FOOD MICROBIOLOGY

Paper: FPT 404

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 30

blom won misl Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any five questions from seven.

- 1. (a) What is Probiotics? Give the important characteristics of probiotics. 2+3
 - (b) What is SCP? Explain how beneficial microorganisms are used in food? 2+3
 - (c) Bring out the general differences in the morphology of yeasts and molds important in food.
 - (d) Why, in a mixed population of fermentation, the members should preferably be synergistic?

		(iv) Brewer's yeast (v) CFU
	(b)	Explain the normal microbial quality of soft drinks and pasteurized milk.
	(c)	What is Mold Culture? Explain how mold cultures is used in food fermentation? 2+3
3. Interest of the state of th	(a)	What is Psychrophilic micro-organisms? Explain the significance of facultative anaerobic micro-organisms in raw chilled meats.
	(b)	Explain the possible risks and benefits of GM food. 6
	(c)	Name any three food borne pathogens and indicate the measures that should be implemented to reduce their incidence in foods.
	(d)	Explain the role of acetic acid bacteria in

5

(a) Define the following terms: 2×5

(i) Synbiotics

(ii) Proteolytic bacteria

(iii) TDT

fermentation.

53 (FPT 404) FOMC/G

	제품과 시민들은 경기를 가입하는 것 않는데 이번 사람들이 되었다.
	What does GMO mean? Explain giving reasons why are foods genetically modified 2+3
(b)	Explain F, Z and D values. 2+2+2
(c)	Discuss in brief the different ways of fermentation process of food.
1001(d)	Write the function of yeast culture in fermentation.
5. (a)	Give scientific reasons: 2×3
	(i) Milk should be preserved at low temperature.
	(ii) Fruits and vegetables should not get bruised.
(b)	Explain in brief how genetic modification is possible.
(c) (c)	What precautions are needed while using a mold strain in food fermentation? 2
(d)	Explain the major roles of starter culture in fermentation of milk.
(e)	Give two examples of potential probjetic

cultures.

2

		(iii) IDI
		(iv) Brewer's yeast
		(v) CFU THE HOUSE
	(b)	Explain the normal microbial quality of soft drinks and pasteurized milk. 5
	(c)	What is Mold Culture? Explain how mold cultures is used in food fermentation? 2+3
3. 101 8+ -01 101 0 .00	(a)	What is Psychrophilic micro-organisms? Explain the significance of facultative anaerobic micro-organisms in raw chilled meats.
	(b)	Explain the possible risks and benefits of GM food. 6
	(c)	Name <i>any three</i> food borne pathogens and indicate the measures that should be implemented to reduce their incidence in foods.
	(d)	Explain the role of acetic acid bacteria in

(a). Define the following terms: 2×5

(ii) Proteolytic bacteria

(i) Synbiotics

fermentation.

53 (FPT 404) FOMC/G

4,070,0 3,00 3,44	(a)	What does GMO mean? Explain giving reasons why are foods genetically modified 2+3
diw	(b)	Explain F, Z and D values. 2+2+2
the 3+6	(c)	Discuss in brief the different ways of fermentation process of food.
flect 4	(d)	Write the function of yeast culture in fermentation.
5. ((a)	Give scientific reasons: 2×3
		(i) Milk should be preserved at low temperature.
		(ii) Fruits and vegetables should not get bruised.
() Give	b)	Explain in brief how genetic modification is possible.
2 (c	c)	What precautions are needed while using a mold strain in food fermentation? 2
\$ (0		Explain the major roles of starter culture in fermentation of milk.
(6	2)	Give two examples of potential probiotic
		cultures. 2

- 6. (a) What is Mesophilic and Thermophilic starter culture? Explain the glycolytic pathway of homo-fermentative lactic acid bacteria. 3+4
 - (b) Name three organisms associated with acidophilus milk. Explain in brief the microbiology of yoghurt fermentation. 3+6
 - (c) What are intrinsic factors that affect microbial growth?
- 7. (a) Write short notes on: 4×4
 - (i) Microbiology of fermented meat product.
 - (ii) Prebiotics
 - (iii) Bacteriology of water
 - (iv) Sterilization.
 - (b) What is food borne diseases? Give examples.
 - (c) What is hetero-fermenter? Give example.