

Basics of Chemistry

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

Unit Overview

Most cosmetology services depend on the use of chemicals. So, studying the basics of chemistry means that you will have the knowledge you need to understand the products that you are using in the salon to give your clients the professional services they deserve.

STAGE 1- DESIRED RESULTS

2014 NJCCCS - 21st Century Life and Careers

Career Ready Practices

9.1 Personal Financial Literacy

9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation

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

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

Text Types and Purposes

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-	Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument

Literacy.WHST.11-12.1e	presented.
LA.11-12.CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.11-12.2a	Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new 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

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.
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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

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-	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using

Literacy.WHST.11-12.8	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

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

Key Ideas and Details

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

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-Literacy.CCRA.R.6

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

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

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

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

- Define pH and the pH scale.
- Explain oxidation–reduction (redox).
- Explain pure substances and physical mixtures.
- Explain the difference between molecules and compound molecules
- Name and describe the three states of matter.

- What are atoms?
- What are the differences among solutions, suspensions, and emulsions?
- What are the physical and chemical properties of matter?
- What is an element?
- What is chemistry?
- What is matter?
- What is the difference between organic and inorganic chemistry?
- What is the difference between physical and chemical change?

Enduring Understanding

Chemistry is the science that deals with the composition, structures, and properties of matter and how matter changes under different conditions. Organic chemistry is the study of substances that contain the element carbon. Inorganic chemistry is the study of substances that do not contain the element carbon, but may contain the element hydrogen. Matter is any substance that occupies space and has mass. An element is the simplest form of chemical matter. It cannot be broken down into simpler substance without a loss of identity. Atoms are the smallest chemical components (often called particles) of an element. A molecule is a chemical combination of two or more atoms in definite proportions. A compound molecules, are a chemical combination of two or more atoms of different elements in definite proportions. All states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas. Physical properties are characteristics that can be determined without a chemical reaction and that do not involve a chemical change in the substance. Chemical properties are characteristics that can only be determined by a chemical reaction and a chemical change in a substance. A reduction is the process through which oxygen is subtracted from or hydrogen is added to a substance through chemical reaction. Redox reaction are also responsible for the chemical changes in created by haircolors, hairlighteners, permanent waving solutions, and thioglycolic acid neutralizers.

Students will know...

Create a pH scale. Label Acidic, neutral, and alkaline.

Cosmetologists should have a thorough understanding of chemistry because without an understanding of basic chemistry you would not be able to use professional products effectively and safely. Every product used in the salon and in cosmetology services contains some type of chemical. With the understanding of chemistry, you will be able to troubleshoot and solve common problems you may encounter with chemical services.

Students will be able to...

- **Explain the difference between organic and inorganic.**
- **Describe the different states of matter: solids, liquids, and gas.**
- **Describe oxidation-reduction (redox) reactions.**

- **Explain the differences between pure substances and physical mixtures.**
- **Explain the difference among solutions, suspensions, and emulsions.**
- **Explain pH and the pH scale.**

STAGE 2- EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

Formative Assessment During Lesson

- 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

- **Milady textbook, Theory and practical workbook**
- **Support slides, internet research**

Benchmark Assessments

STAGE 3- LEARNING PLAN

Instructional Map

- **Bring in beauty products and describe if they are solids, liquids or gas, brush, shampoo, and hairspray etc.**
- **Put a tablespoon of sugar in a cup of hot water. Cover it loosely with a paper towel and set it aside for a week. What happens when the water evaporates?**
- **Complete theory workbook, complete study guide.**

Modifications/Differentiation of Instruction

Modification Strategies

- 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

High Preparation Differentiation

- 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

- 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

Vertical Integration- Discipline Mapping

Additional Materials
