



Kung Pao Tofu + Silken Vanilla Shake

By Dylan Sabuco

Prep Time 20 / **Cook Time** 20 / **Serves** 4 - 6

Shopping List

☐ FRESH

☐ 1 block extra firm tofu ******(see allergy subs below)******

☐ 1 block silken tofu ******(see allergy subs below)******

☐ 1 large carrot

☐ 1 large celery stalk

☐ 4 green onions

☐ 2 garlic cloves

☐ PANTRY

☐ 1 8-oz can water chestnuts

☐ 1 tsp red pepper flakes

☐ 2 tsp cornstarch

☐ 1 T soy sauce ******(see allergy subs below)******

☐ 1/2 tsp ground black pepper

☐ 1 T vegetable oil ******

☐ 1/2 tsp pure vanilla extract ******(see allergy subs below)******

☐ 1/2 C brown sugar, granulated sugar, or honey + more to taste

☐ HAVE ON HAND

☐ 1/2 C water

- ☐ 2 C cold water + more if needed

Fun-Da-Mentals Kitchen Skills

chop: to cut something into small, rough pieces using a blade.

sauté: to cook or brown food in a pan containing a small quantity of butter, oil, or other fat.

simmer: to cook a food gently, usually in a liquid, until softened.

blend: to stir together two or more ingredients until just combined; blending is a gentler process than mixing.

measure: to calculate the specific amount of an ingredient required using a measuring tool (like measuring cups or spoons).

Equipment

- ☐ Wok or large frying pan + lid
- ☐ Can opener
- ☐ Cutting board
- ☐ Kid-safe knife
- ☐ Wooden spoon
- ☐ Liquid measuring cup
- ☐ Measuring spoons
- ☐ Blender (or pitcher + immersion blender)
- ☐ Dry measuring cups

Ingredients

Kung Pao Tofu

- ☐ 1 8-oz can water chestnuts
- ☐ 1 large carrot
- ☐ 1 large celery stalk
- ☐ 4 green onions
- ☐ 2 garlic cloves
- ☐ 1 T vegetable oil **

☐ 1 block extra firm tofu ******(for SOY ALLERGY sub 2 C mushrooms of your choice)******

☐ 1/2 C water

☐ 1 tsp red pepper flakes

☐ 2 tsp cornstarch

☐ 1 T soy sauce ******(for GLUTEN/SOY ALLERGY sub 1 T coconut aminos)******

☐ 1/2 tsp ground black pepper

Silken Vanilla Shake

☐ 1 block silken tofu ******(for SOY ALLERGY sub 2 C plain yogurt)******

☐ 1/2 tsp pure vanilla extract ******(for GLUTEN ALLERGY use certified gluten-free pure vanilla extract, not imitation vanilla flavor—check label)******

☐ 1/2 C brown sugar, granulated sugar, or honey + more to taste

☐ 2 C cold water + more if needed

Food Allergen Substitutions

Kung Pao Tofu

Soy: For 1 block extra firm tofu, substitute 2 C mushrooms of your choice. Substitute canola oil or other nut-free high-smoking point oil (can heat to a higher temperature without smoking) for vegetable oil.

Gluten/Wheat/Soy: For 1 T soy sauce, substitute 1 T coconut aminos.

Silken Vanilla Shake

Soy: For 1 block silken tofu, substitute 2 C plain yogurt.

Gluten/Wheat: Use certified gluten-free pure vanilla extract, not imitation vanilla flavor.

Instructions

Kung Pao Tofu

intro

Kung Pao Chicken is a spicy Chinese stir-fry dish made with chicken, peanuts, and vegetables. It has a bold flavor from soy sauce and dried chili peppers. Kung pao is often served with rice and is popular in both Chinese and Western cuisines. The dish is named after Ding Baozhen, a Qing Dynasty governor of Sichuan Province. His title was "Gongbao" (also spelled "Kung Pao"), meaning "Palace Guardian," which inspired the

name Kung Pao Chicken. This modern version replaces chicken with tofu while keeping all the other elements the same as the classic.

drain + rinse

Drain and rinse **1 can of water chestnuts**.

chop + sauté

Roughly chop **1 large carrot, 1 large celery stalk, 4 green onions, 2 garlic cloves**, and **1 can of water chestnuts**. Heat **1 tablespoon of vegetable oil** in a wok or large frying pan over medium-high heat. Then, add all the chopped veggies. Sauté for 5 minutes, stirring often. Meanwhile, chop **1 block of extra firm tofu** into rough cubes.

simmer + measure

Reduce the heat to low. Add the chopped tofu. Also, measure and add **1/2 cup water, 1 teaspoon red pepper flakes, 2 teaspoons cornstarch, 1 tablespoon soy sauce**, and **1/2 teaspoon black pepper**. Bring the mixture to a simmer for 10 minutes.

stir + cover

Stir the Kung Pao Tofu every few minutes until the liquid is reduced by half. Cover with a lid to keep warm until you serve. Practice some Chinese counting while you stir: 1 yī (eee), 2 èr (arr), 3 sān (sahn), 4 sì (ssuh), 5 wǔ (woo), 6 liù (lee-oh), 7 qī (tchee), 8 bā (bah), 9 jiǔ (j-oh), 10 shí (shir).

scrumptious science

Cornstarch will thicken sauces when heated. What happens when liquid heats? Its molecules start moving around rapidly. You can see this when water boils. Cornstarch granules bump into and disrupt each other, allowing them to absorb liquid from their surroundings. When the cornstarch absorbs the liquid, it changes the structure of the sauce, thickening it.

serve + devour

Scoop heaping portions into bowls. Time to devour! Enjoy! Or in Chinese, "Chī hǎo hē hǎo" (Chuh how huh how)!

Silken Vanilla Shake

measure + blend

Simply measure and pour all the following into a blender (or pitcher for use with an immersion blender) and blend: **1 block silken tofu, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract, 1/2 cup sugar or honey**, and **2 cups cold water**. Blend until smooth. You can add more sweetener or water to adjust the flavor and consistency to your taste.

Featured Ingredient: Tofu!

Hi! I'm Tofu!

"I'm also called "bean curd" because Tofu (TOH-foo) is made from soybeans. I'm a great substitute for meat and eggs in many recipes, while my spongy texture absorbs the flavors of a dish's marinade, sauce, or seasoning!"

History & Etymology

Sources disagree on when the making of tofu began. Some say it was discovered about 2,000 years ago in China during the Han dynasty, and some say it was closer to 1,000 years ago. Legend says that Prince Liu An found the process for making tofu during the Han dynasty. Whether he did or the invention was just attributed to him, the Han dynasty tofu may not have resembled what we have now.

Another theory for tofu's discovery is ascribed to the addition of impure sea salt to a boiled soybean mixture that caused the concoction to curdle. Some also believe the credit goes to borrowed milk-curdling techniques from the Mongolians or East Indians.

Zen Buddhist monks introduced "Chinese tofu" to Japan in the late 8th century, where it was used as a replacement for meat and fish. Chinese immigrants brought tofu to Southeast Asia sometime between the 10th and 11th centuries.

In the United States, tofu was first mentioned by Benjamin Franklin in letters written to two different people. He had tried it in London and referred to it as Chinese "cheese" made from soybeans.

The first tofu factory in the United States was established in 1878. The oldest currently running tofu company is Ota Tofu in Portland, Oregon, founded in 1911.

The word "tofu" comes from the Japanese "tōfu," from the Chinese "dòufu," from "dòu" ("beans") and fǔ ("rot").

How to Select & Eat

The types of tofu you can buy are silken or soft, medium (regular or medium-firm), firm, and extra firm. Silken or soft tofu has not been pressed and has a higher moisture content than firmer tofu. It is similar to yogurt or pudding or a soft, early cheese. You can use it to make smoothies or as a replacement for eggs. Medium tofu is a popular type, referred to as just "tofu" on some labels. It has a porous texture that is good for mopping up sauces.

Firm tofu has been drained and pressed but still has a high moisture content. Its outside texture is similar to raw meat, and when you press it, it will bounce back. The inside is similar to a firm custard. Firm tofu is versatile to cook and can be pan-fried, deep-fried, or stir-fried.

Extra-firm tofu has had a larger amount of liquid pressed out, and its texture is closer to fully-cooked meat. Therefore, it is a suitable replacement for meat and can be pan-fried, deep-fried, or stir-fried. You can also serve it cold or add it to soup. Extra-firm tofu does not absorb liquid as well as firm tofu, so if you use a marinade, choose medium or firm tofu.

Tofu benefits from being frozen before cooking. Freezing tofu removes more of the liquid and gives it a

stronger, firmer, and more meat-like texture. When you cook with frozen tofu, it will not fall apart as easily. Freezing also helps tofu to last longer, and it works with most forms but may be more difficult with the silken type.

To freeze tofu, drain the liquid from the package, then remove the block and gently squeeze out any remaining liquid with a paper or kitchen towel (you do not need to press it). Cut it into the size needed for your recipe. If you will be using a portion of a tofu block, separate what you are using, then put the pieces, not touching, on a tray covered with plastic wrap. After the tofu freezes, in about five hours or overnight, you can transfer it to a freezer-safe airtight container or bag. Frozen tofu may not need to be thawed before cooking, depending on your recipe. If you want to thaw it first, let it sit in the refrigerator for a few hours or overnight, or if needed more quickly, run warm water over it.

Nutrition

Tofu is high in protein, which makes it a great meat substitute. Firm tofu has more protein than silken or soft tofu. It also has a higher fat content.

Tofu is considered a complete protein, containing all nine essential amino acids.

Tofu has a good amount of calcium, iron, potassium, and manganese. It can help strengthen bones, lower cholesterol, and prevent coronary heart disease.

People allergic to soy should not consume tofu, which is made from soybeans.