Randolph Township Schools Randolph High School

Marketing I Curriculum

"The aim of marketing is to know and understand the customer so well the product or service fits him and sells itself." ~Peter Drucker

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Randolph Township Schools Department of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

Marketing I

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Randolph Township Schools

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.

Randolph Township Schools 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 addresses the elimination of discrimination and the achievement gap, as identified by underperforming school-level AYP reports for state assessments. 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

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION 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

Randolph Township Schools Department of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

Introduction

Randolph Township Schools is committed to excellence. We believe that all children are entitled to an education that will equip them to become productive citizens of the 21st century. We believe that an education grounded in the fundamental principles of science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) will provide students with the skills and content necessary to become future leaders and lifelong learners.

A sound STEM education is grounded in the principles of inquiry, rigor, and relevance. Students will be actively engaged in learning as they use real-world STEM skills to construct knowledge. They will have ample opportunities to manipulate materials and solve problems in ways that are developmentally appropriate to their age. They will work in an environment that encourages them to take risks, think critically, build models, observe patterns, and recognize anomalies in those patterns. Students will be encouraged to ask questions, not just the "how" and the "what" of observed phenomena, but also the "why". They will develop the ability, confidence, and motivation to succeed academically and personally.

STEM literacy requires understandings and habits of mind that enable students to make sense of how our world works. As described in Project 2061's *Benchmarks in Science Literacy, The Standards for Technological Literacy,* and *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics,* literacy in these subject areas enables people to think critically and independently. Scientifically and technologically literate citizens deal sensibly with problems that involve mathematics, evidence, patterns, logical arguments, uncertainty, and problem-solving.

Marketing I

Introduction

Marketing I is an elective course in the STEM department for sophomores, juniors and seniors. Marketing is all around us. If you have ever seen a TV commercial, a magazine or Internet advertisement, or selected an article of merchandise to purchase, you have taken part in the marketing cycle. This course allows students to examine marketing and the entire process that a product goes through before it reaches the consumer. Students will learn about the inception of new product ideas, research and development, promotion of the new product, and selling the product to the consumer. Students will be introduced to perspectives on all aspects of marketing including advertising, sales, promotion, direct and data base marketing, business-to-business marketing, marketing research and customer relationships to product producers. The study of marketing will introduce students to many new and exciting concepts and career ideas while applying marketing concepts to their everyday lives.

Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	UNIT NUMBER	CONTENT - UNIT OF STUDY
2 weeks	I	The World of Marketing
4 weeks	II	Economics
7 weeks	III	Business and Society
5 weeks	IV	Communication, Interpersonal and Management Skills for Marketing
10 weeks	V	Selling
5 weeks	VI	Promotion
3 weeks	VII	Product and Service Management

Marketing I UNIT I: The World of Marketing

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTI	IONS
Marketing is the process of planning, pricing, promoting, selling, and distributing ideas, goods,		Why do marketing practices change?	
and/or services to create exchanges that satisfy customers.			
Good marketing relies on effective planning.		• What influences potential customers?	?
Businesses look for ways to connect with current and potential custo	mers.	When and why should a business conduct a SWOT analysis?	
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS	CCSS
Students will know:	Students will be able to:		8.1.A.2 8.1.12B.1
To be a successful marketer, understanding the foundations, functions, and basic tools of marketing are required.	Discuss why marketing is Identify the four foundatio Apply the seven functions Describe the marketing co	ons of marketing. of marketing.	9.1.4.D.1 9.1.12.A.1 9.3.12.F.58 9.4.12.D.3 9.4.12.D.13
Marketing is a key part of our economy, supporting competition and offering benefits to consumers.	Analyze the economic benefits of marketing. Apply the concept of utility.		9.4.12.D.17 9.4.12.D.23 9.4.12.D.24
A company starts its marketing planning with a look at itself and the world around it.	analysis.	kness, Opportunity, and Threats" (SWOT) as of an internal company analysis. nvironmental scan.	9.4.12.F.13 9.4.12.F.17 9.4.12.F.25 9.4.12.F.49 9.4.12.F.52 9.4.12.F.(5).1
The key to marketing and selling goods, services, and/or ideas is to know your customer or audience.	Differentiate between consumer and industrial markets. Analyze the target market for a product or service. Describe the components of the marketing mix. Discuss the basic elements of a marketing plan. Differentiate between mass marketing and market segmentation.		9.4.12.F.(3).1 9.4.12.N.(4).10 9.4.12.N.(5).3 ELA.RI.9-10.1 ELA.W.9-10.2a ELA.W.11-12.2a ELA.W.9-10.4 ELA.W.11-12.4 ELA.SL.9-10.5 ELA.SL.11-12.5

Unit I - Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
2 weeks	Unit I – The World of Marketing	Textbook: Chapters 1 – 2 Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe) CD Chapter 1 – 2 Case Studies Functions of Marketing Handout Fruit Beverage Project Marketing Practice Utility Project Online Self-Assessment www.marketingessentials.glencoe.com A Matter of Ethics and Market Tech – Chapters 1, 2

Marketing I

UNIT II: Economics

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL	QUESTIONS	
An economy is the organized process a nation provides for the needs	and wants of its people. • How much should business	How much should businesses be regulated in a democracy?	
Marketers need to consider the economic factors that will influence r	narketing planning. • Is the United States econom	nically prosperous?	
The global marketplace makes all people and businesses in the world and potential employees or employers.	both potential customers • What social, political, and e problems arise when culture	 What social, political, and economic opportunities and problems arise when cultures interact? How "free" should national and international trade be? 	
KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	CCSS	
Students will know:	Students will be able to:	8.1.A.2	
		8.1.12B.1	
A nation, through its economy, makes economic choices	Describe the concept of an economy.	9.1.4.D.1	
determining how resources are utilized to meet the needs of its	Identify the factors of production.	9.1.12.A.1	
population.	Discuss the concept of scarcity.	9.3.12.F.58	
population	Determine how traditional, market, command, and mixed ec	onomies 9.4.12.D.3	
	answer the three basic economic questions.	9.4.12.D.13	
	answer the times subjected from questions.	9.4.12.D.17	
Companies need to understand current economic indicators to make	Describe the goals of a healthy economy.	9.4.12.D.23 9.4.12.D.24	
good decisions.			
good decisions.	Identify the key phases of the business cycle.	9.4.12.F.13	
	identity the key phases of the business eyele.	9.4.12.F.17	
		9.4.12.F.25 9.4.12.F.49	
Intendence dense of notions along with toods components among			
	nterdependence of nations, along with trade agreements among ountries, creates a global marketplace. Discuss the interdependence of nations. Explain the nature of international trade.		
countries, creates a grobal marketplace.			
	Differentiate between a positive and negative balance of trace		
	Identify three types of trade barriers.	9.4.12.N.(5).3 ELA.RI.9-10.1	
	Analyze three significant trade agreements/alliances that foster		
global free trade.		ELA.RI.11-12.1 ELA.W.9-10.2a	
D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Doing business in a foreign country is very different from doing Describe forms of international trade.		ELA.W.11-12.2a	
business in the United States.	Identify political, economic, socio-cultural, and technological		
	(PEST) factors that affect international business.	ELA.W.11-12.4	
	Illustrate examples of global marketing strategies for produc	t and ELA.SL.9-10.5	
	promotion decisions.	ELA.SL.11-12.5	

Unit II - Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

4 weeks Unit II – Economics Factors of Production Traditional, Market, Command, and Mixed Economies International Trade Interdependence Trade Agreements Global Marketing PEST Online Self-Assessment Chapter 3 www.marketingessentials.glencoe.com Factors of Production: Identification Activity Global Market Activity Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe) CD A Matter of Ethics and Market Tech – Chapters 3-4	SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
		 Factors of Production Traditional, Market, Command, and Mixed Economies Three Basic Economic Questions International Trade Interdependence Trade Agreements Global Marketing 	Case Studies Chapter 3-4 Online Self-Assessment Chapter 3 www.marketingessentials.glencoe.com Factors of Production: Identification Activity Gross Domestic Product Reflection Activity Global Market Activity Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe) CD

Marketing I

UNIT III: Business and Society

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTI	ONS
Market-oriented economic systems determine prices through the interaction of supply and demand.		• What should determine the price of a product or service?	
It is essential to see the role of business in society not only as a provebut also as an integral part of the society at large.	vider of goods and services	When, how, and why has social response	onsibility changed?
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS	CCSS
Students will know:	Students will be able to:		8.1.A.2 8.1.12B.1
Economic factors will influence your marketing planning.	marketing decisions.	es of the business cycle in relation to of an economy and what factors contribute	9.1.4.D.1 9.1.12.A.1 9.3.12.F.58 9.4.12.D.3 9.4.12.D.13 9.4.12.D.17
Pricing in a free enterprise system is determined primarily by the theory of supply and demand.	Distinguish between price and non-price competition. Describe the theory of supply, demand and equilibrium point. Analyze the driving factors that contribute to surplus and shortages.		9.4.12.D.23 9.4.12.D.24 9.4.12.F.13 9.4.12.F.17
The major functions of a business are production or procurement, marketing, management, and finance.	Compare and contrast for-profit and non-profit organizations. Distinguish between the public and private sectors. Identify the major types of businesses in the industrial market.		9.4.12.F.25 9.4.12.F.49 9.4.12.F.52 9.4.12.F.(5).1
In a free enterprise system, the government plays a role in safe guarding its own principles and providing for the health, general welfare, and safety of its citizens.	Discuss the relationship arthat protect consumers, wo	nent in a free enterprise system. nong federal regulatory agencies and laws orkers, investors, and the environment. government on businesses.	9.4.12.N.(2).1 9.4.12.N.(2).2 9.4.12.N.(2).10 9.4.12.N.(5).3 9.4.12.N.(5).9 ELA.RI.9-10.1
Civic-minded companies are concerned with their workers, customers, communities and the environment.	Illustrate examples of busi Examine the concept of busi Create a public service and		ELA.RI.11-12.1 ELA.W.9-10.2a ELA.W.11-12.2a ELA.W.9-10.4
Business ethics are part of social responsibility and play a role in decisions made by businesses that affect all stakeholders.	Interpret guidelines for eth Critique a company's corp		ELA.W.11-12.4 ELA.SL.9-10.5

Analyze the American Marketing Association's (AMA) Code of Ethics.	ELA.SL.11-12.5

Unit III - Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
7 weeks	Unit III – Business and Society O Market-Oriented Economic System	Textbook Chapters 5 – 6
	 Business Classifications Role of Government 	Case Studies Chapter 5 – 6
	 Social Responsibility Business Ethics 	T-Shirt Activity
	O Business Etines	Zappos.com Activity
		Consumer Research: Online Reflection Activity
		Philanthropic Activity
		Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe)
		A Matter of Ethics and Market Tech – Chapters 5 - 6

Marketing I

UNIT IV: Communication, Interpersonal and Management Skills for Marketing

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUEST	IONS
Effective communication is vital in every aspect of business.		How does communication influence a business' bottom line?	
In the diverse market place, good interpersonal skills are highly valued.		When, why, and how should employee training programs change?	
Global competition is creating companies and managers who are uniideals.	ted by common goals and	Why and how would business leader be revolutionized by Global competition.	
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS	CCSS
Students will know:	Students will be able to:		8.1.A.2
Effective communication is an essential component of marketing.	Determine effective verbal Describe the role of listening	and nonverbal communication. ng in communication.	8.1.12B.1 9.1.4.D.1 9.1.12.A.1 9.3.12.F.58
Understanding the communication process and improving listening and speaking skills will lead to greater success in all aspects of life.	Identify tone and its role in various forms of business communication. Examine the role of listening in communication.		9.4.12.D.3 9.4.12.D.13 9.4.12.D.17 9.4.12.D.23
Self-development and good interpersonal skills are essential for effectively handling a variety of work situations.	Assess why awareness of cultural differences is important. Integrate important interpersonal skills. Perform effectively in diverse environments. Manage conflict by using appropriate negotiation skills. Develop the personal traits necessary for ethical action.		9.4.12.D.24 9.4.12.F.13 9.4.12.F.17 9.4.12.F.25 9.4.12.F.49 9.4.12.F.52
Developing the skills of all team members will help the team achieve its goals as well as create good working relationships between employees and customers.	Discuss how to receive and handle customer complaints. Determine the skills needed to be a good team member and provide leadership. Apply the six aspects of successful teamwork.		9.4.12.F.(5).1 9.4.12.N.(2).1 9.4.12.N.(2).2 9.4.12.N.(2).10 9.4.12.N.(4).10
To facilitate effective management, businesses are generally organized either vertically or horizontally.	Differentiate between horizonte companies. Analyze the three levels of Evaluate how a self-manage		9.4.12.N.(5).3 9.4.12.N.(5).9 ELA.RI.9-10.1 ELA.RI.11-12.1 ELA.W.9-10.2a

Understanding basic management functions is essential to success in the field of marketing.	Discuss the three functions of management. Examine the management techniques utilized by effective managers. Determine how to manage employees properly.	ELA.W.11-12.2a ELA.W.9-10.4 ELA.W.11-12.4 ELA.SL.9-10.5 ELA.SL.11-12.5
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Unit IV - Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
5 weeks	Unit IV – Communication, Interpersonal and Management Skills for Marketing	Textbook: Chapters 8, 10, 11
	Communication SkillsInterpersonal Skills	Chapter 10 Study Organizer
	 Management Verbal and Nonverbal Communication 	Teamwork: Collaborative Activity
	 Vertical and Horizontal Organizations Cultural Differences 	Memo Assignment
	o Customer Service	Chapter 11 Internet Activity: Understanding a CEO's Role
		Internet Activity: Conflict Management
		Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe)
		A Matter of Ethics and Market Tech – Chapters 8,10,11

Marketing I UNIT V: Selling

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
Selling involves creating a relationship with customers, identifying the customer's needs and	Why do customers buy the products and services they do?
wants, providing possible solutions that meet their needs and wants, and closing the sale.	• What responsibility do salespeople have to their customers?
Objections are an opportunity to further determine customers' needs and concerns.	What should effective salespeople do when a customer
	can't make a decision?
Closing the sale is an agreement by the customer to buy.	Should sales be regulated or restricted? When? Who
	decides?

KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	CCSS
Students will know:	Students will be able to:	8.1.A.2
		8.1.12.B.1
Personal selling is any form of direct contact between a salesperson	Identify selling and different types of selling situations.	8.1.12.F.2
and a customer.	Explain the purpose and goal setting in selling.	9.1.4.D.1
	Define consultative selling.	9.1.12.A.1
		9.1.12.C.4
To be effective in sales, a salesperson must possess product	Differentiate between rational and emotional buying motives.	9.3.12.F.58
knowledge, as well as an understanding of customers' motives for	Distinguish the three levels of customer decision-making	9.4.12.D.3
buying and of the decision-making process.	Distinguish the three levels of edistorner decision making	9.4.12.D.13
or the decision making process.		9.4.12.D.17
Salespeople need to prepare for the sale by learning about the	Develop sources of product information.	9.4.12.D.23
	*	9.4.12.D.24
ndustry and the products they are selling.	Illustrate the main focus of preparation in business-to-business	9.4.12.F.13
	selling and retail selling.	9.4.12.F.17
		9.4.12.F.25
		9.4.12.F.49
Companies have sales policies, some of which deal with legal	Analyze the four-step process used by sales managers for training	9.4.12.F.52
ssues.	new personnel.	9.4.12.N.8
	Identify the elements of a legal sales contract.	9.4.12.N.19
		9.4.12.N.20
There are seven steps in the sales process.	Distinguish among the seven steps of the sales process.	9.4.12.N.28
•	Examine the importance and purpose of different approaches in the	9.4.12.N.39
	sales process.	9.4.12.F.(5).1
	•	9.4.12.N.(1).14
Salespeople can make or break a sale during their first few minutes	Demonstrate how business-to-business sales representatives conduct	9.4.12.N.(2).1

with a customer.	the initial approach. Choose one of the three methods for making the initial approach in	9.4.12.N.(2).2 9.4.12.N.(2).10
	retail sales.	9.4.12.N.(4).10
	Create an elevator speech.	9.4.12.N.(5).3
		9.4.12.N.(5).9
Determining needs is an early step in the sales process.	Analyze the three methods for determining customer needs.	ELA.RI.9-10.1
		ELA.RI.11-12.1 ELA.W.9-10.2a
		ELA.W.9-10.2a ELA.W.11-12.2a
The product presentation step of the sales process is where product	Formulate the goal of the product presentation.	ELA.W.9-10.4
knowledge is shared with customers.	Explain the four techniques that create a lively and effective product	ELA.W.11-12.4
	presentation.	ELA.SL.9-10.3
Objections are reasons for not buying or doubts that occur during a	Distinguish between objections and excuses.	ELA.SL.11-123
sales presentation.	Compare and contrast the five buying decisions on which common	ELA.SL.9-10.4
sales presentation.	objections are based.	ELA.SL.11-12.4
	Demonstrate the general four-step method for handling customer	ELA.SL.9-10.5 ELA.SL.11-12.5
	objections.	ELA.SL.11-12.3
	Assess the seven specific methods of handling objections and	
	identify when each should be used.	
Customer buying signals help a salesperson determine a customer's	Identify customer buying signals.	
readiness to buy.	Outline rules for closing a sale.	
	Distinguish among appropriate specialized methods for closing a	
	sale.	
Suggestion colling is immentant because it helps garagets asset assets	Evalois the importance of suggestion calling	
Suggestion selling is important because it helps generate more sales revenue for a company and helps to create more satisfied	Explain the importance of suggestion selling. Demonstrate appropriate specialized suggestion selling methods.	
customers.	Analyze strategies for maintaining and building a clientele.	
customers.	Justify the importance of customer service and follow up.	
	Illustrate the concept of customer relationship management.	

Unit V - Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
10 weeks	Unit V – Selling	Textbook: Chapters 12 - 15
	 Personal Selling 	
	 Customer Decision Making Process 	Feature Benefit Chart
	o Rational and Emotional Buying Motives	
	 Seven Step Sales Process Product Presentation 	Objection Analysis Chart
	 Product Presentation Customer Objections 	Case Studies Chapter 12 - 15
	 Customer Buying Signals 	Case Studies Chapter 12 - 13
	 Suggestion Selling 	Chapter 12 Customer Buying Project
	 Customer Relationship Management 	
		Personal Selling Exercise
		Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe) CD
		A Matter of Ethics and Market Tech – Chapters 12 - 15

Marketing I

UNIT VI: Promotion

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

9.4.12.N.(1).14 9.4.12.N.(2).1

9.4.12.N.(2).2

• What values, lifestyles, and points of view are represented

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Companies rely on promotion to inform their customers about their products and services.

Visual merchandising encompasses all of the physical elements that merchandisers use to project an image to customers. Businesses use different types of advertising media to promote their image, products and services.		 in a promotion? Which are omitted? What factors should influence visual merchandising? What factors should affects media choice? 	
Students will know:	Students will be able to:		8.1.A.2
The combination of advertising, selling, sales promotion, direct marketing, and public relations makes up the promotional mix.		tion in business and marketing. various types of promotion.	8.1.12.B.1 8.1.12.F.2 9.1.4.D.1
	Distinguish between publi Produce a news release. Outline the concept of the		9.1.12.A.1 9.1.12.C.4 9.3.12.F.58
Sales promotion includes utilizing different techniques to increase sales and inform customers about a company's products or services.	Illustrate sales promotion.	onal tie-ins, trade sales promotions, and	9.4.12.D.3 9.4.12.D.13 9.4.12.D.17 9.4.12.D.23
Visual merchandising and displays are important promotional strategies to sell products and services, attract potential customers, and create a desired business image.	Examine the concept and paralyze the elements of value of the concept and paralyze the elements of value of the concept and paralyze the concept a	purpose of visual merchandising. isual merchandising.	9.4.12.D.24 9.4.12.F.13 9.4.12.F.17 9.4.12.F.25 9.4.12.F.49 9.4.12.F.52
Visual merchandisers must know the rules of artistic design in order to create displays that help enhance sales, attract customers, and sustain customer loyalty.	Outline the five steps of cr	reating a display. Its function in display design.	9.4.12.N.8 9.4.12.N.19 9.4.12.N.20 9.4.12.N.28
Advertising is an important element of promotion.	Explain the concept and p	urpose of advertising in the promotional	9.4.12.N.39 9.4.12.F.(5).1

Classify the different types of advertising media.

	Evaluate the planning and selection of media.	9.4.12.N.(2).10
		9.4.12.N.(4).10
Marketers must know the essential elements of an advertising	Assess how advertising campaigns are developed.	9.4.12.N.(5).3
campaign and how they are used to develop effective	Examine the role of an advertising agency.	9.4.12.N.(5).9
advertisements.	Distinguish among the key components of print advertisements.	ELA.RI.9-10.1
	g p	ELA.RI.11-12.1
Advertisers need to understand effective design principles when	Characterize the principles of preparing an ad layout.	ELA.W.9-10.2a
developing ad layouts to attract the attention of a targeted audience.	Illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of using color in	ELA.W.11-12.2a
developing ad layouts to attract the attention of a targeted addrence.	advertising.	ELA.W.9-10.4
	advertising.	ELA.W.11-12.4
		ELA.SL.9-10.3
		ELA.SL.11-123
		ELA.SL.9-10.4
		ELA.SL.11-12.4
		ELA.SL.9-10.5
		ELA.SL.11-12.5

Unit VI - Curriculum Pacing Chart Marketing I

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
5 weeks	Unit VI – Promotion	Textbook Chapters 17 - 20 Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe) CD Case Studies Chapter 17 – 20 Activity: Company Public Relations Activity: Pet Adoption in the Park Internet Activity: The Best Commercial Activity: Print Advertising Exercise Visual Merchandising Project

Marketing I UNIT VII: Product and Service Management

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
Product planning involves making decisions about what features should be incorporated in a product or service.		• When, why, and how should product planning change?	
Brands are one of a company's most important assets and are powerful tools in the marketing and selling process.		• What social, political, and economic opportunities arise in branding? What problems arise?	
Developing a products' package is an integral part of product planning and promotion.		• What should be the relationship between packaging design and promotion?	
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS	CCSS

KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	CCSS
Students will know:	Students will be able to:	8.1.A.2
		8.1.12.B.1
Product planning results in designing marketing programs that	Evaluate the steps in product planning.	8.1.12.F.2
increase sales by making products that customers want.	Assess how to develop, maintain, and improve a product mix.	9.1.4.D.1
, ,,		9.1.12.A.1
The importance of understanding the different marketing strategies	Compare and contrast the four stages of the product life cycle.	9.1.12.C.4
used to sustain product sales over time.	Infer product positioning techniques.	9.3.12.F.58
r	J. T.	9.4.12.D.3
The name of a company and the names of its products or services	Distinguish the nature, scope, and importance of branding in product	9.4.12.D.13
need to project a positive image.	planning.	9.4.12.D.17
need to project a positive image.	Reinforce the various branding elements.	9.4.12.D.23
	Interpret the three different types of brands.	9.4.12.D.24
	Assess how branding strategies are used to meet sales and company	9.4.12.F.13
	goals.	9.4.12.F.17
	godis.	9.4.12.F.25
Effective peakering and labeling areate a good impression, halp call	Evaluate the functions of product peaksging	9.4.12.F.49
Effective packaging and labeling create a good impression, help sell		9.4.12.F.52
the product, and communicate benefits to customers.	Classify the functions of labels.	9.4.12.N.8
		9.4.12.N.19
		9.4.12.N.20
		9.4.12.N.28
		9.4.12.N.39
		9.4.12.F.(5).1
		9.4.12.N.(1).14
		9.4.12.N.(2).1
		9.4.12.N.(2).2

	9.4.12.N.(2).10
	9.4.12.N.(4).10
	9.4.12.N.(5).3
	9.4.12.N.(5).9
	ELA.RI.9-10.1
	ELA.RI.11-12.1
	ELA.W.9-10.2a
	ELA.W.11-12.2a
	ELA.W.9-10.4
	ELA.W.11-12.4
	ELA.SL.9-10.3
	ELA.SL.11-123
	ELA.SL.9-10.4
	ELA.SL.11-12.4
	ELA.SL.9-10.5
	ELA.SL.11-12.5

Unit VI - Curriculum Pacing Chart Product and Service Management

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
3 weeks	Unit VII – Product and Service Management	Textbook Chapters 30 - 31
	 Product Planning 	
	o Branding	Marketing Essentials: Interactive Chalkboard (Glencoe)
	o Packaging	CD
	 Labeling 	
	o Product Life Cycle	Case Studies Chapter 30 - 31
	○ Product Mix	
		Activity: Reinventing a Branding Mascot
		Internet Activity: Researching Branding Consultants
		Activity: Design Dog Food Packaging

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APPENDIX A

RESOURCES:

Textbook:

Marketing Essentials

Authors: Farese, Kimbrell & Woloszyk

ISBN-07: 861257-8

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Technology:

- o Spreadsheet software such as Excel
- o Word processor software such as Word
- o Presentation software such as PowerPoint
- o SmartBoard

Web addresses:

www.marketingessentials.glencoe.com

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APPENDIX B

ASSESSMENT:

- Quiz
- Test
- Individual Projects
- Group Projects
- Homework
- Online Resources

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APPENDIX C

Opportunities exist for interdisciplinary units with courses such as Economics, Introduction to Business, Graphic Design, Mass Media and other electives.

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APPENDIX D

There are no prerequisites for this course.