

# Haircoloring

Content Area: **Business**  
Course(s): **Cosmetology II**  
Time Period: **First Marking Period**  
Length: **Year**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Overview

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**One of the most creative, challenging, and popular salon services is haircoloring. It also has the potential for being one of the most lucrative areas in which a stylist can choose to work.**

## STAGE 1- DESIRED RESULTS

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### 2014 NJCCCS - 21st Century Life and Careers

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### Career Ready Practices

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### 9.1 Personal Financial Literacy

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### 9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation

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CAEP.9.2.12.C.1	Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.2	Modify Personalized Student Learning Plans to support declared career goals.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.4	Analyze how economic conditions and societal changes influence employment trends and future education.
CAEP.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 managing a business.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.7	Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.

### 9.3 Career & Technical Education

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12.9.3.HU.3	Use effective communication with human services clients and their families.
12.9.3.HU.4	Demonstrate ethical and legal conduct in human services settings.
12.9.3.HU.5	Evaluate career opportunities in each of the Human Services Career Pathways.
12.9.3.HU-CSM.1	Summarize necessary credentials, licensures or state-specific requirements to prepare for a career in consumer services.
12.9.3.HU-CSM.2	Communicate product or equipment features that meet the needs of clients and consumers.
12.9.3.HU-CSM.3	Make consumer services recommendations meeting the needs of clients or customers.
12.9.3.HU-CSM.7	Demonstrate knowledge of ethical and legal responsibilities associated with providing consumer services.
12.9.3.HU-CSM.8	Apply business procedures and utilize equipment and facilities to produce satisfying client outcomes.

## **CCSS- Writing in Cosmetology**

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### **Text Types and Purposes**

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.1	Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.2	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.1a	Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.1b	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.1c	Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.1d	Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.1e	Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-	Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new

Literacy.WHST.11-12.2a	element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.2b	Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.2c	Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.2d	Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.2e	Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

## Production and Distribution of Writing

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

## Research to Build and Present Knowledge

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.7	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.8	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.7	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.8	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and over-reliance on any one source and

following a standard format for citation.

LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.9

Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

## Range of Writing

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.10

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.10

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

## CCSS- Literacy in Cosmetology

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### Key Ideas and Details

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.1

Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.2

Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.3

Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.1

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.2

Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.3

Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

### Craft and Structure

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.4

Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.5

Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-

Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Literacy.CCRA.R.6	
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.5	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.6	Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.

## Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.7	Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.8	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.9	Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.8	Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.9	Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.

## Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

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LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.10	Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.10	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

## Essential Questions

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- Explain the action of hair lighteners.
- How does hydrogen peroxide developer work in a haircolor formula?
- How does the hair’s porosity affect haircolor?
- How many types of melanin are found in the hair?
- List five safety precautions to follow during the haircolor process.
- List seven tips for achieving gray coverage

- List the rules of color correction.
- Name and describe the various forms of hair lightener.
- Name the primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.
- What are the categories of haircolor?
- What are the four key questions to ask when formulating a haircolor?
- What are the three most commonly used methods for highlighting? Describe each.
- What are the two processes involved in double-process haircoloring?
- What does the level system help you determine when formulating haircolor?
- What is a preliminary strand test and why is it used?
- What is the procedure for a single-process color service?
- What is the purpose of a toner?
- What is the role of tone and intensity in hair color?
- When is it used?
- Why do people color their hair?
- Why is a patch test useful in haircoloring?

## **Enduring Understanding**

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**People color their hair to cover gray, enhance existing haircolor, correct unwanted tones, and accentuate a particular haircut. Porosity is the hair's ability to absorb moisture. Porous hair accepts haircolor faster. There are three types of melanin in the cortex: eumelanin (black and brown), pheomelanin (blond or red), and mixed melanin (combination). Level is the unit of measurement used to identify the lightness or darkness of a color. Primary colors are pure fundamental colors red, yellow, and blue. Secondary colors are obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors: green, orange, and violet. The four categories of haircolor are: temporary haircolor are nonoxidation colors that make only a physical change. Semipermanent haircolor is a no-lift deposit-only formulated to last through several shampoos. Demipermanent haircolor is formulated to deposit but not lighten color. Permanent haircolors lighten and deposit color at the same time and in a single process.**

## **Students will know...**

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Identify natural hair color and tone. Understand the color wheel and understanding complementary colors will help you choose the correct tone to accomplish your goal.

Cosmetologists should have a thorough understanding of haircoloring because: haircolor services provide stylists with an opportunity for creative expression and artistry. Clients increasingly ask for and require excellent haircoloring services to cover gray, to enhance their haircuts and to camouflage face-shaped imperfections. Haircolor products employ strong chemical ingredients to accomplish services, so being aware of what these chemicals are and how they work will enable you to safely provide color services for your clients.

## **Students will be able to...**

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- List the reasons why people color their hair.
- Explain how the hair's porosity affects haircolor.
- Understand the types of melanin found in hair.
- Define and identify levels and their role in formulating haircolor.
- Identify primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.
- Know what roles tone and intensity play in haircolor.
- List and describe the categories of haircolor.
- Explain the role of hydrogen peroxide in a haircolor formula.
- Explain the action of hair lighteners.
- List the four key questions to ask when formulating a haircolor.
- Understand why a patch test is useful in haircoloring.
- Define what a preliminary strand test is and why it is used.
- List and describe the procedures for a virgin single-process color service.
- Understand the two processes involved in double-process haircoloring
- Describe the various forms of hair lighteners.
- Understand the purpose and use of toners.
- Name and describe the three most commonly used methods for highlighting.
- Know how to properly cover gray hair.
- Know the rules of color correction.
- Know the safety precautions to follow during the haircolor process.

## **STAGE 2- EVIDENCE OF LEARNING**

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### **Formative Assessment During Lesson**

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- 3- Minute Pause
- A-B-C Summaries
- Analogy Prompt
- Choral Response
- Debriefing
- Exit Card / Ticket
- Hand Signals
- Idea Spinner
- Index Card Summaries
- Inside-Outside Circle Discussion (Fishbowl)
- Journal Entry
- Misconception Check
- Observation
- One Minute Essay

- One Word Summary
- Portfolio Check
- Questions & Answers
- Quiz
- Self-Assessment
- Student Conference
- Think-Pair-Share
- Web or Concept Map

### **Authentic Assessments- Suggested**

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- **Milady textbook, Theory and practical workbook**
- **Support slides, internet research**
- **Demonstrate color services on swatches and manikins. Terms and definitions used in haircoloring.**

### **Benchmark Assessments**

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### **STAGE 3- LEARNING PLAN**

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### **Instructional Map**

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- **Create a color wheel, using primary paint create secondary and tertiary colors.**
- **Bring in virgin human hair swatches, perform color services on swatches, note down the results.**
- **Demonstration of haircolor techniques.**
- **Complete theory and practical workbooks, complete study guide.**

### **Modifications/Differentiation of Instruction**

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### **Modification Strategies**

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- Extended Time
- Frequent Breaks
- Highlighted Text
- Interactive Notebook
- Modified Test
- Oral Directions
- Peer Tutoring
- Preferential Seating
- Re-Direct
- Repeated Drill / Practice
- Shortened Assignments
- Teacher Notes
- Tutorials
- Use of Additional Reference Material
- Use of Audio Resources

## **Differentiation Strategies**

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### **High Preparation Differentiation**

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- Alternative Assessments
- Choice Boards
- Games and Tournaments
- Group Investigations
- Guided Reading
- Independent Research / Project
- Interest Groups
- Learning Contracts
- Leveled Rubrics
- Literature Circles
- Multiple Intelligence Options
- Multiple Texts
- Personal Agendas
- Project Based Learning (PBL)
- Stations / Centers
- Think-Tac-Toe

- Tiered Activities / Assignments
- Varying Graphic Organizers

## **Low Preparation Differentiation**

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- Choice of Book / Activity
- Cubing Activities
- Exploration by Interest (using interest inventories)
- Flexible Grouping
- Goal Setting With Student
- Homework Options
- Jigsaw
- Mini Workshops to Re-teach or Extend Skills
- Open-ended Activities
- Think-Pair-Share by Readiness, Interest, or Learning Style
- Use of Collaboration
- Use of Reading Buddies
- Varied Journal Prompts
- Varied Product Choice
- Varied Supplemental Materials
- Work Alone / Together

## **Horizontal Integration- Interdisciplinary Connections**

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## **Vertical Integration- Discipline Mapping**

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## **Additional Materials**

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