

Booklet No.:

Food Technology

Duration of Test : 2 Hours		/ 	Max. Marks: 120
	Hall Ticket No.		
Name of the Candidate :			
Date of Examination :	OMR Ans	swer Sheet No. : _	0/
		1:0	
Signature of the Candidate	ma	Signature of	the Invigilator

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This Question Booklet consists of 120 multiple choice objective type questions to be answered in 120 minutes.
- Every question in this booklet has 4 choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) for its answer. 2.
- Each question carries one mark. There are no negative marks for wrong answers. 3.
- This Booklet consists of 16 pages. Any discrepancy or any defect is found, the same may be 4. informed to the Invigilator for replacement of Booklet.
- 5. Answer all the questions on the OMR Answer Sheet using **Blue/Black ball point pen only.**
- Before answering the questions on the OMR Answer Sheet, please read the instructions printed on the OMR sheet carefully.
- 7. OMR Answer Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.
- Calculators, Pagers, Mobile Phones, etc., are not allowed into the Examination Hall. 8.
- No part of the Booklet should be detached under any circumstances.
- 10. The seal of the Booklet should be opened only after signal/bell is given.

FT-16-A



FOOD TECHNOLOGY (FT)

1.	The p	igment type in	brinja	l is					
	(A)	Carotenoid	(B)	Anthocyanin	(C)	Caramel	(D)	Chlorophyll	
2.	Phyto	ol chain is prese	nt in						
	(A)	Carotenoids	(B)	Chlorophyll	(C)	Hemoglobi	in (D)	Phycocyanin	
							, , ,		
3.	Whiel	h amino a <mark>cid h</mark> a	as an a	arom <mark>ati</mark> c pheno	lic sid	le chain?			
	(A)	Histidine	(B)	Cysteine	(C)	Tyrosine	(D)	Tryptophan	
)				
4.	Hops	are used in the	manu	facture of	-	l			
	(A)	Wine	(B)	Beer	(C)	Vinegar	(D)	All of these	
	\								1/
5.	Protei	ins taking part	in the	perception of in	mage	are			//
	(A)	Rhodopsin ar	nd pep	sin	(B)	Rhodopsin	and iod	dopsin	
	(C)	Pepsin and io	dopsii	1	(D)	All the three	ee as ab	ove	
			, (Jh.					
6.	This e	emulsifier is an	nphote	eric:		TE			
	(A)	Glyceryl mor	ostea	rate	(B)	Sodium ste	earoylla	ctylate	
	(C)	Lecithin			(D)	None of the	e above	;	
7.				highly salted p	ickles	because			
	(A)		- 1	by plasmolysis	Λ	NIL			Λ
	(B)	Salt inhibits r				IVI			IVI
	(C)			ain essential nu	trient	S			
	(D)	Bacteria do n	ot get	enough light					
0	A £1 - 4 .	: :	c						
8.		oxin is a type o	1		(D)	Eugast tou	:		
	(A)	Plant toxin	-		(B)	Fungal tox			
	(C)	Bacterial toxi	ın		(D)	None of the	e above	;	
9.	Poly a	aromatic hydro	carboi	ns are a type of					
,	(A)	Plant toxin	Cai 001	ns are a type of	(B)	Fungal tox	in		
	(C)	Bacterial toxi	'n		(D)	Environme		ntaminant	
Set -	$\stackrel{\sim}{\square}$	Dacterial toxi	111		(D) 2	LIIVIIOIIIIIC	mai co	inaminiant	FT
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10.	Whic	h of the following h	nas no aldehyde	or keta	onic group ?			
10.	(A)	Fructose (B)		(C)	Sucrose .	(D)	Maltose	
	()							
11.	Adeq	uacy of blanching o	of fruits and vege	etables	milk is gene	rally ju	adged by	
	(A)	Amylase test		(B)	Lipase test			
	(C)	Peroxidase test		(D)	Phosphatase	e test		
12.	This s	sweetener is a prote	ein:					
	(A)	Saccharin (B)) Monellin	(C)	Stevioside	(D)	Dulcin	
13.		oioactive compou <mark>nd</mark>						
	(A)	Piperidine (B)) Piperizine	(C)	Piperine	(D)	Piperidizine	
14.	//	h fatty acid is essen	itial and has thre					V /
	(A)	Linoleic acid		(B)	Linolenic a			, /
	(C)	Arachidonic acid		(D)	None of the	above		
15.	The n	orimary structure of	a protein is due	to				
13.	(A)	Hydrogen bonds	a protein is due	(B)	Peptide bon	ds		
	(C)	S-S linkage		(D)				
	(0)	5 5 mikage			Tollie dollar			
16.	This i	is not a metalloprot	ein:					
	(A)	Phytochrome (B)		(C)	Glycoprote	in (D)	Ferrodoxine	
			-					
17.	This c	compound is respon	nsible for bitter t	aste in	grapefruit:			ΝЛ
	(A)	Limonin (B)) Naringenin	(C)	Naringin	(D)	Both (B) & (C) \
18.	Enzyı	me A has a K _m of 1	0 ^{−2} M, while en	zyme l	B has a K _m of	f 10 ⁻⁴ 1	M. Which fact	is true?
	(A)	Enzyme B has str	onger affinity to	the su	bstrate than l	Enzym	e A.	
	(B)	Enzyme A has a s	stronger affinity	to the	substrate that	n Enzy	me B.	
	(C)	Both have similar	affinity for the	substra	ate.			
	(D)	K _m is not related	to the affinity of	the su	bstrate.			
19.	Thic	alvoosida has a star	oidal baakbana					
17.	(A)	glycoside has a ster Saponins	oidai dackboile :	(B)	Naringin			
	(A) (C)	Anthocyanin		(D)	None of the	ahove		
C 4		1 minocyaniii		` ′	1 tone of the		,	31/F
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				: 01		e			
20.	Coenz	zymes FMN an	d FAI	O are derived fi	rom V	itamin	7		
	(A)	B ₁	(B)	B_2	(C)	B ₆	(D)	B ₁₂	
21.	This s	ugar can be tol	erated	l by diabetics:					
	(A)	Lactose	(B)	Maltose	(C)	Fructose	(D)	Glucose	
22.	Which	n of these vitam	nins is	sul <mark>phu</mark> r contai	ining :				
	(A)	Folic acid			(B)	Pantothenic :	acid		
	(C)	Biotin			(D)	All of the ab	ove		
)				
23.	Defici	iency of this vit	tamin	results in exce	ssiv <mark>e l</mark>	nemorrhage:	_		
	(A)	A	(B)	K	(C)	В	(D)	E	
	\		L						
24.	Anaer	obic respiration	n of a	nimals produce	es				
	(A)	$C_2H_5OH + CO$	O_2		(B)	Lactic acid +	- wate	er	
	(C)	Glucose + O ₂			(D)	$CO_2 + H_2O$			
				Srr		+1			
25.	A goo	d quality ice-ci	ream s	should have	10	はしい			
	(A)	Small number	of sn	nall sized ice c	rystals				
	(B)	Small number	r of la	rge sized ice cr	ystals				
	(C)	Large number	r of sn	nall sized ice ca	rystals	}			
	(D)	Large number	of la	rge sized ice cr	ystals	NII			
		\mathcal{F}		PD.	А	INN		CON	VI
26.	Stalin	g of <i>idlis</i> is due	e to						
	(A)	Denaturation	of pro	otein	(B)	Gelatinizatio	on of s	tarch	
	(C)	Retrogradatio	pn of	starch	(D)	All of the ab	ove		
27.	This p	olysaccharide	is pres	sent in oats:					
	(A)	α-Glucan	(B)	β-Glucan	(C)	α, β-Glucan	(D)	All of the above	
28.						•		ith amino acid?	
	(A)	Glucose	(B)	Fructose	(C)	Lactose	(D)	Sucrose	
Set -	A				4				FI

				9 8
29.	Sugar	rs mainly present in honey are		
	(A)	Glucose and galactose	(B)	Galactose and fructose
	(C)	Glucose and fructose	(D)	All the three sugars as above
	,		` /	
30.	28°B	sugar solution can be performed by	addin	g
	(A)	28g sugar in 72 ml water	(B)	28g sugar in 1L of water
	(C)	28g sugar in 100 ml water	(D)	
31.	Speci	fic gravity can be used to estimate		
	(A)	Protein in a beverage	(B)	Minerals in water
	(C)	Alcohol in beer and wine	(D)	None of the above
32.	Nutra	aceuticals associated with Age Relat	ed Ma	ncular Degeneration are
	(A)	Lycopene and lutein	(B)	Zeaxanthin and lycopene
	(C)	Lutein and zeaxanthin	(D)	All the three as above
33.	This 1	product has the lowest water activity	y:	
	(A)	Watermelon (B) Jam	(C)	Potatoes (D) Ice frozen at -50°C
				a L'
34.	Conc	hing and refining are operations inv	olved	in
	(A)	Coffee processing	(B)	Cocoa processing
	(C)	Spice processing	(D)	None of the above
			Λ	
35.		nd samples A and B have a bulk de following is true?	ensity	of 0.430 and 0.330, respectively. Which of
	(A)	Texture of A is softer than B.	(B)	Texture of B is softer than A.
	(C)	Texture of A and B are similar.	(D)	Bulk density is not correlated to texture.
36.	Overr	run in ice-cream is generally		
	(A)	10-40% (B) 40-70%	(C)	90-100% (D) ~200%
37.	A pec	culiar amino acid present in bacteria	ıl cell v	wall is
	(A)	Glutamate	(B)	Alanine
	(C)	Diaminopimelic acid	(D)	Aspartate
C .		1	` '	-
Set -	A		5	FT

	(-)	emanus er emerepingn	()		
	(C)	Oxidation of chlorophyll	(D)	None of the above	
	(A)	Oxidation of carbohydrates	(B)	Oxidation of lipids	
45.	The c	olour of black tea is due to			
	(C)	Medium hard	(D)	Very hard	
	(A)	Soft water	(B)	Mildly hard	
44.		water is most suitable for carbon		•	
	(D)	All the above	r that or h	quiù water	IVI
	(B) (C)	Density of ice is less than that Specific heat of ice is less than	< / /		1\/1
	(A)	Thermal conductivity of ice is	_		B 4
43.				wise similar conditions because	
	(A)	Oilseeds (B) Oils	(C)	Seeds (D) Spices	
42.		resins are obtained from	h		
	` /				
	(C)	Xanthan	(D)	Gum karaya	
	(A)	Guar gum	(B)	Gum tragacanth	
41.	This 1	polysaccharide is of microbial o	rigin :		
	(C)	Mass/Charge ratio	(D)	None of the above	
	(A)	Charge of the molecule	(B)	Mass of the molecule	
40.		spectrometry is based on			
	(A)	10 °C (B) 20 °C	(C)	30 °C (D) 40 °C	
39.	Carbo	onation of beverages is best don	e at		
	(D)	by passing through IR lamp	peroxide		
	(C)	by passing through hydrogen	peroxide		
	(B)	by passing under UV lamp	oath	AV.	
<i>5</i> 0.	(A)	by passing through an alcohol		material is define ved	
38.	In ace	eptic processing, sterilization of	nackaging	material is achieved	

46.	Efflu	ent from this industry will have max	imum	ROD
70.	(A)	Orange juice processing	(B)	Whey from cheese processing
	(C)	Bread processing	(D)	Black tea processing
	(-)		(-)	
47.	Paste	urization of milk is achieved by hea	ting	
	(A)	72 °C for 15 seconds	(B)	72 °C for 30 seconds
	(C)	82 °C for 15 seconds	(D)	82 °C for 30 seconds
48.	This 1	polymer is biodegradable:		
	(A)	Polypropylene	(B)	Polyester
	(C)	Polylactic acid	(D)	Polyvinyl c <mark>hl</mark> oride
	\			
49.	\\	packaging material would have lower		
	(A)	Paper (B) Glass	(C)	Polyethylene (D) Polyester
50.	Sauar	kraut is a type of		
50.	(A)	Meat	(B)	Fermented cabbage
	(C)	Fermented cereal based product	(D)	Wine
	(0)	Termented cerear sused product	(D)	
51.	Mayo	onnaise is an emulsion of the type		aTI
	(A)	Water-in-oil	(B)	Oil-in-water
	(C)	Water-in-oil-in-water	(D)	Oil-in-water-in-oil
52.	_	heological behaviour of tomato keto	hup is	
	(A)	Newtonian	(B)	Dilatant fluid
	(C)	Pseudoplastic fluid	(D)	Bingham plastic
53.	Thic	spectrophotometry is used for analyst	aic of	minorals
<i>JJ</i> .	(A)	Flame spectrophotometer	515 01	minerals
	(B)	Mass spectrophotometer		
	(C)	Atomic absorption spectrophotom	eter	
	(D)	All of the above		
	` ,			
54.	Malto	odextrins are characterized in terms	of	
	(A)	Dextrinising Units	(B)	Dextrose Equivalent
	(C)	Dextrinising Equivalent	(D)	All of the above
Set -	\mathbf{A}		7	FT
			,	

		: 01		e /
55.	The p	orinciple of lyophilization is based o	n	
	(A)	Boiling of water	(B)	Sublimation of water
	(C)	Freezing of water	(D)	All of the above
56.	Goss	ypol is a toxic constituent in this oil	:	
	(A)	Groundnut (B) Rapeseed	(C)	Cottonseed (D) Jatropa
57.	This i	is an assay for antioxidant activity:		
	(A)	DPPH assay (B) FRAP assay	(C)	ABTS assay (D) All of these
58.	Olive	oil is a rich source of		
	(A)	Polyunsaturated fatty acids	(B)	Saturated fatty acids
	(C)	Monounsaturated fatty acids	(D)	None of the above
59.	The b	vioactive nutraceutical component pr	resent	t in rice bran oil is
	(A)	Vitamin A (B) Coenzyme A	(C)	Phytosterols (D) Oryzanol
60.	A goo	od frying oil should have		140
	(A)	Low smoke point and low flash po	oint	aflu
	(B)	High smoke point and high flash p	oint	
	(C)	Low smoke point and high flash p	oint	
	(D)	High smoke point and low flash po	oint	
61.	Sodiu	um nitrite in meat processing brings	about	NIK COM
	(A)	Formation of nitrosamine		NK.COM
	(B)	Retention of colour		
	(C)	Inhibition of Clostridium botulinu	m	
	(D)	All of the above		
62.	As co	ompared to coconut oil, groundnut o	il has	
	(A)	Low saponification value and low	iodin	ne value
	(B)	High saponification value and high	h iodi	ine value
	(C)	High saponification value and low	iodin	ne value
	(D)	Low saponification value and high	ı iodir	ne value
Set -	. A		8	FT

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63.	Vitan	nins not prese	nt in pla	nt foods are					
	(A)	Vitamins A,	, D and I	Е	(B)	Vitamins A,	K and	dB ₁	
	(C)	Vitamins A,	, D and I	B ₁₂	(D)	Vitamins D,	B ₁ an	d B ₁₂	
64.	β-Am	ylase cleaves	starch t	0					
	(A)	Glucose	(B)	Maltose	(C)	Limit dextri	n(D)	All of these	
								\ \	
65.	These	e amino acids	give a y	ello <mark>w</mark> colour c	n reac	tion wit <mark>h ani</mark>	<mark>lin</mark> e hy	drogen phthalate :	
	(A)	Proline and	valine		(B)	Valine and l	<mark>1y</mark> drox	yproline	
	(C)	Leucine and	l proline		(D)	Proline and	<mark>hy</mark> dro:	xy <mark>pr</mark> oline	
							- 1		
66.	This 1		e is a po	lymer of galct	uronic	acid:			
	(A)	Cellulose	(B)	Chitin	(C)	Pectin	(D)	Amylopectin	
67.		imiting amino							
	(A)	Lysine	(B)	Methionine	(C)	Valine	(D)	Leucine	
(0	TIL:			3 h		1			
68.	-	orotein is a tra				Hordein	(D)	Clypoprotoin	
	(A)	Collagen	(D)	Hemoglobin	(C)	nordelli	(D)	Glycoprotein	
69.	This :	amino acid is	nrecurso	or of niacin					
07.	(A)	Tyrosine	(B)	Methionine	(C)			Arginine	
		I JI O SIII C		METHORIC	(C)	Tryptophan	(D)	AISHIIIC	
			(B)	Methornie	(C)	Tryptophan	(D)	Arginiic	Л
70.	This a	amino acid is		PR	Δ	Nik	(D)		/
70.	This a	amino acid is Cystine		ursor of ethyle	Δ	Nik	(D) (D)	Methionine	/
70.			the prec	ursor of ethyle	ene in	fruits :		COV	/
70.71.	(A)	Cystine	the prec	ursor of ethyle	ene in	fruits :		COV	/
	(A)	Cystine	the prec (B)	ursor of ethyle Valine	ene in	fruits :	(D)	Methionine Methionine	/
	(A)	Cystine urization of m	the prec (B) nilk is air	ursor of ethyle Valine med to inhibit	ene in (C)	fruits : Histidine	(D)	Methionine Methionine	/
	(A) Paste (A) (C)	Cystine urization of m Bacillus sub Mycobacter	the precipility (B) milk is air otilis rium tube	ursor of ethyle Valine med to inhibit erculosis	ene in (C)	fruits : Histidine Salmonella	(D)	Methionine Methionine	/
71.	(A) Paste (A) (C)	Cystine urization of m Bacillus sub	the precipitation (B) milk is aimotilis mittilis mitt	ursor of ethyle Valine med to inhibit erculosis	ene in (C)	fruits : Histidine Salmonella	(D) typhin	Methionine nurium	/
71.	(A) Paste (A) (C) Durin	Cystine urization of m Bacillus sub Mycobacter ag cooking, ric	the precion (B) nilk is air patilis rium tube ce under of starch	ursor of ethyle Valine med to inhibit erculosis	(C) (B) (D)	fruits : Histidine Salmonella Vibrio chole	(D) typhinerae on of s	Methionine nurium	/
71. 72.	(A) Paste (A) (C) Durin (A) (C)	Cystine urization of m Bacillus sub Mycobacter ag cooking, ric	the precion (B) nilk is air patilis rium tube ce under of starch	ursor of ethyle Valine med to inhibit erculosis	(C) (B) (D) (B) (D)	fruits : Histidine Salmonella Vibrio chole Gelatinizatio	(D) typhinerae on of s	Methionine nurium	Į/
71.	(A) Paste (A) (C) Durin (A) (C)	Cystine urization of m Bacillus sub Mycobacter ag cooking, ric	the precion (B) nilk is air patilis rium tube ce under of starch	ursor of ethyle Valine med to inhibit erculosis	(C) (B) (D)	fruits : Histidine Salmonella Vibrio chole Gelatinizatio	(D) typhinerae on of s	Methionine nurium	FT

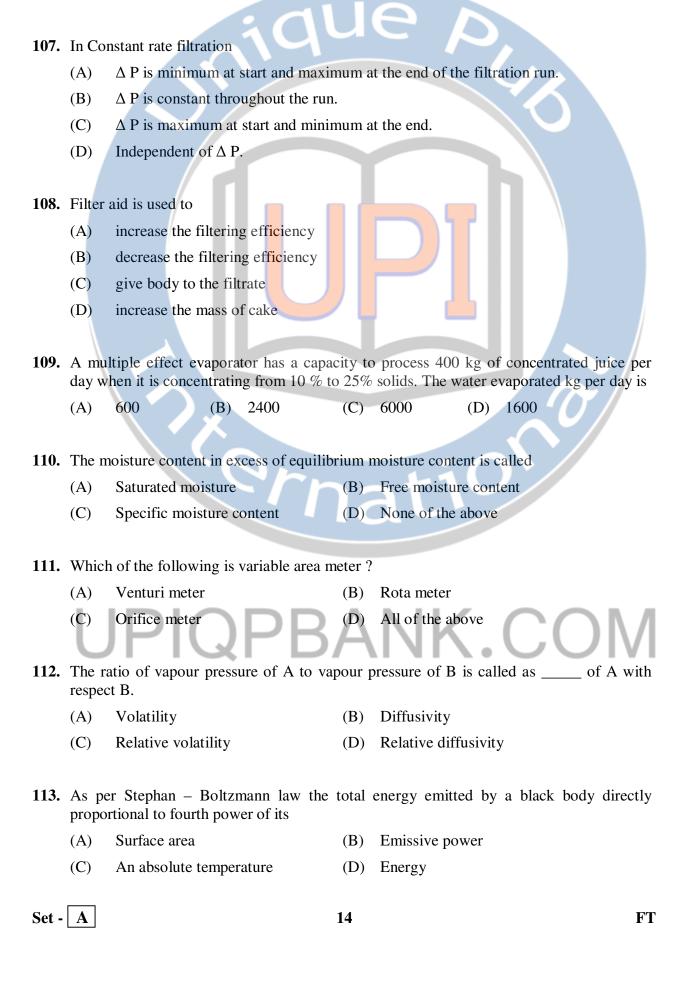
cid i A) B) his is veg A) his n A)	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is con Flour is mandle of the s an indicate Uric acid getables like Glucose an	(B) sh in flour ontaminal nade from nade from above for of inse (B) e okra or nd manne nd galact ssociated (B)	'bhendi', the mose cose with goiter Sodium	on of organisat and provided (C) nuclease (B) (D)	B ₁₂ sms roperly al and legume Acetic acid ge is made up Galactose at All of the al	e flour (D) of and man	All of these s: All of these
he do A) cid i A) b) his is veg A)	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is con Flour is mandle of the san indicate Uric acid getables like Glucose an Glucose an mineral is as Calcium	(B) sh in flour ontaminal nade from nade from above for of inse (B) e okra or nd manne nd galact ssociated (B)	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microon sprouted wheat not clear wheat not clear ect infestation in Citirc acid 'bhendi', the mose sose with goiter Sodium	on of organisat aned process (C) nucilage (B) (D)	B ₁₂ sms roperly al and legume Acetic acid ge is made up Galactose an All of the al	e flour (D) of and man	All of these S: All of these
cid i A) Cid i A) his is veg A)	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m All of the s an indicate Uric acid getables like Glucose an Glucose an	(B) sh in flour contaminate nade from nade from above or of inse (B) e okra or nd manne nd galact	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microon sprouted wheat not clear wheat not clear the contract of the contrac	on of organisat aned process (C) nuclease (B) (D)	B ₁₂ sms roperly al and legume Acetic acid ge is made up Galactose an All of the al	e flour (D) of and man	All of these S: All of these
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he do A) ccid i i A) his is veg	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m All of the s an indicate Uric acid getables like Glucose an	(B) sh in flour contaminate nade from above or of inse (B) e okra or nd manne	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microon sprouted wheat not clean wheat not clean wheat not clean continuous cities acid 'bhendi', the mose	on of organisat anned process (C) nucilage (B)	B ₁₂ sms roperly al and legume Acetic acid ge is made up Galactose an	e flour (D) of and man	All of these s: All of these
cid i A) Cid i A) Veg	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m All of the s an indicate Uric acid	(B) sh in flour contaminate hade from hade from above for of inse (B)	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microsome sprouted wheat not clean wheat not clean the control of the control	on of organisat aned process (C)	B ₁₂ sms roperly al and legume Acetic acid ge is made up Galactose an	e flour (D) of and man	All of these s: All of these
he do	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m All of the s an indicate Uric acid	(B) sh in flour contaminate hade from hade from above for of inse (B)	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microsome sprouted wheat not clean wheat not clean the control of the control	(C) on of organisat aned p	B ₁₂ sms roperly al and legume Acetic acid ge is made up	(D) e flour (D) of	All of these s: All of these
cid i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is m Flour is m All of the	(B) Sh in flour contaminate hade from hade from above	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microon sprouted wheat not clean wheat not clean the control of the control o	on of organiat anned paned pan	B ₁₂ sms roperly	(D)	All of these
cid i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is m Flour is m All of the	(B) Sh in flour contaminate hade from hade from above	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microon sprouted wheat not clean wheat not clean the control of the control o	on of organiat anned paned pan	B ₁₂ sms roperly	(D)	All of these
cid i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m All of the	(B) Sh in flour contaminate hade from hade from above	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microon sprouted wheat not clean	(C) on of organiat anned p	Sms roperly	(D)	All of these
he de A) cid i A) B)	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m	(B) Sh in flour contaminate from	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microparts approached when	(C) on of organiat	B ₁₂		4 / 4 / 4
he de A) cid i A) B)	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co Flour is m Flour is m	(B) Sh in flour contaminate from	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microparts approached when	(C) on of organiat	B ₁₂		4 / 4 / 4
he de A) cid i A) B)	Folic acid insoluble as Flour is co	(B) Sh in flour contaminate made from	B ₆ r is an indication ted with microparts approached when	(C) on of organiat	B ₁₂		4 / 4 / 4
he do	Folic acid insoluble as	(B) sh in flou o <mark>ntam</mark> ina	B ₆ r is an indication ted with micro	(C) on of organia	B ₁₂		4 / 4 / 4
he do	Folic acid	(B) sh in flou	B ₆	(C)	B ₁₂		4 / 4 / 4
he do	Folic acid	(B)	B ₆	(C)			4 / 4 / 4
he de			-				4 / 4 / 4
he de			-				4 / 4 / 4
2)\							
	Hydropho	bic assoc	ciations	(D)	All of the al	oove	
A)	Hydrogen	bonds		(B)	Peptide bon	ds	
con	dary structu	ure of a p	orotei <mark>n i</mark> s due to				
A)	Pectin	(B)	Ch <mark>iti</mark> n	(C)	Chitosan	(D)	
nis n	oolysacchari	ide is pre	esent in the exo	skeleto	on of prawns	and cr	abs:
1)	Filytostere	л (в)	Cholesteror	(C)	Lecitiiii	(D)	All of these
pno A)	Spholipia p Phytostero		egg yolk is Cholesterol	(C)	Lecithin	(D)	All of these
1							
')	Sugar and	acid		(D)	All the three	e as ab	oove
A)				(B)			
ne te	exture in jar	ns is due	to				
	2	Pectin and	exture in jams is due Pectin and sugar Sugar and acid		Pectin and sugar (B)	Pectin and sugar (B) Pectin and a	Pectin and sugar (B) Pectin and acid

Set -	A			11				FI
	(C)	Vitamin C		(D)	Riboflavin			
	(A)	Pantothenic acid		(B)	Folic acid			
92.	Vitan	nin involved in synthes	sis of collagen	is				
	(C)	Secondary amines ar	na nitrite	(D)	Amino acids	s and r	штие	
	(A)	Amino acids and nitr		(B)	Secondary a			
91.		tituents involved in the				•	and not	
0.4	(A)		Iron	(C)		(D)	Copper	
90.		co-factor for the enzym Magnesium (B)			se is Zinc	(D)	Conner	IV
	(C)	Chlorophyll and hae	moglobin	(D)	All of the ab	ove	CO	N /
		Chlorophyll and lyco	-		Haemoglobi		lycopene	
89.	Tetra	pyrrole structure is cor	mmon between	n				
	(A)	Gelatin (B)	Alginate	(C)	Agar	(D)	Starch	
88.		ydrocolloid showing r				C		
	(A)	Orange juice (B)	Amla juice	(C)	Grape juice	(D)	Litchi juice	
87.	Amoi	ng the following, this i		ource				
	(0)	Disociain aspartate			Disodium gi	atama		
	(A) (C)	Disodium aspartate			Disodium gl			, /
86.	Ajino (A)	moto is chemically Monosodium asparta	ate	(B)	Monosodiun	n olute	amate	
Q <i>C</i>	A diam	moto is shemically				4		
	(C)	Food having low sod	liu <mark>m</mark>	(D)	All of the ab	ove		
	(A)	Food having low GI		(B)	Food having	low c	cholesterol	
85.	A dia	betic would benefit mo	ost from		-	7		
	(A)	Rice (B)	Wheat	(C)	Potato	(D)	Corn	
84.	This	starch has the biggest s	size among the	e follo	wing:			
	` ′			` ,				
	(C)	Mango kernel fat		(D)	All of the ab			
00.	(A)	Coconut oil	atter substitute	(B)	Hydrogenatt	ed ves	getable fat	
83.	This	can work as a cocoa bu	itter substitute			U		

(A) Arginine and methionine (B) Histidine and methionine (C) Arginine and histidine (D) Arginine, methionine and histidine 94. The amino acids vital in functionality of gluten are (A) Lysine and cysteine (B) Cysteine and cystine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above 95. Hydrocolloid showing thermally reversible, transparent and elastic gel is (A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food Set - A			· al		e
(C) Arginine and histidine (D) Arginine, methionine and histidine (A) Lysine and cysteine (B) Cysteine and cystine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above (E) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above (E) Cysteine and cysteine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above (E) Cysteine and cystine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above (E) Carrageenan (D) Starch (E) Carrageenan (D) Starch (E) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth (E) This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography (E) The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A (E) Vitamin A (E) Cysteine and cystine (D) Gum tragacanth (E) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth (D) Vitamin A (E) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth (D) Vitamin A (E) Carrageenan (D) Starch (E) Cysteine and cystine (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth (D) Vitamin Factor (D) Gum tragacanth (D) Vitamin Factor (D) Gum tragacanth (D) Vitamin A (E) Cysteine and cystine (C) Cysteine and cystine (D) All the three as above	93.	Amin	o acids essential for infants are		
94. The amino acids vital in functionality of gluten are (A) Lysine and cysteine (B) Cysteine and cystine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above 95. Hydrocolloid showing thermally reversible, transparent and elastic gel is (A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(A)	Arginine and methionine	(B)	Histidine and methionine
(A) Lysine and cysteine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above 95. Hydrocolloid showing thermally reversible, transparent and elastic gel is (A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(C)	Arginine and histidine	(D)	Arginine, methionine and histidine
(A) Lysine and cysteine (C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above 95. Hydrocolloid showing thermally reversible, transparent and elastic gel is (A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food					
(C) Cystine and lysine (D) All the three as above 95. Hydrocolloid showing thermally reversible, transparent and elastic gel is (A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food	94.	The a	mino acids vital in functionality of	gluten	are
 95. Hydrocolloid showing thermally reversible, transparent and elastic gel is (A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 		(A)	Lysine and cysteine	(B)	Cysteine and cystine
(A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(C)	Cystine and lysine	(D)	All the three as above
(A) Agar (B) Gelatin (C) Carrageenan (D) Starch 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food	05	Hydr	ocalloid showing thermally reversib	ole tra	nengrant and elastic gal is
 96. Hydrocolloid having maximum solubility in water (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 	<i>)</i>			/	
 (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 		(A)	Agai (B) Gelatiii	(C)	Carrageenan (D) Staten
 (A) Guar gum (B) Gum Arabic (C) Gum karaya (D) Gum tragacanth 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 	96.	Hvdr	ocolloid having maximum solubility	v in w	ater
 97. This chromatography is generally used for analysis of fatty acid composition in foods (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatographty (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	-			
 (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatographty (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 		()		(-)	
 (A) High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatographty (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 	97.	This	chromatography is generally used for	or anal	ysis of fatty acid composition in foods
 (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Thin Layer Chromatographty (D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 					ati
(D) Supercritical Fluid Chromatography 98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(B)			
98. The vitamin injected in newborns is (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(C)	Thin Layer Chromatographty		
 (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 		(D)	Supercritical Fluid Chromatograp	hy	
 (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B₁ (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A 99. Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 			IDIODD	Λ	NIK COM
 Glycaemic index is a measure of the amount of glucose released postprandial and is to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 	98.	The v	vitamin injected in newborns is		INN. GOIVI
to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(A)	Vitamin C (B) Vitamin B ₁	(C)	Vitamin K (D) Vitamin A
to be least affected by (A) Carbohydrate type or content in food (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food	00	G1			
 (B) Fat content in food (C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food 	99.	•		ount o	f glucose released postprandial and is likely
(C) Soluble fiber content in food (D) Mineral content in food		(A)	Carbohydrate type or content in fo	ood	
(D) Mineral content in food		(B)	Fat content in food		
		(C)	Soluble fiber content in food		
Set - A 12		(D)	Mineral content in food		
	Set -	A		12	FT

	(A)	Improve the sensory properties of the food							
	(B)	Increase the nutritional quality of food							
	(C)	Extend the storage period							
	(D)	All of the above							
101.	Food	safety and Standards Act, 2006 containsnumber of chapters.							
	(A)	XII (B)	XI	(C)	VIII	(D) X			
102.	NABI	stands for							
	(A)	National Analytical Board for Laboratories.							
	(B)	(B) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories							
	(C) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Certification of Laboratories								
	(D)	National Analytica	al Board for Te	sting a	nd Calibratio	on of Laboratories			
103.			_	lysis a	re found to	be at variance, then des	signated		
		shall send one part							
	(A)	Referral Laborator	·y	(B)	Food Analy				
	(C)	FSSAI		(D)	Central Lal	poratory			
404	m.				I DI), m			
104.						ary Measures and on To encourage the inter			
		nization of food sta				/ 00			
	(A)	Uganda Round Ag	reement	(B)	Uruguay R	ound Agreement	$\Lambda \Lambda$		
	(C)	Zurich Round Agr	eement	(D)	India Roun	d Agreement	IVI		
105.	Codex	Alimentarius Com	mission was cr	eated b	y joint effor	ts of			
	(A)	WHO and World I	Bank	(B)	WHO and	FAO			
	(C)	WHO and FOO		(D)	WHO and	FSO			
106.		-	-	-		to the logarithm of t	he ratio		
	betwee	en the initial and fir	nal diameters a	ccordin	g to				
	(A)	Rittinger's law		(B)	Kick's law				
	(C)	Bond's law		(D)	Boyle's lav	V			
Set -	A			13			FT		

100. The objective of fermenting a food substrate is to



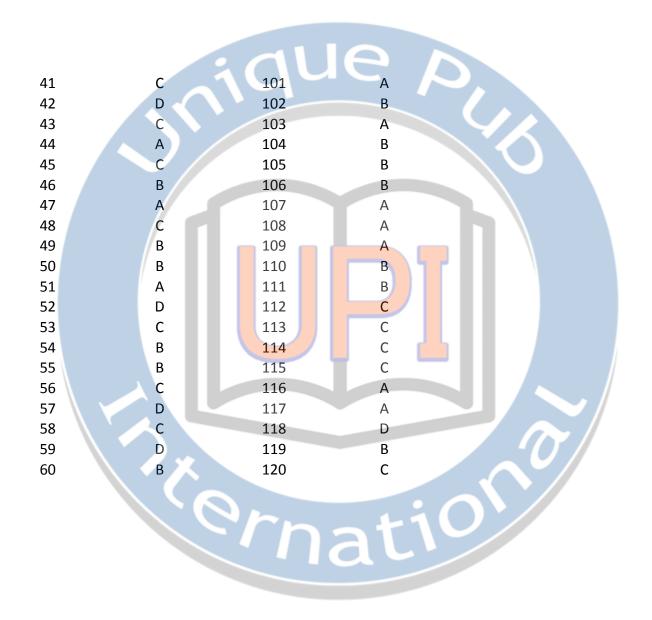
		. 0		e N				
114.	SI uni	t of overall heat transfer coefficie	nt is					
	(A)	$W/(m^2 K)$ (B) $(m^2 K)/W$	(C)	$Wm^2 K$ (D) $W K/m^2$				
115.	Dew p	point is the temperature at which t	he					
	(A)	Boiling occurs	(B)	Evaporation occurs				
	(C)	Condensation occurs	(D)	Freezing occurs				
116.	Natur	al convection is characterized by						
	(A)	Grashof number	(B)	Peclet number				
	(C)	Reynolds number	(D)	Prandtl number				
	\							
117.	What	is the effect of the boiling point e	levation	in multiple effect evaporators?				
	(A)	Reduce the capacity	(B)	Reduce the economy				
	(C)	Increase the economy	(D)	Increase capacity				
	` ′							
118.	Which	n of the following laws is associate	ted with	the amount of crushing energy required to				
		new surface ?	116					
	(A)	Kopp's law	(B)	Fourier's law				
	(C)	Fick's law	(D)	Rittinger's law				
119.	Const	ant rate period is that drying perio	d durin	g which				
	(A)	(A) The moisture content of the substance remains constant						
	(B) The rate of vaporization per unit of drying surface area is constant							
		1 1	,					
	(C)	The rate of vaporization increase	•					
	(C) (D)		with ti	me				
		The rate of vaporization increase	with ti	me				
120.	(D)	The rate of vaporization increase	e with ti	me he time				
120.	(D)	The rate of vaporization increase The rate of vaporization decrease	e with ti	me he time				
120.	(D) The ar	The rate of vaporization increase The rate of vaporization decrease ngle formed by pouring a powder	e with ti	me he time on a flat surface is known as				
120.	(D) The art (A)	The rate of vaporization increase The rate of vaporization decrease ngle formed by pouring a powder Contact angle	e with ti e with th as heap (B)	me he time on a flat surface is known as Angle of nip				
120. Set -	(D) The art (A) (C)	The rate of vaporization increase The rate of vaporization decrease ngle formed by pouring a powder Contact angle	e with ti e with th as heap (B)	me he time on a flat surface is known as Angle of nip				



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FOOD TECHNOLOGY (FT)
SET-A

Question No	Answer	Question No	Answer	
1	В	61	D	
2	В	62	D	
3	C	63	С	
4	В	64	D	
5	В В	65	D 4	
6	С	66	С	
7	A	67	A	
8	В	68	В	
9	D	69	С	
10	C	70	D -	
11	С	71	С	
12	В	72	В	
13	С	73	D	
14	В	74	С	
15	В	75	В	
16	C	76	Α	
17	D	77	C	
18	Α	78	C	
19	Α	79	A	
20	В	80	В	
21	С	81	С	
22	С	82	С	
23	В	83	C C	
24	B	84		
25	9	85	A	
26	c	86	В	$\cdot \cdot \circ \circ$
27	В	87	В	
28	В	88	С	
29	C	89	С	
30	A	90	D	
31	C	91	С	
32 33	C D	92 93	C C	
34 35	B B	94 05	B B	
35 36	С	95 96	В	
37	С	9 0 97	В	
38	C	98	С	
39	A	99	D	
40	C	100	D	
40	C	100	D	



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