

B.Sc. FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
TECHNOLOGY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING
BFST-201
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- At which pH fruits and vegetables are divided into acidic and non-acidic for thermal processing?
 - 6.5
 - 4.5
 - 5.5
 - 7.5
- Monosodium glutamate (MSG) is a.....
 - Flavor enhancer
 - Antioxidant
 - Bleaching agent
 - Stabilizer
- Sulphur dioxide cannot be used to preserve naturally colored juices because of it's.....
 - Characteristic flavor
 - Characteristic aroma
 - Liberation of CO₂
 - Bleaching action
- BHA is a.....
 - Antioxidant
 - Flavor enhancer
 - Pesticide
 - Permitted color
- A substance intentionally added that preserves flavor and improves taste is called.....
 - Food adulterant
 - Food material
 - Food additive
 - Food contaminant
- Statement 1: Stabilizers and emulsifiers are certain examples of food additives.
Statement 2: Antioxidant is a class of food additives.
 - True, False
 - True, True
 - False, False
 - False, True
- Fruit juice beverages are generally bottled with carbon dioxide content varying from.....
 - 1-5 g/L
 - 6-8 g/L
 - 2.0 g/L
 - 2.5 g/L
- How much percentage of sugar is necessary for the preservation of fruits?
 - 45
 - 40
 - 58
 - 66
- The enzyme which is responsible for browning of fruit and vegetables is.....
 - Lipo-oxidase
 - Polyphenol-oxidase
 - Amylase
 - Protease

10. Frozen storage is generally operated at temperature of.....
- a. -0°C
 - b. -18°C
 - c. -50°C
 - d. -60°C
11. Which of the following is the process of converting sugar into alcohol?
- a. Oxidation
 - b. Bleaching
 - c. Fermentation
 - d. Pasteurization
12. How much percentage of fruit pulp should be in jam?
- a. 15
 - b. 25
 - c. 30
 - d. 45
13. What is the amount of chlorine is used in washing the fruits?
- a. 100 ppm
 - b. 200 ppm
 - c. 300 ppm
 - d. 400 ppm
14. Jam, jelly and marmalade is based on concentrating fruits to nearly.....%solids.
- a. 20
 - b. 30
 - c. 70
 - d. 100
15. Which of the following acid will have higher bacteriostatic effect at a given pH?
- a. Malic acid
 - b. Citric acid
 - c. Tartaric acid
 - d. Acetic acid
16. Bacterial growth is generally impossible when water activity reduces below.....
- a. 0.60
 - b. 0.70
 - c. 0.80
 - d. 0.90
17. In dehydration of vegetables, the temperature is increased up to.....
- a. $60-66^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - b. $50-56^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - c. $66-71^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - d. $75-81^{\circ}\text{C}$
18. Which state gives the highest productivity of coconuts?
- a. Kerala
 - b. Andhra Pradesh
 - c. Karnataka
 - d. Meghalaya
19. Pomegranate is..... fruit.
- a. Non-climacteric
 - b. Climacteric
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
20. What is the ratio of sugar to fruit when making jam?
- a. 1:2
 - b. 1:1
 - c. 2:1
 - d. 2:3

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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|---|--------|
| 1. Give the flow-sheet for manufacturing of tomato ketchup & potato chips. | 5+5=10 |
| 2. What are unfermented fruits beverages? Give flow-sheet for processing of pineapple juice and squash. | 2+8=10 |
| 3. Enumerate briefly the different steps followed usually in the production of pineapple jam. Describe the role of different ingredients used in the manufacture of jelly. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. Explain in detail the different types of dryers utilized for drying/dehydration of fruits and vegetables. | 10 |
| 5. What is the difference between sorting and grading in postharvest handling? Briefly explain climacteric and non-climacteric fruits. Give two examples. | 5+5=10 |
| 6. a) Define:
(i) Food adulteration (ii) Freeze drying (iii) Blanching
(iv) Thawing (v) Thermal death time of bacteria
b) How artificial ripening helps the marketability of mature harvested fruits? | 5+5=10 |
| 7. Write short notes on <i>any two</i> from the following:
a) Hot pack or Hot fill
b) Air blast freezing
c) Brominated vegetable oils | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Describe about different constraints faced by rural families during processing of fruits and vegetables. | 10 |

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