

Food Safety Handler's Test



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This Food Safety Test aims to determine the knowledge of food handlers on basic and advanced food safety.

Choose the most suitable answer from the provided choices.

Refer to the Food Safety Test Answer key at the end of this document.

1. Different types of bacteria grow especially well in food that is

Warm, moist, and near-neutral pH.

Cool, dry, and alkaline.

Cool, dry, and acidic.

Very hot, wet, and neutral.

2. The temperature danger zone for raw and cooked foods is between

40°C to 140 °C (104°F to 284°F)

4°C to 60 °C (40°F to 140°F)

4°C to 175 °C (39°F to 347°F)

None of the above

3. A foodborne illness often caused by contaminated raw chicken and eggs is

Cholera

Salmonellosis

Legionellosis

Gastrointestinal illness

4. Choose the best answer on how you can stop germs from growing in food.

Keep it warm Put it in the refrigerator Keep it covered

Cook the food well

5. What is the recommended temperature of a refrigerator to avoid producing hazardous foods?

Below 15°C (59°F) Below 8°C (46°F) Below 5°C (41°F) Below 0°C (32°F) 6. The germs present in raw food and bacterial growth can be destroyed by thorough cooking:

At 60°C (140°F) At 100°C (212°F) Between 40 and 50°C (104-122°F) Above 75°C (167°F)

7. Which of the following is at the lowest risk of foodborne illness?

Immunocompromised people

Infants

Young adults

Pregnant women

8. Spreading bacteria to clean food from contaminated food contact surfaces, hands, utensils, or food is called:

Food infection

Cross-contamination

Toxico-infection

Food intoxication

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9. Caused by ingestion of food containing live bacteria.

10. Caused by ingestion of food containing

Food Infection

Cross-contamination

Toxico-infection

Food intoxication

toxins formed by bacteria.

Cross-contamination

Food Infection

Toxico-infection

Food intoxication

12. Process of destroying or removing all living cells, viable spores (endospores), viruses, etc. Disinfection Sterilization

Heat

Radiation

13. Process of reducing the growth of microorganisms or destroying susceptible vegetative cells only. Disinfection

Sterilization

Heat

Radiation

11. It is an illness caused by consuming contaminated food or beverage.

Toxico-infection

Foodborne Illness

Outbreak

Pandemic

14. Which is NOT an example of a physical hazard? Rocks Toxins Dirt Broken glasses

15. Which is NOT an example of a biological contaminant?

Viruses

Toxins

Sanitizers

Bacteria

16. The "two-bucket syndrome" is caused by what microorganism?

E. coli

Candida albicans

Norovirus

Vibrio cholerae

17. Which foodborne illness is caused by eating honey and can be deadly to children younger than 12 months?

Listeriosis

Legionellosis

Typhoid fever

Botulism

18. Which of the following is NOT a good food safety practice and has many risk factors?

Marinate in the refrigerator.

When in doubt, throw it out.

Avoid the temperature danger zone.

Thawing food at room temperature.

19. An acronym used in food manufacturing to describe an ingredient that is safe to be added to food and has been proven not to cause harm when used as intended.

HACCP	
GRAS	
GMP	
FDA	

20. In the fermentation process, microorganisms produce 2 products that can inhibit the growth of harmful microorganisms. What are these two?

Alcohol and acid

Acid and toxins

Secondary metabolites and acid

Primary metabolites and water

21. It is a condition or a person who is infected but never develops any food poisoning symptoms or shows no symptoms.

Pre-symptomatic Asymptomatic Symptomatic Immunocompromised

22. The safest cutting board materials include all of the following EXCEPT:

plastic	
wood	
rubber	
glass	

23. Vibrio cholerae is a harmful microorganism found in: Shellfish Unpasteurized milk

Pork

Poultry

24. _____ is an infamous cook who has caused the spread of typhoid fever in New York in the early 1900s.

Typhoid Ana Typhoid Mary Typhoid Jane

Typhoid Susan

25. Perishable foods should not be left out at room temperature for more than:

1 hour 3 hours 30 minutes 2 hours

26. A heat-sensitive enzyme in milk that is used as an indicator of pasteurization.

Papain

Trypsin inhibitor

Bacteriocins

Alkaline phosphatase

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27. Antimicrobial proteins produced by bacteria.

Papain

Trypsin inhibitor

Bacteriocins

Alkaline phosphatase

28. Which of the following is NOT a good food safety practice?

Be smart, keep foods apart.

Put leftover food in large and deep containers.

Slice large chunks of meat before chilling.

Use different chopping boards.

29. Which is NOT an organism used to standardize the pasteurization process in milk?

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Coxiella burnetti

Brucella

Listeria monocytogenes

30. Pasteurization is a process of heating a liquid, particularly milk, to a temperature between?

55°C and 60°C (131°F and 140°F) 150°C and 170°C (302°F and 338°F) 63°C and 75°C (145°F and 167°F) 133°C and 160°C (271°F and 320°F)

31. Which process will give milk the longest shelf life?

UHT (Ultra High Temperature) HTST (High-Temperature Short Time) Flashpoint method LTH (Low-Temperature Hold)

32. The organism responsible for a foodborne illness that can be caused by a person coughing on food is:

S. aureus E. coli Hepatitis Salmonella

33. The presence of this bacteria in water indicates that it is contaminated by fecal matter.

S. aureus E. coli Hepatitis Salmonella

34. What are the three types of food contaminants?

- Viral, physical, and sanitizers
- Biological, viral, and chemical hazards
- Biological, microbial, and reagents
- Biological, physical, and chemical

35. Which is not part of the seven (7) basic principles of HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point)?

- Hazard analysis
- Documentation
- Exposure assessment
- CCP identifications

36. How long can you keep leftover food in the refrigerator?

1-2 days

3-4 days

5-6 days

7-8 days

39. Before using the restroom, a person preparing the food should? Wash their hands Take off their shoes Change their clothes Take off their aprons

37. ______ is used as a preservative in raw dairy products such as milk in areas in which cooling system or equipment is not widely available.

Bacteriocins

Alkaline phosphatase

Nisin

Hydrogen peroxide

38. Which food is NOT a major food allergen based on the FDA list?

Soybeans

Milk

Berries

Peanuts

40. Food handlers should keep their fingernails: short and unpolished clean and long long with nail polish short with nail polish

41. Large amounts of leftovers should be divided and placed into _____ containers for quicker cooling in the refrigerator.

Shallow

Large Small

Deep

42. Eggs should be cooked to an internal minimum cooking temperature of ______ 54°C (130°F) 60°C (140°F) 66°C (150°F)

71°C (160°F)

43. The safest way to defrost food is

On the table Inside the refrigerator In a bucket of water Inside the microwave

44. Cans that are leaking, bulging, or with a foul odor may contain what bacteria?

Listeria monocytogenes

Clostridium botulinum

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Bacillus megaterium

45. The minimum time food handlers have to wash their hands should be?

10 seconds

15 seconds

20 seconds

25 seconds

48. If you open a can of beans and only eat half, what should you do with the remaining beans?

Put the half-eaten can in the refrigerator.

Close the lid and just leave it on the table.

Throw it away.

Empty the remaining contents into a new and clean container then store them in the refrigerator.

46. Examples of cross-contamination of food are: 49. Aft

Liquids from raw meat drip onto vegetables for salad.

Raw meat is cut on the same cutting board as cabbage.

Food worker handles raw shellfish and then assembles vegetable salad with inadequate hand washing in a separate sink

All of the above

47. Listed below are some of the advantages of milk pasteurization except for one.

Increased shelf life Helps kill bacteria Add nutrients

Maintain the taste of milk

- 49. Aflatoxins are toxins that are harmful to humans and are produced by what fungi?
 - Aspergillus flavus Rhizopus oligosporus Fusarium Xeromyces bisporus

50. How long will food kept in the freezer last during a power outage?

4 hours 10 hours 24 hours 48 hours

51. Which of the following is an example of microbial control?

Cooking

Cleaning

Pest control

All of the above

Food Safety Test Answers Key

The following are the answers to the questions above:

1.	Warm, moist, and near-neutral pH.	9. GRAS	
2.	5 °C to 60 °C (40°F to 140°F)	20. Alcohol a	and acid
3.	Salmonellosis	21. Asympto	omatic
4.	Put it in the refrigerator	22. Wood	
5.	Below 5 °C (41°F)	3. Shellfish	
6.	Above 75 °C (167°F)	4. Typhoid	Mary
7.	Young adults	25. 2 hours	
8.	Cross-contamination	26. Alkaline	phosphatase
9.	Food Infection	7. Bacterio	cins
10.	Food intoxication	28. Put lefto	ver food in large and deep
11.	Foodborne Illness		
12.	Sterilization	29. Listeria i	nonocytogenes
13.	Disinfection	30. 63°C and	d 75°C (145°F and 167°F)
14.	Toxins	31. UHT (Ult	ra High Temperature)
15.	Sanitizers	32. S. aureu	S
16.	Norovirus	33. E. coli	
17.	Botulism	4. Biologica	al, physical, and chemical
18.	Thawing food at room temperature	5. Exposur	e assessment

36. 3-4 days
37. Hydrogen peroxide
38. Berries
39. Take off their aprons
40. short and unpolished
41. Shallow
42. 71°C (160°F)
43. Inside the refrigerator
44. Clostridium botulinum
45. 20 seconds
46. All of the above
47. Add nutrients
48. Empty the remaining contents into a new and clean container then store them in the refrigerator.
49. Aspergillus flavus

- 50. 48 hours
- 51. All of the above

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