N	ame	:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: Food Preservation Technology

Program: B.Tech(FT)

Course Code: HSFT 2005

Semester: III

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read each question carefully and answer

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S. No.	Section A	Marks	COs
	MCQs		
	(20Qx1.5M=30 Marks)		
Q1	Statement 1: Freezing with nitrogen or carbon dioxide gas is rapid	1.5	CO4
	freezing.		
	Statement 2: Supercooling 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°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 principles?	1.5	CO3
	a) Direct heating		
	b) Indirect heating		
	c) Slow heating		
	d) Fast heating		
Q12	Which of the following is the target microbe in commercial	1.5	CO3
	sterilization?	1.0	
	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 apples and potatoes 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	The main causative spoilage organisms of dried fruits and	1.5	CO1		
	vegetables are:				
	a) Mould				
	b) Yeast				
	c) Bacteria				
	d) All of them				
Q17	Subjecting fats to high temperature in the presence of oxygen such	1.5	CO3		
	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	Viruses can be eliminated by irradiation.	1.5	CO6		
	a) True				
	b) False				
Q20	Which of the following evaporators 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 the concentration method. Differentiate between	5	CO5
	dehydration and drying. Describe three food dryers in brief.		
Q 2	Define tonne of refrigeration. Explain the working of refrigeration	5	CO4
	system with components.		
Q 3	Describe the importance of blanching also explain various	5	CO3
	applications of blanching. List down reasons for food spoilage.		
	(2.5+2.5 marks)		
Q 4	What do you understand by crystallization? Differentiate between	5	CO4
	slow and quick freezing. (2.5+2.5 marks)		
	Section C		
	(2Qx15M=30 Marks)		
Q 1	Nancy works at a cheese processing unit. They subject the cheese	15	CO3
	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.		
	i. What are the various factors responsible for rancidity?		
	(3 marks)		
	ii. What is frying and its principle? (5 marks)		
0.0	iii. Describe different food frying methods. (5 marks)	15	G0.5
Q 2	Sunil owns a fruit and vegetable processing unit, and it produces		CO5
	canned fruit slices as its final product. Answer the following		
	questions:		
	a) Describe the principle and working of the canning process with		
	the steps of the canning process. (10 marks)		
	b) Suggest and describe the canning process for two food commodities. (5 marks)		
	Section D		
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 1	Explain the following processes (2 marks each):	10	CO5
~ 1	a) Thawing	10	
	b) Roasting		
	c) Concentration		
	d) Canning		
	e) Evaporation		
Q 2	What is food irradiation? Describe the concept of microwave	10	CO1
•	processing.	- 0	
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