MEAT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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1	Natural casings are prepared from											
	a Mucosa	b submucosa	c	muscular layer	d	serosa						
2	Most commonly	used barrier	bag	for vacuum		packaging are						
	a polyethylene	b poly vinylidene	c	polypropylene	d	polyester						
3	Frankfuter is a typi	cal example of										
		b cooked unsmoked sausage		smoked		smoked						
4	_	muscle occurs when	pre-ri	gor muscle is exp		•						
	a -5 to -10 °C	b 0 to 15 °C	c	-1.5 to -3 °C	d	-20 to -30 °C						
5	Myofibrillar protei	ns are										
	a globular	b fibrous	c	globular and fibrous								
6	Bloom is referred a	Bloom is referred as the property of										
	a fresh carcass	b frozen carcass	c	cooked meat	d	smoked meat						
7		_is referred as inspec	tors l	ymph node								
	a bronchial	b mediastinal	c	supra scapular	d	poplitial						
8	Livestock unit is											

9		: 2 pigs : 3 calves : 5 sheep		1 adult bovine: 3 pigs: 5 calves: 10 sheep		3 pigs : 3 calves : 5 sheep		2 pigs : 3 calves : 6 sheep
,				pink				bright red
10				•				_
10	Ca	isings prepared fro	m	small intestine of s	shee	p are called		
	a	weasand	b	middles	c	bungs	d	rounds
11	Av	verage protein con	ten	t of carcass meal_				
	a	50%	b	30%	c	70%	d	40%
12	Cy	toplasm of muscl	e fi	ber is called as				
	a	protoplasm	b	sarcoplasm	c	sarcomere	d	C
13	Ва	cterial spoilage in	ch	illed meat is due to	bao	cteria of		substance group
	a	psychrophilic	b	mesophilic	c	thermophilic	d	microaerophilic
14	M	eat pattice are	c	ooked in an o	oven	to an interna	al	temperature of
	a	70 °C	b	90 °C	c	60 °C	d	85 °C
15				rmal bovine musc				
	a	0.5-1.3%	b	0.1-1%	c	2 – 3.5 %	d	1-3%
16	W	hen meat is frozen	sle	owly the largest cr	ystal	ls are formed		
	a		b	between	c		d	
17	Th	fiber te temperature of t	he	muscles retort during canni	ng c	fiber of meat chunks is _		perimysium
	a	100 °C	b	120 °C	c	150 °C	d	200 °C
18	Th	e radiation dose o	f	is sufficien	nt to	kill the pathogenion	e ba	acteria.
	a	0.1 M rad	b	1 M rad	C	1.5 M rad	d	2 M rad
19	W	ater activity in inte	ern	nediate moisture fo	ods	is maintained bety	veeı	1

	a 0.6 – 0.85%	b 0.3 – 0.4 %	c 0.8 – 1 %	d 0.2 – 0.5 %
20	Freezing point of m	eat lies between		
	a - 1 to -1.5 °C	b - 2 to - 0 °C	c $0 \text{ to} - 3 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	d -1 to 0 °C
21	Scalding temperatur	re in pigs is about_		
	a 50 - 55 °C	b 62 - 64 °C	c 70 - 85 °C	d 90 °C
22	Animals should be muscle splashing.	bled within	seconds after electri	cal stunning to avoid
	a 60 sec	b 30 sec	c 90 sec	d 10 sec
23	The end product of	ATP break down re	esponsible for flavour is	3
	a hypoxanthine	b furfural	c creatinine	d furfural
24	The characteristic y	ellow colour of egg	g yolk is due to	
	a carotene	b vitamin- a	c biotin	d xanthophyll
25	Brucellosis is also k	nown as		
	a BVD b bar	ngs diseased c	black disease d mu	icosal disease
26	Since Jan 2001 Brit of	ain is facing a seve	re crisis in beef product	ion due to out break
	a FMD	b RP	c Mad cow disease	d Brucellosis
27	Strength of pickle s	olution is measured	l by	
	a Barometer	b Torry meter	c Gyrometer	d Salinometer
28	Emulsion is prepare	d in		
	a Tumbler	b Homogenizer	c Flaker	d Bowl chopper
29	The carcinogenic co	ompounds in smoke	e are	
	a benzyl pyrenes	b carbonyls	c aldehydes	d PAH
30	Case on systems of	dressing is used in		

	a	cattle	b buffalo	c	sheep	d	pig
31	Ea	ch muscle fiber is	covered by				
	a	perimycium	b epimysium	c	endomysium	d	fascia
32	Ba	con is prepared fr	om				
	a	boston butt	b leg portion	c	picnic shoulder	d	bellies
33	M	ultiplication of bac	cteria is highest during	<u> </u>	phase of	gro	owth.
	a	lag phase	b log phase	c	phase of + ve acceleration		stationary phase
34	Th	e indicator of feca	al contamination is				phase
	a	E.coil	b Salmonella	c	S.faecalis	d	S. bovis
35	Io	dine no. in horse fa	at is				
	a	70 - 85	B 35 – 46	c	50 – 70	d	30 - 50
36	Dı	essed chicken can	be stored in a refriger	rato	r at 2°C for		
	a	7 days	b 2 days	c	10 days	d	15 days
37	Th	e fat content of ch	icken egg albumen is				
	a	0.2 %	b 10 %	c	15 %	d	20 %
38	Gr	reen rot in egg is ca	aused by				
	a	Pseudomonas	b Staphylococcus		c Serratia	d	Cladosporium
39	Dι	uring ageing the ly	sosomal enzymes act	at tl	he pH		
	a	below pH 6	b 7-9	c	10	d	12
40	Th	e optimum concer	ntration of CO2 gas in	stu	nning of pigs is		
	a	70%	b 20%	c	50%	d	90%
41	Pa by		ch as Cysticercus bov		and Trichenella spire	alis	are killed

	a $0.01 - 0.1 \text{ M rad}$	b $0.5 - 1 \text{ M rad}$	c $1-2 \text{ M rad}$	d 10 M rad
42	The voltage during elec a 40 V b	trical stunning of she 75 – 80 V c	ep is usually 90 V	d 120 V
43	Speed of freezing of me a 0 to -5 ° C b	eat is the time taken to +2 to -2 °C c	pass from +1 to -1 ⁰ C	d +5 to -2 ⁰ C
44	Antibacterial action of ca eugenol b			d phenol
45	Wet dog flavour is typic a AFD meat b	al of Irradiated meat c	chilled meat	d cooked meat
46	The product corned bee a Corn flavour b	f, the corn refers to granulated salt c	Na – Nitrite	d polyphosphate
47	A minimum of			
48	a 20 – 40 ppm b Bound water forms about a 10 % b	ut% o	f the total water conten	t in meat
49	Ultimate pH of meat pro			d 4
50	The moisture content of a 2% b	AFD meat is		d 20%
51	W.B. Shear force meter a biting b	measure the strength	required in	of meat.
52	Thaw rigor is caused by a lysozyme b	the activity of protease c	enzyme ATPase	d lipase
53	For preparing fermented a Lactobacillus b		culture is us Achromobactor	sed. d Psedomonas
54		-	for muscle contraction Ca	d SO ₄
55	Recovery of fat from tha rendering b	e dead carcasses is ca simmering c	·	d pasteurization

56	Humidity in	carcass cl	nilling room should	be a	bout		_
	a 90%	ł	o 40%	c	50%	d	60%
57	Cabbage od		methanediol in slic				
	a Pseudo	monas ł	Proteus	c	Pediococcus	d	Micrococcus
58	The block of	alouration	inconstans	a to :	production of		
30			in bone taints is du NH ₃				mercaptans
	a 1125 gas	·	7 11113	C	CO ₂	u	mercaptans
59	Heparin is e	xtracted fr	om		<u></u>		
	a lung	ŀ	o liver	c	spleen	d	adrenals
60	The process	of tanning	g sheep skin with fi	sh oi	l is popularly kr	nown as	
	-	_	dying				desliming
61	Animal casi	ngs are ma	ainly graded based	on th	eir		
			diameter				moisture
							content
62	Whiskers or	n meat surf	ace are caused by_				
	a penicilli	n t	tamnidium	c	aspergillus	d	achromobactor
63	In meat prod	luct prepar	ration maida is used	l for			
	a flavour	ŀ	colour	c	water binding	d	fat binding
64	The famous	traditiona	I meat products in J	lamn	ou and Kashmir	is	
04			Momo				Kola urandi
	•						
65			her name for				3.6.1.1
			Cysticercus	С			-
	tenuconi	IS	bovis		cellusae		multiceps
66	Tyrosine va	lue estima	tes the extent of		breakdov	vn in me	at.
	a fatty aci	ds ł	protein	c	carbohydrate	d	vtiamin
67	Average ger	neration tir	ne for bacteria is _				
	a 20 min		10 min	С	30 min	d	40 min
68		r is used fo	or cultivation of				
	a E.coli	ł	Fungus	C	Proteus I	D S	tapohylococcus
69		give	s acid fast reaction	on Z	Ziehl Neelsen's s	staining.	
	a Closrtid	ium t	Salmonella	c	Campylobacto	r d	Tuberculosis
70	Example of	spirochets	is				
	a Leptospi	ira t	Vibrio	c	Mycoplasma	d	Klebsiella

71	is	the most tender cut in	n beef carcass.								
	a Rump	b Short plate	c Chuck and blade	d Sirloin							
72	Colour of rabbit me	at is									
		b red	c cherry red	d pink							
73	Main objective of a	dding salt during mea	nt emulsion preparation i	S							
	a to extract myofibrillar proteins	b antioxidant	c antimicrobial	d flavour							
74		the GRAS chemical	additive								
	a citric acid b	KMnO ₄ C Soc	dium hypochlorite	d benzylpyrines							
75	Technical fat is used	d in manufacture of _									
	a soap	b fat liquor	c lubricant	d edible oils							
76	Fatty acid composit	ion of oils can be esti	mated by								
	a TLC		c Refractometer								
77	Average dressing %	in Indian goats is ab	out								
	a 35-50%	•	•	d 60%							
78	instrun	nent is used to measu	re the smoke density in	smoke houses.							
			c Ameter d De								
79	Alarm water conten	t in fat free dehydrate	ed meats is								
.,	a 15%	b 30%		d 50%							
80	Ruffle fat is a fat are	ound									
00			thoracic region	d rectum							
81	Haugh index is used	l to determine the inte	ernal quality of								
	a milk	b meat	c paneer	d egg							
82	initia	initiated the concept of canning of foods.									
	a B.Franklin	B R.A.Lawrie	c N.Appert	d R.Hamm							
	a B.Franklin	D K.A.Lawiie	c N.Appert	u K.Hallilli							
83	• •	•	ereus is referred as								
	a infection	b infestation	c intoxication	d ingestion							
84	- •		he world are monitored	•							
	a ISO	b APEDA	c OIE	d FAO							
85	Yellow fever is an e	example of	zoonoses								

	a direct zoonoses	b meta zoonoses	С	cyclo zoonoses	d s	apro zoonoses
86		ween two organism in b synnenecrotic				mutualistic
87	Mycobacterium ni	scium causes T.B.in				
07		b sheep			d	birds
00	Anthony is also len	0.VV.P. 0.0				
88	a Charbon	own as b Struck	С	Weil's disease	d	Undulant fever
				,, 0 ,, b 0 ,, b 0 ,, b 0 ,, b 0 , b 0	-	
89	Clenbutarol is an _				,	
	a growth promot	er b antiseptic		c antibiotic	d	lipolytic agent
90	aı	re the principal host for	r Lep	otospirosis		
	a cattle	b man	c	lizard	d	rodent
91	All organophospho	orous compounds prod	uce	resio	lue ir	n tissues
<i>)</i> 1	0 1 1	b moderate				heavy
						•
92		s taken for toxic residu		•	1	• , ,•
	a liver	b heart	С	spleen	d	intestine
93	The method of pac	king dressed broiler ch	nicke	en is known as		
	a trussing	b wrapping	c	tetrapacking	d	none of the a,b,c
94	Scalding temperate	are for turkey is usually	y	-		
	a 60° C for 60	b 53 ° C for 120 sec	c	60° C for 120 sec	d	93 ° C for 5 sec
95		dressed broiler is appr	oxin	nately		
	a 4:1	b 2:1	c	3:1	d	5:1
96	National Research	Center on meat is situa	ated	in		
, 0	a Bombay	b Calcutta		Hyderabad	d	Delhi
07	T T 1	1	1 . 1	C	1	
97	- · ·	I meat products from c b Venkys	hick(Griffon
	a Lipton	U Velikys	C	Tillidustali livel	u	Gillion
98	Meat analogues ar	e prepared from				
	a pork	b vegetable	c	beef	d	mutton
99	The enzyme presen	proteins nt in chalyza of chicke	n ce	which has antibact	erial	effect is
))	The chayme presen	in in charyza or chicke.	n get	winch has antibact	ciiai	011001 18
	a lysozyme	b amylase	c	protease	d	pectinase

- 100 Meat containing sarcocyst is_____
 - a rejected aesthetic ground
- on b rejected due to zoonoses
- c passed
- d passed with caution of cooking

ANSWER KEY

Sr no.	Answer						
1	b	26.	a	51.	d	76.	b
2	b	27.	d	52.	c	77.	a
3	b	28.	d	53.	a	78.	a
4	b	29.	d	54.	c	79.	a
5	c	30.	c	55.	a	80.	a
6	a	31.	c	56.	a	81.	d
7	a	32.	d	57.	b	82.	c
8	a	33.	b	58.	a	83.	a
9	a	34.	a	59.	a	84.	a
10	d	35.	a	60.	a	85.	b
11	a	36.	a	61.	b	86.	d
12	b	37.	a	62.	c	87.	c
13	a	38.	a	63.	c	88.	a
14	d	39.	a	64.	c	89.	a
15	a	40.	a	65.	b	90.	d
16	a	41.	a	66.	b	91.	a
17	b	42.	b	67.	a	92.	a
18	a	43.	a	68.	d	93.	a
19	a	44.	a	69.	d	94.	d
20	a	45.	b	70.	a	95.	a
21	a	46.	b	71.	d	96.	c
22	b	47.	a	72.	a	97.	b
23	a	48.	b	73.	a	98.	b
24	a	49.	b	74.	a	99.	a
25	b	50.	a	75.	a	100.	A

Answer the following question

- 1. What are consists of lean meat or muscle?
- 2. Draw the structure of muscle?
- 3. Define Postmortem changes in muscle, and then write the Postmortem Changes in Muscle (as muscle is converted to meat)?
- 4. Talk about the protein & iron as a nutritional value of meat?
- 5. What are the factors of
 - A. Manufacturing cuts B. The toughness of contracted muscles
- 6. Explain thaw rigor& cold shortening which happen in meat?
- 7. What are the differences between actin and myosin proteins?

Complete the following	sentences	The major	components	of	meat	quality	are	,
and								

- 1. Water holding capacity is defined asThere are three types of water in the muscle, namely, and
- 3. Principles of meat preservation is to and
- 5. Smoked meat is acted as and
- 6. Under aerobic conditions bacteria cause, and
- 7. The spoilage organisms which are mainly responsible for the spoilage of meat and meat products belong to
- 8. and organize a major cause of non-microbial spoilage in meat, especially under pro-oxidative conditions such as

Answer the following questions

- 1. What are the stages of the meat color pigments stability?
- 2. What does meat spoilage mean? How microbial spoilage is occurs?
- 3. What are the preservation techniques (methods) of meat? How is each technique work?
- 4. What are the causes of the 2 indications that meat has spoiled
 - a) Bad odor b) Oxidative rancidity c) Discoloration during freezing

Explain **TOW** of the following questions using diagram

- 1. The role of meat science and technology in various scopes.
- **2.** Gross (altar) structure of skeletal muscle.
- **3.** Major components of meat quality.

What are the techniques applied for of the following

- 1. Reducing water loss in meat.
- 2. Minimize the risk of oxidation.
- 3. Minimize protein denaturation and microbial activity.

Q3// Justify the following statements (15 Marks)

1. Meat and meat products are important for human consumption.

- 2. Carcass chilling and freezing during postmortem carcass handling.
- 3. Skeletal muscle is principal interest to meat industry.

Q4// Answer the following questions (40 Marks)

- 5. What are the differences between **ONE** of the following
- a. Aerobic and anaerobic glycolytic pathway
 b. Rigor mortis in living muscles and post mortem muscles
- 6. How do postmortem changes affect water loss in meat?
- 7. How electrical stimulation is involved in rapid rigor development and improved tenderization of carcass?
- 8. What are the changes in quality of meat caused by (**ONLY TWO**)
 - **A.** Protein denaturation
 - **B.** Rigor mortis not done properly
 - **C.** The contribution of stromal protein more than 15%

Suggested reading:

- 1. Meat Hygiene Gracey
- 2. Principles of meat science -John. C. Forrest
- 3. Modern abattoir practices & animal byproducts technology B.D.sharma
- 4. Meat & meat products technology-B.D Sharma