"This is my invariable advice to people: Learn how to cook- try new recipes, learn from your mistakes, be fearless, and above all have fun!"

— Julia Child

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Mission Statement

We commit to inspiring and empowering all students in Randolph schools to reach their full potential as unique, responsible and educated members of a global society.

Affirmative Action Statement Equality and Equity in Curriculum

The Randolph Township School district ensures that the district's curriculum and instruction are aligned to the state's standards. The curriculum provides equity in instruction, educational programs and provides all students the opportunity to interact positively with others regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, affectional or sexual orientation, gender, religion, disability or socioeconomic status.

N.J.A.C. 6A:7-1.7(b): Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973; N.J.S.A. 10:5; Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972

EDUCATIONAL GOALS VALUES IN EDUCATION

The statements represent the beliefs and values regarding our educational system. Education is the key to self-actualization, which is realized through achievement and self-respect. We believe our entire system must not only represent these values, but also demonstrate them in all that we do as a school system.

We believe:

- The needs of the child come first
- Mutual respect and trust are the cornerstones of a learning community
- The learning community consists of students, educators, parents, administrators, educational support personnel, the community and Board of Education members
- A successful learning community communicates honestly and openly in a non-threatening environment
- Members of our learning community have different needs at different times. There is openness to the challenge of meeting those needs in professional and supportive ways
- Assessment of professionals (i.e., educators, administrators and educational support personnel) is a dynamic process that requires review and revision based on evolving research, practices and experiences
- Development of desired capabilities comes in stages and is achieved through hard work, reflection and ongoing growth

Introduction

This full year course continues the learning experiences for students interested in pursuing a career in the culinary arts or hospitality profession. This course expands on the foundational knowledge learned in Culinary Arts I and takes learning experiences to the next stage of understanding of the food service industry. Through this course students will review safety procedures and protocols while introducing some more complex concepts to the principles, chemistry and techniques of food preparation. The classroom experience will be modeled after the industry with emphasis on the standards of food service, occupations, food preparation, food and nutritional science and cooking methodologies.

Culinary Arts II is aligned to the New Jersey Career & Technical Education Standards, New Jersey Career Ready Practices and the National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education.

Curriculum Pacing Chart

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	UNIT NUMBER	CONTENT - UNIT OF STUDY
2 weeks	I	Becoming a Professional 2.0
2 weeks	II	Kitchen Equipment Safety/Knife Skill Essentials
4 weeks	III	Units of Standardized Recipes
3 weeks	IV	The Art of Sauce Making
2 weeks	${f V}$	Dressings, Emulsifications, Salad Making
4 weeks	VI	Community Cooking 2.0
6 weeks	VII	Grains, Legumes, and Pastas
4 weeks	VIII	Seafood and Shellfish
7 weeks	IX	Meat and Poultry
2 weeks	X	International Cuisine

Unit I: Becoming a Professional 2.0

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP10 - Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.	There are many career paths and opportunities within the hospitality industry.	What are the career paths that can be taken in the hospitality industry?
9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation	Effective communication is essential for a success in the food industry.	Why is communication important in the food industry?
9.2.12.C.1 - Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.	Knowledge of safety regulations is required in the hospitality industry.	Why is it important to understand OSHA safety regulations?
9.2.12.C.6 - Investigate entrepreneurship opportunities as options for career planning and identify the knowledge, skills, abilities, and resources required for owning and	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS
managing a business.	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
9.2.12.C.7 - Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.	There are many different jobs within the service industry that include specific jobs within the kitchen, Front End Manager, Hospitality Director, Cruise Ship Director, and	Identify the jobs within the hospitality industry.
9.3 Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	Food and Beverage manager.	Discuss the responsibilities of different jobs within the hospitality industry.
9.3.HT.2 Evaluate the nature and scope of the Hospitality & Tourism Career Cluster and the role of hospitality and tourism in society and the economy.	Advertising, sales promotions, personal selling, community relations and direct marketing are the main	Describe the differences between each component to marketing.
9.3.HT.3 Demonstrate hospitality and tourism customer service skills that meet customers' needs.	components to marketing.	Identify ways in which local businesses
9.3.HT.6 Describe career opportunities and means to attain those opportunities in each of the Hospitality & Tourism Career Pathways.	Community relations are partnerships formed between service organizations, non-profits, educational organizations, and similar groups within our service areas.	Identify ways in which local businesses support service organizations, non-profit and educational organizations.

A marketing plan is a comprehensive document or blueprint that outlines the advertising and marketing efforts that spans 3-5 years.	Compare and contrast successful marketing plans. Identify the key components of a successful marketing plan. Develop a simple marketing plan.
Key components of effective communication are listening, body language, clarity, friendliness, and confidence.	Practice effective communication skills during all culinary interactions.
Proper sanitization of work surfaces and equipment is important when meeting the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards to prevent hazards in the workplace.	Demonstrate proper cleaning and sanitizing of workspaces and equipment.
VOCABULARY: Sous Chef, Executive Chef, Host, Manager, Sommelier, line cook, workstations, work line, marketing plan, community relations, communication	
KEY TERMS: Marketing, Community relations, Guest-Driven, Market, SWOT assessment (situation assessment) advertising, sales promotions, personal selling, direct marketing, OSHA, Front End Manager, Hospitality Director, Cruise Ship Director, and Food and Beverage manager	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Explaining the differences between various marketing strategies
- Explaining what is meant by good community relations
- Creating a career pathway focused around the main culinary careers that connect to a specific interest

- Explore the components of a marketing plan through group discussion and individual research
- Discussion around the chain of command within the kitchen and describing the varying job descriptions
- Individual research focused on a career within the culinary industry that connects to a specific interest

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Foundations of Restaurant Management, Intro to Culinary arts (textbook) (Optional) https://slideplayer.com/slide/16680415/ (PowerPoint on the Kitchen Brigade) Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)

Unit II: Kitchen Equipment Safety/Knife Skill Essentials

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP1 - Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.	Tools and equipment are the foundation of a culinary kitchen.	Why is it important to use the correct tool for the task at hand?
CRP2 Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.	Kitchen accidents can be prevented.	Why is safety important?
9.3 Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster		
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	The knife is an essential tool in any professional kitchen.	What is the importance of a knife?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	KNOWLEDGE Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
8.5.1 - Demonstrate professional skills in safe handling of knives, tools, and equipment.	The filleting, granton, cleaver and tournee knives do specific cuts that are not able to be completed with a core set of knives.	Identify the specific cut and use for each knife.
	with a core set of kinves.	Demonstrate proper use of each knife.
	Knives should always be held by its handle, a dull knife is not safe, never to leave a knife unattended, knives should be properly stored in a knife bag or case.	Demonstrate proper knife care and safety.
	Advanced knife cuts include the rondelles, gaufrette (waffle cut), chiffonade, paysanne and oblique cuts.	Produce a variety of recipes utilizing advanced knife cuts.
		Demonstrate proper honing techniques and angles of knife cutting.

Unit II: Kitchen Equipment Safety/Knife Skill Essentials

Being aware of your surroundings especially around open flames is important for overall kitchen safety.	Demonstrate appropriate kitchen safety throughout all practical prep work.
VOCABULARY: rondell, paysanne, lozenge cut, brunoise, bolster	
KEY TERMS: Knife maintenance, Bear claw method, Mandolin, hone, Taper ground edge, Hollow ground edge	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Demonstrating proper handling of the knife during kitchen assignments
- Demonstrating proper cleaning and storage of knife upon completion of the assignment
- Creating a video that demonstrate appropriate uses and safety of various kitchen equipment

- Exploration of advanced knives working to understand the individual parts and uses
- Participate in a group team assignment on sample cuts using rubric as guidance
- Teacher led demonstration on the sharping and honing of a knife

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to culinary arts textbook (optional)	
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)	
	Kitchen diagrams on kitchen knives and basic knife cuts	
	https://www.slideshare.net/daisybangayan/basic-knife-cuts (knife cut power point	
	presentation,	
	https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=proper+knife+cutting+technique (knife	
	cut video spread Culinary institute of America)	

Unit III: Units of Standardized Recipes

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP6 - Demonstrate creativity and innovation.	Standard measuring equipment is different when using liquid and dry ingredients.	What professional culinary tools should be used while measuring?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	Simple mathematics are essential in recipe conversions.	How can math be used in cooking?
9.3.HT-RFB.2 - Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.		
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	Benefits of standardized recipes provide an accurate cost analysis for purchasing and production food.	 What are the benefits of portion control?
8.4.2 - Apply menu-planning principles to develop and modify menus.	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS 11 1
8.4.7 - Apply principles of measurement, portion control, conversions, food cost analysis and control, menu terminology, and menu pricing to menu planning.	Students will know: Key measuring tools include measuring spoons, spring scales, and measuring cups.	Students will be able to: Identify different types and uses of measuring tools.
8.5.3 - Demonstrate knowledge of portion control and proper scaling and measurement techniques.	Liquid volume is measured by gallons, cups, pints, and	Measure using accurate liquid volume.
9.3.5 - Analyze recipe/formula proportions and modifications for food production.	quarts.	
9.7.1 - Explain the properties of elements, compounds, and mixtures in foods and food products.	Dry volume is measured by teaspoon, tablespoon, ounces, and pounds.	Measure using accurate dry volume.
9.7.2 - Analyze the effects of thermodynamics on chemical reactions in foods and food products.	Recipe conversions include temperature adjustments, measurement of ingredients, and equipment conversions.	Perform proper recipe conversions.
	The raw food cost of a recipe must be recorded properly to take into consideration any inedible parts of the food.	Break down parts of meat and poultry to meet recipe standards.

Unit III: Units of Standardized Recipes

Altitude plays a significant role in cooking times, cooking temperature and overall measurements.	Research how various altitudes will play a role in cooking times temperatures and measurements.
Cost analysis is the breakdown of your overall food cost including how much unutilized food is wasted.	Describe examples of unutilized food that is wasted when preparing a meal.
	Perform a cost analysis for specific creations.
Recipe equations focuses on the proper measurements of your recipe to ensure the proper quantity for the overall production.	Demonstrate proper use of recipe equations during culinary creations.
VOCABULARY: Quart, gallon, pint, pound, volume, yield, tare weight, teaspoon, tablespoon, ounces, pounds, altitude KEY TERMS: Place value, portion control, recipe, standardized recipe, conversion factor, cost analysis, recipe equation	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Identifying accurate measurement techniques
- Demonstrating knowledge of the five sections of a standardized recipe
- Understanding measurement conversions and systems
- Describing common measurements used on recipes for food production

Unit III: Units of Standardized Recipes

- Create a group recipe card binder filled with recipes gathered during the year
- Create recipe evolutions during class requiring the decrease or increase based on class need
- Group demonstration on how to create new conversion factors based on the amount of people

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	4 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (textbook) (optional)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	Basic conversion factor video international restaurant school
	(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HZ9weUkSdoY)

Unit IV: The Art of Sauce Making

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP6 - Demonstrate creativity and innovation. CRP7 - Employ valid and reliable research strategies.	A multitude of sauces are derived from the five mother sauces.	What are the roles of sauces in cooking?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB - Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Plating and presentation of a recipe will enhance the visual aesthetics of a dish.	Why is visual aesthetics important?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	KNOWLEDGE Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
8.2.6 Demonstrate proper purchasing, receiving, storage, and handling of both raw and prepared foods.	Marinara sauce is mainly used for pasta dishes and can be broken into varying sauces including but not limited to	Create recipes using one of the marinara sauce derivatives.
8.2.7 - Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	Pink sauce, puttanesca and fra diavolo. Hollandaise sauce is mainly used for breakfast and	Construct a successful hollandaise sauce
8.5.2 - Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising,	vegetable courses and can be broken into varying sauces including but not limited to mornay and bearnaise.	and utilize it in a recipe.
stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using professional equipment and current technologies.	Volute sauce is mainly used for chicken and fish and can be broken into varying sauces including but not limited to	Prepare a volute sauce and discuss ways in which it can be used in a recipe.
8.5.3 - Demonstrate knowledge of portion control and proper scaling and measurement techniques.	bercy, a normady sauce and horseradish.	
8.5.4 - Apply the fundamentals of time, temperature, and cooking methods to cooking, cooling, reheating, and holding of a variety of foods.	Bechamel sauce is mainly used for pastas and be broken into varying sauces including but not limited to nantua sauce, classic cheese sauce and soubise sauce.	Create a bechamel sauce and discuss ways it can be used in a recipe.
8.5.6 - Prepare various stocks, soups, and sauces using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	Espagole sauce is mainly used for beef and can be broken into varying sauces including but not limited to demi-	Describe how an espagole sauce can be utilized within multiple recipes and
8.5.12 - Demonstrate professional plating, garnishing, and food presentation techniques.	glace, bordelise, madeira and mushroom.	effectively use it in a recipe.

Unit IV: The Art of Sauce Making

Nontraditional sauces include dessert sauces and	Produce nontraditional sauces to enhance
barbeque sauces.	sweet and savory dishes.
Agar, pectin and potato starch are thickening agents that can be used in addition to the basic thickeners.	Describe the best uses for all thickening agents.
People eat with their eyes first so the placing of ingredients, the color, garnishes, and the attention to detail are important.	Design a plating presentation that is enticing and appetizing.
Nontraditional sauces fall within two categories sweet and savory.	Compare and contrast the uses nontraditional sauces.
Cooking methods change the appearance, texture, flavor and nutritional value of the product.	Explain how various cooking methods will change the overall outcome of a product.
VOCABULARY: Agar, pectin and potato starch, tempering, compound butter, color, garnishes	
KEY TERMS: Fond, Stock, Sauce, Mother sauce, espagole sauce, bechamel sauce, hollandaise sauce, marinara sauce, volute sauce	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Identifying basic ingredients and uses for sauces
- Explaining the difference between the various mother sauces and how they break off into other sauces
- Preparing dishes that include a version of a mother sauce as the base ingredient

Unit IV: The Art of Sauce Making

- Individualized exploration and creation of various dishes providing opportunities to create stock recipes as well as student created recipes focused around the art of sauce making
- Chef demonstrations focused on the uses of all mother sauces
- Chef demonstrations focused on proper plating and presentation techniques

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	3 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (textbook),
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=El2Pj3lcB6g (The modern mother sauce and how to create
	it).

Unit V: Dressings, Emulsifications, Salad Making

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.	Emulsifications technique is one of the most core	How can mixing alter the results
CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	principles of making dressing.	of a product?How can emulsifications be
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation		used as a taste palette enhancement?
procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	It is important to achieve a balance of textures and	 How can balance be achieved?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	flavors while producing a salad.	
8.2.5, Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	SKILLS
procedures.	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
8.2.6, Demonstrate proper purchasing, receiving, storage,	Emulsification is the act of mixing two or more	Research the differences between a
and handling of both raw and prepared foods.	liquids that are normally unable to mix with one	basic vinaigrette and an emulsified
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from	another, typically an oil or a water-based liquid.	vinaigrette.
potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	The Garde manger station includes all cold food	Describe the uses of a Garde manger
8.5.3, Demonstrate knowledge of portion control and proper scaling and measurement techniques.	preparation.	station.
proper searing and measurement teeninques.	Mise en place is the setup required before cooking	Formulate mise en place during the
8.5.8, Prepare various salads, dressings, marinades, and spices using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	and is often used in professional kitchens.	creation of various recipes.
teeninques.	The five main categories of salad dressing include	Investigate and produce traditional
	vinaigrette, mayonnaise, dairy based, cooked,	dressings from specific region of the
	vegetable or fruit based.	world.

Unit V: Dressings, Emulsifications, Salad Making

8.5.12, Demonstrate professional plating, garnishing, and food presentation techniques.	The Garde Manger chef, also known as the pantry chef, is responsible for all cold preparation and assembling.	Describe the meaning of Garde Manger. Explain the main role and responsibilities.
	There are six categories of salads which include appetizer salad, side salad, bound salad, main course salad or entrée salad, separate course salad and dessert salad.	Design an entrée salad and an appetizer salad using a standardized recipe.
	There are three classifications of salad greens: mild, spicy, and bitter.	Conduct a taste test on the three classifications of salad greens.
	VOCABULARY: dip, mayonnaise, pico de gallo, entrée salad, desert salad, appetizer salad, garnish	
	KEY TERMS: Garde Manger, emulsion, emulsifier	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

• Designing and producing at least (2) appetizer and/or entrée salads (ex. Grilled Chicken Caesar & Cobb salad)

- Chef demonstrations focused on the creation of various dressings and emulsifications such as fresh mayonnaise and basic vinaigrette
- Group discussion around the topics of emulsion and differences between appetizer salads and entrée salads
- Individualized exploration and creation of various salads providing opportunities to create stock recipes as well as student created recipes focused around dressings, emulsifications and salad making

Unit V: Dressings, Emulsifications, Salad Making

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (textbook),
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	Gordon Ramsey cooks how to on fresh mayo (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qSHXG-
	5ShFk)

Unit VI: Community Cooking 2.0

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.	Learning about cultures and religious beliefs will	How can understanding of
CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.	help better prepare a Chef when planning a menu.	culture and religion help with
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster		food preparation and service?
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Researching and following culinary trends will	What are the challenges to food
9.3.HT-RFB.3 Use information from cultural and	strengthen knowledge of allergens and potential	safety?
geographical studies to guide customer service decisions in food and beverage service facilities.	hazards to customers.	How does food become unsafe?
9.3.HT-RFB.10 Apply listening, reading, writing and	When planning a menu, flavors, colors, textures,	What is the role of a menu in
speaking skills to enhance operations and customer service in food and beverage service facilities.	shapes, sizes and temperatures of food must be considered.	food service?
	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
8.2.6, Demonstrate proper purchasing, receiving, storage,	Holidays and special events are celebrated	Research various holidays and events
and handling of both raw and prepared foods.	differently all over the world like Christmas,	that are celebrated during the winter
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from	Thanksgiving, New Years, Hanukkah, Kwanza.	months in places all over the world.
potentially hazardous foods and food groups.		Design a menu based on specific
8.4.2, Apply menu-planning principles to develop and modify menus.		cultural and religious backgrounds.
,		Prepare a dish using a recipe
8.5.2, Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking,		celebrating a specific event for a
grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using		cultural and/or religious background.
professional equipment and current technologies.	Religious and cultural dietary restrictions can vary	Identify dietary restrictions based on
	based on beliefs and specific background.	specific beliefs and religions.

Unit VI: Community Cooking 2.0

8.5.3, Demonstrate knowledge of portion control and proper scaling and measurement techniques.	Cooking and preparing foods for a variety of event sizes involve thorough planning from the beginning.	Plan a menu for a specific event size and focus.
8.5.12, Demonstrate professional plating, garnishing, and food presentation techniques.		Prepare the menu items within the kitchen.
		Execute and present the menu in its entirety.
	Preparing foods for large groups of people must take into consideration cost, preparation time and safe handling of foods.	Create a cost analysis, menu and timeline of food preparation for a large holiday meal.
	Proper sanitation and food preparation as a professional expectation is essential to avoid cross contamination and potential allergic reactions.	Apply principles of safety and sanitation in the food preparation and service.
	VOCABULARY: Catering, high volume, off premise, on premise, portion control, volume, yield	
	KEY TERMS: Catering, Farm to table, sustainability, TDZ	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Designing, creating and presenting a large-scale meal from start to finish
- Explaining how you can personally prevent contamination to protect the individual and business
- Performing a successful cost analysis prior to the creation of a large-scale meal

Unit VI: Community Cooking 2.0

 KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION: Research, design and prepare a holiday meal based on U.S. traditional and international tradition Participate in a service-based project around preparing a holiday feast 		
SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	4 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (Optional, textbook)	
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)	
Traditional American Holiday Cuisine (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tly6suosH7Y)		
	International Comfort Food (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4NOt727wqI)	

Unit VII: Grains, Legumes, and Pastas

STANDARDS / GOALS: New Jersey Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.	The way in which a grain, legume and pasta is prepared can affect the nutritional value.	How can cooking impact the nutrition of grains?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Grains, Legumes and Pastas are important base ingredients used by all chefs.	 How can grains, legumes and pastas be integrated into a main dish?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	KNOWLEDGE Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
8.2.5, Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness procedures.	Beans, peas, and lentils are the three types of legumes, which are seeds from pod-producing plants.	Prepare a salad or soup dish using standardized recipes with legumes.
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	Grains are grasses that grow edible seeds. Wheat (including all-purpose white flour, soft wheat, hard	Distinguish different categories of grains based on touch, sight and smell.
8.5.2, Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using	wheat, and durum wheat), rice, oats, and barley are some common grains.	
professional equipment and current technologies. 8.5.4, Apply the fundamentals of time, temperature, and	Fresh pasta uses four simple ingredients: eggs, salt, olive oil, and bread flour.	Create different pasta varieties using recipes for specific dishes.
cooking methods to cooking, cooling, reheating, and holding of a variety of foods.	Many varieties of dried pasta are available, including capellini, farfalle, linguine, penne,	Incorporate pasta recipes based on individual dietary needs.
8.5.7, Prepare various fruits, vegetables, starches, legumes, dairy products, fats, and oils using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	rigatoni, spaghetti, and ziti.	marviduai dietary liceus.

Unit VII: Grains, Legumes, and Pastas

8.5.12, Demonstrate professional plating, garnishing, and food presentation techniques.	Basic pasta dough recipes produce a stiff dough that can be stretched, rolled into thin sheets and cut into the desired shapes.	Demonstrate the proper method of pasta making based on recipe category.
	Fresh pasta cooks quickly and should be cooked al dente.	Define al dente and discuss how cooking times change due to pasta styles.
	Food preparers can simmer, steam, poach, bake, pan fry, deep fry, or boil dumplings, depending on their type.	Prepare dishes based on fresh pasta creations using standardized recipes.
	Grains and rice require some ventilation to keep it from spoiling. Allowing for ventilation, if not done properly, can also allow bugs and pests in.	Research and describe proper storage options for rice and grains.
	VOCABULARY: Par cooked, Hull, Husk, germ, Kernel, quinoa, side dishes, al dente	
	KEY TERMS: Grains, Legumes, Pasta, Farinaceous Foods	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Explaining the process of receiving and storing grains and rice
- Describing the parts of a grain and explaining how each part aids in the balanced diet
- Designing and producing at least (3) dishes that involve grains, legumes or pastas as the main ingredients

Unit VII: Grains, Legumes, and Pastas

- Demonstration and production of various rice's, grains and pastas to create meals as well as side dishes
- Compare the similarities and differences between masa harnia, polenta, hominy grits
- Individualized exploration and creation of various grains, legumes and pastas providing opportunities to create stock recipes as well as student created recipes

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	6 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (Optional, textbook)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	How things work: Wheat (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4VoVLlyuS0)
	Power Point Sample https://www.britannica.com/plant/rice
	Foundations of Restaurant Management and Culinary Arts. National Restaurant Association
	(Optional, textbook)

Unit VIII: Seafood and Shellfish

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
 9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities. 	Seafood and Shellfish play a major role in the overall health and wellbeing of an individual.	What is the value of fish and shellfish in a healthy diet?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	Seafood can bring about serious allergic reactions.	How can a chef embrace Seafood in a safe way for all?
8.2.1, Identify characteristics of major foodborne pathogens, their role in causing illness, foods involved in	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
outbreaks, and methods of prevention. 8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	Shellfish can be divided into two groups: mollusks or crustaceans.	Prepare food dishes using the two different food groups while using a standardized recipe.
8.5.2, Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using	Types of fish used in recipes include lean fish, round fish, fat fish, and non-boned fish.	Research recipes utilizing the different types of fish.
professional equipment and current technologies. 8.5.5, Prepare various meats, seafood, and poultry using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.		Create a recipe using at least one type of fish.
sare nandring and professional preparation techniques.	Saltwater and freshwater fish can be used in cooking.	Identify the major differences between fresh water and saltwater fish that can be used in cooking.
	Inspection of fish includes discoloration, smell and touch.	Conduct an inspection of fish evaluating the color, smell and feel.

Unit VIII: Seafood and Shellfish

The sanitation of workstations and equipment when using fish and shellfish is important to prevent cross contamination.	Demonstrate proper sanitation techniques to prevent cross contamination of food.
Clams and Oysters come with a shelf tag that need to be kept for 90 days in case of customer sickness.	Explain the different sections of the shelf tag.
Fish have less saturated fat and cholesterol than red meat and is an excellent source of protein and vitamins and minerals.	Describe the benefits of the various vitamins and minerals in seafood and shellfish.
VOCABULARY: Farm-Raised, Fresh Water, Salt water, anadromous fish, Mollusks, crustaceans, fillet	
KEY TERMS: Shellfish, draw butter, deveining, en papillote, red tide, market price	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Explaining different types of fish and the proper methods to cook and prepare
- Explaining the correct procedure for ordering, receiving and storing seafood
- Comparing body type of fish how this dictate the category
- Creating a spreadsheet examining the benefits of the various vitamins and minerals in seafood and shellfish

- Creation of Venn diagram explaining the comparisons and contrast of saltwater vs. fresh water fish
- Participate in various demos and seafood creations based on fish and shellfish
- Discussions around the safety of using seafood and shellfish and precautions to take based around food allergens

Unit VIII: Seafood and Shellfish

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	4 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (Optional, textbook)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	Master chef how to fillet fish (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wcueSXGueJs)
	Aqua culture discovery America (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EAN-VRvD8_k)
	NOAA inspection guidelines (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/seafood-commerce-
	certification/seafood-inspection-manual)

Unit IV: Meat and Poultry

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Meat is a rich source of nutrients including protein and vitamin B.	How does a protein rich diet improve your overall health?
9.3.HT-RFB.3 Use information from cultural and geographical studies to guide customer service decisions in food and beverage service facilities.	Special food preparation and sanitation techniques are necessary when handling meat.	Why is the temperature of cooking meats important?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education 8.2.1, Identify characteristics of major foodborne	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
pathogens, their role in causing illness, foods involved in outbreaks, and methods of prevention.	The type of cooking methods for meat include dry heat methods, moist heat method, combination	Execute the cooking of meat utilizing one of the methods of dry heat, moist
8.2.6, Demonstrate proper purchasing, receiving, storage, and handling of both raw and prepared foods.	cooking.	heat or combination cooking.
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	The (8) primal cuts of beef include shoulder, rib, loin, sirloin, leg, brisket, short plate, flank.	Choose a method of cooking one of the eight primal cuts of beef and present to class.
8.5.2, Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using		Critique dishes created for the eight primal cuts of beef.
professional equipment and current technologies.	Offal meat also known as organ meat include kidney, liver, heart, feet, tongue and brain.	Research recipes utilizing the different organ meats.

Unit IV: Meat and Poultry

8.5.4, Apply the fundamentals of time, temperature, and cooking methods to cooking, cooling, reheating, and holding of a variety of foods.		Explain how different cultures and different dietary needs utilize the organ meats in their cooking.
8.5.5, Prepare various meats, seafood, and poultry using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	Proper safe food handling and preparation techniques for raw meats and poultry are essential in preventing cross contamination.	Practice safe food handling and food preparation using Serv Safe regulations.
	Poultry can include chicken, duck, turkey and exotic birds such as Ostridge, duck and turkey.	Identify how different forms of poultry can be used in recipes.
	Poultry cooking techniques include roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, and steaming.	Demonstrate different cooking techniques for poultry.
	The proper internal temperature for cooking poultry is 165 degrees.	Explain the reasoning behind proper internal temperatures when cooking poultry.
	Rare meat should be cooked to 120, Medium meats should be cooked to 132 and well-done meats should be cooked to 145.	Cook meats properly to assigned temperature.
	Trussing and tying beef before cooking helps retain its shape while it cooks in the oven and stops the meat from spreading.	Demonstrate proper trussing and tying of beef for a specific recipe.

Unit IV: Meat and Poultry

VOCABULARY: Truss, Marbling, variance, roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, steaming,	
KEY TERMS: offal, primal cuts, game meats, USDA, grading system	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Explaining how different cooking methods will broaden the cooking repertoire using meats and poultry
- Explaining the difference between moist heat, dry heat and combination heat methods
- Demonstrating how to properly truss and tie meat to prepare it for cooking
- Designing and producing at least (3) dishes that include meat or poultry as the main ingredients

- Group artistic diagrams on the primal cuts for veal, beef and pork
- Group demonstrations and break out groups on cooking methods and low-cost meals using high protein foods
- Chef demonstrations focused on the creation of various meat and poultry dishes
- Discussions around the importance of temperature control, handling, preparing and food grades of meats and poultry

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (Optional, textbook)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	USDA grading specifications https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2013/01/28/whats-your-beef-
	<pre>prime-choice-or-select?page=1,</pre>
	Primal Cuts Video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WrOzwoMKzH4 ,

Unit X: International Cuisine

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
 9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities. 9.3.HT-RFB.3 Use information from cultural and geographical studies to guide customer service decisions 	Cooking can help develop an awareness of a wide range of ethnic and cultural customs related to food.	How can an understanding of culture and religion help with food preparation and service?
in food and beverage service facilities.	Germany, Mexico, France, Italy, and China are key in the development of classical cooking principles and food preparation.	How is food in the United States influenced by International cooking?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	KNOWLEDGE Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
8.2.5, Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness procedures.8.2.6, Demonstrate proper purchasing, receiving, storage, and handling of both raw and prepared foods.	Germany, Mexico, France, Italy and China are key culinary regions that's flavors, ingredients and cooking techniques have influenced cooking in the United States.	Describe the primary world culinary regions, traditions, foods, flavors, ingredients, and cooking techniques.
 8.4.2, Apply menu-planning principles to develop and modify menus. 8.5.2, Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising, stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using professional equipment and current technologies. 	Ingredients such as oregano, thyme, basil, dill, chives, carroway, cloves, fennel, curry, cumin and ginger are used frequently in international foods. Poaching, deep frying, braising, steaming and stewing are all parts of international cuisine cooking techniques.	Integrate flavors, ingredients, seasonings, and cooking techniques of the major world cuisines. Apply knowledge of basic food preparation techniques to the preparation of international cooking.
	There is a direct relationship between a culture and customs and the food they make such as religious considerations and food accessibility.	Analyze the relationship between culture/customs and types of dishes prepared in regions of the world.

Unit X: International Cuisine

An hors d'oeuvre is typically finger food and smaller	Create both an appetizer and an hors d'
portion size where appetizers can sometimes be	oeuvre as part of a menu.
served as a first course and are often larger.	
VOCABULARY: risotto, polenta, gnocchi, hoisin,	
peking duck, gazpacho, landlocked, peninsula	
KEY TERMS: Regional cuisine, Szechuan, haute	
cuisine, Cuisine bourgeoisie, choucroute	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Describing / explaining why landlocked and peninsula countries would have different cuisine
- Explaining the core differences between an appetizer and Hors d' Oeuvre (French Cuisine)
- Designing and producing at least (1) dish that incorporates international cuisine

- Research the cultures of Germany, Mexico, France, Italy and China and present about the popular cuisines from that region and how it influenced foods in America
- Demonstrations and production of regional cuisine including Oktoberfest delicacy, Cinco de mayo Cuisine, and Chinese New Year

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts (Optional, textbook)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	French New Year (https://cnz.to/recipes/appetizers/feta-fresh-herb-quick-bread-recipe/)
	Chinese New Year (https://www.baconismagic.ca/china/chinese-new-year-food/)
	How to make a German Pretzel (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XxruKXjL1_8)