

Food test: Gelatinisation of Starch (Practical)

Objective

To investigate the gelatinisation effects of different types of starch (wheat flour, rice flour, tang flour, glutinous rice flour) with different products.

Principles

Gelatinisation is a disruption of the orderliness of starch granules and the swelling of these granules. It occurs when large amounts of water move into the granules, separating and surrounding starch molecules, pushing them apart. Since water is trapped by gelatinised starch molecules, it cannot move freely. Likewise, the swollen starch granules cannot move freely, because they are pressed against each other. With nothing moving, the starch mixture is thickened. As heating continues, the granules continue to swell and starch molecules, especially smaller amylose molecules, leach out of the granules and into the hot liquid.

Cereal starches are extracted from the endosperm of cereal grains. Cornstarch, for example, is purified from the endosperm of corn kernels. Other cereal starches included rice starch, wheat starch, and waxy maize.

Root starches are extracted from various root or tuber plants. Potato starch, arrowroot, and tapioca are examples of root starches.

Demonstration: Food Test 1

Observe gelatinisation by heating starch and water mixture

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials		
Mixing bowl x 4	Sample A	Wheat flour	40 g
Measuring cup	Sample B	Rice flour	40 g
Scale	Sample C	Tang flour	40 g
Labels	Sample D	Glutinous rice flour	40 g
Chopsticks	Boiling water		80 ml x 4

Procedures

1. In each bowl, place one type of starch. Label.
2. Pour in boiling water.
3. Stir vigorously.
4. Observe.

Results

Sample	Type of starch	Clarity	Viscosity	Stringy texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				

Questions

1. If clarity is important, which starch is the best choice for thickening?
2. Which starch is most likely to provide a chewy texture?
3. Which starch is most likely to provide a firm texture?

Demonstration: Food Test 2

Observe texture of Turnip Cake made with different starches

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Medium mixing bowls Rubber scraper Scale Aluminum foil containers Labels Wok Steaming rack	Types of starch: Sample A Wheat flour Sample B Rice flour Sample C Tang flour Sample D Glutinous rice flour Sample E Combination of rice flour and tang flour (Refer to the recipe for the amount of starch and other ingredients for each sample)

Procedures

1. For each sample, mix ingredients according to the recipe. Label.
2. Pour mixture into aluminum foil containers.
3. Steam for 30 minutes. Remove from heat. Cool.
4. Observe.

Results

Sample	Type of starch	Viscosity (Stickiness)	Graininess	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				
E	Combination of rice flour and tang flour				

Questions

1. Which starch results in turnip cake that is the stickiest?
2. Which starch results in turnip cake that is softest in texture?
3. Which starch results in turnip cake that is hardest in texture?
4. What is the purpose of adding tang flour to rice flour?

Demonstration: Food Test 3

Observe texture of pasta made with different starches

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Medium mixing bowl Pasta machine Dough cutter Scale Labels Pot	Type of starch: Sample A Wheat flour Sample B Rice flour (Refer to the recipe for the amount of starch and other ingredients for each sample)

Procedures

1. Mix ingredients according to the recipe.
2. Cut dough with pasta machine.
3. Cook pasta in boiling water. Drain.
4. Observe.

Results

Sample	Type of starch	Stickiness	Color	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				

Questions

1. Which starch is more appropriate in making pasta?
2. Suggest some ways to make use of the products.

Practical Session: Food Test 4

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Wok Medium mixing bowls Dough cutter Sieve Rolling pin Scale Labels	Types of starch: Sample A Wheat flour Sample B Rice flour Sample C Tang flour Sample D Glutinous rice flour (Refer to the recipe for the amount of starch and other ingredients for each sample)

Procedures

1. Each group select one food product from Fan Kor, Crystal Cake, Steamed Chicken Buns, Steamed Vegetarian Dumplings, and Steamed Sweet Dumplings.
2. Make the food product with all 4 types of starches.
3. Compare results.

Results of Fan Kor (粉果)

Sample	Type of starch	Shape	Stickiness	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				

Results of Crystal Cake (水晶餅)

Sample	Type of starch	Shape	Stickiness	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				

Results of Steamed Chicken Buns (雞包仔)

Sample	Type of starch	Shape	Stickiness	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				

Results of Steamed Vegetarian Dumplings (素菜餃)

Sample	Type of starch	Shape	Stickiness	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				

Results of Steamed Sweet Dumplings (糯米糍)

Sample	Type of starch	Shape	Stickiness	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour				
C	Tang flour				
D	Glutinous rice flour				

Questions

1. What is the function of tang flour in Fan Kor?
2. What is the function of tang flour in Crystal Cake?
3. What is the difference of application of wheat flour in Steamed Chicken Buns and Steamed Vegetarian Dumplings?
4. Why should glutinous rice flour be used in making Steamed Sweet Dumplings?

Practical Session: Food Test 5

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Medium mixing bowls Dough cutter Knife Sieve Pastry brush Steamer Scale Labels	Types of starch: Sample A Wheat flour Sample B Rice flour + Cornflour Sample C Rice flour + Tang flour Sample D Rice flour + Sweet potato flour Sample E Rice flour + Cornflour + Tang flour + Sweet potato flour (Refer to the recipe for the amount of starch and other ingredients for each sample)

Procedures

1. Each group selects one sample from Sample A – E.
2. Make the food product with the designated starch.
3. Compare results with other groups.

Results

Sample	Type of starch	Color	Stickiness	Texture	Other observations
A	Wheat flour				
B	Rice flour + Cornflour				
C	Rice flour + Tang flour				
D	Rice flour + Sweet potato flour				
E	Rice flour + Cornflour + Tang flour + Sweet potato flour				

Questions

1. What causes the difference in texture?
2. Which product is the stickiest? Which product is the least sticky?
3. Suggest some ways to make use of these products.

Recipe: Turnip Cake (Demonstration: Food Test 2)

Ingredients

<u>Main Ingredients</u>	
Turnip (unpeeled)	2 catty
Rice flour (粘米粉)	220 g
Gluten-free flour (澄麵)	25 g

<u>Filling</u>	
Chinese mushroom	8 pc
Dried shrimp	1/2 tael
Chinese sausage	2 pcs
Conpoy (Dried scallop)	1 pc

<u>For Frying</u>		
Heating pan	Vegetable oil	1/2 Tbsp
Seasoning	Salt	1/2 tsp
	White pepper	1/4 tsp
	Sugar	1/2 tsp
	Liquid from soaking filling	100 mL

Note:

1 catty (斤) = 16 taels (兩) = 604.8 grams

Preparation

1. Wash and soak Chinese mushroom, dried shrimp, and conpoy separately with water.
2. When Chinese mushroom, dried shrimp, and conpoy are soft, dice them into small cubes and keep the soaking liquid.
3. Cut Chinese sausage into small cubes.
4. Wash, peel and grate turnip. Drain grated turnip and keep the excess juice.



Procedure

1. Heat oil in a frying pan; add Chinese sausage, fry until fat is released from sausage.
2. Add Chinese mushroom, dried shrimp, and conpoy, fry until lightly browned.
3. Add ¾ mixture to grated turnip. Retain ¼ mixture and put aside.
4. Add seasoning and cook until turnip becomes tender.
5. Pour cooked turnip into a mixing bowl. Add the excess turnip juice and soaking liquid. Mix well. Leave to cool.
6. Stir in the flour mixture and mix well.
7. Pour mixture into heat-proof container. Sprinkle the retained Chinese mushrooms, dried shrimps, and conpoy on top.
8. Steam over high heat for 45 minutes. Add boiling water mid-way through steaming if necessary.
9. Test for doneness with a chopstick, which should come out clean without raw flour. Cool on rack.

Note: For experimental purpose, Chinese mushroom, dried shrimps and conpoy are omitted so that results can be seen without interference.

Recipe: Pasta (Demonstration: Food Test 3)

Ingredients

<u>Dough</u>	
Wheat flour	300 g
Water	60 mL
Egg	1 (55 g)
Salt	5 g
Oil	1 tsp

Procedure

1. Sieve wheat flour and salt together.
2. Beat egg.
3. Add water, egg and oil to flour. Knead until a stiff dough is formed.
4. Roll the dough into a flat sheet.
5. Cut into strips.

Recipe: Fan Kor (Practical: Food Test 4)

Ingredients (makes 12 Fan Kor)

<u>Dough</u>	
Tang flour (See Note)	80 g
Cornflour	1 Tbsp
Salt	Pinch
Water	150 mL
Sugar	1½ tsp
Ammonia (edible)	1/8 tsp
Lard	1½ tsp

<u>Filling</u>	
Shrimps	100 g
Lean pork	50 g
Chinese mushrooms	3
Bamboo shoot	40 g
Chinese parsley	1 sprig
oil	1 Tbsp

<u>Seasoning</u>	
Salt	¼ tsp
Sugar	¾ tsp
Cornflour	¾ tsp
Light soya sauce	1 tsp
Sesame oil	Few drops

<u>Thickening</u>	
Cornflour	1 tsp
Water	1 Tbsp

Note: *Types of flour (for experiment)*

Sample A	80 g Wheat flour
Sample B	80 g Rice flour
Sample C	80 g Tang flour (original recipe)
Sample D	80 g Glutinous rice flour

Preparation

1. Prepare steamer.
2. Prepare filling:
 - a. Soak Chinese mushrooms. Wash and cut parsley into small pieces.
 - b. Shell shrimps and remove intestine. Wash, dry and dice.
 - c. Wash, dry and dice lean pork finely. Season. Dice bamboo shoot and Chinese mushrooms finely.
 - d. Heat oil, stir-fry lean pork, shrimps, bamboo shoot and Chinese mushrooms until cooked. Stir in thickening and cook for 2 minutes. Dish up and add parsley. Leave to cool.
3. Prepare dough:
 - a. Sieve tang flour, cornflour and salt together.
 - b. Pour in 150 mL boiling water. Stir quickly with bamboo chopsticks until half cooked. Knead in lard, sugar and ammonia while hot until soft. Divide into 12 equal portions.

Procedure

1. Flatten each portion of dough into 8 cm round. Put in 1 tsp filling. Shape into Fan Kor.
2. Steam over high heat for 8 minutes.

Source: Adapted from EDB educational resources.

Recipe: Crystal Cake (Practical: Food Test 4)

Ingredients (makes 8 cakes)

<u>Dough</u>	
Tang flour ^(See Note)	75 g
Cornflour	15 g
Castor sugar	50 g
Lard	15 g
Cold water	200 mL

<u>Filling</u>	
Lotus seed purée	75 g

<u>For glazing</u>	
Lard	2 tsp

Note: *Types of flour (for experiment)*

Sample A	75 g Wheat flour
Sample B	75 g Rice flour
Sample C	75 g Tang flour (original recipe)
Sample D	75 g Glutinous rice flour

Preparation

1. Prepare and grease steamer.

Procedure

1. Sieve tang flour, cornflour and castor sugar together.
2. Boil water and lard in a saucepan. Remove from heat. Stir in the sieved ingredients. Cover and leave for 1 minute.
3. Roll lotus seed purée into a roll and divide into 8 equal portions.
4. Flatten each piece of dough to form a round. Wrap a portion of filling in the centre.
5. Press each dough into a floured mould to form a cake. Then remove from mould.
6. Glaze and steam for 8 minutes.

Source: *Adapted from EDB educational resources.*

Recipe: Steamed Chicken Buns (Practical: Food Test 4)

Ingredients (makes 8 buns)

<u>Dough</u>	
Plain flour (low gluten) (See Note)	150 g
Baking powder	1½ tsp
Castor sugar	50 g
Ammonia (edible)	¼ tsp
Water	60 mL

<u>Filling</u>	
Pork	120 g
Chicken	40 g
Shrimp	120 g
Chinese mushroom	3 pcs
Oil	1 Tbsp

<u>Seasoning</u>	
Salt	¾ tsp
Sugar	¼ tsp
Cornflour	½ tsp
Light soya sauce	½ tsp
Sesame oil	½ tsp
White pepper	dash

Note: *Types of flour (for experiment)*

Sample A	150 g Plain flour (Low gluten) (original recipe)
Sample B	150 g Rice flour
Sample C	150 g Tang flour
Sample D	150 g Glutinous rice flour

Preparation

1. Prepare steamer. Cut 8 pieces of 5 cm x 5 cm baking paper for lining.
2. Prepare filling:
 - a. Soak Chinese mushrooms, and dice finely.
 - b. Wash, dry and dice pork and chicken.
 - c. Shell shrimps and remove intestine. Wash, dry and dice.
 - d. Heat oil, stir-fry pork, chicken, shrimps and Chinese mushrooms. Stir in seasoning and continue to heat until cooked. Dish up. Leave to cool. Divide into 8 equal portions.
3. Prepare dough:
 - a. Sieve flour, baking powder, castor sugar and ammonia together.
 - b. Make a well in the centre, add water. Mix into a soft dough. Knead gently until smooth. Leave to rest for 15 minutes.

Procedure

1. Divide dough into 8 equal portions.
2. Roll each portion into a round. Put a portion of filling on each round and form into a bun.
3. Put the buns in the steamer and steam over high heat for 10 minutes.

Source: Adapted from EDB educational resources.

Recipe: Steamed Vegetarian Dumplings (Practical: Food Test 4)

Ingredients (makes 8 dumplings)

<u>Dough</u>	
Plain flour (See Note)	75 g
Lard	1 tsp
Warm water	50 mL

<u>Filling</u>	
Cabbage	150 g
Firm tofu	75 g
Chinese mushrooms	5
Ginger juice	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp
Garlic	1 clove
oil	1 tsp

<u>Seasoning</u>	
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp
Sugar	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Cornflour	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp
Light soya sauce	1 tsp
Sesame oil	1 tsp

Note: *Types of flour (for experiment)*

Sample A	75 g Plain flour (original recipe)
Sample B	75 g Rice flour
Sample C	75 g Tang flour
Sample D	75 g Glutinous rice flour

Preparation

1. Prepare steamer.
2. Prepare filling:
 - a. Soak Chinese mushrooms, and dice finely. Remove as much water as possible.
 - b. Wash, dry and slice cabbage finely.
 - c. Wash, dry and dice firm tofu finely.
 - d. Wash, dry and chop garlic finely.
 - e. Heat oil, stir-fry garlic, cabbage, firm tofu, and Chinese mushrooms. Stir in seasoning. Cook for 2 minutes. Dish up. Leave to cool. Divide into 8 equal portions
3. Prepare dough:
 - a. Sieve flour. Stir in lard and warm water. Knead into a dough.
 - b. Form into a long roll. Divided into 8 equal portions.

Procedure

1. Flatten each portion of dough into round.
2. Put a portion of filling on each round. Shape into dumpling.
3. Steam over high heat for 8 minutes.

Recipe: Steamed Sweet Dumplings (Practical: Food Test 4)

Ingredients (makes 8 dumplings)

<u>Dough</u>	
Glutinous rice flour <small>(See Note)</small>	50 g
Coconut milk	50 mL
Sugar	40 g
Water	50 mL
Red bean purée / lotus seed purée	50 g
Desiccated coconut	4 Tbsp

Note: *Types of flour (for experiment)*

Sample A	50 g Wheat flour
Sample B	50 g Rice flour
Sample C	50 g Tang flour
Sample D	50 g Glutinous rice flour (original recipe)

Preparation

1. Prepare water for steaming.

Procedure

1. Divide red bean puree into 8 equal portions. Shape each into a ball.
2. Sieve glutinous rice flour; make a well in the centre. Add sugar, coconut milk and water. Mix into a smooth batter.
3. Pour batter mixture onto a deep plate and steam for 3 minutes.
4. Divide the cooked batter into 8 equal portions and wrap in a portion of red bean puree. Shape to form a ball and coat with desiccated coconut while still hot.

Recipe: Chinese Flat Noodles (Practical: Food Test 5)

Ingredients

<u>Batter</u>	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C	Sample D	Sample E
Wheat flour	100 g	--	--	--	--
Rice flour	--	70 g	70 g	70 g	70 g
Cornflour	--	30 g	--	--	10 g
Tang flour	--	--	30 g	--	10 g
Sweet potato flour	--	--	--	30 g	10 g
Oil	1/2 Tbsp				
Salt	1/8 tsp				
Water	260 mL				
<u>Glaze</u>					
Oil	(for glazing steamer)				

Preparation

1. Prepare and grease shallow dish.

Procedure

1. Sieve flour.
2. Blend all ingredients evenly until no lump is formed.
3. Thinly scoop batter onto to a shallow dish. Steam over high heat for 3 minutes.
4. Glaze rice sheet with oil.
5. Remove rice sheet from steamer. Cool. Cut into strips.

Appendix

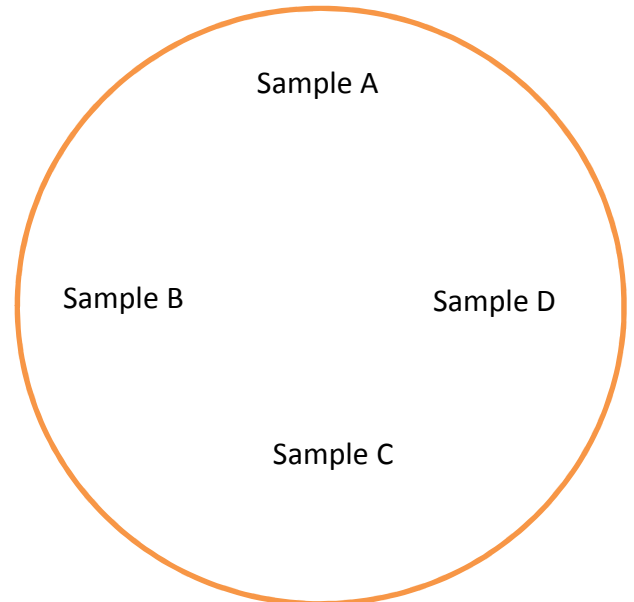
Fan Kor



From left to right: Dough of Fan Kor made with wheat flour, rice flour, tang flour, glutinous rice flour.
(Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)



Dough after steaming



Crystal Cake



From left to right: Dough of Crystal Cake made with wheat flour, rice flour, tang flour, glutinous rice flour. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Steamed Chicken Buns



From left to right: Dough of Steamed Chicken Buns made with wheat flour, rice flour, tang flour, glutinous rice flour. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)



Steamed Chicken Buns made with wheat flour after steaming

Steamed Vegetarian Dumplings



From left to right: Dough of Steamed Vegetarian Dumplings made with wheat flour, rice flour, tang flour, glutinous rice flour. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Steamed Sweet Dumplings



From left to right: Dough of Steamed Sweet Dumplings made with wheat flour, rice flour, tang flour, glutinous rice flour. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Food test: Raising Agents in Flour Dough (Practical)

Objective

To investigate how different types of raising agent (yeast, baking powder, baking soda) work.

Principles

Raising agents, also known as leavening agents, cause baked goods to rise, providing lightness and volume. Leavened baked goods are more porous and tender than unleavened, and they are also easier to digest. During baking, heat causes matter to change from one physical form to another, e.g. from liquid to gas. In the process, molecules move faster and spread farther apart. This expansion is the basis for leavening.

There are three main leavening gases in baked goods, steam, air, and carbon dioxide. Steam (water vapour) is the gaseous form of water. It forms when water, milk, eggs, syrups, or any other moisture-containing ingredient is heated. Choux pastry, for example, is leavened almost exclusively by steam. Like steam, air is a physical leavener. Air is added to batters and doughs by physical means--by creaming, whipping, sifting, folding, kneading, and even stirring. Sponge cake and angel food cake contain eggs that are whipped, and this adds volumes of air to the batter. Carbon dioxide is present in air but in trace amounts only. It is formed from two sources: yeast fermentation, which is a biological leavener, and chemical leavening agents such as baking powder and baking soda (sodium bicarbonate). When carbon dioxide is warmed from the heat of the oven, it moves into existing air bubbles, causing them to expand. Breads and cookies are examples of baked products that rely on carbon dioxide to rise.

Demonstration: Food Test 1

Observe biological and chemical raising agent in water.

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials		
Glass bowls x 4	Sample A	Baking powder	½ tsp
Teaspoons	Sample B	Baking soda	½ tsp
Labels	Sample C	Yeast	½ tsp
Timer	Sample D	Yeast + sugar	½ tsp + ½ tsp
	Warm water (~40°C)		1 Tbsp x 4

Procedures

5. Place raising agents in each bowl. Label.
6. Pour water with a gush into the raising agents.
7. Observe.
8. Wait for five minutes. Observe again.

Results

Sample	Type of raising agent	Amount of air bubbles	Size of air bubbles	What happen in 5 minutes?	Other observations
A	Baking powder				
B	Baking soda				
C	Yeast				
D	Yeast + sugar				

Questions

4. Name a biological leavener that is a source of carbon dioxide.
5. Name a chemical leavener that is a source of carbon dioxide.
6. Which is a source of food for yeast which must be first broken down by enzymes, starch or sugar?

Demonstration: Food Test 2

Observe differences between yeast bun and yeast cake

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Medium mixing bowls Dough scraper Scale Labels Sieve Baking tray	Refer to the recipe for ingredients

Procedures

5. Prepare ingredients according to recipes. Label.
6. Observe the rise of dough during fermentation.
7. Bake. Cool. Cut open the products and observe.

Results

Sample	Type of Product	During fermentation	Size of air sacs	Texture (to touch)	Other observations
A	Yeast bun				
B	Yeast cake				

Questions

5. What are the products from yeast fermentation?
6. What causes the rigidity in yeast buns?

Practical Session: Food Test 3

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Medium mixing bowls Dough cutter Rubber scraper Labels Baking tins Scale Sieve	Types of raising agents: Sample A Baking powder Sample B Baking soda Sample C Yeast Sample D Nil (Refer to the recipe for the amount of raising agent and other ingredients for each sample)

Procedures

- Each group selects one food product from Almond Cookies, Soda Bread, Banana Bread, Muffin, and Sweet Buns.
- Make the food product with all 4 types of raising agent. For the sample with yeast, after kneading, let stand for 30 to 45 minutes in a warm place (not higher than 50°C) for fermentation to take place.
- Compare results.

Results of Almond Cookies

Sample	Type of raising agent	Shape	Texture (Degree of leavening)	Taste	Other observations
A	Baking powder				
B	Baking soda				
C	Yeast				
D	Nil				

Results of Soda Bread

Sample	Type of raising agent	Shape	Texture (Degree of leavening)	Taste	Other observations
A	Baking powder				
B	Baking soda				
C	Yeast				
D	Nil				

Results of Banana Bread

Sample	Type of raising agent	Shape	Texture (Degree of leavening)	Taste	Other observations
A	Baking powder				
B	Baking soda				
C	Yeast				
D	Nil				

Results of Muffin

Sample	Type of raising agent	Shape	Texture (Degree of leavening)	Taste	Other observations
A	Baking powder				
B	Baking soda				
C	Yeast				
D	Nil				

Results of Sweet Buns

Sample	Type of raising agent	Shape	Texture (Degree of leavening)	Taste	Other observations
A	Baking powder				
B	Baking soda				
C	Yeast				
D	Nil				

Questions

5. Do you notice any time difference in the making of sample C? What causes the time difference?
6. How does texture of sample C compare to sample A?
7. How does taste of sample B compare to sample A?
8. In sample D, which no raising agent is added, what could be present to cause leavening of products?

Practical Session: Food Test 4

Equipment & materials

Equipment	Materials
Medium mixing bowls Dough cutter Labels Baking tins Scale Water spraying bottle	Types of raising agents: Yeast (Refer to the recipe for the amount of raising agent and other ingredients)

Procedures

1. Each group test yeast with extended fermentation time.
2. Note results.

Results of French Bread

Type of raising agent: Yeast (with starter culture)

Shape	
Interior texture (Degree of leavening)	
Exterior texture (Degree of leavening)	
Taste	
Size of Air Sacs	
Other observations	

Questions

1. Compare with Sweet Buns in Food Test 3, what causes the difference in texture?
2. What reaction takes place with the flour on the surface of the buns during baking?
3. Why are French breads coated with flour?

Recipe: Soft Bread (Yeast Bun) (Demonstration: Food Test 2)

Ingredients (makes 2 small loaves or 8 buns)

<u>Dough</u>	
High gluten flour (strong flour)	250 g
Salt	½ tsp
Sugar	15 g
Milk powder	3 g
Butter	25 g
Yeast	4 g
Warm water	180 ml
Spraying oil	

<u>For Glazing</u>	
Beaten egg	

Preparation

2. Pre-heat oven to 180°C.
3. Grease baking tin.

Procedures

5. Mix sieved flour with all ingredients together except yeast and water.
6. Add yeast on the surface of the dry ingredients. Pour warm water on top of yeast with a gush.
7. Mix all ingredients. Turn the mixture on a floured table. Knead until dough is elastic and not sticky.
Folding the dough will make it more elastic.
8. Spray the mixing bowl with oil. Return the kneaded dough to the bowl, cover with food wrap.
9. Place the dough in a warm place (not higher than 50°C) for about 45 minutes for the first round of fermentation to take place.
10. Put the raised dough on a floured surface and cut into two halves. Rest for 10 minutes.
11. Form into desired shapes and sizes. Put the shaped dough in a greased baking tin.
12. Prove again for 30 minutes or until the shaped dough is two times bigger.
13. Glaze the dough with egg.
14. For loaf, bake at 180°C for 25 minutes. For buns, bake at 190°C for 15 minutes.

Recipe: Babarum (Yeast Cake) (Demonstration: Food Test 2)

Ingredients (makes 4 cakes)

<u>Yeast Mixture</u>	
Yeast	3 g
Sugar	10 g
Milk	80 ml

<u>Cake Mixture</u>	
Low gluten flour (cake flour)	125 g
Egg	2
Butter (melted)	15 g
Orange zest	pinch

<u>Syrup</u>	
Sugar	10 g
Water	75 ml
Orange juice	75 ml
Orange zest	pinch
Rum (if desired)	2 tsp

Preparation

1. Pre-heat oven to 220°C.
2. Mix yeast, sugar, and milk. Let stand for 5 minutes.
3. Grease mould, and then dust with flour.

Procedures

1. Mix sieved flour, egg, butter, and orange zest together.
2. Add yeast mixture and mix quickly and vigorously.
3. Cover with food wrap. Let stand for 45 to 60 minutes.
4. Carefully spoon the cake mixture batter into mould.
5. Bake at 220°C for 10 minutes.

Syrup

1. Bring sugar, water, orange juice and zest to boil.
2. Remove from heat; add rum into syrup if desired.
3. Soak babarum into syrup, take it out and serve.

Recipe: Almond Cookies (Practical: Food Test 3)

Ingredients (makes 15-18 cookies)

<u>Dough</u>	
Butter	55 g
Sugar	35 g
Egg white	$\frac{1}{2}$
Low gluten flour (cake flour)	100 g
Almond flakes	30 g

This recipe does not contain raising agent.

Note:	<i>Types of raising agent (for experiment)</i>
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Sample A	Add 2 g baking powder
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Sample B	Add 2 g baking soda
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Sample C	Add 2 g yeast
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Sample D	No raising agent (original recipe)
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Preparation

1. Pre-heat oven to 200°C.
2. Line baking tray with baking paper.

Procedures

1. Cream butter with sugar together until smooth.
2. Sieve flour into creamed butter, mix well.
3. Combine dough with egg white and almond flakes. Do not over-mix to prevent breaking almond flakes.
4. Form into a cylindrical shape. Wrap with food wrap.
5. Refrigerate for 1 hour.
6. Cut into slices.
7. Bake at 200°C for 15-20 minutes.

Note: For samples A and B, sieve raising agent with flour in Step 2.

Recipe: Soda Bread (Practical: Food Test 3)

Ingredients (make 4 buns)

<u>Dough</u>	
Low gluten flour (cake flour)	200 g
Wholewheat flour	80 g
Oatmeal	80 g
Sugar	28 g
Salt	¼ tsp
Baking soda ^(see Note)	1½ tsp
Butter (soft)	30 g
Egg	1
Yoghurt	240 mL

Note: *Types of raising agent (for experiment)*

Sample A $\frac{3}{8}$ tsp baking powder

Sample B $\frac{3}{8}$ tsp baking soda (original recipe)

Sample C $\frac{3}{8}$ tsp yeast

Sample D No raising agent

Preparation

1. Pre-heat oven to 180°C.
2. Line baking tray with baking paper.

Procedures

1. Mix sieved flours, sugar, salt and raising agent together. Mix in oatmeal.
2. Beat yoghurt, egg and butter together.
3. Stir the egg mixture into the flour mixture.
4. Shape the dough into 4 balls. Place on baking tray.
5. Score a cross on the surface.
6. Bake at 180°C for 20-25 minutes or until a firm crust has formed and it sounds hollow when tapped on bottom.

Note: For sample C, mix yeast into yoghurt instead of sifting it with flour.

Recipe: Banana Bread (Practical: Food Test 3)

Ingredients (make 4 loaves, 5" x 3.5" each)

<u>Batter</u>	
Banana	250 - 300 g (2 pc)
Butter	250 g
Sugar	400 g
Milk	250 ml
Baking Soda (See Note)	2 g
Baking powder (See Note)	5 g
Low gluten flour (cake flour)	500 g
Walnut	160 g
Beaten egg	250 g (5 pcs)

Note: *Types of raising agent (for experiment)*

Sample A	0.5 g baking soda + 1.25 g baking powder (original recipe)
Sample B	1.75 g baking soda
Sample C	1.75 g yeast
Sample D	No raising agent

Preparation

1. Toast walnut at 150 °C for 10 minutes. Break walnuts into small pieces.
2. Pre-heat oven to 170°C.

Procedures

1. Mix banana, butter, and 250 g sugar with electric mixer.
2. Beat egg with remaining sugar over warm water.
3. Sieve flour, raising agent into banana mixture. Mix.
4. Add milk and walnut. Mix well.
5. Add beaten egg in three separate times. Beat well.
6. Pour batter into baking tin.
7. Bake at 170°C for 40-45 minutes.

Note: For sample C, mix yeast into milk instead of sifting it with flour.

Recipe: Muffin (Practical: Food Test 3)

Ingredients (make 20 muffins)

<u>Batter</u>	
Butter	216 g
Sugar	250 g
Egg yolk	4
Egg white	4
Baking powder ^(See Note)	20 g
Milk	150 ml
Low gluten flour (cake flour)	400 g

Note:	<i>Types of raising agent (for experiment)</i>
Sample A	5 g baking powder (original recipe)
Sample B	5 g baking soda
Sample C	5 g yeast
Sample D	No raising agent

Preparation

1. Pre-heat oven to 180°C.
2. Put paper cups into muffin tin.

Procedures

1. Beat egg white with electric mixer till foamy. Add half of the sugar in three separate times; beat until soft peak is formed.
2. Cream butter and remaining sugar until light yellow in colour. Add egg yolk and mix well.
3. Sieve flour and raising agent over egg yolk mixture. Stir in milk.
4. Pour the meringue into the batter in three separate times. Mix well.
5. Spoon batter into muffin tin.
6. Bake at 180°C for 15-20 minutes.

Note: For sample C, mix yeast into milk instead of sifting it with flour.

Recipe: Sweet Buns (Practical: Food Test 3)

Ingredients (makes 4 buns)

<u>Dough</u>	
High gluten flour (strong flour)	150 g
Sugar	30 g
Beaten egg	15 g
Butter	10 g
Yeast ^(See Note)	2 g
Warm water	80 ml
Milk powder	4 g
Custard powder	4 g
Spraying oil	

For Glazing

Beaten egg	
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Note: *Types of raising agent (for experiment)*

Sample A 2 g baking powder

Sample B 2 g baking soda

Sample C 2 g yeast (original recipe)

Sample D Omit raising agent

Preparation

1. Pre-heat oven to 190°C.
2. Line baking tray with baking paper.

Procedures

1. Mix all ingredients together except yeast and water.
2. Add yeast on the surface of the dry ingredients. Pour warm water on top of yeast with a gush.
3. Mix all ingredients. Turn the mixture on a floured table. Knead until dough is elastic and not sticky.
Folding the dough will make it more elastic.
4. Spray the mixing bowl with oil. Return the kneaded dough to the bowl, cover with food wrap.
5. Place it in a warm place (not higher than 50°C) for about 45 minutes for the first round of fermentation to take place.
6. Put the raised dough on a floured surface and cut into six portions. Rest for 10 minutes.
7. Form into desired shapes. Put the shaped dough into a greased baking tin.
8. Prove again for 30 minutes or until the shaped dough is two times bigger.
9. Glaze the dough with egg.
10. Bake at 190°C for 15 minutes.

Note: For samples A, B, and D, combine all dry ingredients first before mixing with wet ingredients. Skip Step 4, 5, and 6.

Recipe: French Bread (Practical: Food Test 4)

Ingredients (makes 8 small buns)

<u>Starter Culture</u>	
High gluten flour (strong flour)	60 g
Water	40 g
Yeast	1 g
<u>Spraying</u>	
Oil	(before fermentation)
Water	(before baking)

<u>Dough</u>	
High gluten flour (strong flour)	140 g
Low gluten flour (cake flour)	50 g
Yeast	4 g
Water	130 g
Salt	5 g
Butter	5 g

Preparation

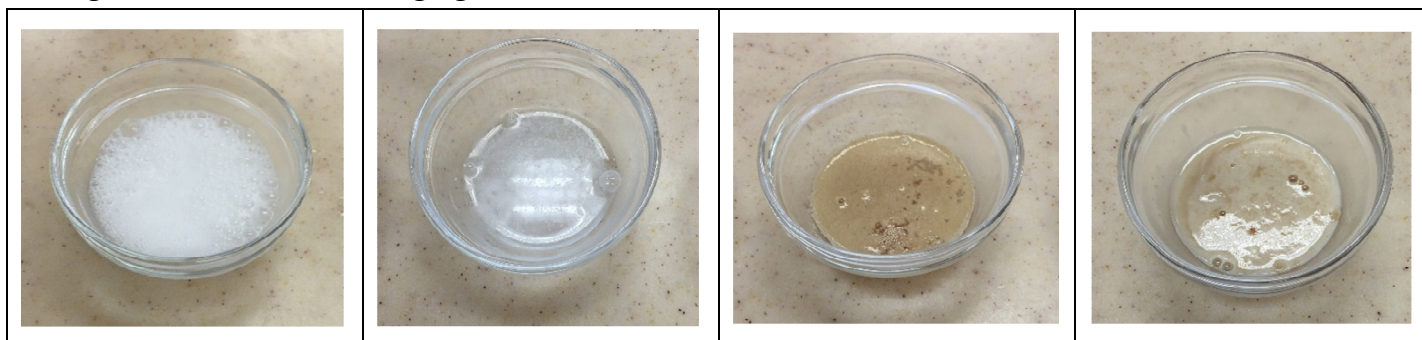
1. Pre-heat oven to 190°C.
2. Line baking tray with baking paper.
3. Make starter culture by mixing high gluten flour, water, and yeast. Leave at room temperature for approximately 1.5 hour.

Procedures

1. Mix all dough ingredients with starter culture.
2. Knead until dough is elastic and not sticky. Folding the dough will make it more elastic.
3. Spray mixing bowl with oil. Return the kneaded dough to the bowl, cover with food wrap.
4. Place it in a warm place (not higher than 50°C) for about 45 minutes for the first round of fermentation to take place.
5. Put the raised dough on a floured surface and cut into eight portions. Rest for 10 minutes.
6. Form into desired shapes.
7. Prove again for 30 minutes or until the shaped dough is two times bigger.
8. Score the surface of bread.
9. Spray compartment of oven with water before and after putting bread into oven for baking.
10. Bake at 190°C for 30 minutes.

Appendix

Biological and chemical raising agent in water



From left to right: baking powder, baking soda, yeast and yeast + sugar. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D). Pictures of Sample A and B were taken immediately after adding water. Pictures of Sample C and D were taken 5 minutes after adding water.

Babarum (Yeast Cake)



Left: during fermentation. Top right: before baking. Bottom right: after baking

Almond Cookies



From left to right: Almond Cookies made with baking powder, baking soda, yeast and no raising. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Soda Bread



From left to right: Soda Bread made with baking powder, baking soda, yeast and no raising. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Banana Bread



From left to right: Banana Bread made with baking soda and baking powder, baking soda, yeast and no raising. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Muffin

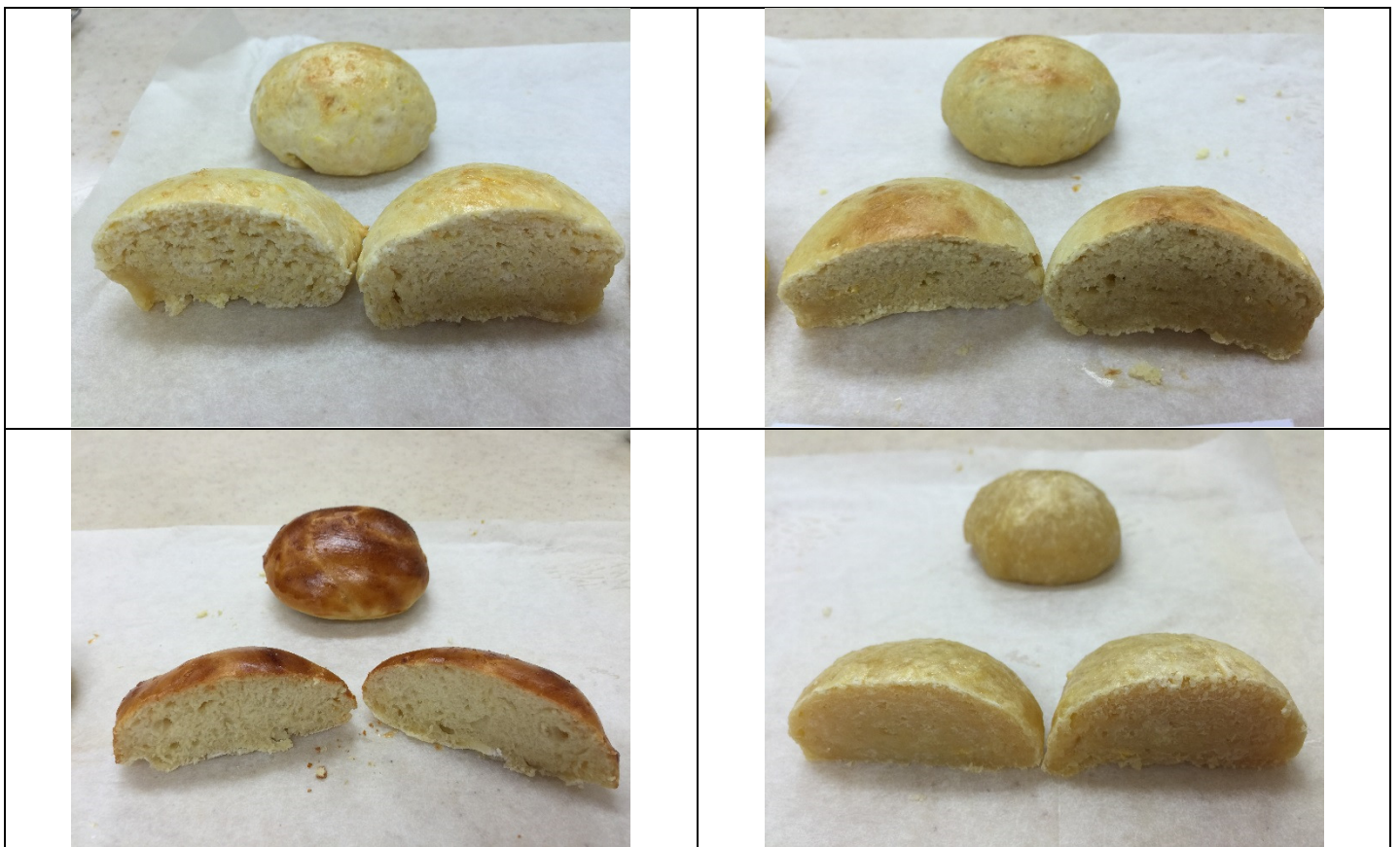


From left to right: Muffin made with baking powder, baking soda, yeast and no raising. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)

Sweet Buns



From left to right: Sweet Buns made with baking powder, baking soda, yeast and no raising. (Sample A, sample B, sample C, sample D)



Sweet Buns made with:

- Top left - baking powder (Sample A)
- Top right - baking soda (Sample B)
- Bottom left - yeast (Sample C)
- Bottom right - no raising (Sample D)

食物實驗：澱粉的糊化作用（實習）

目的

用不同的產品研究不同澱粉（小麥粉，粳米粉，澄麵，糯米粉）的糊化作用。

原理

糊化作用是澱粉顆粒的秩序被破壞後膨脹起來。當大量水份移入顆粒中，分隔澱粉份子並包圍它們，再推動它們分開，糊化作用便發生。由於水份被糊化澱粉份子困住，所以不能自由地移動。同樣地，膨脹了的澱粉顆粒也不能自由移動，因為它們被彼此擠壓。當一切也沒有移動，澱粉混合物便變得黏稠。當繼續加熱，顆粒繼續膨脹，澱粉份子，特別是較小的直鏈澱粉份子，滲出顆粒以外進入熱的液體中。

穀類澱粉是從穀粒的胚乳中提取的。例如粟粉，是從粟米粒的胚乳純化出來的。其他穀類澱粉包括大米澱粉、小麥澱粉和糯粟米。

根類澱粉是從不同的根或塊莖類植物中提取的。例子馬鈴薯澱粉、葛粉和木薯澱粉。

示範：食物實驗 1

觀察澱粉和水的混合物加熱後而產生的糊化作用

用具與材料

用具	材料
粉盤 x 4	樣本 A 小麥粉 40 克
量杯	樣本 B 粳米粉 40 克
磅	樣本 C 澄麵 40 克
標籤	樣本 D 糯米粉 40 克
筷子	沸水 80 毫升 x 4

步驟

1. 在每一個粉盤內，放入一種澱粉，並貼上標籤。
2. 倒入沸水。
3. 大力攪拌。
4. 觀察。

結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	清晰度	黏度	拉絲質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粘米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				

思考問題

1. 如果清晰度是重要，哪一種澱粉是增稠的最佳選擇？
2. 哪一種澱粉最有可能提供有嚼勁的質感？
3. 哪一種澱粉最有可能提供結實的質感？

示範：食物實驗 2

觀察用不同澱粉製成的蘿蔔糕的質感

用具與材料

用具	材料
中粉盤 橡皮刮刀 磅 鋁箔容器 標籤 鏟 蒸架	澱粉種類： 樣本 A 小麥粉 樣本 B 粳米粉 樣本 C 澄麵 樣本 D 糯米粉 樣本 E 粳米粉和澄麵的組合 (有關每個樣本的澱粉的份量和和其他成分，請參閱食譜。)

步驟

1. 根據食譜，把每個樣本的材料混合，然後貼上標籤。
2. 把混合物倒入鋁箔容器。
3. 蒸 30 分鐘，離火，待涼。
4. 觀察。

結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	黏度	粒度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				
E	粳米粉和澄麵 的組合				

思考問題

1. 哪種澱粉造出的蘿蔔糕黏度最高？
2. 哪種澱粉造出的蘿蔔糕質感最軟？
3. 哪種澱粉造出的蘿蔔糕質感最硬？
4. 在粳米粉中添加澄麵的目的是什麼？

示範：食物實驗 3

觀察用不同澱粉製成的麵條的質地

用具與材料

用具	材料
中粉盤 麵條機 粉糰切割器 磅 標籤 鍋	澱粉種類： 樣本 A 小麥粉 樣本 B 粳米粉 (有關每個樣本的澱粉的份量和和其他成分，請參閱食譜。)

步驟

1. 根據食譜把材料混合。
2. 用切麵條機麵團。
3. 用沸水煮熟麵條，瀝乾水份。
4. 觀察。

結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	黏度	顏色	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				

思考問題

1. 哪一種澱粉較適合造麵條？
2. 建議一些使用此產品的方法。

實習環節：食物實驗 4

用具與材料

用具	材料
鑊 中粉盤 粉糰切割器 篩 擀麵棍 磅 標籤	澱粉種類： 樣本 A 小麥粉 樣本 B 粳米粉 樣本 C 澄麵 樣本 D 糯米粉 (有關每個樣本的澱粉的份量和和其他成分，請參閱食譜。)

步驟

1. 每一組選擇一種食品：粉果、水晶餅、雞包仔、素菜餃、糯米糍。
2. 用 4 種澱粉製造食品。
3. 比較結果。

粉果的結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	形態	黏度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				

水晶餅的結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	形態	黏度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				

雞包仔的結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	形態	黏度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				

素菜餃的結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	形態	黏度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				

糯米糍的結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	形態	黏度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉				
C	澄麵				
D	糯米粉				

思考問題

1. 澄麵在粉果中有什麼功能？
2. 澄麵在水晶餅中有什麼功能？
3. 在雞包仔和素菜餃中使用小麥粉有什麼分別？
4. 為什麼製造糯米糍要使用糯米粉？

實習環節：食物實驗 5

用具與材料

用具	材料
中粉盤 粉糰切割器 刀 篩 掃 蒸鍋 磅 標籤	澱粉種類： 樣本 A 小麥粉 樣本 B 粳米粉 + 粟粉 樣本 C 粳米粉 + 澄麵 樣本 D 粳米粉 + 番薯粉 樣本 E 粳米粉 + 粟粉 + 澄麵 + 番薯粉 (有關每個樣本的澱粉的份量和和其他成分，請參閱食譜。)

步驟

1. 每一組從 A – E 中選擇一種樣本。
2. 用指定的澱粉製造食品。
3. 和其他組比較結果。

結果

樣本	澱粉的種類	顏色	黏度	質感	其他觀察
A	小麥粉				
B	粳米粉 + 粟粉				
C	粳米粉 + 澄麵				
D	粳米粉 + 番薯粉				
E	粳米粉 + 粟粉 + 澄麵 + 番薯粉				

思考問題

1. 什麼原因導致質感上的差異？
2. 哪一個產品黏度最高？哪一個產品最黏度最低？
3. 建議一些使用此產品的方法。

食譜：蘿蔔糕（食物實驗 2）

材料

<u>主要材料</u>	
白蘿蔔（去皮前）	2 斤
粳米粉	220 克
澄麵	25 克

<u>餡料</u>	
冬菇	8 隻
蝦米	1/2 兩
臘腸	2 條
瑤柱	1 粒

<u>煎</u>		
平底鑊	油	1/2 湯匙
調味	鹽	1/2 茶匙
	白胡椒粉	1/4 茶匙
	糖	1/2 茶匙
	浸泡餡料的水	100 毫升

註：

1 斤 = 16 兩 = 604.8 克

預備

1. 冬菇洗淨、浸泡。蝦米和瑤柱分別浸泡。
2. 冬菇、蝦米和瑤柱浸軟後，切塊成小方塊，並保留浸泡的水。
3. 把臘腸切成小方塊。
4. 白蘿蔔洗淨、去皮、刨絲，隔去並保留水份。

步驟

1. 燒油，加入臘腸，炒至油脂溢出。
2. 加入冬菇、蝦米和瑤柱，炒至金黃色。
3. 把 $\frac{3}{4}$ 的混合物加入白蘿蔔內， $\frac{1}{4}$ 的混合物待用。
4. 調味並煮至白蘿蔔軟身。
5. 把煮好的白蘿蔔倒入粉盤中。加入蘿蔔汁及浸泡餡料的水，拌勻，待冷。
6. 加入澱粉，拌勻。
7. 把混合物倒入耐熱容器中，撒上冬菇、蝦米和瑤柱。
8. 大火蒸 45 分鐘。如有需要，中途加水。
9. 用筷子測試，如熟了，筷子應該不黏粉。待冷。

註： 監於實驗的目的，冬菇、蝦米和瑤柱將被省略，以免干擾實驗的結果。.



食譜：粉果（食物實驗 4）

材料（12 個粉果）

<u>粉果皮</u>	
澄麵 <small>（註）</small>	80 克
粟粉	1 湯匙
鹽	少許
水	150 毫升
糖	1½ 茶匙
食用臭粉（阿摩尼亞）	1/8 茶匙
豬油	1½ 茶匙

<u>餡料</u>	
蝦	100 克
瘦肉	50 克
冬菇	3 隻
筍	40 克
芫茜	1 棵
油	1 湯匙

<u>調味</u>	
鹽	¼ 茶匙
糖	¾ 茶匙
粟粉	¾ 茶匙
生抽	1 茶匙
麻油	數滴

<u>粟粉芡</u>	
粟粉	1 茶匙
水	1 湯匙

註： <u>麵粉種類（實驗）</u>	
樣本 A	80 克小麥粉
樣本 B	80 克粳米粉
樣本 C	80 克澄麵（原來的食譜）
樣本 D	80 克糯米粉

預備

- 預備蒸籠。
- 預備餡料：
 - 冬菇浸軟。芫茜洗淨及切成小塊。
 - 蝦去殼及腸，洗淨，抹乾及切粒。
 - 瘦肉洗淨，抹乾及切粒及調味。筍及冬菇切幼粒。
 - 燒油，炒熟瘦肉、蝦、筍及冬菇。拌入粟粉芡煮 2 分鐘。盛起，加入芫茜，待冷。
- 預備粉果皮：
 - 澄麵、粟粉及鹽同篩勻。
 - 沖入 150 毫升沸水以竹筷子急速拌勻至半熟，趁熱加入豬油、糖和食用臭粉，搓至柔軟，分成 12 等份。

步驟

- 將每份小粉糰輾壓成直徑 8 厘米圓塊，放入 1 茶匙餡料，捏成粉果。
- 大火蒸 8 分鐘。

來源：改編自教育局教育資源。

食譜：水晶餅（食物實驗 4）

材料（8 個水晶餅）

<u>餅皮</u>	
澄麵（註）	75 克
粟粉	15 克
幼砂糖	50 克
豬油	15 克
水	200 毫升

<u>餡料</u>	
蓮蓉	75 克

<u>塗面用料</u>	
豬油	2 茶匙

註：**麵粉種類（實驗）**

樣本 A	75 克小麥粉
樣本 B	75 克粳米粉
樣本 C	75 克澄麵（原來的食譜）
樣本 D	75 克糯米粉

預備

1. 預備蒸籠，把蒸籠塗油。

步驟

1. 澄麵、粟粉及幼砂糖一起篩勻。
2. 把豬油和水放在鍋內煮沸，離火後把已篩過的材料拌進沸水中，加蓋焗約 1 分鐘。
3. 把蓮蓉搓成長條，分成 8 等份。
4. 把小粉糰壓扁成圓形，放蓮蓉於中央，然後包捲起來。
5. 把小粉糰壓進已灑粉的模型內，再輕輕拍出。
6. 在餅面塗上豬油，然後把餅蒸 8 分鐘。

來源：改編自教育局教育資源。

食譜：雞包仔（食物實驗 4）

材料（8 個雞包仔）

<u>包皮</u>	
麵粉（低筋麵粉） (註)	150 克
發粉	1½ 茶匙
幼砂糖	50 克
食用臭粉 (阿摩尼亞)	¼ 茶匙
水	60 毫升

<u>調味</u>	
鹽	¾ 茶匙
糖	¼ 茶匙
粟粉	½ 茶匙
生抽	½ 茶匙
麻油	½ 茶匙
白胡椒粉	少許

<u>餡料</u>	
豬肉	120 克
雞肉	40 克
蝦	120 克
冬菇	3 隻
油	1 湯匙

註：**麵粉種類（實驗）**

樣本 A	150 克麵粉（低筋麵粉） （原來的食譜）
樣本 B	150 克粳米粉
樣本 C	150 克澄麵
樣本 D	150 克糯米粉

預備

- 預備蒸籠，裁 8 張 5 厘米 x 5 厘米大小的焗爐紙墊包底。
- 預備餡料：
 - 冬菇浸軟、切碎。
 - 豬肉、雞肉洗淨，抹乾並切成小粒。
 - 蝦去殼及腸，以清水洗淨，抹弄乾並切成小粒。
 - 燒油，略炒豬肉、雞肉、蝦及冬菇，加入調味料拌勻，炒至材料熟。盛起，待冷，將餡料分成 8 等份。
- 預備包皮：
 - 把麵粉、發粉、幼砂糖及、粟粉及食用臭粉同篩勻。
 - 在粉中央開一小穴，加入水，然後揉成軟粉糰，並搓至柔軟。粉糰放至一旁約 15 分鐘。

步驟

- 把粉糰分成 8 等份。
- 把每份粉糰輾成薄圓形，放入 1 份餡料包成雞包仔。
- 把雞包仔放入蒸籠，用大火蒸 10 分鐘。

來源：改編自教育局教育資源。

食譜：素菜餃（食物實驗 4）

材料（8 個素菜餃）

<u>餃皮</u>	
麵粉 <small>（註）</small>	75 克
豬油	1 茶匙
暖水	50 毫升

<u>餡料</u>	
椰菜	150 克
硬豆腐	75 克
冬菇	5 隻
薑汁	$\frac{1}{4}$ 茶匙
蒜頭	1 瓣
油	1 茶匙

<u>調味</u>	
鹽	$\frac{1}{4}$ 茶匙
糖	$\frac{3}{4}$ 茶匙
粟粉	$\frac{1}{2}$ 茶匙
生抽	1 茶匙
麻油	1 茶匙

註：麵粉種類（實驗）

樣本 A	75 克麵粉（原來的食譜）
樣本 B	75 克粳米粉
樣本 C	75 克澄麵
樣本 D	75 克糯米粉

預備

- 預備蒸籠。
- 預備餡料：
 - 冬菇浸軟、切碎，盡量擠乾水份。
 - 椰菜洗淨、抹乾、切絲。
 - 硬豆腐洗淨、抹乾、切成小粒。
 - 蒜頭洗淨、抹乾、剝碎。
 - 燒油，略炒蒜頭、椰菜、硬豆腐及冬菇，加入調味料拌勻，炒 2 分鐘。盛起，待冷，將餡料分成 8 等份。
- 預備餃皮：
 - 篩好麵粉，拌入豬油及暖水。然後揉成軟粉糰。
 - 將粉糰搓成長條，分成 8 等份。

步驟

- 把小粉糰壓扁成圓形。
- 放入 1 份餡料包成餃子。
- 用大火蒸 8 分鐘。

食譜：糯米糍（食物實驗 4）

材料（8 個糯米糍）

粉糰	
糯米粉（註）	50 克
椰汁	50 毫升
糖	40 克
水	50 毫升
豆沙／蓮蓉	50 克
椰絲	4 湯匙

註：麵粉種類（實驗）

樣本 A	50 克小麥粉
樣本 B	50 克粳米粉
樣本 C	50 克澄麵
樣本 D	50 克糯米粉（原來的食譜）

預備

1. 預備熱水。

步驟

1. 把豆沙分成 8 等份，每份搓成球狀。
2. 把糯米粉篩勻，並在中央開一小穴，加入糖、椰汁及水，拌勻成麵粉糊。
3. 把麵粉糊置於深碟中，蒸 3 分鐘成熟粉糰。
4. 把熟粉糰分成 8 等份，每份粉糰放入豆沙，搓成圓球，趁熱黏上椰絲。

食譜：河粉（食物實驗 5）

材料

<u>麵粉糊</u>	樣本 A	樣本 B	樣本 C	樣本 D	樣本 E
小麥粉	100 克	--	--	--	--
粳米粉	--	70 克	70 克	70 克	70 克
粟粉	--	30 克	--	--	10 克
澄麵	--	--	30 克	--	10 克
番薯粉	--	--	--	30 克	10 克
油	1/2 湯匙				
鹽	1/8 茶匙				
水	260 毫升				
<u>上粉</u>					
油	(用於蒸籠)				

預備

1. 準備並在淺盤上掃上油脂。

步驟

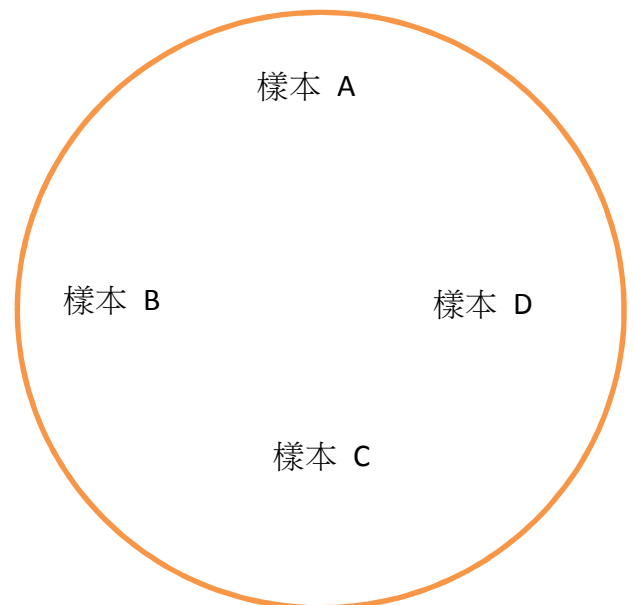
1. 把麵粉篩好。
2. 把材料均勻地混合，直到沒有結塊。
3. 把麵粉糊薄薄地舀入淺盤，大火蒸 3 分鐘。
4. 在粉皮上掃油。
5. 取出粉皮，待涼，切成幼條狀。

附件

粉果



由左至右：以小麥粉、粳米粉、澄麵、糯米粉製成的粉果粉糰。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）



蒸後的粉糰

水晶餅



由左至右：以小麥粉、粳米粉、澄麵、糯米粉製成的水晶餅粉糰。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

雞包仔



由左至右：以小麥粉、粳米粉、澄麵、糯米粉製成的雞包仔粉糰。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）



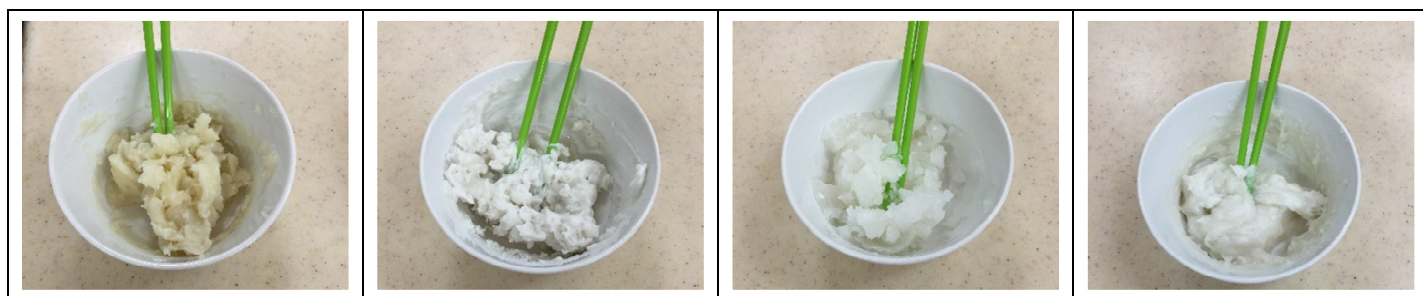
以小麥粉製成的雞包仔，蒸後

素菜餃



由左至右：以小麥粉、粳米粉、澄麵、糯米粉製成的素菜餃粉糰。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

糯米糍



由左至右：以小麥粉、粳米粉、澄麵、糯米粉製成的糯米糍粉糰。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

食物實驗：麵粉粉糰內的發麵劑（實習）

目的

研究不同種類的發麵劑（酵母、發粉、梳打粉）如何產生效用。

原理

發麵劑，又被稱為膨鬆劑，導致烘焙食品膨脹，提供鬆軟度和體積。膨鬆了的烘焙食品比沒有膨鬆的較多孔、較鬆軟、而且較容易消化。在烘焙時，熱力使物質從一種物理形態改變為另外一種，例如，從液體變為氣體。在這個過程中，分子活動較快，彼此之間的距離也較遠。這種擴張，就是膨鬆的基礎。

在烘焙食品中，有三種主要令食物膨鬆的氣體：蒸汽、空氣和二氧化碳。蒸汽（水蒸汽）是水的氣態。當水、牛奶、雞蛋、糖漿或任何含水成分的材料被加熱時便形成。例如蛋油鬆皮，幾乎完全是透過蒸汽變得膨鬆。如蒸汽一樣，空氣也是一種物理膨鬆劑。當進行搗油、發打、篩、拌入、搓、甚至攪勻時，空氣便以物理形式被添加到麵粉糊和粉糰內。海綿蛋糕和天使蛋糕包含發打了的雞蛋，麵粉糊內從而增加了空氣含量。二氧化碳存在於空氣，但只佔微量。它的來源有兩個：酵母發酵是一種生物膨鬆劑，和化學膨鬆劑，例如發粉和梳打粉（碳酸氫鈉）。當焗爐的溫度上升時，二氧化碳變暖，並移動到已存在的氣泡，使氣泡膨脹。麵包和曲奇是依靠二氧化碳而膨脹的烘焙產品例子。

示範：食物實驗 1

觀察生物性和化學性膨脹劑在水中的反應

用具與材料

用具	材料
玻璃碗 x 4	樣本 A 發粉 ½ 茶匙
茶匙	樣本 B 食用梳打粉 ½ 茶匙
標籤	樣本 C 酵母 ½ 茶匙
計時器	樣本 D 酵母 + 糖 ½ 茶匙 + ½ 茶匙
	暖水 (~40°C) 1 湯匙 x 4

步驟

1. 在每一個碗內放入發麵劑。貼上標籤。
2. 把水撞入膨脹劑。
3. 觀察。
4. 等待五分鐘，再觀察。

結果

樣本	發麵劑的種類	氣泡的數量	氣泡的體積	5 分鐘之後，發生什麼事？	其他觀察
A	發粉				
B	食用梳打粉				
C	酵母				
D	酵母 + 糖				

思考問題

1. 舉出一種能產生二氧化碳的生物性膨鬆劑。
2. 舉出一種能產生二氧化碳的化學性膨鬆劑。
3. 最先經過酶分解後成為酵母的食物，是澱粉或糖份呢？

示範：食物實驗 2

觀察酵母製成的包子和酵母製成的蛋糕之間的差異

用具與材料

用具	材料
中粉盤 粉糰刮刀 磅 標籤 篩 焗盆	材料參考食譜

步驟

1. 按照食譜準備材料。貼上標籤。
2. 在粉糰發酵過程中，觀察它升起。
3. 烘焙，待涼，切開產品並且觀察。

結果

樣本	產品的種類	在發酵過程中	氣囊的大小	質地 (觸摸)	其他觀察
A	酵母製成的包子				
B	酵母製成的蛋糕				

思考問題

1. 酵母發酵後會有甚麼產品？
2. 是什麼導致酵母製成的包子較為堅固？

實習環節：食物實驗 3

用具與材料

用具	材料
中粉盤 粉糰切割器 橡皮刮刀 標籤 焗盆 磅 篩	膨脹劑的種類： 樣本 A 發粉 樣本 B 食用梳打粉 樣本 C 酵母 樣本 D 沒有 (每樣本中的發麵劑和其他材料的份量，請參閱食譜)

步驟

1. 每一組選擇一種食品：杏仁曲奇、梳打包、香蕉麵包、鬆餅和甜麵包。
2. 用 4 種發麵劑製造食品。用酵母的樣本時，揉麵後，放在一個溫暖的地方（不高於 50°C）靜置 30 至 45 分鐘，讓酵母發酵。
3. 比較結果。

杏仁曲奇的結果

樣本	發麵劑的種類	形態	質地 (膨鬆的程度)	味道	其他觀察
A	發粉				
B	食用梳打粉				
C	酵母				
D	沒有				

梳打包的結果

樣本	發麵劑的種類	形態	質地 (膨鬆的程度)	味道	其他觀察
A	發粉				
B	<u>食用</u> 梳打粉				
C	酵母				
D	沒有				

香蕉麵包的結果

樣本	發麵劑的種類	形態	質地 (膨鬆的程度)	味道	其他觀察
A	發粉				
B	<u>食用</u> 梳打粉				
C	酵母				
D	沒有				

鬆餅的結果

樣本	發麵劑的種類	形態	質地 (膨鬆的程度)	味道	其他觀察
A	發粉				
B	<u>食用</u> 梳打粉				
C	酵母				
D	沒有				

甜麵包的結果

樣本	發麵劑的種類	形態	質地 (膨鬆的程度)	味道	其他觀察
A	發粉				
B	<u>食用</u> 梳打粉				
C	酵母				
D	沒有				

思考問題

1. 你有否注意到製作樣本 C 和其他樣本在時間上的差異？是什麼原因造成這差異呢？
2. 樣本 C 和樣本 A 在質感上有何分別？
3. 樣本 B 和樣本 A 在味道上有何分別？
4. 樣本 D 沒有添加發麵劑，有什麼因素導致這產品膨鬆？

實習環節：食物實驗 4

用具與材料

用具	材料
中粉盤 粉糰切割器 標籤 焗盆 磅 噴水瓶	膨脹劑的種類： 酵母 (每樣本中的發麵劑和其他材料的份量，請參閱食譜)

步驟

1. 每一組以酵母測試延長發酵時間的效果。
2. 觀察結果。

法式麵包的結果

膨脹劑的種類：酵母（用麵種）

形態	
內部的質地 (膨鬆的程度)	
外面的質地 (膨鬆的程度)	
味道	
空氣囊的大小	
其他觀察	

思考問題

1. 用食物實驗 3 的甜麵包作比較，什麼原因導致質地上的差異？
2. 烘烤期間，包子表面的麵粉產生什麼反應？
3. 為什麼法式麵包表面要塗上麵粉？

食譜：酵母製成的包子（食物實驗 2）

材料（2 條磅裝麵包或 8 個包子）

<u>粉糰</u>	
高筋麵粉 (重筋麵粉)	250 克
鹽	½ 茶匙
糖	15 克
奶粉	3 克
牛油	25 克
酵母	4 克
暖水	180 毫升
噴油	

<u>塗面用料</u>	
雞蛋汁	

預備

1. 預熱焗爐至 180°C。
2. 在焗盆上塗油。

步驟

1. 把篩好的麵粉和所有材料（除酵母和水外）混合。
2. 把酵母加在乾材料上面，將暖水撞入酵母。
3. 把所有材料混和，並且在撒了麵粉的檯面上搓至粉糰有彈性和不粘手。折疊麵團越多，彈性越強。
4. 在粉盤內噴油，把搓好的粉糰放在粉盤內，蓋上保鮮紙。
5. 把粉糰放在一個溫暖的地方（不高於 50°C），靜置 45 分鐘，讓酵母進行第一次發酵。
6. 把膨脹了的粉糰放在灑有麵粉的檯面上，切成兩半，靜置 10 分鐘。
7. 將粉糰造成所需的形狀和大小，並把造好的粉糰放在已掃油的焗盆上。
8. 發酵第二次，需時約 30 分鐘，粉糰將脹大兩倍。
9. 在粉糰表面塗上蛋汁。
10. 磅裝麵包，用 180°C 焗 25 分鐘。包子，用 190°C 焗 15 分鐘。

食譜：蘭姆巴巴（酵母製成的蛋糕）（食物實驗 2）

材料（4 個酵母製成的蛋糕）

<u>酵母混合物</u>	
酵母	3 克
糖	10 克
牛奶	80 毫升

<u>蛋糕混合物</u>	
低筋麵粉（蛋糕粉）	125 克
雞蛋	2 隻
牛油(已溶)	15 克
橙青	少許

<u>糖漿</u>	
糖	10 克
水	75 毫升
橙汁	75 毫升
橙青	少許
秣酒（選擇性）	2 茶匙

預備

1. 預熱焗爐至 220°C。
2. 把酵母、糖及牛奶混合。靜置 5 分鐘。
3. 在模具內塗油，然後灑上少許麵粉。

步驟

1. 把篩好的麵粉、雞蛋、牛油和橙青混合。
2. 加入酵母混合物並迅速且大力地拌勻。
3. 蓋上保鮮紙，靜置 45 至 60 分鐘。
4. 把蛋糕麵粉糊小心地倒入模具內。
5. 放入焗爐焗 10 分鐘。

糖漿

1. 把糖、水、橙汁及橙青煮滾。
2. 離火，加入秣酒。
3. 把蘭姆巴巴浸泡在糖漿之中，然後取出，即成。

食譜：杏仁曲奇（食物實驗 3）

材料（15-18 件曲奇）

<u>粉糰</u>	
牛油	55 克
糖	35 克
蛋白	½ 隻
低筋麵粉（蛋糕粉）	100 克
杏仁片	30 克

這個食譜不含膨脹劑。

註：發麵劑的種類（實驗）

樣本 A	加 2 克 發粉
樣本 B	加 2 克 <u>食用</u> 梳打粉
樣本 C	加 2 克 酵母
樣本 D	沒有發麵劑（原來的食譜）

預備

1. 預熱焗爐至 200°C。
2. 在焗盆內墊上烘焙紙。

步驟

1. 牛油和糖打勻至滑。
2. 篩入麵粉，拌勻。
3. 把粉糰、蛋白和杏仁片混合。不要過分混合，以防止攪碎杏仁片。
4. 造成圓筒狀，用保鮮紙包裹。
5. 冷藏 1 小時。
6. 切成片。
7. 放入焗爐焗 15-20 分鐘。

註：樣本 A 和 B，在第 2 步驟，發麵劑和麵粉同篩。

食譜：梳打包（食物實驗 3）

材料（4 個梳打包）

<u>粉糰</u>	
低筋麵粉（蛋糕粉）	200 克
全麥麵粉	80 克
麥片	80 克
糖	28 克
鹽	¼ 茶匙
食用梳打粉（註）	1½ 茶匙
軟牛油	30 克
雞蛋	1 隻
酸奶油	240 毫升

註：膨脹劑的種類（實驗）

樣本 A	$\frac{3}{8}$ 茶匙 發粉
樣本 B	$\frac{3}{8}$ 茶匙 <u>食用梳打粉</u> （原來的食譜）
樣本 C	$\frac{3}{8}$ 茶匙 酵母
樣本 D	沒有發麵劑

預備

1. 預熱焗爐至 180°C。
2. 在焗盆內墊上烘焙紙。

步驟

1. 把篩好的麵粉、糖、鹽和發麵劑混合。加入麥片混合。
2. 打起酸奶油、雞蛋和牛油。
3. 把蛋液混合物倒入麵粉混合物中，攪拌。
4. 把粉糰造成 4 個球體，放在焗盤上。
5. 在粉糰表面界上十字。
6. 放入焗爐焗 20-25 分鐘或至形成硬殼，敲打底部有空洞的聲音。

註：樣本 C，把酵母和酸奶油混合，不用與麵粉同篩。

食譜：香蕉麵包（食物實驗 3）

材料（4 條香蕉麵包，每條 5" x 3.5"）

<u>麵粉糊</u>	
香蕉	250 - 300 克 (2 隻)
牛油	250 克
糖	400 克
牛奶	250 毫升
食用梳打粉 (註)	2 克
發粉 (註)	5 克
低筋麵粉（蛋糕粉）	500 克
合桃	160 克
雞蛋	250 克 (5 隻)

註：**膨脹劑的種類（實驗）**

樣本 A	0.5 克 <u>食用</u> 梳打粉 + 1.25 克 發粉（原來的食譜）
樣本 B	1.75 克 <u>食用</u> 梳打粉
樣本 C	1.75 克 酵母
樣本 D	沒有發麵劑

預備

1. 用 150°C 把合桃烘 10 分鐘。把合桃捏成小塊。
2. 預熱焗爐至 170°C。

步驟

1. 把香蕉、牛油和 250 克 糖用打蛋機打起。
2. 將雞蛋與剩餘的糖坐溫水中並打起。
3. 把麵粉和發麵劑篩入香蕉混合物中，拌勻。
4. 加入牛奶和合桃，拌勻。
5. 打勻雞蛋，分三次加入麵粉糊內，攪勻。
6. 把麵粉糊倒入焗盆內。
7. 放入焗爐焗 40-45 分鐘。

註：樣本 C，把酵母和牛奶混合，不用與麵粉同篩。

食譜：鬆餅（食物實驗 3）

材料（20 個鬆餅）

<u>麵粉糊</u>	
牛油	216 克
糖	250 克
蛋黃	4 隻
蛋白	4 隻
發粉 <small>（註）</small>	20 克
牛奶	150 毫升
低筋麵粉（蛋糕粉）	400 克

註：膨脹劑的種類（實驗）

樣本 A	5 克 發粉（原來的食譜）
樣本 B	5 克 <u>食用</u> 梳打粉
樣本 C	5 克 酵母
樣本 D	沒有發麵劑

預備

1. 預熱焗爐至 180°C。
2. 把鬆餅紙杯放入鬆餅焗盆內。

步驟

1. 用打蛋機把蛋白打至起泡。把一半糖分三次加入蛋白，打至形成軟性泡沫。
2. 牛油和剩餘的糖打勻至淺黃色。加入蛋黃，拌勻。
3. 把麵粉和發麵劑同篩在蛋黃混合液上，加入牛奶，拌勻。
4. 把蛋白糖分三次倒入麵粉糊內，拌勻。
5. 把麵粉糊倒入鬆餅焗盆內。
6. 放入焗爐焗 15-20 分鐘。

註：樣本 C，把酵母和牛奶混合，不用與麵粉同篩。

食譜：甜麵包（食物實驗 3）

材料（4 個甜麵包）

<u>粉糰</u>	
高筋麵粉（重筋麵粉）	150 克
糖	30 克
雞蛋汁	15 克
牛油	10 克
酵母 <small>（註）</small>	2 克
暖水	80 毫升
奶粉	4 克
吉士粉	4 克
噴油	

塗面用料

雞蛋汁

註：膨脹劑的種類（實驗）

樣本 A	2 克 發粉
樣本 B	2 克 <u>食用梳打粉</u>
樣本 C	2 克 酵母（原來的食譜）
樣本 D	省去發麵劑

預備

1. 預熱焗爐至 190°C。
2. 在焗盆內墊上烘焙紙。

步驟

1. 把所有材料（除酵母和水外）混合。
2. 把酵母加在乾材料上面，將暖水撞入酵母。
3. 把所有材料混和，並且在撒了麵粉的檯面上搓至粉糰有彈性和不粘手。折疊麵團越多，彈性越強。
4. 在粉盆內噴油，把搓好的粉糰放在其中，蓋上保鮮紙。
5. 把粉糰放在一個溫暖的地方（不高於 50°C），靜置 45 分鐘，讓酵母進行第一次發酵。
6. 把膨脹了的粉糰放在灑有麵粉的檯面上，切成兩半，靜置 10 分鐘。
7. 把粉糰造成所需的形狀，並把造好的粉糰放在已掃油的焗盆上。
8. 發酵第二次，需時約 30 分鐘，粉糰將脹大兩倍。
9. 在粉糰表面塗上蛋汁。
10. 放入焗爐焗 15 分鐘。

註：樣本 A、B 和 D，先把所有乾材料混合，然後混和其他濕材料。省去在第 4、5 和 6 步驟。

食譜：法式麵包（食物實驗 3）

材料（8 個餐包）

<u>麵種</u>	
高筋麵粉（重筋麵粉）	60 克
水	40 克
酵母	1 克
<u>噴</u>	
油	（發酵前）
水	（烘焙前）

<u>粉糰</u>	
高筋麵粉（重筋麵粉）	140 克
低筋麵粉（蛋糕粉）	50 克
酵母	4 克
水	130 克
鹽	5 克
牛油	5 克

預備

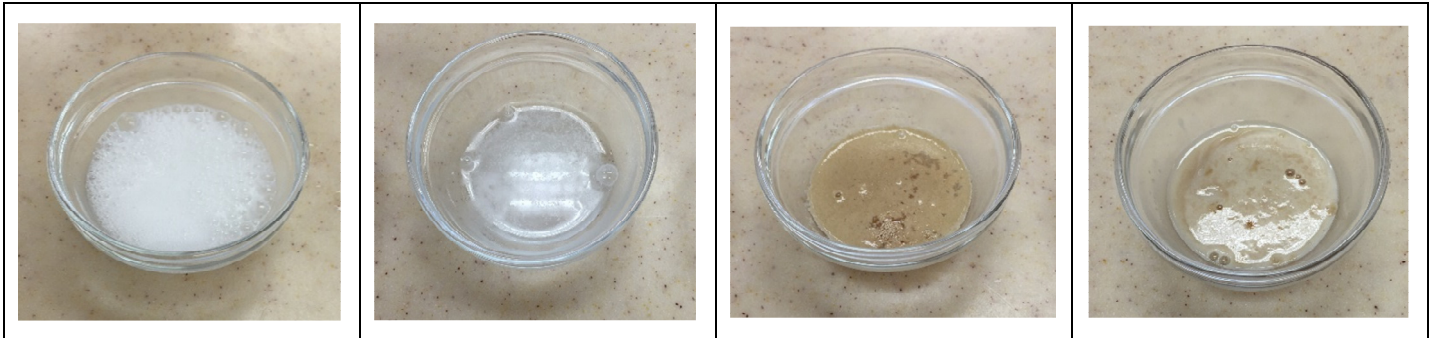
1. 預熱焗爐至 190°C。
2. 在焗盆內墊上烘焙紙。
3. 預備麵種，把高筋麵粉、水和酵母混合，放在室溫約 1.5 小時。

步驟

1. 把所有粉糰的材料和麵種混合。
2. 搓至粉糰有彈性和不粘手。折疊麵團越多，彈性越強。
3. 在粉盆內噴油，把搓好的粉糰放在其中，蓋上保鮮紙。
4. 把粉糰放在一個溫暖的地方（不高於 50°C），靜置 45 分鐘，讓酵母進行第一次發酵。
5. 把膨脹了的粉糰放在灑有麵粉的檯面上，切成八份，靜置 10 分鐘。
6. 把粉糰造成所需的形狀。
7. 發酵第二次，需時約 30 分鐘，粉糰將脹大兩倍。
8. 在麵包表面界數次。
9. 把麵包放入焗爐之前和之後都在焗爐內噴水。
10. 以 190°C 焗 30 分鐘。

附件

生物性和化學性發麵劑在水中的反應



由左至右：發粉、食用梳打粉、酵母、酵母 + 糖。(樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D)
樣本 A 和 B 的圖片在加水後立即拍攝。樣本 C 和 D 的圖片則在加水後 5 分鐘拍攝。

蘭姆巴巴 (酵母製成的蛋糕)



左：發酵中。右上：烘焙前。右下：烘焙後。

杏仁曲奇



由左至右：以發粉、食用梳打粉、酵母、沒有發麵劑製成的杏仁曲奇。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

梳打包



由左至右：以發粉、食用梳打粉、酵母、沒有發麵劑製成的梳打包。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

香蕉麵包



由左至右：以發粉、食用梳打粉、酵母、沒有發麵劑製成的香蕉麵包。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

鬆餅

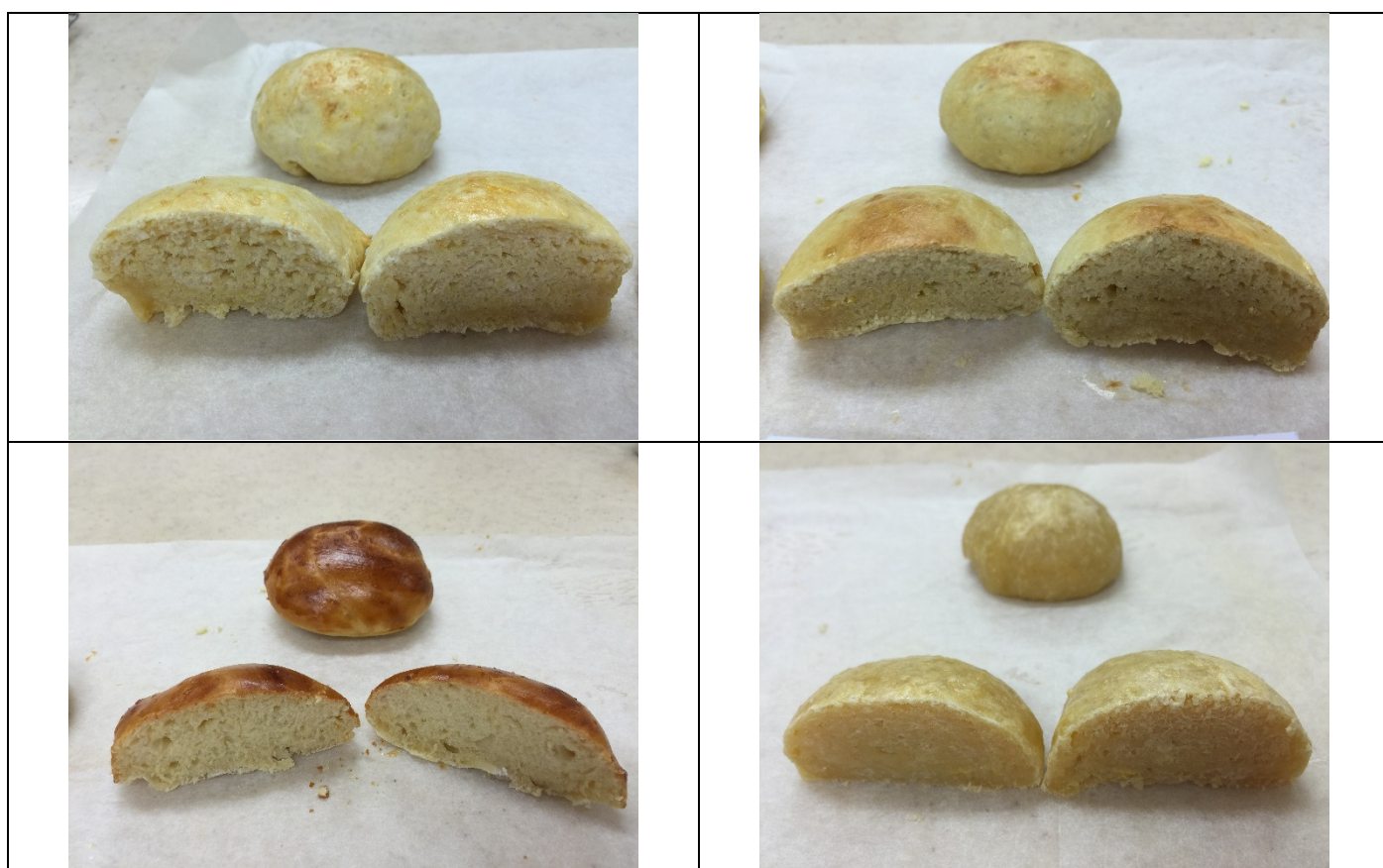


由左至右：以發粉、食用梳打粉、酵母、沒有發麵劑製成的鬆餅。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）

甜麵包



由左至右：以發粉、食用梳打粉、酵母、沒有發麵劑製成的甜麵包。（樣本 A, 樣本 B, 樣本 C, 樣本 D）



甜麵包：

- 左上 - 發粉（樣本 A）
- 右上 - 食用梳打粉（樣本 B）
- 左下 - 酵母（樣本 C）
- 右下 - 沒有發麵劑（樣本 D）