



FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : August 2014

Programme : Diploma In Culinary Arts (DCA)

Course : DCA2106 : International Cuisine

Date of Examination : December 11, 2014 (Thursday)

Time : 11:00 am – 1:00 pm Reading Time: Nil

Duration : 2 Hours

Special Instructions :

Section A: FIFTY (50) Multiple Choice questions. Answer ALL the questions.

Section B : Short answer questions. Answer ALL the questions.

IMPORTANT NOTE : THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL

Materials permitted :
Nil

Materials provided :
OMR Sheets

Examiner (s) : Chef Yuzrem Ezri Mohd Yunus

Moderator : En Muhammad Uda bin Taha

INTI INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE SUBANG

DIPLOMA IN CULINARY ARTS PROGRAMME (DCA)

DCA2106: INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

FINAL EXAMINATION: AUGUST 2014 SESSION

Section A (50 marks)

Instructions : This section consists of **FIFTY (50)** questions. Answer **ALL** questions in the OMR sheet provided.

1. Indian subcontinent touches large bodies of waters **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Bay of Bengal
 - B. Indian ocean
 - C. Kashmir sea
 - D. Arabian sea
 - E. None of the above

2. India is made up from how many states?
 - A. 24
 - B. 25
 - C. 26
 - D. 27
 - E. 28

3. _____ is the most populated state in the country
 - A. Jaipur
 - B. Delhi
 - C. Uttar Pradesh
 - D. Mumbai
 - E. Goa

4. Indian capital city Delhi located in the _____ region.
 - A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West
 - E. Southwest

5. Which of the following are considered country largest region?
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West
 - E. Southwest
6. Hot and humid climate and all its states are coastal with Bay of Bengal to the east, the Arabian Sea to the west and The Indian Ocean to the south. This statement refers to which Indian region?
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West
 - E. Southwest
7. Gujarat is one of India _____ state
- A. Cleanest
 - B. Busiest
 - C. Wealthiest
 - D. Poorest
 - E. None of the above
8. The capital of Maharashtra once called Bombay were change to Mumbai with the nickname of _____.
- A. Pink city
 - B. Indian Ibiza
 - C. Bollywood
 - D. Hollywood
 - E. TajMahal

9. _____ is the Indian region bordering with Myanmar, Bhutan, Tibet and Bangladesh.
- A. East india
 - B. West india
 - C. South india
 - D. North-west
 - E. North-east
10. The history of India can be traced in fragments to as far back as 700,000 years ago. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about Indian history:
- A. The Aryans, a nomadic people possibly from central Asia or northern Iran migrated into North West region of Indian subcontinent between 2000 B.C. and 1500 B.C.
 - B. The birth of Mahavira (Jainism) and Buddhism around 500 B.C. mark the beginning the well recorded Indian history
 - C. Incursion of Arab and central Asian armies in the 8th and 12th centuries
 - D. By 1858, the British crown had assumed political control over virtually all of India
 - E. None of the above
11. Which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE** about north Indian cuisine:
- A. Has a strong central Asian influences both in culture and its food
 - B. When the Mughals came to power they brought with them Persian and Afghan cook. Who introduced dish such pilafs and biryanis
 - C. Yogurt play an important role in both sweets and savory dishes
 - D. North Indian prefer rice to bread
 - E. Chapati, paratha and poori are their unleavened flat bread
12. Which following statement is **TRUE** about south Indian cuisine:
- A. South Indian cuisine is rice based. Rice are of three basic categories; Long grain, short grain and round grain
 - B. South Indians dhal and curries are thicker than north Indians
 - C. Before stainless steel become widespread, melamine were the plates of choice
 - D. punjabi produced fiery Andhra cuisine, which is largely vegetarian but also includes a wide range of seafood
 - E. Tamil Nadu has kashmiri cuisine, which consist of meat and poultry cooked in tamarind and roasted spices and is one of the most fiery of all Indian food

13. The Middle East is a term used to the area covering _____ countries and states.
- A. twelve
 - B. ten
 - C. sixteen
 - D. seven
 - E. seventeen
14. The desert of Arabian Peninsula is so _____ that it has been given the name "Empty Quarter".
- A. quarterly
 - B. populated
 - C. inhospitable
 - D. hot
 - E. none of the above
15. Which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE** about history of Middle East?
- A. Middle east is the most ancient region of human civilization
 - B. The rich fertile soil of the Middle East led early civilization to settle, domesticate plant and animal.
 - C. Mesopotamia was the home of world's first urban culture, the sumer, 6000 years ago
 - D. Nile river run across U.A.E
 - E. None of the above
16. "These historic routes covering over 5000 miles of land and sea, were a major conduit for the transport of knowledge, information, and material goods between east and west and resulted in the first global exchange of scientific and cultural traditions". The statement refers to _____.
- A. Arabian routes
 - B. China-Arab route
 - C. The silk road
 - D. Independent road
 - E. Deadly Sahara road

17. Originally, Arabic food was the food of the _____
- A. Jewish
 - B. Lebanese
 - C. Jordanian
 - D. Nomad's
 - E. All of the above
18. Symbol in Jordanian culture for generosity and the level of generosity is determined by the amount of _____ presented.
- A. beef
 - B. chicken
 - C. camel
 - D. lamb
 - E. fish
19. Shish kebabs and shish taouks is the authentic _____ cuisine.
- A. Lebanese
 - B. Jordanian
 - C. Egyptian
 - D. Arabian
 - E. Turkish
20. Local produced from the desert :
- A. Olive oil from Syria
 - B. Dates from Iraq
 - C. Coffee from Arabia
 - D. Corps such as rice, sugar, hard wheat, eggplant, spinach and pomegranate and even grapes are all part of the Arabs heritage.
 - E. All of the above
21. Japanese is the small nation of more than 3000 scattered island of the eastern coast of mainland Asia. Which one of listed below archipelago or chain of island.
- A. Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu
 - B. Hokkaido, Nagasaki, Shikoku, and Kyushu
 - C. Honshu, Nagasaki, Shikoku, and Kyushu
 - D. Narita, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu
 - E. Narita, Nagasaki, Shikoku, and Kyushu

22. The Japanese call it Nippon, which mean _____.
- A. source of the sun
 - B. land of the rising star
 - C. sun light in madness
 - D. land of the rising sun
 - E. sunny day is a happy day
23. Japan is located in a region of geologic instability known as the _____, this region includes 100 active volcanoes and as a result 1500 earthquakes each years.
- A. Danger zone
 - B. Volcanic zone
 - C. Earthquakes territory
 - D. pacific ring of fire
 - E. danger ring of fire
24. Which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE** about Japan's history :
- A. In 1543, Portuguese traders arrived at one of the small islands of Japan and offered to exchange "what they had for what they did not have".
 - B. The shogun, fearing too much western influence, closed Japan to 'foreigners.'
 - C. Under the modern thinking of emperor Meijii, Japan soon became a power in the Far East, defeating imperial China and Russia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century
 - D. Portuguese traders and Jesuit missionaries arrived in increasing number in 1980
 - E. Today Japan has one of the most successful economies of any non-Western nation
25. *Chanoyu* has been referred to as the _____.
- A. Tea powder
 - B. Tea seeds
 - C. Green tea
 - D. Japanese Tea Ceremony
 - E. None of the above

26. *Hakumai, Gemai, and Mochi* refer to?
- A. Types of tea
 - B. Types of vinegar
 - C. Types of rice
 - D. Types of sushi
 - E. None of the above
27. Rice wine is commonly known as _____ which is the general term for alcohol in Japanese.
- A. Asahi
 - B. Sake
 - C. Matcha
 - D. Japanese cider
 - E. All of the above
28. A traditional Japanese breakfast is a bowl of rice, miso (fermented soy paste) soup, plain omelet, some dried fish, and pickled vegetables. This statement refers to:
- A. Asagohan
 - B. Hirugohan
 - C. Bangohan
 - D. Hantohan
 - E. Burugohan
 - F. None of the above
29. _____ without fermentation appeared during 1600s, and was finally united with sashimi at the end of 18th century.
- A. Salted fish
 - B. Sushi
 - C. Sashimi
 - D. Yakitori
 - E. Miso

30. Village elders believe that consuming beef inside the house was sacrilege, a desecration of the house, and an insult to their ancestors. Thus young man was forced to cook their beef outside on plowshares. This process known as _____.
- A. teppanyaki
 - B. sukiyaki
 - C. yakitori
 - D. sushi zanmai
 - E. teriyaki
31. In order to earn the designation "Kobe Beef", the Wagyu beef must come from _____ province.
- A. Matzukaya
 - B. Hokkido
 - C. Hyogo
 - D. Kyoto
 - E. All of the above
32. The Bento box is a _____.
- A. Lunch box with multiple food and drink compartment
 - B. Dinner box with single food and drink compartment
 - C. Compact container design to carry a single serving of rice and several side dish
 - D. Compact container design to carry multiple serving of rice and several dish
 - E. None of the above.
33. All of the following is the sea surrounding the Korean peninsula **EXCEPT**:
- A. Yellow sea
 - B. East China sea
 - C. Indian sea
 - D. Sea of japan
 - E. All of the above
34. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about Korea?
- A. There are more than 3400 islands along the coast.
 - B. Mountains and hills make up 70% of the country
 - C. North Korea occupies about 55 % of the peninsula's
 - D. Combined population of nearly 72 million people (North and South)
 - E. None of the above

35. The climate supports agriculture, and South Korea grows enough rice to support its population. The main rivers, _____ and _____, help to provide adequate water supply for the agricultural lands.
- A. Hanoi, Kun
 - B. Han, Kum
 - C. Han, toi
 - D. Hanna, chao
 - E. Han, tyme
36. According to legend, the God-king Tangun founded the Korea nation in 2333 B.C. by the first century; the Korean peninsula was divided into kingdom of _____.
- A. Silla, Koguryo, and Paekche.
 - B. Silla, Jeju, and seoul
 - C. Silla, Koguryo, and seoul
 - D. Silla, Seoul, and Paekche
 - E. Silla, Paekche, and jeju
37. Koreans eat _____ with almost every meal
- A. kimchi
 - B. bulgogi
 - C. rice
 - D. salted egg
 - E. fish
38. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about Korean food:
- A. The food is served with a bland grain such as rice to cool the heat of the spices
 - B. A meal served for a group of people often includes several large dishes and as many as twenty side dishes.
 - C. unlike other Asian cuisines, Korean cuisine includes many uncooked vegetables served in the form of salads and pickles
 - D. lunch is the biggest meal of the day
 - E. Bulgogi (pool-goh-gee; grilled beef) is one of Korea's best-known meat dishes.

39. _____ is a typical dishes made from Indonesian spices and cooked in coconut milk.
- A. Chicken fried
 - B. Rendang
 - C. Fried fish
 - D. Curry beef
 - E. None of the above
40. _____ a popular dish based on rice in Malaysia. A rice steamed with coconut milk to give it a rich fragrance, and served with fried anchovies, peanuts, sliced cucumber, hard boiled eggs and a spicy chilli paste known as sambal.
- A. nasitumpeng
 - B. nasilemak
 - C. nasigoreng
 - D. nasibungus
 - E. none of the above
41. _____ a Terengganu specialty of fragrant fish paste mixed with chopped onion, ginger and chillies, which is then wrapped in banana leaves and grilled over hot coals.
- A. Satah
 - B. Losong
 - C. Lekor
 - D. Nasidagang
 - E. All of the above
42. _____ also called gado-gado, it is a Javanese dish which consists of long beans, slice of cucumber, beansprout, tauhu, tempe dressed in a special peanut sauce.
- A. Lempeng
 - B. Empeng
 - C. Pecal
 - D. Umai
 - E. Bubur cha-cha

43. Parata is an Indian cuisine that is also known as _____ in Malaysia.
- A. Roti jala
 - B. Chapatti
 - C. Roti canai
 - D. Roti tisu
 - E. Roti bakar
44. _____ is a Malaysian dish using chicken, beef, lamb, and other meat parts on a skewer and grilled with charcoal heat.
- A. Satay
 - B. Satah
 - C. Shish taouk
 - D. Keropok
 - E. None of the above
45. One of the most important feast days is Songkran, the traditional Thai New Year, celebrated in April. People throw buckets of water at each other to let everyone start fresh for the coming year. What is the food that is traditionally eaten during Songkran?
- A. Egg rolls
 - B. Beef
 - C. Chicken
 - D. Lamb
 - E. Rice
46. Which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE** about Thai's food:
- A. Thais eat three meals daily, plus many snacks
 - B. Dinner is the main meal
 - C. Breakfast often consists of fried rice, boiled eggs, and foods left over from the previous day's dinner
 - D. Lunch is usually a single-dish meal based on either rice or noodles
 - E. Thai's use chopstick for eating rice

47. Noodles are known by an assortment of names, they are made from just four basic flour groups **EXCEPT**:
- A. wheat
 - B. rice
 - C. potato
 - D. mung bean
 - E. buckwheat
48. A member of ginger family, _____ is used in many countries as a substitute for ginger. It has a hot, peppery taste and is used mainly as flavoring and as a pungent ingredient in ground curry paste.
- A. coriander
 - B. galangal
 - C. fennel
 - D. cumin
 - E. candle nut
49. "The staple are wheat, barley, millet, potatoes and soya beans as oppose to rice, which characterized the other region". The statement refers to which region in China?
- A. North
 - B. Central
 - C. Western
 - D. South
 - E. East
50. China's west also grows some of the world's hottest chili peppers, which has given _____ a reputation for heat.
- A. Canton
 - B. Beijing
 - C. Guangzhou
 - D. Sichuan
 - E. Guangdong

Section B : Answer ALL short essay questions. (5 marks each)

(50 marks)

Question 1

Define the following ingredients / terms:

- (i) Ghee
- (ii) Pulao
- (iii) Puri
- (iv) Masala
- (v) Paneer

(5 marks)

Question 2

List **FIVE (5)** the ingredients to prepare Garam Masala.

(5 marks)

Question 3

Explain **FIVE (5)** reasons why 'peanut' play an important part in Indonesia signature dishes?

(5 marks)

Question 4

Briefly explain what is 'Kimchi' and give **TWO (2) REASON** why it's important in Korean cuisine.

(5 marks)

Question 5

Describe **TWO (2)** characteristic of Sichuan cuisine.

(5 marks)

Question 6

Explain the culinary philosophy during the Aryan period of great Hindu empires

(5 marks)

Question 7

Nasi Dagang is staple breakfast dish for the people of the states of Kelantan and Terengganu in Malaysia. List **FIVE (5)** component of Nasi Dagang.

(5 marks)

Question 8

Explain **FIVE (5)** ways how does "Risjstafel" been served in during a feast in Indonesia.

(10 marks)

Question 9

Describes **TWO (2)** ways how does Japanese noodle are been prepared.

(5 marks)

-THE END-

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