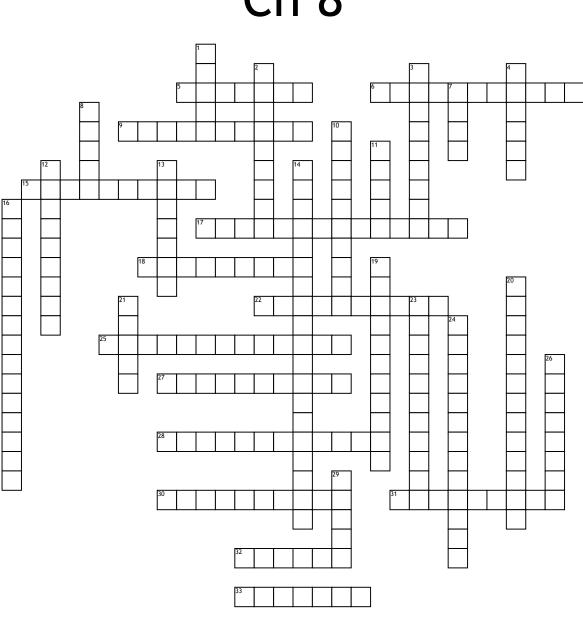
Ch 8



## Across

**5.** a sauce that is too delicate to be made ahead of time and held. It is a fragile foam of egg yolks, sugar, and Marsala wine. 6. Any fat, such as oil or butter, that acts as a shortening in baking.

9. Gelatin, flour, arrowroot (a powdered starch made from a tropical root), cornstarch, and eggs. Thickeners, combined with the stirring process, determine the consistency of the finished product.

**15.** Elegant product also called pâte feuilletée; (feuilletée means squares) that can be used in both sweet and savory applications.

**17.** Used to make high-ratio cakes. The first stage is to combine a softened or melted shortening with the dry ingredients. The second stage is to add and blend in one-half of the liquid being used in the recipe and then gradually add the remaining liquid to the mixture.

18. Melting by heating it gently and gradually

22. these creams have greater density than custards and are frequently used as the filling for pastries such as éclairs. 25. Type of durum flour, but it is more coarsely ground than the flour used to make most breads. It has a fine texture with

a high gluten content and is primarily used to make pastas and certain Italian pastries.

**27.** Made with the addition of shortening or tenderizing ingredients such as sugars, syrups, butter, eggs, milk, and cream.

28. Used to mix yeast doughs. The first stage of this method involves mixing the yeast, half of the liquid, and half of the flour to make a thick batter called a sponge. After the sponge rises and doubles its size, the remaining fat, liquid, salt, sugar, and flour are added

**30.** a sauce that is too delicate to be made ahead of time and held. It is a fragile foam of egg yolks, sugar, and Marsala wine. 31. Frozen mixtures of fruit juice or fruit purée that contain milk and/or egg for creaminess.

32. Frozen mixtures of fruit juice or fruit purée that contain no dairy and contain sweeteners and other flavors or additives.

**33.** Adds air to flour, cocoa, and confectioner's sugar;, removes lumps, and filters out any impurities Down

1. Cheese that is a lot like sour cream

2. Watery liquid that leaks from a custard as it is cut and served or as it sits and ages. It is safe to eat

3. Type of bread made with yeast batter and leavened with a starter

4. To pierce a pie crust in several places with a fork. 7. Soy milk that has been coagulated and pressed into a semisolid

8. To allow dough to rise a second time.

Refined sugars, sugar syrups, molasses, brown sugar, corn syrup, honey, and malt syrup
 Elegant, rich, many-layered cake often filled with

buttercream or jam.

**12.** When carbon dioxide gas gets trapped in the gluten during fermentation.

**13.** : Mixture of water, yeast, and all-purpose flour that has been fermented until it has a sour smell

14. Also called the straight-mix method; this method can be used for all types of doughs-lean, rich, and sponge. The baker can combine all ingredients at the same time, or he or she might mix the yeast with warm water first.

16. More stable than soufflés because of the greater percentage of eggs and sugar in the batter. Baked custard and chocolate sponge pudding are examples of steamed puddings. 19. Popular snack and dessert item that is usually easy and quick to make. Quick breads use chemical leaveners rather than organic ones and, therefore, don't require a rising period.
20. Provide stability and ensure that a baked item doesn't collapse when it is removed from the oven.

21. How much of something is produced

23. This method (also called laminated dough) is used to make Danish, croissant, and puff pastry.

24. Elegant product that can be used in both sweet and savory applications.

26. Soufflés are lightened with beaten egg whites and then baked. Baking causes the soufflé to rise like a cake. They rely on egg whites and are not as stable as puddings.

29. An organic leavener, yeast is a microscopic fungus used often in baking. When yeast is mixed with carbohydrates (such as sugar and flour), it ferments