The Open University of Sri Lanka

Faculty of Natural Sciences

Diploma in Food Science

Department

: Chemistry

Level

: 3

Name of the Examination

: Final Examination

Course Title and Code

: Quality Assurance in Food Industry

(CYD3215)

Academic Year

: 2022-2023

Date

: 07th January 2024

Time

: 9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.

Duration

: 2 hr

General Instructions

- 1. Read all instructions carefully before answering the questions.
- 2. This question paper consists of 50 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) in (7) pages.
- 3. Use a pen not a pencil.
- 4. Use blue or black ink to answer the questions.
- 5. Clearly state your index number in your MCQ answer sheet.
- 6. You have to handover the question paper with your MCO answer sheet itself.
- 7. Involvement in any activity that is considered as an exam offense will lead to punishment.
- 01. Which is not considered as a function of food additives in Sri Lanka?
 - (i) Modify the sensory properties of food.
 - (ii) Extend the shelf life of food.
 - (iii) Help in food processing.
 - (iv) Increase the nutrient value of food.
- **02.** Select the wrong statement.
 - (i) Food additives can be natural or synthetic.
 - (ii) Food additives are added to food during processing only.
 - (iii)Flavour enhancers are food additives.
 - (iv)Food additives should not exceed permitted levels.
- International numbering systems (INS) is a numbering system for :03.
 - (i) food additives:
 - (ii) food preservatives.
 - (iii)food colourings.
 - (iv)food emulsifiers.

| 04. | Two common preservatives used by our ancestors in preserving food are, |
|---------|--|
| | (i) Salt and vinegar |
| | (ii) Bee honey and salt |
| | (iii)Palm oil and salt |
| | (iv)Sugar and vinegar |
| 05. | Consider the following statements regarding E numbers? |
| | a. It is the numbering system used in the European Union. |
| | b. INS number is replaced by the letter E. |
| | c. Both the INS number and the E number are used to identification and regulation of food additives |
| | True statements/s is/are, |
| | (i) a and b only (ii) b and c only (iii) a and c only (iv) all a, b, and c |
| 06. | Select the wrong statement regarding Lecithin. |
| | (i) It is found in egg yolks. |
| | (ii) It has a polar hydrophilic end. |
| | (iii)It has a non-polar hydrophobic end. |
| | (iv)It acts as a flavouring agent. |
| 07. | (i) INS200 and INS300 (ii) INS211 and INS220 (iii)INS250 and INS260 |
| | (iv)INS203 and INS205 |
| 08. | The food additives which are used to keep the food in moist conditions and reduce the viscosity are called, (i) stabilizers (ii) Humectants (iii) Antioxidants (iv) Acidulants |
| 00 | Select the correct statement. |
| 02. | (i) Bicarbonate added to flour helps the dough rising due to SO₂ formed. (ii) Sodium dihydrogen phosphate gives a smooth texture to food and a bitter taste. (iii) Acid regulators control acidity and alkalinity of food by neutralizing the changes in pH (iv) Citric acid act as a buffering agent by increasing the pH |
| 10. | ADI (Acceptable Daily Intake) is a measure of, (i) The minimum amount of a substance that can be ingested daily without a health risk. |
| | (ii) The maximum amount of a substance that can be ingested daily without a health risk. |
| | (iii)The minimum number of substances that can be ingested daily without a health risk. |
| | (iv) The maximum number of substances that can be ingested daily without a health risk. |
| 11. | Which category of additives includes stabilizers and emulsifiers? (i) diluents (ii) antioxidants (iii) food conditioners (iv) leavening agents |
| 12. | The thickening agent which is not a natural substance is, |
| A, AV 8 | (i) Agar (ii) gelatine (iii) carageen (iv) alginic acid |

| 13. | Consider the following natural pigments and the sources. a. β-carotene from carrots b. curcumin from turmeric c. cochineal from ants | | | | |
|-------|---|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | The correct combination (i) a and b only | tion/s of pigment and source is/are, (ii) b and c only | (iii) a and c only | (iv) all a, b and c | |
| 14. | (i) Prevents brown(ii) Retards fats and(iii)Prevents microl | on of an antioxidant? ing of cut fruits and vegetables. I oils becoming rancid. bial attacks. bration of colour in meat products. | | | |
| 15. | Which is not a function (i) Regulation of volume (ii) Imparting a south (iii) Coagulation of (iv) Inhibition of mixed the control of the co | r taste in food. milk. | | | |
| 16. V | ~ ~ | ervative. | | | |
| 17. T | he class of food addit (i) colorants | ives which is not controlled by regree (ii) firming and crisping agents | ulations is, (iii) sweeteners | (iv) preservatives | |
| 18. I | n preparation of jams : (i) acidulent | and jellies, pectin act as a, (ii) anti caking agent | (iii) firming agent | (iv) Humectant | |
| 19. T | The synthetic antioxida (i) Tocopherol | int out of the following is, (ii) butylhydroxyanisol (BHA) | (iii) ascorbic acid | (iv) citric acid | |
| 20. A | (i) Gastric irritatio(ii) Skin irritation a(iii)Asthma sensitiv | ated with Butylated hydroxyanisole in and increased lipid levels in blood and blurred vision wity and high blood pressure in D formation and digestive issues | d | | |
| 21. V | (i) Humectants are(ii) Humectants cor(iii)Humectants are | ve sweet taste to food? added with sucrose sugar. atain natural sugars. alcohols of simple sugars. mixed with artificial sweeteners. | | | |

| 22. | What will happen if an antic | | d to icing sugar? | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | (i) Icing sugar will become | | | | | |
| | (ii) Icing sugar will forn | ı lumps. | | | | |
| | (iii)lcing sugar will lose | its sweetness. | | | | |
| | (iv)Icing sugar will be le | ess soluble. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 23 | Select the best match for | the anticaking agent for | the food item. | | | |
| | (i) Icing sugar – potato | starch; Table salt - mag | nesium carbonate | | | |
| | (ii) Icing sugar – sodiun | n nitrate; Table salt – soc | lium nitrate | | | |
| | (iii)Icing sugar - sodium | n nitrate; Table salt – ma | gnesium carbonate | | | |
| | (iv)Icing sugar – potato | starch; Table salt – pota | to starch | • | | |
| 2.4 | YYTI i ala aka ka a a ka i a mua a a a | | , | | | |
| 24. | Which statement is wrong | , , | | | | |
| | (i) There are only eight | | ed in Sri Lanka. | | | |
| | (ii) Food colouring has i | | | | | |
| | *(iii)Tartrazine is a yellov | | | | | |
| | (iv)Food colouring is no | ot associated with any he | alth effects. | | | |
| 36 | Why is godium culphite use | d as a massawative in fac | it in its a free transfer of CO | 0 | | |
| 43. | Why is sodium sulphite use | * | J. | <u>{</u> | | |
| | | ns sulphurous acid due t | to the low p.H. | | | |
| | b. SO_2 is a gas and it for | • | | | | |
| | | of alimentary canal. | | | | |
| | The correct statements | - | | | | |
| | (i) a and b only | (ii) a and c only | (iii) b and c only | (iv) all a, b and c | | |
| 26. | Benzoic acid and sodium | henzoate are the mostly | used as preservatives in | 1 | | |
| ~0. | (i) soft drinks | (ii) sausages | (iii) cakes | (iv) cheese | | |
| | (1) BOTE CHIMES | (11) 34434505 | (III) CHROS | (IV) encoso | | |
| 27. | The flavour enhancer which | is commonly known as | Aiinomoto is | | | |
| | (i) Inosine-5'-disodium | phosphate (INS 631) | J | | | |
| | (ii) Guanosine-5'-disodi | | | | | |
| | (iii)Monosodium glutan | | | | | |
| | (iv)Sodium stearoyl lact | , , , , , | | and the second s | | |
| | | (1.10-101) | | | | |
| 28. | The sweeteners which are r | not permitted in food pre | epared for infants and y | oung children are. | | |
| | (i) Sorbitol and mannito | * | * | | | |
| | (ii) Saccharin and xylite | | | | | |
| | (iii)Aspartame and sucra | | | | | |
| | · (iv)All of the above | | • | | | |
| | (1V)1 the the above | • | | | | |
| 29. | Consider the following sta | atemento | | | | |
| su) • | *** | | ad an a physical contem | ninant | | |
| | Fary and a second of the secon | | | | | |
| | • | i e | | | | |
| | | ed can be divided into the | tee main categories. | | | |
| | True statements are, | /::\ | (···) 1 1 1 | /' \ .11 1 1 | | |
| | (i) a and b only | (ii) a and c only | (iii) b and c only | (iv) all a , b and c | | |

| 30. | Which of the following is a major source of toxic compounds in food? (i) Natural minerals and vitamins. (ii) Microbial fermentation. (iii)Activities of humans on the environment. (iv)Packaging materials made of glass or metal. |
|-----|--|
| 31. | Which one out of the following is a phytotoxin? (i) Histamine (ii) thiammase (iii) cyanogenic glycosides (iv) arginase |
| 32. | Goitrogens are phytotoxins. They are mainly found in, (i) yam tubers (ii) seeds of legumes (iii) cruciferous plants (iv) fleshy fruits |
| 33. | Which statement is wrong regarding the protease inhibitors found in legumes? (i) They are mostly present in seed coat of seed germ. (ii) They can be destroyed by fermentation. (iii) They inhibit protein digestion. (iv) They can be denatured by soaking. |
| 34. | Avidin is an animal toxin found in, (i) Fish (ii) bird eggs (iii) shellfish (iv) milk |
| 35. | Mycotoxins are, (i) found in fungi and molds. (ii) useful in processing dairy products. (iii)not harmful to human. (iv)destroyed by heating. |
| 36. | Bioaccumulation of chemical contaminants in the body does not take place through, (i) Food chains (ii) Drinking water (iii)Synthesis inside the cells (iv)Bad manufacturing processes |
| 37. | One of the main sources of arsenic entering into the environment is, (i) Pesticides (ii) burning of wood (iii) leather tannery (iv) ceramic industry |
| 38. | What action is not recommended to avoid veterinary drug residues entering into human bodies? (i) Milking the cows after a safety period. (ii) Slaughtering the animals after a safety period. (iii)Chemical treatment of food to destroy the drug residues. (iv)Safety checks on animal products for the drug residues. |
| 39. | Which chemical contaminants are commonly found in food packaging materials? (i) Lead and mercury (ii) Phthalates and bisphenol A (iii) Arsenic and cadmium (iv) Chromium and selenium |

40. How do polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) commonly enter food? (i) Through direct addition during food processing (ii) Via contamination from improper packaging (iii)During incomplete burning of organic substances (iv) As a result of microbial fermentation 41. Which of the following are considered as the main objectives of the current Food Act No. 26 of 1980? a. To regulate manufacture, storage, import, distribution and sale of any food in Sri Lanka. b. To establish the Codex Alimentarius Commission. c. Repeal the Food and Drug Act of 1929. The correct statement/s is/are. (i) a and b only (ii) a and c only (iii) b and c only (iv) All a, b and c 42. The authority which is responsible for the preparation of new regulations and revisions of current regulations in Sri Lanka is, (i) Colombo Municipal Council (ii) Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) (iii) Medical Officer of Health (MOH) (iv)Food Advisory Committee 43. What is the primary purpose of SLS System Certification? (i) To enhance product shelf life (ii) To evaluate product aesthetics (iii)To assess company management systems (iv)To ensure compliance 44. Which of the following is **not** required to be included in a HACCP plan? (i) List of HACCP team members (ii) Documentation of methods and procedures (iii)Records of employee training programmes (iv)Food regulations 45. Select the wrong statement with respect to Food Act No.26 of 1980. (i) Part III deals with how to take legal action against violators of regulation. (ii) Part IV deals with the food regulations framed under the Food Act. (iii)Part II deals with the food regulations framed under the Food Act. (iv)Part II deals with the administration of Food Act and regulations in Sri Lanka. 46. Suppose a sealed can of fish is spoilt. What is the primary benefit of having labelling regulations? (i) It guarantees a refund from the manufacturer. (ii) It enables the buyer to complain to authorities. (iii) It mandates a replacement by the retailer. (iv) It ensures a discount on future purchases. 47. What is being sterilized in aseptic packaging? a. The packing b. The food c. The food worker's hands d. Food preparation environment The correct answers are.

(iii) b and c only

(ii) a and d only

(i) a and b only

(iv) b and d only

| ŧ0. | b. To decide which pr | onsumer aware of the cont | 44-1-1 | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| • | The correct statements are | , | | |
| | (i) a and b only | (ii) a and c only | (iii) b and c only | (iv) All a, b and c |
| 19. | | not be on a 'Nutritional Fa (ii) Total calorie value | | (iv) Ingredient list |
| | What should the font size cabel? | f the brand/trade name be | in comparison to the | common name on a |

(i) Half the size

- (ii) Same as the common name
- (iii) Three times the size
- (iv) One and a half times the size

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA Diploma in Food Science Final Examination – 2022/2023 CYD3215 - Quality Assurance in Food Industry



MCQ ANSWER SHEET: Mark a cross (x) over the most suitable answer.

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