

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE**  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
**BVoc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2025**  
(Fourth Semester)

Branch- **FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY**

**DAIRY PROCESSING**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

**SECTION-A (10 Marks)**

Answer **ALL** questions

**ALL questions carry EQUAL marks** (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Show which pathogen is commonly associated with raw milk contamination? a) <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> b) <i>Penicillium</i> c) <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> d) <i>Aspergillus niger</i>	K2	CO1
	2	When was the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) established? a) 1948      b) 1965      c) 1970      d) 1985	K1	CO1
2	3	What is the purpose of the standardization process in milk processing? a) Kill bacteria and other pathogens b) Adjust the fat content to a specific level c) Enhance the shelf life of milk d) Improve the flavor of milk	K1	CO2
	4	Show which pasteurization method is commonly used for long shelf-life milk without refrigeration? a) LTLT      b) HTST      c) UHT      d) Thermization	K2	CO2
3	5	What is the shelf-stable milk that does not require refrigeration until opened? a) UHT milk      b) Pasteurized milk c) Raw milk      d) Flavored milk	K1	CO3
	6	Show the sterilization temperature of milk? a) 63°C for 30 minutes      b) 72°C for 15 seconds c) 110°C to 120°C for 10-30 minutes      d) 135°C for 2-3 seconds	K2	CO3
4	7	Which process is critical for increasing the shelf life of milk products like cream and yogurt? a) Pasteurization      b) Homogenization c) Freeze drying      d) Fermentation	K1	CO4
	8	Relate the coagulating agent commonly used in cheese preparation. a) Lactic acid bacteria      b) Rennet c) Cream separator      d) Homogenization	K2	CO4
5	9	Which bacterial culture is commonly used in the production of yogurt? a) <i>Lactobacillus bulgaricus</i> and <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i> b) <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> c) <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> d) <i>Pseudomonas</i> and <i>Lactococcus</i>	K1	CO5
	10	Show which packaging material used for butter? a) Plastic pouches      b) Wax-coated paper or aluminum foil c) Glass bottles      d) Tin cans	K2	CO5

Cont...

**SECTION - B (35 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Discover the market milk industry in India.	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	List the physico-chemical properties of milk.		
2	12.a.	Explain the objectives and principles of pasteurization.	K5	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Justify the manufacturing process of toned and double toned milk.		
3	13.a.	Classify the composition of flavoured milk and recombined milk.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	List the manufacturing process of sterilized milk.		
4	14.a.	Determine the composition of cultured buttermilk.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Explain the by-products whey protein and casein.		
5	15.a.	Discuss the new concepts of packaging in milk products.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Elaborate the role of biosensors in dairy products.		

**SECTION - C (30 Marks)**

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	List the steps involved in milk reception.	K4	CO1
2	17	Explain the objectives, principles and methods standardization.	K5	CO2
3	18	Distinguish between synthetic and evaporated milk.	K4	CO3
4	19	Discuss the composition and processing methods of butter.	K6	CO4
5	20	Justify the quality control standards of FSSAI in dairy plant.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z END