"I believe that there is always something new to learn, in fact, that is one of the three reasons that I chose to become a chef, that my education is never over." Chef Anne Burrell

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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 is designed to introduce students to the key concepts and methods of the culinary arts and the hospitality industry. Students will examine food and kitchen safety, nutrition and basic food preparation through cooking demonstrations, group work and hands on applications with the expectation that they will successfully take part in the Serv Safe assessment at the end of the course. This course also provides an overview of the professionalism in the culinary industry and career opportunities leading into a career pathway to Culinary Arts.

Culinary Arts I 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	
1 week	Ι	Introduction to the Kitchen	
1 week	II	Serv Safe Foundation and Framework	
2 weeks	III	Basic Food Nutrition	
2 weeks	IV	Knife Skills Introduction and Contamination	
2 weeks	V	Becoming a Professional	
6 weeks	VI	Breakfast Cookery and Temperature Control	
5 weeks	VII	Community Cooking and Food Allergens	
6 weeks	VIII	Soups, Stocks, and Sauces and The Microworld Pathogens	
6 weeks	IX	Introduction to Meats and the Flow of Food	
5 weeks	X	Sweet Treats	

Unit I: Introduction to the Kitchen

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
New Jersey Career and Ready Practices CRP1 Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and	Tools and equipment are the foundation of a culinary kitchen.	• Why is it important to use the correct tool for the task at hand?
employee CRP 3 Attend to personal health and financial well-being	Teamwork within a culinary kitchen is essential to success.	• What skills are necessary to work together in a group setting?
CRP 4 Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason	Kitchen accidents can be prevented.	• Why is safety important?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:
 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities 9.3.HT-RFB.4 Demonstrate leadership qualities and collaboration with others. 	Each workstation contains an oven, sink, range, microwave oven, counter space for prep work, and smallware storage space.	Identify workstations and work lines in the kitchen.
	Smallware equipment are the basic tools used by the chef such as, serving spoon, tongs, spatula.	Label and identify key small ware utilized in the kitchen.
	Safety hazards in the kitchen entails, fire, accidents and injuries.	Describe common types of safety hazards in the kitchen.
		Effectively implement a fire safety plan.

	Basic first aid includes understanding how to treat burns, lacerations, and slips and falls.	Select the appropriate first aid and/or emergency procedure based on the need.
	Cooperation, collaboration, following directions, accountability and time management are necessary skills for group tasks.	Compare and contrast various teamwork skills used within a culinary kitchen.
	VOCABULARY: Mise En Place, workstations, and work lines, burns, lacerations, cooperation, collaboration	
	KEY TERMS: Teamwork skills, basic first aid, emergency procedures, time management, safety hazards, small ware equipment, fire safety plan	
 ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Studen Identifying small ware and heavy end of the completing a kitchen workspace are 	quipment through an interactive power point assessment	
 KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INST. Participate in a kitchen equipment of the second sec		
SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	1 Week	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	<u>Serv Safe manual</u> (Mandatory, Digital) <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iAJviCO5VuA</u> V	ideo on kitchen and fire safety,

https://www.axtellisd.net/view/401.pdf (power point on "all things Culinary" CIA)

Unit II: Serv Safe Foundation and Framework

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions	Good hygiene and proper food handling techniques are important to food safety.	• What are the challenges to food safety?
 9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation 	Food borne illness can be harmful to food operations, establishments, and patrons.	• What impact can food borne illnesses have an establishment?
procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>SKILLS</u>
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
Education	Kitchen accidents can be prevented by	Identify potential hazards in the workplace.
8.2.1, Identify characteristics of major foodborne pathogens, their role in causing illness, foods involved in outbreaks, and methods of prevention.	being aware of potential hazards within the workplace.	Compare and contrast the various hazards that can be found within the workplace.
 8.2.5, Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness procedures. 8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups. 14.4.5, Analyze foodborne illness factors, including causes, potentially hazardous foods, and methods of prevention. 	Purchasing from an unsafe source, failing to cook food correctly, holding food at an incorrect temperature, cross contamination, and practicing poor personal hygiene are ways food become unsafe.	Describe the ways foods can become unsafe. Explain ways to help food stay safe from start to finish working in a kitchen. Demonstrate procedures for cleaning and sanitizing kitchen equipment.

Unit II: Serv Safe Foundation and Framework

		Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness.
	Major characteristics of food borne pathogens include mold, food discoloration, fungus, and physical digestive illness.	Identify characteristics of major foodborne pathogens, and their roles in causing illness and foods involved in outbreak.
	Serv Safe offers food safety training and certification exams created by foodservice professionals.	Explain the purpose of Serv Safe in the role of food safety in the kitchen.
	VOCABULARY: Cross Contamination, hygiene, sanitize, bacteria, viruses, biohazards, chemicals, parasites, raw food, prepared food	
A SCESSMENTE EVIDENCE - Standorste	KEY TERMS: food safety system, HACCP, Corrective action, Food Code, Food Borne Pathogens	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing chapter review from Serv safe standards
- Participating in daily proper set up and cleanup of kitchen and work area including proper kitchen hygiene

Unit II: Serv Safe Foundation and Framework

- Case study on kitchen safety in the news and how issues can be corrected (taken from Serv Safe text)
- Participate in teacher led demonstrations on proper cleaning and storing procedures throughout the kitchen

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	1 week
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts Textbook (Optional)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	CDC video on prevention of Cross Contamination prevention
	PowerPoint presentation on a healthy kitchen presented by local health department

Unit III: Basic Food Nutrition

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Nutritional needs of individuals and families has a direct correlation to their general health and wellness across their life spans.	 How can people benefit from healthy diets? How does age contribute in the
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	across then the spans.	amount of essential nutrients needed to keep a healthy diet?
8.5.14, Demonstrate cooking methods that increase	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>SKILLS</u>
nutritional value, lower calorie and fat content, and utilize herbs and spices to enhance flavor.	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
14.2.1, Evaluate the effect of nutrition on health, wellness and performance.	The five food groups. "My Plate" illustrates the five basic food groups that are a building block for a healthy diet.	Identify the five food groups within a recipe.
14.2.3, Analyze the effects of food and diet fads, food addictions, and eating disorders on wellness.		Utilize the five food groups to make a balanced meal.
14.3.1, Apply current dietary guidelines in planning to meet nutrition and wellness needs.	Proper intake of nutrients helps with muscle enhancement, energy, and body function.	Evaluate the effect of nutrition on health, wellness and performance. Distinguish the difference between
		simple and complex carbohydrates utilizing a taste test.

Unit III: Basic Food Nutrition

Dietary trends focus on caloric intake, high lean protein, green vegetables and carbohydrates.	Explore various dietary trends to enhance education on good eating practices.
Food substitutions can be used to promote healthy recipes and enhance flavors such as applesauce and sugar alternatives.	Incorporate a variety of food substitutions in meal planning.
The six major nutrients are proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals, fats, vitamins, and water.	Describe how the six major nutrients are incorporated into various meals.
"My Plate" represents the USDA's standards for a healthy diet.	Explain the history of my plate and its correlation to obesity in the United States.
VOCABULARY: "My Plate", simple carbohydrates, complex carbohydrates, Omega 3 fatty acids, protein, Recommended dietary allowance (RDA)	
KEY TERMS: Dietary supplements, Dehydration, blood sugar, calories	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Identifying the five food groups within a recipe
- Explaining the importance of "My Plate" and how it can be incorporated in daily life and incorporating a healthy diet
- Explaining how to work with state and local health department to maintain a safe food environment

Unit III: Basic Food Nutrition

- Smoothie project based on case study research and evaluation on health needs
- Student led activity on creating a digestive system to show how food enters the body along with a brief explanation on how food gets absorbed

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	Intro to Culinary Arts Textbook (Optional)
	Basic Nutrition 2 nd edition; Carol Ann Rinzler (Optional)
	Guest speaker Brenda Denure (BA in Nutrition and health services)
	Guidelines for a healthy diet (mayo Clinic Dr.) https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-
	lifestyle/childrens-health/in-depth/nutrition-for-kids/art-20049335

Unit IV: Knife Skills Introduction and Contamination

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.	The knife is an extension of a chef.	• How are knives used as an extension for a culinary professional?
CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.		1
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	Greater knowledge of knife cuts will promote growth and desire to improve.	• How would a chef choose the appropriate knife and cut for a
9.3.12.AG-FD.3 Select and process food products for storage, distribution and consumption.		certain application?
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Cross contamination can occur in a split second.	• Why is cross contamination harmful to food preparation?
	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
9.3.HT-RFB.8 Implement standard operating procedures related to food and beverage production and guest	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
service.	The eight parts of the knife include the tip, the blade,	Identify the parts of the knife.
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	the spine, the bolster, the handle, the heel, the rivets and the cutting edge.	
8.5.1, Demonstrate professional skills in safe handling of knives, tools, and equipment.	The six types of knives are the French knife, utility knife, tournee knife, the paring knife, the boning knife, the bread knife.	Name the six main types of knives utiliz ed by a food service professional.
	Basic knife maintenance includes sharpening, honing, and cleaning.	Properly care for the knives using basic maintenance.

Unit IV: Knife Skills Introduction and Contamination

Knife cuts including fine dice, small dice, medium and large dice, fine julienne, batonnet.	Demonstrate a variety of simple knife cuts.
Proper sanitation of kitchen knives, utensils and workspaces are important to prevent food borne illnesses.	Explain how the handling and care of knives prevent food borne illnesses.
Cross contamination is when bacteria from one ingredient contaminates another ingredient, causing harm to the person who eats it.	Describe the importance of avoiding cross contamination within the kitchen.
Chemical contaminants include anything that you would use for cleaning such as: Bleach, Windex, Dish Soap and Fantastic.	Identify the basic chemical contaminants to avoid while cooking.
VOCABULARY: Dicing, julienne, batonnet, steel and whetstone, cross contamination, honing	
KEY TERMS: Knife maintenance, Bear claw method, Mandolin, hone, chemical contaminants, biological contaminants, proper sanitation, knife cuts	

Unit IV: Knife Skills Introduction and Contamination

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Demonstrating proper handling and use of the knife during various kitchen assignments
- Demonstrating the basic knife through hands on demonstrations and work within the kitchen
- Demonstrating proper cleaning and storage of knife throughout all assignments
- Explaining the various containments found in a kitchen through individualized and group work

- Group creation of various diagrams highlighting key elements of knife skills
- Participating in a group team assignment focused on practicing sample knifes cuts using rubric to guide the assignment
- Teacher led demonstration on the various aspects of knife skills including, knife cuts, cleaning, sharping and honing of a knife
- Teacher led demonstration on the various containments found in a kitchen and ways to avoid these containments while cooking

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 V: Becoming a Professional

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee. CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to	Proper education and training are necessary for a career in the food production and service industry.	• Why is educational training within the food production and service industry important?
 9.2 CAREER AWARENESS, EXPLORATION, AND PREPARATION 	Positions within the food production and service industry involve a wide range of skills and knowledge base.	How do skills vary based on the specific position?
9.2.12.C.1 Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:
9.2.12.C.3 Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.	The career path necessary for employment and entrepreneurship within the food production and	Investigate the formal and continuing education of a specific position within
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster 9.3.HT-RFB.4 Demonstrate leadership qualities and collaboration with others.	service industry involves specific education.	the food service and production industry.
9.3.HT-RFB.9 Describe career opportunities and qualifications in the restaurant and food service industry.	Nine main positions within a kitchen/back of the house setting include Chef, Souse Chef, Pastry Chef, Line Cook, Prep Cook, Bus Person, Dishwasher,	Explain the nine main positions within a kitchen setting.
	Sommelier, Poissonnier.	Demonstrate the skill set needed to perform these positions.

Unit V: Becoming a Professional

National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	Seven front house positions include general manager, shift manager, host, servers, busser,	Identify the seven different positions in the front of the house.
8.1.1, Explain the roles, duties, and functions of individuals engaged in food production and services careers.	bartender and bar manager.	Describe one main skill feature for each of the front of the house positions.
 8.1.2, Analyze opportunities for employment and entrepreneurial endeavors. 8.1.3, Summarize education and training requirements and opportunities for career paths in food production and services. 	The owner of a business collaborates with managers to oversee the cost, pricing, demands and profitability of the services provided.	List the roles and responsibilities of a business owner and manager.
	 VOCABULARY: back of the house, front of the house, Americans with Disabilities Act KEY TERMS: entrepreneurship, service, and hospitality 	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing activity demonstrating what steps to take to cut costs of an establishment to maximize profitability
- Explaining how employees' roles and jobs impact a company's goals
- Identifying the various roles within a kitchen and their main purposes for a successful environment
- Maintaining a professional clean appearance of yourself and workstation

- Student participation in daily tasks applying the specific job responsibilities and key time management skills
- Group based project focused around the various career paths and owning a business

Unit V: Becoming a Professional

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts Textbook (Optional)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	Serv-safe power point (maintaining a clean kitchen)
	Guest speaker from Walnut Hill Culinary College or similar

Unit VI: Breakfast Cookery and Temperature Control

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills. CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.	The delicate nature of an egg determines the method of cooking an egg.	• How can the parts of an egg help in the approach of cooking them?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation	Safe handling and preparation of dairy products is important for food safety and sanitation.	 Why is the handling and preparation of dairy products so important?
procedures in food and beverage service facilities. rent types of cleaning and sanitizing materials for proper use.	The advantage of quick breads is that they can be made quickly and more reliably.	How can quick and easy recipes be helpful to starting chefs?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education 8.2.5, Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:
8.2.6, Demonstrate proper purchasing, receiving, storage, and handling of both raw and prepared foods.	The basic transformation of cooking an egg include poaching, frying, boiling, scrambling, over easy, over medium, and over hard.	Research and present the different styles of eggs.
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.		Prepare eggs utilizing the different forms of cooking.
	Advanced egg cooking modifications include quiches, frittatas, omelets, and souffles.	Explain the ways egg modifications can be utilized in the kitchen.
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Unit VI: Breakfast Cookery and Temperature Control

8.5.2, Demonstrate professional skill for a variety of cooking methods including roasting, broiling, smoking, grilling, sautéing, pan frying, deep frying, braising,		Demonstrate different ways to prepare recipes of eggs and egg modifications.
stewing, poaching, steaming, and baking using professional equipment and current technologies.	Temperature "danger zones" for various dairy products can harbor bacteria growth.	Illustrate the proper temperature readings for dairy products for safe
8.5.3, Demonstrate knowledge of portion control and proper scaling and measurement techniques.		consumption.
8.5.4, Apply the fundamentals of time, temperature, and cooking methods to cooking, cooling, reheating, and holding of a variety of foods.	The versatility of milk and milk products in cooking include whipping cream, half and half, butter, sour cream, buttermilk, and yogurt.	Demonstrate the principles and skills of milk and milk product cookery.
8.5.7, Prepare various fruits, vegetables, starches, legumes, dairy products, fats, and oils using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	The two basic methods of mixing muffins and quick breads is the well method and the creaming method.	Describe the difference between the methods of mixing muffins and quick breads.
8.5.10, Prepare breads, baked goods and desserts using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.		
8.5.11, Prepare breakfast meats, eggs, cereals, and batter products using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.		Demonstrate the different methods of mixing while creating muffins and quick breads.
	Applesauce as well as fruit purees work well as fat substitutes when making quick breads and muffins.	Evaluate alternative fats when using recipes to make quick breads and muffins.

Unit VI: Breakfast Cookery and Temperature Control

	Utilize various substitutions in breakfast cookery.
(TDZ), well n	RY: Temperature Danger Zone nethod, creaming method, churning, , homogenization
	S: Chalazae, albumen, cultured dairy es of eggs, egg modification

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing the culinary hypothesis focused around ingredient substitutions
- Completing the egg evolution activity where each group creates a different style egg based on research and a specific rubric
- Creating a pamphlet that includes recipes for the various ways to cook eggs and egg modifications
- Presenting on the importance of temperature control when working with specific breakfast items and dairy products
- Planning, preparing and presenting a meal focused around the use of breakfast cookery based on a specific rubric

- Participate in group activities such as picture diagrams of liquid measurements
- Whole group lecture focused on different functions of breakfast ingredients and temperature control
- Participate in a temperature danger zone case study at different levels of violations in groups
- Chef demonstration on an egg evolution; with a focus on the different job responsibilities along with the specific rubric for each style of egg
- Individualized exploration and creation of various breakfast items providing opportunities to create stock recipes as well as student created recipes focused around breakfast cookery

Unit VI: Breakfast Cookery and Temperature Control

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	6 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts Textbook (Optional)	
	Culinary Institute of America	
	Culinary Calculations Book, 2nd Edition Terri Jones (Optional)	
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)	
	Modern Marvels Episode (The Incredible Edible Egg)	
	Proper Egg and breakfast cooking skype with Johnson and Wales University	

Unit VII: Community Cooking and Food Allergens

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.	Learning about cultures and religious beliefs will help better prepare a Chef when planning a menu.	• How can understanding of culture and religion help with food preparation and service?
CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being	Researching and following culinary trends will	What are the challenges to food
CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.	strengthen knowledge of allergens and potential hazards to customers.	safety?
CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.		
CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.	When planning a menu, you must consider flavors, colors, textures, shapes, sizes and temperatures of food.	• What is the role of a menu in food service?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Various spices used in ethnic cooking can include cumin, cardamom, cinnamon, turmeric, and curry.	Compare and contrast how international spices can affect a recipe.
9.3.HT-RFB.3 Use information from cultural and geographical studies to guide customer service decisions in food and beverage service facilities.		Utilize specific international spices in personalized dishes.
9.3.HT-RFB.4 Demonstrate leadership qualities and collaboration with others.	Religious and cultural dietary restrictions vary based on the specific background.	Investigate various recipes in different cultural and religious backgrounds.

Unit VII: Community Cooking and Food Allergens

9.3.HT-RFB.10 Apply listening, reading, writing and speaking skills to enhance operations and customer service in food and beverage service facilities.	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.
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education		Prepare the menu items within the kitchen.
8.4.2, Apply menu-planning principles to develop and modify menus.		Execute and present the menu in its entirety.
8.4.3, Analyze food, equipment, and supplies needed for menu production.		Tist the common field allowers and
8.5.7, Prepare various fruits, vegetables, starches, legumes, dairy products, fats, and oils using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	Common food allergens impact menu preparation and food service.	List the common food allergens and symptoms of allergic reactions.
8.5.8, Prepare various salads, dressings, marinades, and		Prepare an allergen free recipe.
spices using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	Proper sanitation and food preparation as a professional expectation to avoid cross	Apply principals of safety and sanitation in the food preparation and
8.5.9, Prepare sandwiches, canapes and appetizers using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	contamination and potential allergic reactions.	service.
8.5.10, Prepare breads, baked goods and desserts using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	VOCABULARY: taste palate, allergens, dietary restrictions, ethnic, histamine	
8.5.12, Demonstrate professional plating, garnishing, and food presentation techniques.	KEY TERMS: FAT TOM, A.L.E.R.T, histamine, allergic reactions	

Unit VII: Community Cooking and Food Allergens

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Planning, preparing and presenting a family international meal based on a specific rubric
- Creating a menu using international taste palettes
- Presenting on the importance of food allergens when preparing food

- Participate in a variety of cooking demonstration with international spices
- Complete a project-based learning activity on common food allergens
- Experiment with international spices within recipes
- Individualized exploration and creation of various international based recipes providing opportunities to create from stock recipes as well as student created recipes focused around international cookery

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	5 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts Textbook (Optional)	
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)	
	Guest speaker from Morristown food bank (Bill Zackoff – Food & Facilities Manager)	
	https://www.slidemembers.com/en_US/view/PPT-Templates/spices-and-seasonings-	
	powerpoint-38 (power point on international spices).	

Unit VIII: Soups, Stocks, Sauces and The Micro World Pathogens

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills. CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems	The application of stock has a broad range that helps to build our understanding of soups and mother sauces.	• How does the quality of the stock play a major role in the quality in the soup or sauce?
and persevere in solving them. 9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	A multitude of sauces are derived from the five mother sauces.	• How can sauces change the flavor of the food it is served on?
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Cooking methods change the appearance, texture, flavor and nutritional value of the product.	How does cooking effect food?
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	Food borne illness can be harmful to food operations, establishments, and patrons.	• How can food borne illnesses impact the food industry?
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:
8.3.6, Identify a variety of types of equipment for food processing, cooking, holding, storing, and serving.	Stocks contain four essential parts: a major flavoring ingredient, liquid, aromatics, and mirepoix.	Explain the purpose for each part of a stock.
8.5.3, Demonstrate knowledge of portion control and proper scaling and measurement techniques.		Create mirepoix for various stocks.
8.5.6, Prepare various stocks, soups, and sauces using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	There are seven types of stocks White stock: Brown stock: Fumet: Court bouillon, Glace, Remouillage and Bouillon.	Describe the various types of stocks and how they can be used.

Unit VIII: Soups, Stocks, Sauces and The Micro World Pathogens

	Compare and contrast the uses of each type of stock.
The five mother sauces include marinara, hollandaise, volute, bechamel, and espagnole.	Demonstrate an understanding of when to utilize the five mother sauces.
	Prepare the five mother sauces.
	Utilize the five mother sauces within specific recipes.
Thickener such as roux, beurre manie, slurry and liaison, add richness and body to sauces.	Experiment on thickening agents included in different soups and sauces.
Clear and thick are the two basic kinds of soups.	Investigate soup recipes under each category.
	Replicate the basic kinds of soups.
Unique kinds of soups may include cold soups, fruit soups; and vegetable-based soups.	Identify traits of these unique soups.
soups, and regenere subed boups.	Compare these soups to more common types of soups.

Unit VIII: Soups, Stocks, Sauces and The Micro World Pathogens

Biological contaminants include viruses, parasites and fungus.	Describe the basic biological contaminants.
Fever, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, vomiting and jaundice are symptoms of foodborne illness.	Identify the main symptoms associated with foodborne illnesses.
VOCABULARY: aromatics, bechamel, bisque, boullion, beurre manie, espagnole sauce, hollandaise, mirepoix, roux, mother sauces	
KEY TERMS: Glaze, neutral stock, sachet, cheese cloth	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Identifying the four essential parts of stock and the proper ingredients for each part
- Listing and demonstrating the various ways to cool stock properly
- Creating an informational guide on the various types of stocks and how they can be used
- Creating an informational guide on the 5 mother sauces and how they can be used
- Demonstrating on the proper use of three main thickening agents
- Presenting on the importance of the micro world pathogens when working with soups, stocks and sauces
- Planning, preparing and presenting a meal focused around the use of soups, stocks and sauces based on a specific rubric

Unit VIII: Soups, Stocks, Sauces and The Micro World Pathogens

- Lab work focused on preparing various stocks, soups and sauces
- Experiment on thickening agents included in different soups and sauces
- Investigate soup recipes under each category and replicate them
- Various teacher led cooking demonstrations focused around the use of meats
- Individualized/group exploration and creation of various recipes utilizing soups, stocks and sauces providing opportunities to create from teacher provided recipes as well as student created recipes

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	6 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	National Restaurant Association: Foundations of Restaurant Management and Culinary Arts
	Textbook (Optional)
	Intro to culinary arts textbook (Optional)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	Culinary Arts Institute Channel YouTube

Unit IV: Introduction to Meats and The Flow of Food

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.	Meats contain essential nutrients to help with a well- rounded diet.	• Why is the nutritional value of meats important?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	Special food preparation and sanitation techniques are necessary when handling meat.	• Why is the temperature of cooking meats important?
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	Different cuts of meat come from different parts of the animal used.	Identify the cuts of meat from the different animals.
8.2.5, Practice standard personal hygiene and wellness procedures.		Explain how the different cuts of meat vary and their main purposes.
8.2.7, Demonstrate safe food handling and preparation techniques that prevent cross contamination from potentially hazardous foods and food groups.	Meats are classified by age, quality and cut.	Describe how to properly prepare meats based on their age, quality and cut.
8.3.6, Identify a variety of types of equipment for food processing, cooking, holding, storing, and serving.8.5.1, Demonstrate professional skills in safe handling of knives, tools, and equipment.	The Federal guidelines to grade meat include the visual, texture, color and scent.	Summarize the necessary qualifications needed for different grades of meat.
8.5.5, Prepare various meats, seafood, and poultry using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	Proper food handling of meats follows specific food temperature guidelines.	List the various temperatures to ensure proper meat cookery.

Unit IV: Introduction to Meats and The Flow of Food

Cutting and fabricating meats differ based on the meats being used such as beef, poultry, pork and veal.	Distinguish between the types of cutting and fabricating used between different types of meats.
	Demonstrate proper cutting techniques to prepare meats for cooking.
	Produce meals that utilize the various cuts of meats.
The different trims of meat including butterflying, medallions, scallops, emince and noisettes.	Label the different trims of meat.
	Prepare meats utilizing different trims.
There are eight stages in the flow of food starting with purchasing and receiving, storage, preparation, cooking, cooling, hot and cold holding, reheating	Demonstrate proper Serv Safe methods of food storage and preparation.
and serving.	Apply the fundamentals of time temperature and cooking method to cooking cooling reheating and serving
	foods.

Unit IV: Introduction to Meats and The Flow of Food

	VOCABULARY: Butterflying, medallions, scallops, emince, noisettes, fabrication,		
	KEY TERMS: , USDA, Quality Grading, game meat, Food and Drug Administration, flow of food		
ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students wi	ill show their learning by:		
 Explaining proper handling, receiving and storage of raw beef, and pork Understanding basic meat inspection guidelines and grading Presenting on the importance of the flow of food when working with meat Drawing a diagram and identifying the cuts of meat from different animals Planning, preparing and presenting a meal focused around the use of meats based on a specific rubric 			
• •			
• Demonstration on meat breakdown, cooking and storage to ensure proper sanitation procedures			
 Various teacher led cooking demonstrations focused around the use of meats Individualized/group exploration and creation of various recipes utilizing meats providing opportunities to create from teacher provided recipes as well as student created recipes 			
SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	6 weeks		
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to culinary arts textbook		
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)		
	Guest speaker Chef Anthony Sibona BBQ Pit Master and Meat sp	pecialist	
	FDA vs. USDA an overview (Govloop.com)		
	Food and drug administration approved videos on food grading po	olicies (FDA.gov)	

Unit X: Sweet Treats

STANDARDS / GOALS: Career and Ready Practices	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.	Different mixing methods effects product results.	• How does mixing alter the results of a product?
CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies. CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Alterations in ingredients in baked products can enhance the nutritional profile.	How can a chef increase the nutritional profile of baked goods?
9.3 – Hospitality and Tourism Career Cluster	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:
9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.	Different types of chocolate can be used in cooking such as unsweet, milk, cocoa powder, bittersweet/semisweet, white chocolate, and dark	Identify various types of chocolate based on site, smell and taste.
National Standards for Family and Consumer Sciences Education	chocolate.	Utilize various types of chocolate within different recipes.
8.3.5, Demonstrate procedures for safe and secure storage of equipment and tools.	Dark chocolate has antioxidants which has proven	Explain the health benefits of dark
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	health benefits including reducing chances of heart disease.	chocolate.
professional equipment and current technologies.	Ganache is an emulsion made with chocolate and cream.	Demonstrate how to make ganache.

Unit X: Sweet Treats

8.5.10, Prepare breads, baked goods and desserts using safe handling and professional preparation techniques.	Baking ingredients such as flour, sugar, eggs, salt, baking soda, and baking powder serve different functions.	Compare and contrast the purpose of each ingredient used in baking.
8.5.12, Demonstrate professional plating, garnishing, and food presentation techniques.	Baking powder causes an item to rise and baking soda helps a product become light and fluffy.	Describe the difference between baking powder and baking soda.
		Determine the appropriate product based on desired outcome.
	The use of specific ingredients in baking and desserts require proper handling and storage for food safety and shelf life.	Distinguish the proper storage locations for baked goods and sweets for food safety.
	Preparation techniques varies for custards, mousses and puddings.	Compare and contrast custards, mousses and puddings.
		Construct a baked custard, mousse and pudding based on a prepared recipe.
	Baking is an exact science where measurements and ingredients produce specific results.	Describe the function of each ingredient in a baked product.

Unit X: Sweet Treats

Nuances of mixing methods will yield outcomes and help with trouble shooting potential problems.	Summarize how different mixing methods yield different outcomes.
VOCABULARY: ganache, antioxidants, custards, mousses, puddings, baking powder, baking soda	
KEY TERMS: Bakers Chocolate, tempering, seeding method, tabling method	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Planning, preparing and presenting a meal focused around the use of sweet treats based on a specific rubric
- Presenting on the health benefits of the history of chocolate along with the health benefits of dark chocolate
- Drawing a Venn Diagram and identifying the differences between custards, mousses and puddings Creating a custard, mousse or pudding-based recipe

- Teacher led lecture on the purposes of each ingredient used in baking
- Research on health benefits and history of chocolate
- Various teacher led cooking demonstrations focused around the use of sweet treats
- Individualized/group exploration and creation of various recipes utilizing sweet treats providing opportunities to create from teacher provided recipes as well as student created recipes

Unit X: Sweet Treats

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	5 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Intro to Culinary Arts Textbook (Optional)
	Serv Safe manual (Mandatory, Digital)
	On Baking Vol 3 Textbook; Sara Labensky (Optional)
	Nat-geo 10 greatest chocolatier in the world