

Question Bank of Quality Control

Q1/ Differentiate between the following pairs:

1. **Hidden** vs. **Sensory** attributes of foods.
2. ISO 1987-**9001** vs. ISO 1987-**9002**.
3. **Inherent** vs. **dynamic** soil quality.
4. **Attribute** vs. **Variable**.
5. **Dry** vs. **Wet** processing in food sanitation.

Q2/ Write the equation of finding out (two) of the following:

- 1) DPMO.
- 2) Number of samples require for statistical testing.
- 3) Soil quality index.

Q3/ Fill the following blanks:

1. The primary drinking water standards are: and
2. Criteria air pollutants are:, and
3. The phases of quality assurance cycle are:,, and
4. Four thousand years ago, the measured the rocks used in their
5. is the first step in ISO registration and is the final step.
6. Determinants of medicine quality are:, and
7. AQI range between 51-100 has color, while the range 301-500 has color.
8. Prevention of loss of quality in food is done by and

Q4/ Draw and label the following:

- 1) Control chart.
- 2) Drug QA-QC diagram.
- 3) Cause and effect diagram.
- 4) Scatter diagram.
- 5) Quality cycle.

Q5/ Give short answers for each of the following:

- 1) How can you improve your soil quality?
- 2) What are the goals of Clean Air Act (CAA)?
- 3) What are counterfeit medicines?
- 4) How can you monitor your water quality?
- 5) What are the benefits of running the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system?

Q6/ Define (6) of the following:

1. Sensory attributes.
2. ISO.
3. Dynamic soil quality.
4. Variable.
5. Wet processing.
6. Sigma.
7. Pharmaceutical quality assurance.

Q7/ Write True (T) or False (F) for the following:

1. Criteria air pollutants are lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).
2. The quality control process includes quality planning, training and providing clear decisions.
3. Determinants of medicine quality are purity, potency and uniformity.
4. AQI range between 51-100 has yellow color, while the range 201-300 has red color.
5. Chloramines, chlorine and chlorine dioxide are disinfection byproducts in water.
6. Design for Six Sigma is a systematic methodology utilizing tools and measurements to enable us designing products at Six Sigma quality levels.

Q8/ Match suitable phrases from list A with phrases from list B:

List A

1. Bad manufacturing and storage
2. Food sanitation
3. Soil quality
4. Emissions
5. Flow Chart
6. Filter cartridges

List B

- Statistical process control (SPC)
gas particles
water treatment
toxic and adverse reaction
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
productivity or human health

Q9/ Explain (3) of the following:

1. Major threats that facing soils.
2. Health concerns with referencing to air quality index.
3. Goals of medicine QA programs.
4. Aims of water treatment.

Q10/ Count the following:

1. DMAIC phases of six sigma.
2. ISO 9000:1987 versions.
3. Three methods of water filtration.
4. Negative aspects of ISO 9000.
5. Count the primary drinking water standard criteria.