

**FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY**  
**(BIOT 3131)**

**Time Allotted : 3 hrs**

**Full Marks : 70**

*Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

*Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.*

**Group - A**  
**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
- (i) Pressure temperature requirement for sterilization in autoclave  
(a) 15 psi at 121°C for 15  
(b) 10 psi at 100°C for 15  
(c) 20 psi at 121°C for 20  
(d) none of these
- (ii) Which of the following is responsible for fishy odour?  
(a) Putrescine  
(b) Cadaverine  
(c) Tri-methyl amine  
(d) none of these
- (iii) Anthocyanins are  
(a) isoprenoids  
(b) alkaloids  
(c) flavonoids  
(d) none of these
- (iv) Naringins are present in  
(a) citrus fruits  
(b) leafy vegetables  
(c) tree  
(d) sea weeds
- (v) Burnt flavour in milk is caused by  
(a) Overheating  
(b) overpasteurization  
(c) Spoilage by Streptococcus lactis  
(d) caramelization
- (vi) Enterotoxins are produced by  
(a) A. flavus  
(b) A. oryzae  
(c) A. niger  
(d) S.typhimurium
- (vii) Epoxide is a  
(a) antioxidant  
(b) fat replacer  
(c) preservative  
(d) artificial sweetener
- (viii) Cyclic ethers are added in food as  
(a) antioxidant  
(b) emulsifier  
(c) preservative  
(d) fat replacer

- (ix) Acrylamide is produced during the production of  
(a) Cheese (b) Beer  
(c) Bread (d) none of these
- (x) Scalding is a  
(a) Pretreatment of food before freezing (b) Process of sterilization  
(c) Boiling of food (d) Pasteurization

**Group - B**

2. (a) Define:  
(i) Water activity  
(ii) Microbial rancidity  
(iii) TDT  
(iv) Cold point  
(v) Canister  
(vi) Decimal reduction time. [(CO 1)(Understand, LOCQ)]
- (b) Why pretreatments like sulphurization, blanching or scalding during food preservation are important? [(CO 2)(Analyze, IOCQ)]
- 6 + 6 = 12**
3. (a) What are the aerobic and anaerobic spoilage of meat?  
[(CO 1)(Understand, LOCQ)]
- (b) Describe:  
(i) One chemical method and  
(ii) One physical method for detecting them. [(CO 1) (Apply, IOCQ)]
- (2 + 4) + (3 + 3) = 12**

**Group - C**

4. Justify the use of mushroom as SCP. [(CO 6) (Justify, HOCQ)]  
Describe schematically the production process of white button mushroom.  
[(CO 6) (Describe, IOCQ)]
- (2 × 6) = 12**
5. (a) Name two new food sources for future use. Illustrate with a flow chart the production process of any one GM crop. [(CO 6) (Understand, HOCQ)]
- (b) Write some commonly used microorganisms and their corresponding substrates utilized for the production of SCP. [(CO 6) (Understand, IOCQ)]
- 4 + 8 = 12**

**Group - D**

6. (a) Discuss the role of lactase in dairy fermentation. [(CO3) (Discuss, IOCQ)]
- (b) What is gluten? Why is it important? [(CO3) (Remember /Analyze, LOCQ/HOCQ)]

- (c) What is chillproofing and how it is eliminated? [(CO3) (Understand, LOCQ)]  
4 + 4 + 4 = 12
7. (a) Why regiospecific lipase is used in oil industries? [(CO 5) (Justify, HOCQ)]  
(b) What is lactose intolerance? [(CO 5) (Understand, LOCQ)]  
(c) What is HFCS and how it is prepared? [(CO 5) (Understand, LOCQ)]  
3 + 3 + 6 = 12

**Group - E**

8. (a) Name some commonly used food preservatives. [(CO 5) (Remember, LOCQ)]  
(b) How food preservatives prevent the growth of microbes in food?  
[(CO 5) (Understand, LOCQ)]  
(c) What is the function of allium present in onion. [(CO 5), (Application, IOCQ)]  
4 + 5 + 3 = 12
9. (a) Briefly explain the mode of action of Ergot alkaloids. [(CO 4) (Explain, LOCQ)]  
(b) What are chelating agents and write their mode of action.  
[(CO 5) (Remember, IOCQ)]  
(c) Why green vegetables change their colour during storage?  
[(CO 5) (Justify, HOCQ)]  
2 + 7 + 3 = 12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	30%	50%	20%

**Course Outcome (CO):**

After completing this course, students will be able to:

CO1: Apply different food preservation techniques

CO2: Know different food processing techniques

CO3: Analyse different types of processed food

CO4: Application of enzymes in food industry

CO5: Detect adulteration and toxic food components

CO6: Gain knowledge of different functional food and GMO

Department & Section	Submission Link
BT	<a href="https://classroom.google.com/c/NDMwMDM5NjczODc0/a/NDU4NzM1ODAzNDI1/details">https://classroom.google.com/c/NDMwMDM5NjczODc0/a/NDU4NzM1ODAzNDI1/details</a>