

Salahaddin University-Erbil

College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences

Department of Animal Resources

Second Stage

Questions Bank

Subject: Dairy Science and Technology

- Q.1. Describe the nutritional value of milk in details.
- Q.2. What are the basic processes of cheese manufacture and explain only one step?
- **Q.3.** What are the applications of sensory evaluation in Dairy Products?
- Q.4. Why food is processed?
- **Q.5.** List at least 5 of the physico-chemical properties of milk and **explain** only one of them?
- Q.6. Why milk is homogenized?
- Q.7. Why do we preserve food?
- Q.8. What are the basic purposes of the thermal/heat processing of food?
- Q.9. Explain in details the macro and micro-nutrients in milk and their health benefits?
- **Q.10.** What are the principles effects of salting in cheese making?
- Q.11. What are the applications of sensory evaluation in Dairy Products?
- Q.12. What is density and why density of milk is used?
- Q.13. Enumerate five types of Yogurt and explain one of them in details?

Q.14. Write three methods of food preservation with examples for and each and the most					
appropriate method for preserving the raw milk?					
Q.15. Describe a short history of Yogurt and explain where it come from?					
Q.16. Classify cheese based on origin, texture, ripening and drying method.					
Q.17. Why food is preserved?					
Q.18. What is the expected to learn from this module (Dairy Science and Technology)?					
Q.19. Define the following terms:					
1- Milk 2- Cheese 3- Lactose Intolerance 4- Pasteurization 5- Set Yogurt					
6- Dairy Science and Technology 7- Started Culture 8- Density of milk					
9. Flavoured Yogurt 10. Homogenization					
Q.20. Fill the following blanks with suitable word (s):					
1- The raw ingredients for cheese manufacturing is the, and, and					
2- Cheese products are classified based on texture into, and					
3- For dairy products, the most important senses are,, and, and					
4- Examples of thermal processing for preserving foods are and					
5- freshly drawn milk has a pH value in the range of to to					
6- Milk contains the water-soluble vitamins such as, and					
7- An example of viable and well- defined <u>bacteria</u> in Yogurt is					

8- The main carbohydrate in milk is acalled lactose. It is made up of						
two simple sugars such as and						
9-	9- Milk proteins include (about 80%) and (about 20%).					
10. the enzyme responsible for digesting lactose is called						
11- Milk is an excellent source of Vitamins specially, and,						
12- Factors that promote the growth of microbial activity in food are, and						
13. Yogurt generally has adays shelf life when made properly, and stored in the refrigerator at temperature below 5 °C.						
14- For dairy products, the most important senses are,, and						
Q.21. Select the most appropriate answer of the following:						
1- The usual temperature of sterilization is:						
	A- 121 °C	B- 89 °C	C- 100 °C	D- 63 °C		
2-	An example of therma					
	A- Freezing	B- Chilling	C - Pasteurization	D- Refrigeration		
3- An example of natural food preservative is:						
	A- Nitrites	B- Salt	C- Sulphites D)- Benzoates		
4- When Yogurt made properly and stored in the refrigerator at temperature below 5 °C. it has generally a shelf life of:						
	A- 1 to 2 days	B- 10 to 21 days	C- 2 Months	D- 3 Months		
5-	5- The usual temperature of pasteurization is:					
A-	37-50 °C	B- 120-130. °C	C- 63-80 °C	D- 10-37 °C		
6- Pasteurization process named for its discoverer Louis Pasteur as a Biologist from:						
	A- Spain	B- Italy	C - France	D- England		

Lecturer: Dr. Salih Mustafa Salih