

# Service Industry Food-Managers

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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

Hepatitis A virus has been found in all of the following foods except:

- A. raw oysters
- B. lightly cooked oysters
- C. apples
- D. green onions

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Hepatitis A is a contagious virus that can cause liver disease and is primarily spread through the ingestion of food or water contaminated by feces from an infected person. Various foods have been identified as potential carriers of the Hepatitis A virus, particularly when they are not properly washed, cooked, or handled.

Raw oysters and lightly cooked oysters are known to be common vehicles for Hepatitis A, as they are often harvested from waters contaminated with sewage. The virus can survive in water and infect the oysters, which might not be completely eliminated even with light cooking. Similarly, green onions have been implicated in outbreaks of Hepatitis A, primarily due to contamination during growing, harvesting, or handling.

In contrast, apples have not typically been associated with Hepatitis A outbreaks. This is likely because apples are usually grown in conditions that are less prone to contamination with the virus. Furthermore, the surface of apples, when washed properly before consumption, is less likely to harbor the virus compared to shellfish or leafy green vegetables that might be irrigated or washed with contaminated water.

Thus, among the options provided—raw oysters, lightly cooked oysters, green onions, and apples—the one which has not been found to be a carrier of the Hepatitis A virus is apples. It's important to note that maintaining good hygiene and proper food preparation practices can significantly reduce the risk of Hepatitis A transmission through food.

## Question: 2

Like any organism, bacteria require time to grow and reproduce. Given the right conditions, bacteria can reproduce in which amount of time?

- A. every 5 minutes
- B. every 15 to 30 minutes
- C. every 40 minutes
- D. every 60 minutes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Bacteria are single-celled organisms that can reproduce rapidly under optimal conditions. The time it takes for bacteria to reproduce is known as the generation time, which varies among different bacterial species. Typically, under favorable environmental conditions such as the right temperature, nutrient availability, and moisture, many common bacteria can reproduce every 15 to 30 minutes. This process of reproduction occurs through binary fission, a method of asexual reproduction in which the bacterial cell splits into two identical progeny cells.

Given that bacteria can double every 15 to 30 minutes, their growth can be exponential. For example, starting with a single bacterial cell, after 15 minutes, there could be two cells; after 30 minutes, four cells; after one hour, 16 cells, and so on. This exponential increase can lead to a substantial bacterial population in a relatively short period. After about five hours, which accounts for approximately 10 to 20 generation times, a single bacterial cell could potentially grow into a colony of over one million cells. This rapid reproduction rate is why bacterial infections can spread and become severe in a short amount of time. It also highlights the importance of maintaining strict hygiene practices in healthcare settings, food preparation areas, and general cleanliness to manage and control bacterial growth and prevent potential outbreaks of bacterial diseases.

### Question: 3

Many regulatory agencies use a risk-based approach for setting inspection frequencies. Under this system, the risk a food establishment poses is calculated using all of the following factors except:

- A. the sanitation history of the establishment
- B. not the condition of the building
- C. number of home meal replacements sold
- D. the amount of food preparation and handling conducted on-site

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Many regulatory agencies, especially those concerned with public health and safety, prioritize inspections based on the potential risk posed by different establishments. In the context of food safety, a risk-based inspection frequency system is commonly employed. This system allocates inspection resources more efficiently by focusing on establishments that present higher risks. Understanding the factors that contribute to this risk assessment is key to comprehending how inspection priorities are set. The risk a food establishment poses is primarily calculated using several critical factors. These include: 1. **\*\*The sanitation history of the establishment\*\***: This involves reviewing past inspection reports to assess compliance with health and safety regulations. Establishments with poor sanitation histories are seen as higher risk because past behavior often predicts future compliance. 2. **\*\*The condition of the building\*\***: Structural aspects of the establishment, such as the adequacy of facilities for maintaining proper hygiene, are considered. This includes the availability of handwashing stations, proper waste disposal facilities, and the general maintenance of the building. 3. **\*\*The amount of food preparation and handling conducted on-site\*\***: Establishments that handle extensive food preparation processes are subjected to higher risk assessments. This is because each step in food handling and preparation increases the opportunity for foodborne pathogens to enter and proliferate within the food supply. 4. **\*\*The presence of observed critical violations\*\***: Critical violations are those that pose a direct or

immediate threat to the safety of the food being consumed. Examples include improper food temperature control or cross-contamination between raw and cooked foods.

However, one might mistakenly think that the number of home meal replacements sold by an establishment could influence its risk level. This factor typically does not affect the risk assessment directly under most regulatory frameworks. Home meal replacements, which are pre-packaged meals sold to be eaten elsewhere, generally involve less risk compared to meals prepared and served on-site. This is because the preparation processes for these meals are often standardized and occur in controlled environments, minimizing the risk of food safety violations.

Therefore, in the provided question, the correct answer would be that the number of home meal replacements sold is not a factor used to calculate the risk posed by a food establishment when setting inspection frequencies. Instead, the focus is more on direct indicators of potential health risks such as sanitation, building condition, on-site food handling activities, and observed violations. This approach ensures that regulatory efforts are concentrated where they are most needed, enhancing overall food safety for the public.

### Question: 4

In a food establishment, what should a freezer be constructed of?

- A. Plastic.
- B. Vinyl.
- C. Stainless steel.
- D. Fiber glass.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In a food establishment, the construction material of a freezer is crucial for ensuring both durability and safety. The optimal material for such appliances, especially in professional environments, is stainless steel. Here's why:

**\*\*Durability:\*\*** Stainless steel is highly durable, which is essential in commercial kitchens and food storage areas that experience heavy usage. This material can handle the daily rigors of food service operations without denting, scratching, or degrading. Unlike other materials such as plastic or vinyl, which may crack or wear down over time, stainless steel maintains its integrity even under tough conditions.

**\*\*Hygiene:\*\*** Stainless steel is non-porous, which means it does not harbor bacteria or pathogens as easily as other materials might. This property makes it easier to clean and sanitize, a critical factor in food handling and storage. The smooth surface of stainless steel can be quickly wiped down with disinfectants without the risk of damaging the material, ensuring that hygiene standards are upheld.

**\*\*Temperature Management:\*\*** Stainless steel is excellent at maintaining the cold environment necessary within a freezer. It helps in insulating the interior from external temperature changes and aids in efficient cooling. This is vital for food preservation, as consistent temperature helps in preventing food spoilage and in maintaining food safety standards.

**\*\*Aesthetics and Design Flexibility:\*\*** Stainless steel offers a sleek, modern appearance that fits well in any kitchen design. Its neutral and professional look is not only aesthetically pleasing but also versatile, allowing for seamless integration into various design schemes. Additionally, stainless steel can be fabricated into numerous shapes and sizes, accommodating custom needs in a food establishment.

**\*\*Cost-Effectiveness:\*\*** While stainless steel might initially be more expensive than materials like plastic or fiberglass, its longevity and ease of maintenance make it a cost-effective choice in the long run. The reduced need for frequent replacements or repairs compensates for the higher upfront cost, making it a wise investment for any food establishment. In summary, when selecting a freezer for a food establishment, it is advisable to choose one made of stainless steel due to its durability, hygiene, effective temperature management, aesthetic appeal, and overall cost-effectiveness. This ensures that the freezer will not only perform its function efficiently but will also withstand the test of time and usage, all while supporting food safety standards.

## Question: 5

The greatest obstacles of purchasing local foods have been:

- A. the ability to purchase these foods the entire year
- B. having access to a sufficient quantity to meet the operation's needs
- C. having to work with multiple growers to obtain quantities needed.
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The question seeks to identify the major challenges associated with purchasing local foods for foodservice operations. The potential obstacles listed are: 1. The ability to purchase these foods the entire year. 2. Having access to a sufficient quantity to meet the operation's needs. 3. Having to work with multiple growers to obtain the necessary quantities. 4. All of the above.

Each of these options presents a significant barrier to incorporating local foods into a regular supply chain for foodservice operations. Here's a breakdown of each obstacle:

Firstly, **\*\*the ability to purchase these foods the entire year\*\*** is a challenge because local foods are often seasonal. Different crops are harvested at different times of the year, and outside of their natural growing season, they may not be available. This seasonality limits the ability of foodservice operations to rely exclusively on local foods unless they adjust their menus to reflect the seasonal availability of produce or use preservation techniques, which may not always be feasible or cost-effective.

Secondly, **\*\*having access to a sufficient quantity to meet the operation's needs\*\*** is another significant hurdle. Many local farmers operate on a smaller scale compared to larger agricultural businesses and might not have the capacity to meet the high volume demands of larger foodservice operations. This can make it challenging for operations that require a steady, large supply of produce to depend solely on local sources.

Thirdly, **\*\*having to work with multiple growers to obtain the necessary quantities\*\*** can complicate logistics. Coordinating with several smaller suppliers increases the complexity of sourcing, as each grower may have different capacities, pricing, and availability. This can lead to increased administrative costs and complexity in supply chain management, making it less attractive for larger operations that seek simplicity and consistency in their sourcing strategies.

Lastly, the option **\*\*all of the above\*\*** acknowledges that all these factors collectively represent significant barriers to the procurement of local foods for foodservice operations. This option is correct if considering the cumulative impact of these challenges, as each one contributes to making the sourcing of local foods more difficult.

In summary, while purchasing local foods supports the local economy and can offer benefits like fresher produce and lower transportation emissions, the operational challenges posed by seasonality, quantity limitations, and the need to manage multiple supplier relationships can be significant. These barriers must be carefully managed or mitigated by foodservice operators who wish to increase their use of local foods.

### Question: 6

Foodborne illnesses are a result of infections caused by which of the following?

- A. Bacteria.
- B. Parasites.
- C. Viruses.
- D. All of the above.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Foodborne illnesses, also known as food poisoning, can be caused by agents such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites. These pathogens can contaminate food at any point during its production, processing, or cooking. Consumption of contaminated food leads to a variety of illnesses, ranging from mild gastrointestinal disturbances to severe, life-threatening conditions.

Bacteria are one of the most common causes of foodborne illnesses. Some notable bacteria that cause these conditions include Salmonella, Escherichia coli (E. coli), and Listeria. These bacteria can contaminate food during improper handling, inadequate cooking, or failure to maintain appropriate storage temperatures. Symptoms caused by bacterial infections can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and fever. Severe cases can lead to more serious complications, such as kidney failure or death.

Viruses also play a significant role in foodborne illnesses. Norovirus and Hepatitis A are common viruses that are transmitted through food. These viruses can easily spread through contaminated water or food, especially in crowded environments like restaurants and cruise ships. Viral infections typically cause symptoms similar to those caused by bacteria, including diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach cramps, and in the case of Hepatitis A, jaundice and a more prolonged illness can occur.

Parasites, though less common than bacteria and viruses, are another cause of foodborne illnesses. Examples include Giardia lamblia, Cryptosporidium, and Toxoplasma gondii. These parasites can be found in water or food that has been contaminated with feces from infected animals or humans. The symptoms caused by parasitic infections can vary but often include gastrointestinal distress such as diarrhea, abdominal pain, and nausea.

Prevention of foodborne illnesses involves several crucial steps, regardless of the type of pathogen. Maintaining good hygiene, such as regular hand washing and sanitizing surfaces where food is prepared, is essential. It is also important to cook foods to their recommended temperatures and to store them properly to prevent the growth of pathogens. Moreover, preventing ill employees from handling food is critical in food service environments to avoid spreading infections.

In conclusion, "All of the above" is the correct answer to the question about the causes of foodborne illnesses. Bacteria, viruses, and parasites are all capable of contaminating food and causing illness. Effective prevention and food safety practices are key to reducing the risk of these diseases.

### Question: 7

Which of the following has a focus on the meat and poultry?

- A. FDA.
- B. EPA.
- C. CISPA.
- D. FSIS.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question "Which of the following has a focus on meat and poultry?" is FSIS. FSIS stands for the Food Safety and Inspection Service. It is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) specifically tasked with ensuring that the nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products is safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged. This is critical for preventing foodborne illnesses and ensuring consumer trust in a significant part of the food sector. The responsibilities of FSIS include the inspection of all raw meat and poultry sold in interstate and foreign commerce, including imported products. They also oversee the inspection of processed products to ensure that the use of additives is proper and that products are not misbranded. FSIS inspectors are stationed in all plants that process meat and poultry for commercial sale; they conduct various checks to ensure compliance with health and safety regulations.

In contrast to other agencies listed in the options: - The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) oversees the safety and labeling of most other food products, along with medications, medical devices, and cosmetics. - The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) is responsible for the protection of human health and the environment, which includes regulating pesticides and setting water quality standards. - CISPA (Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act) is related to cybersecurity and not relevant to food safety regulations.

Therefore, among the options provided, FSIS is uniquely focused on meat and poultry, making it the correct answer to the question regarding which agency has a focus on these products. This focus is crucial for ensuring public health and maintaining standards in the food industry.

### Question: 8

Once received, which of the following does not need to be immediately refrigerated?

- A. Meat.
- B. Bread.
- C. Poultry.
- D. Eggs.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The question asks which among the listed food items does not require immediate refrigeration upon receiving. ead.

It is essential for food safety that certain types of food be refrigerated or frozen soon after they are brought into a facility. This is particularly true for items such as meat, poultry, and eggs, which are highly perishable and can harbor bacteria that multiply quickly at room temperature. The general guideline for these foods is that they should not be left out at room temperature for more than two hours. This time frame is even shorter, just one hour, if the ambient temperature is above 90°F (32°C).

Conversely, bread does not fall into the category of foods that require immediate refrigeration. Bread is typically safe at room temperature and can be stored in a cool, dry place such as a bread box or a cupboard. Refrigerating bread is actually not recommended as it can cause the bread to dry out and stale faster due to retrogradation, which is the process where the starch molecules in the bread crystallize.

Hence, while it is critical to promptly refrigerate meat, poultry, and eggs to prevent foodborne illnesses, bread does not need the same immediate treatment and can remain at room temperature unless specified otherwise by storage instructions or if it contains perishable fillings or toppings.

### Question: 9

How many levels of food sampling are there?

- A. 1 .
- B. 2 .
- C. 5 .
- D. 10 .

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

1. There are two primary levels of food sampling that are commonly recognized in the process of food quality and safety assessment. The purpose of these levels is to ensure that the sample accurately represents the whole and that tests conducted are reliable and effective.
2. The first level of food sampling involves the initial selection of a portion from a larger batch or lot of food. This step is crucial as it needs to ensure that the selected sample is representative of the entire batch. This means that the sample must be chosen randomly and should be of sufficient size to allow for accurate testing without being too large to handle efficiently. The selected sample is then typically packaged and sent to a testing laboratory. This stage requires careful handling to avoid any contamination or alteration of the sample.
3. The second level of food sampling occurs once the initial sample has reached the laboratory. At this stage, laboratory technicians or analysts will further subdivide the received sample into smaller portions, each of which will be used for specific tests. This subdivision is necessary because different tests may require different preparation or treatment of the sample. For example, some tests might require grinding or homogenization, while others might need the sample to be cooked, dissolved, or treated with chemicals.
4. It's important to note that each of these levels of sampling must adhere to strict protocols to maintain the integrity and representativeness of the sample. This includes procedures for avoiding contamination, ensuring precise measurement, and maintaining consistent handling methods. The accuracy of the testing results heavily depends on the precision exercised at each level of sampling.



5. In summary, the two levels of food sampling serve to ensure that the analysis conducted on a food product is based on a sample that truly represents the whole batch and that the methods of testing are carried out under controlled and reproducible conditions. This two-tier approach helps in maintaining the reliability and credibility of food safety and quality assessments.

### Question: 10

The use of electric fly killers, rodent traps, curtains, and bird screens are all forms of

- A. Removable control.
- B. Physical control.
- C. Internal control.
- D. Elimination control.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question is "Physical control." This term refers to the methods used to prevent and manage pests through direct physical means rather than using chemical treatments. Physical control strategies are an integral part of pest management because they involve the use of tangible measures that can physically remove or block pests from a particular environment. Examples of physical control include electric fly killers, rodent traps, curtains, and bird screens. Electric fly killers attract and kill flying insects through electrocution, which helps reduce the population of these pests in an area. Rodent traps are designed to capture or kill rodents, such as mice and rats, thus preventing infestation and potential spread of diseases. Curtains can be used to physically block flying insects like mosquitoes from entering indoor spaces, while bird screens are installed to prevent birds from accessing certain areas where they might cause damage or create health risks. Physical control is often preferred in many settings, including both residential and commercial environments, because it eliminates the need for chemical pesticides. This approach is not only safer for humans and animals who might be exposed to toxic substances, but it also reduces the environmental impact associated with chemical usage. Furthermore, physical control methods can be highly effective when correctly installed and maintained, offering a sustainable solution to pest management. In conclusion, physical control plays a crucial role in pest management by providing a non-chemical approach to dealing with unwanted animals and insects. Its benefits include safety, effectiveness, and environmental friendliness, making it a preferable choice in various pest control strategies.

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