

#### UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

#### **FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

# B.Sc. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND FOOD SCIENCE

**SEMESTER II** 

**RE-SIT EXAM** 

**JUNE 2019** 

TITLE OF PAPER:

PRINCIPLES OF DAIRY PROCESSING

**COURSE CODE:** 

**EHS346** 

**DURATION:** 

2 HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** 

- 1. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY.
- 2. ANSWER ANY 4 QUESTIONS.
- 3. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS. WHERE A QUESTION IS SUBDIVIDED INTO PARTS, THE MARK FOR EACH PART IS SHOWN IN BRACKETS.
- 4. NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
- 5. WRITE NEATLY AND CLEARLY
- 6. BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:** NONE

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

## **QUESTION ONE**

a) An important objective of homogenization is usually to slow down creaming and thereby prevent partial coalescence. Explain how this objective is achieved.

[5 marks]

- b) Other than reduction in fat globule size, state other effects of homogenisation of milk.

  [8 marks]
- c) Discuss the factors that cause the aggregation of fat globules under the following headings:

i.	Concentration of agglutinin.	[5 marks]
ii.	Low temperature.	[4 marks]
iii.	Heat treatment.	[3 marks]

[TOTAL: 25 marks]

## **QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the principles and purpose of the following tests done on milk at reception at the dairy:

a)	Acidity test.	[5 marks]
b)	Resazurin test.	[5 marks]
c)	Aerobic Mesophilic Count.	[5 marks]
d)	Freezing point determination.	[5 marks]
e)	Clot-on-boiling.	[5 marks]

[TOTAL: 25 marks]

#### **QUESTION THREE**

- a) Explain the rationale for using alkaline phosphatase to monitor the effectiveness of pasteurization? [5 marks]
- b) Explain why casein proteins do not coagulate when heated below 100°C.

[5 marks]

c) Explain how to analytically distinguish between low and high pasteurization of milk.

[15 marks]

[TOTAL: 25 marks]

#### EHS346 PRINCIPLES OF DAIRY PROCESSING RE-SIT EXAM JULY 2019

# **QUESTION FOUR**

Write notes on the following:

a.	Foam stability.	[5 marks]
b.	Reverse osmosis.	[5 marks]
c.	Lactoperoxidase system.	[8 marks]
d.	Thermalisation.	[7 marks]

[TOTAL: 25 marks]

# **QUESTION FIVE**

a) Outline the steps taken in the manufacture of cheddar cheese.

[10 Marks]

b) Briefly discuss similarities and differences between cheddar cheese and Gouda cheese.[15 marks]

[TOTAL: 25 marks]

## END OF QUESTION PAPER