Time: 1½ Hours FIRST-TERM BAKERY

(Pre-Vocational)

Subject Code (Home Science Group)

S 1 0 4 8

Total No. of Questions: 20

(Printed Pages: 8)

Maximum Marks: 20

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (i) Every question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D). Only one of them is the correct answer.
- (ii) On the OMR sheet darken completely with a ball point pen ONLY ONE bubble you consider as the most appropriate answer.
- (iii) Multiple markings are invalid.
- (iv) Use Blue or Black ball point pen only.
- (v) Do not fold the OMR sheet or use white ink.
- (vi) For each question, you will be awarded ONE mark, if you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer. In all other cases, you will get zero mark. There is no negative mark.
- (vii) Once the bubble is filled it is not possible to change the answer.
- (viii) Only one OMR sheet will be provided. Hence sufficient care must be taken while darkening the bubble.

1.	Mach	ine that shapes dough pieces for various shapes is known as a	
	(A)	Moulder	
	(B)	Zester	
	(C)	Bowl knife	
	(D)	Pallete knife	
2.	A powder made from chocolate is		
	(A)	Icing sugar	
	(B)	Praline	
	(C)	Cream	
	(D)	Cocoa	
3.	A white frothy mass of beaten egg white and sugar is known as		
	(A)	Masking	
	(B)	Meringue	
	(C)	Molasses	
	(D)	Raisins	
4.	Passi	ng through a fine sieve for effective blending and to remove foreign or	
	overs	ized products is known as	
	(A)	Snap	
	(B)	Sifting	
	(C)	Shortening	
	(D)	Docking	
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5.	In bre	ead making, food for yeast is provided by
	(A)	Sugar
	(B)	Water
	(C)	Fat
	(D)	Salt
6.	Yeast	is available in two forms and
	(A)	Soggy and soft
	(B)	Soft and stiff
	(C)	Dry and compressed
	(D)	New and old
7.	The in	ngredient that helps in retention of moisture in bread and improves
	its sli	cibility is
	(A)	Sugar
	(B)	Fat
	(C)	Salt
	(D)	Milk
8.	Fat sl	nould be added in the stages of mixing.
	(A)	Middle
	(B)	Last
	(C)	First
	(D)	Beginning

9.	Gliad	in and glutelin join together to form
	(A)	Gluten
	(B)	Keratin
	(C)	Albumin
	(D)	Melanin
10.	If the	dough is allowed to overferment, it becomes
	(A)	Hard
	(B)	Soft and sticky
	(C)	Elastic
	(D)	Very hard
11.	Divid	ing and rounding of the dough is done with the help of a
	(A)	Dough cutter
	(B)	Divider
	(C)	Mixer
	(D)	Rounder
12.	When	yeast gets older it develops colour.
	(A)	Reddish
	(B)	Brownish
	(C)	Pinkish
	(D)	Greenish

13.		process whereby yeast organisms feed on sugar and produce CO_2 gas alcohol is known as
	(A)	Fermentation
	(B)	Germination
	(C)	Budding
	(D)	Growth
14.	More crust.	amount of salt in bread will produce colour in the bread
	(A)	Harsh red
	(B)	Brownish black
	(C)	Yellowish brown
	(D)	Golden brown
15.	The v	vater used for bread making should not be
	(A)	Drinking water
	(B)	Hard water
	(C)	Soft water
	(D)	Potable water
16.		gas in the dough is expelled and the dough becomes even throughout process called
	(A)	Knock back
	(B)	Mixing
	(C)	Dividing
	(D)	Fermenting

17.	The ideal conditions for yeast growth are	
	(A)	Plenty of water and the right temperature
	(B)	Hot and humid climate
	(C)	Dry and harsh weather
	(D)	Cold and dry climate
18. Dry sweet grapes are known as		sweet grapes are known as
	(A)	Raisins
	(B)	Peaches
	(C)	Apricots
	(D)	Dates
19. If the dough piece is manipulated when it is in then		ne dough piece is manipulated when it is in tight condition
	(A)	it will stick to the surface
	(B)	it will be very hard to come from the surface
	(C)	it will tear off leaving a rough surface
	(D)	it will be very soft
20. Skimmed milk powder is preferred in a bakery as it has a		amed milk powder is preferred in a bakery as it has a
	(A)	Good texture
	(B)	Proper structure
	(C)	Good value
	(D)	Better shelf life