REV-01 BFST/30/35

B.Sc. FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER DAIRY TECHNOLOGY

BFST-301 (IDMj)

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Full Marks: 70

2023/12

SET

Duration: 3 hrs. **Objective**

Time: 30 mins. Marks: 20

0=20

Cł	noose the correct answer from the j	following:	1×20		
1.	Which of the following factors does not affect the viscosity of milk?				
	a. Temperature and age of milk	b. State and concent			
	c. Spoilage	d. State and concent	ration of fat		
2.	What form of milk is made by the churning of whipping cream?				
	a. Butter	b. Cream			
	c. Ghee	d. Curd			
3.	Spray dried milk has the moisture content in the range of				
	a. 1.5-2.5%	b. 2.0-3.5%			
	c. 3.5-5.0%	d. 5.0-6.0%			
1.	In HTST pasteurization, the milk is heated at 72°C for				
	a. 30 minutes	b. 30 seconds			
	c 15 seconds	d. 15 minutes			

- 5. The most favorable pH range for growth of bacteria is.....
 - a. Less than 4.5

b. More than 8

c. 6.7 to 7.5

- d. None of the above
- 6. Temperature at which ice cream hardening room operates is.....
 - a. -50°C

b. -30°C

c. -10°C

- d. 0°C
- 7. A large part of droplets in a spray dryer can be expected to have the size of......
 - a. 5 microns

b. 40 microns

c. 80 microns

- d. 150 microns
- 8. As per FSSA, percent of fat content in butter must be.....
 - a. 60

b. 70

c. 90

- d. None of the above
- 9. Which of the following membrane separation technique would be most suitable for the concentration of milk proteins in dairy industry?
 - a. Nano filtration

b. Ultra filtration

c. Membrane filtration

- d. Reverse osmosis
- 10. The phenomenon of boiling the milk in an open container when milk spills over the vessel termed as.....
 - a. Saturated nucleate boiling
- b. Film boiling

c. Sub-cooled boiling

d. Interface evaporation

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11.	Which of the following material is used for la. Copper c. Iron	b.	t transfer in the dairy industry? Platinum Stainless steel	
12.	What is the USDEC? a. United States Dairy Export Council c. United States Dairy Export Center		United States Dairy Export Corporation United States Dairy Export Company	
13.	During pasteurization, which types of bacte a. Pathogenic c. Both a and b	b.	are killed? Non pathogenic None of the above	
14.	Unsweetened condensed milk should contain a. 4.5% c. 7.1%	b.	nilk fat not less than 5.6% None of the above	
15.	Which of the following has the largest partic a. Casein micelles c. Fat globules	b.	size in milk? Lactose Minerals	
16.	The storage temperature needed for chedda a. 1°C c. 12°C	b.	eese is 4°C -20°C	
17.	Properly processed UHT milk may be stored a. 6 months c. 14-28 days	b.	room temperature for Several weeks 10-15 days	
18.	Energy requirement (E) of a homogenizer carequation? a. E = P+Q c. E = P/Q	b.	be expressed by which of the following $E = P^2/Q$ None of the above	
19.	If Corrected Lactometer Reading (CLR) of mwill be	b.	is 28, then the specific gravity of milk 1.128 None of the above	
20.	Which of the following does not require constabilizer? a. Kulfi			
	c. Softy		None of the above	

$\left(\underline{\text{Descriptive}} \right)$

Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	a) Fresh milk is kept in a vessel. The properties of the milk at 35°C are as follows:	5+5=10
	Diameter of fat globule = 3 microns Density of serum = 1028 kg/m³ Density of fat globule = 980 kg/m³ Viscosity = 1.42 centi-poise Determine the velocity at which the fat globule will began to move upwards. b) The milk (the properties are same as given in the above problem) is put at a radial position of 0.2 m in a centrifuge rotating at a speed of 4800 rpm. Determine the sedimentation velocity (m/s) of a fat	
	globule.	2+5+3=10
2.	What is cheese? Draw a flowchart for cheese manufacturing process. Bring out the nutritional importance of cheese.	
3.	. Describe the different types of dried milk products available in India.	
4.	Define pasteurization. Why is pasteurization carried out on milk? Explain the different methods of pasteurization.	
5.	Explain the working principle of a cream separation by centrifugal method with neat sketch.	10
6.	a) Define: i) Skim milk ii) Condense milk iii) Toned and double toned milk iv) Cream v) Sterilized milk	5+5=10
	b) How does scum formation occur in milk? Explain.	F : F = 10
7.	Write a short notes on: a) Physico-chemical properties of milk. b) Aseptic packaging of milk.	5+5=10

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8. Discuss the principle utilization of dairy by-products.

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