric field, since no heat is used, the aroma and	1.5	CO2
	flavour of food are retained.		
	a) True		
	b) False		
Q8	Hannah heats refrigerated rice which has been devoid of	1.5	CO2
	moisture and becomes dry. She heats it in a microwave. It gets		
	unevenly heated. What should she do?		
	a) Water should be added for even heating		
	b) She should heat it using equipment that offers conduction or		
	convection		
	c) None of the mentioned		
	d) All of the mentioned		
Q9	Statement 1: In microwave heating, heat is not applied to the	1.5	CO2
	food item.		
	Statement 2: Radiation doesn't even drying whereas microwave		
	heating does.		
	a) True, False		
	b) True, True		
	c) False, False		
	d) False, True		
Q10	One disadvantage of microwave cooking is that the energy	1.5	CO2
	efficiency in this process is less.		
	a) True		
0.1.	b) False		0.5
Q11	Statement 1: Microwave heating helps save electricity.	1.5	CO3

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	Statement 2: The quality of product in microwave heating is		
	good hence rejections are lesser.		
	a) True, False		
	b) True, True		
	c) False, False		
	d) False, True		
Q12	Microwave heating is good for puffed products. Why?	1.5	CO5
	a) The rate of heat transfer is less than the rate of moisture loss		
	b) The heat transfer in these food items takes place so fast that		
	instead of shrinking of the food items due to loss of moisture		
	content, they stay intact and hence puffed		
	c) None of the mentioned		
	d) All of the mentioned		
Q13	Which of the following is NOT a part of the microwave heating	1.5	CO3
	system?		
	a) Magnetron		
	b) Anode		
	c) Cathode		
	d) None of the mentioned		
Q14	HPP is potentially a safe and revolutionary method for	1.5	CO3
	preserving and sterilizing food or food products processed under		
	A) very high pressure		
	B) very low pressure		
	C) very low temperature		
	D) very high temperature		
Q15	Radiations are ineffective against	1.5	CO5
	A) Viruses		
	B) Bacteria		
	C) Yeasts		
	D) Molds		
Q16	Ultrasound used for food processing is?	1.5	CO4
	a) Low power		
	b) High power		
Q17	Out of these which is an emerging technology?	1.5	CO4
	a) Tray drying		
	b) Osmotic dehydration		
	c) Pulsed light processing		
	d) Sun drying		
Q18	The principle involved in turbidimetry is the measurement of	1.5	CO3
	a) Absorbed light		
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	b) Scattered light		
	c) Emitted light		
	d) Transmitted light		
Q19	Which process involves all directional heating?	1.5	CO4
	a) Radio frequency heating		
	b) Microwave heating		
	c) Ohmic heating		
	d) Pulsed electric field		
Q20	Generally, heat generated depends on some parameters. It is	1.5	CO5
	directly proportional to		
	a) Time		
	b) Conductivity		
	c) Voltage		
	d) Distance between plates		
	Section B		
0.1	(4Qx5M=20 Marks)	~	004
Q 1	Differentiate between traditional and emerging processing	5	CO4
0.2	techniques?	5	CO5
Q 2	Why pulsed light technique? Describe its process for microbial	3	CO5
0.2	inactivation.	5	CO3
Q 3	Describe the need for emerging processing techniques.	5	
Q 4	What is the importance of high-pressure processing? Describe	3	CO1
	its process.  Section C		
	(2Qx15M=30 Marks)		
Q 1	Rakesh owns a food processing unit for multiple food products.	15	CO5
	a) Write down different emerging technologies that can be used		
	for a particular food product (Choose any of your choice). (5		
	marks)		
	b) Describe the principle and working of four different		
	emerging technologies that can used for processing of that		
	food product. (10 marks)		
Q 2	Devendra owns a fruit and vegetable processing unit. Answer	15	CO4
	the following questions:		
	a) Describe the process of pulsed electric field treatment. (5 marks)		
	b) Describe the principle and methods of oscillating magnetic		
	field and cold plasma processing. (10 marks)		
	Section D		1
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		

Q 1	What is ultrasound processing? Describe the different modes of	10	CO2
	ultrasound processing.		
Q 2	Describe the following processing techniques:	10	CO3
	Infrared heating, Centrifugation, Evaporation, Dielectric heating		