"Marketing is not a function; it is the whole business seen from the customer's point of view."

~Peter Drucker

**High School Business** 

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**Curriculum Committee** 

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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

An elective course for sophomores, juniors, and seniors, Marketing I 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 initiatives, and sales strategies that bring the product to the consumer. Additionally, students will be introduced to perspectives on all aspects of marketing including advertising, sales, promotion, direct- and data-based marketing, business-to-business marketing research, and customer-producer relationships.

The study of marketing will introduce students to many new and exciting concepts as well as career ideas. Real-world applications explored in the course provide students confidence in presenting themselves in various scenarios in their everyday and professional lives.

Equipped with knowledge from this course, students will become fiscally savvy in making consumer choices.

## **Curriculum Pacing Chart**

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

TRANSFER: Students will analyze what businesses do to influence consumers' purchasing decisions.		
STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
<b>9.1.12.FP.5</b> : Evaluate how behavioral bias (e.g., overconfidence, confirmation, recency, loss aversion, etc.) affects decision making.	Marketing is the process of planning, creating, communicating, delivering, and exchanging ideas, goods, and services that are valuable to consumers.	How would the world be different if marketing did not exist?
9.3.IT.1: Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and		• What is the role marketing plays in an economy?
practices the enable positive customer relationships.	Success in marketing requires understanding the marketing core functions and the basic tools of	What would be the ramifications if marketers did not conduct
<b>9.3.IT.2</b> : Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT)	marketing.	business with the marketing concept in mind?
product or service.	A market is all the people who share similar needs and wants and who have the ability to purchase	How does the importance of target markets connect to the use
<b>9.3.IT.4:</b> Demonstrate positive cyber citizenry by applying industry accepted	given products.	of a customer profile?
ethical practices and behaviors.		Why is the target market of consumers important to
<b>9.3.MK.4</b> : Plan, monitor and manage the day-to-day activities required for continued		marketers?
marketing business operations.	Marketers want to know what products customers buy, how much they spend, and where they shop.	• What influences potential customers?
<b>9.3.MK.8</b> : Obtain, develop, maintain, and improve, a product or service mix in response to market opportunities.		

<b>9.3.MK.9</b> : Communicate information	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS
about products, service, images, and/or	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
ideas to achieve a desired outcome.  9.3.MK.COM.1: Appy techniques and	An understanding of the foundations, functions, and basic tools of marketing is required to be a	Discuss why marketing is important in business.
strategies to convey ideas and information through marketing communication	successful marketer.	Identify and utilize the four Ps of marketing in a real-world business
<b>9.3.MK.COM.4</b> : Obtain, develop, maintain and improve a marketing		scenario.  Apply the seven functions of marketing.
communication product or service mix respond to marketing opportunities.		Analyze the use of the marketing concept.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.5</b> : Communicate information about products, services, images and/or ideas to achieve a desired	Marketing is a key part of our economy as it supports competition and offers benefits to	Analyze the economic benefits of marketing.
outcome.	consumers.	Apply the five economic utilities.
<b>9.3.MK.MGT.4</b> : Access, evaluate and disseminate information to aid in making marketing management decisions.		Cite examples in which consumers benefit from competition between companies.
<b>9.3.MK.MGT.5</b> : Determine and adjust prices to maximize return and meet customers' perception of value.		Recognize the role of the government in ensuring adequate levels of competition in the economy.
<b>9.3 MK.RES.2</b> : Design and conduct research activities to facilitate marketing business decisions.		

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.
	Determine the components of the marketing mix for an existing company.
	Differentiate between mass marketing and market segmentation.
	Compare and contrast demographic segmentation and geographic segmentation.
A company starts its marketing planning with a look at itself and the world around it.	Conduct a "Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threats" (SWOT) analysis.
	Describe the three key areas of an internal company analysis.
	Identify the factors in an environmental scan (PEST analysis).
	Discuss the basic elements of a marketing plan.
	and/or ideas is to know your customer or audience.  A company starts its marketing planning with a look

#### **Unit I: The World of Marketing**

VOCABULARY: customer profile, consumer	
market, demographics, discretionary income,	
disposable income, executive summary, geographics,	
goods, market, market segmentation, marketing,	
marketing concept, marketing mix, marketing plan,	
market share, marketing strategy, mass marketing,	
organizational market, performance standard, PEST	
analysis, psychographics, sales forecast, services,	
situation analysis, SWOT analysis, target market,	
trustmarks, utility	

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Recognizing the seven functions of marketing in context.
- Conducting research, developing a report, and presenting findings to peers.

#### **KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:**

- Pizza Activity Teacher-led demonstration differentiating market segmentations.
- Seven Functions of Marketing Handout Students choose a Fortune 500 company and apply the seven functions of marketing.
- Case Study on Refocusing Nikon Cameras Students investigate the impact of price on promoting a product.
- Digital Nation See You on Facebook Students investigate the use of social apps to reach potential customers.
- Beverage Project Students create, develop, and present a new fruit beverage utilizing unit concepts.
- Trustmark Activity Students research and report their findings on trustmark certifications.
- SWOT and PEST Analysis Students research and analyze the coffee and tea specialty market and complete a SWOT and PEST analysis.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	3 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapters 1 and 2
	Customer Profile Activity
	Marketing Case Study: Refocusing Nikon Cameras, page 33
	Digital Nation: See You on Facebook, page 36
	Seven Functions of Marketing Handout
	ConnectEd.McGraw-Hill.com: Green Marketing Activity
	Beverage Project and Rubric
	Coffee and Tea chain SWOT and PEST Analysis Project and Rubric
	www.canva.com
	piktochart.com

**Unit II: Economics** 

**TRANSFER:** Students will analyze the US and global economies as well as trade agreements and trade barriers that determine the availability of products locally.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
9.2.12.CAP.13: Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions	An economy is the organized process a nation provides for the needs and wants of its people.	How much should businesses be regulated in a democracy?
of a time period can affect the labor market.	An understanding of how to measure an economy and what factors contribute to economic strength or	How does the concept of economic resources relate to the
<b>9.1.12.FP.6</b> : Evaluate the relationship of familial patterns, cultural traditions, and historical influences on financial practices.	weakness is essential.	<ul> <li>economy of your state?</li> <li>How do economic indicators determine the economic</li> </ul>
<b>9.3.IT.1</b> : Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices the enable positive customer relationships.	The global marketplace exists because countries need to trade with one another.	rankings of foreign countries?  • What social, political, and economic opportunities and
<b>9.3.IT.2</b> : Use product or service design		challenges arise when cultures interact?
processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.	Businesses from different countries must abide by trade agreements established between their	What is economic interdependence?
<b>9.3.IT.4:</b> Demonstrate positive cyber citizenry by applying industry accepted ethical practices and behaviors.	respective governments.	• How are international trade agreements negotiated?

**Unit II: Economics** 

<b>9.3.MK.1</b> : Describe the impact of	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>SKILLS</u>
economics, economic systems, and	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
entrepreneurship on marketing.	A nation, through its economy, makes economic	Describe the concept of an economy.
<b>9.3.MK.4</b> : Plan, monitor and manage the day-to-day activities required for continued	choices determining how resources are utilized to meet the needs of its population.	Identify the factors of production.
marketing business operations.		Discuss the concept of scarcity.
<b>9.3.MK.10</b> : Use marketing strategies and processes to determine and meet client needs and wants.		Differentiate between traditional, market, command, and mixed economies.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.4</b> : Obtain, develop, maintain and improve a marketing communication product or service mix		For each type of economy, determine what, how, and for whom goods and services are produced and distributed.
respond to marketing opportunities for businesses to operate in the global marketplace.	Companies need to understand current economic indicators to make good decisions.	Describe the goals of a healthy economy.
9.3.MK.MGT.4: Access, evaluate and		Identify common economic indicators and their influence on economic policy.
disseminate information to aid in making marketing management decisions.		Explain the need for economic indicators in business.
<b>9.3 MK.RES.2</b> : Design and conduct research activities to facilitate marketing business decisions.		Analyze the key phases of the business cycle.

#### **Unit II: Economics**

<b>9.4.12.CI.1</b> : Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.	Interdependence of nations, along with trade agreements among countries, creates a global marketplace.	Discuss the interdependence of nations.  Explain the nature of international
	marketpiace.	trade.
<b>9.4.12.CT.1</b> : Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.		Differentiate between a positive and negative balance of trade.
9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical		Compare and contrast three types of trade barriers.
thinking and problem solving.  9.4.12.CT.4: Participate in online strategy	Doing business in a foreign country is very different from doing business in the United States.	Analyze three significant trade agreements/alliances that foster global free trade.
and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other projects and		Describe forms of international trade.
determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.		Identify political, economic, socio- cultural, and technological (PEST) factors that affect international business.
		Illustrate examples of global marketing strategies for product and promotion decisions.

**Unit II: Economics** 

VOCABULARY: adaptation, balance of trade, business cycle, command economy, consumer price index, contract manufacturing, customization, economy, embargo, entrepreneurship, European Union (EU). expansion, exports, factors of production, foreign direct investment, free trade, globalization, gross domestic product, gross national product, imports, infrastructure, inflation, international trade, joint venture, licensing, market economy, mini-nationals, multinationals, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) producer price index, productivity, protectionism, quota resources, scarcity, tariff, traditional economy, and World Trade Organization (WTO)

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing graphic organizers to highlight key concepts, terms, and definitions.
- Researching current rates for economic indicators and speculating what they might mean for a hypothetical product.
- Discussing types of economies, trade agreements, and marketing strategies in context.

#### **KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:**

- Trade Agreements Exploration Students are given a trade agreement to research and present to the class.
- Factors of Production Project Students illustrate one of the four factors of production utilizing only pictures.
- Case Study: Global Philanthropists Students investigate a developing country, identify a project, and compose a letter seeking support from a corporate sponsor.
- Digital Nation: The iPhone Conquers the Globe Students evaluate how a company can use technology in the international market.

#### **Unit II: Economics**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	3 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapters 3 and 4
	ConnectEd.McGraw-Hill.com: Graphic Organizers
	Economic Indicators Assessment
	Factors of Production Project and Rubric
	Trade Agreements Exploration
	Trade Barrier Activity
	Marketing Case Study: Global Philanthropists, page 87
	Digital Nation: The iPhone Conquers the Globe, page 95
	Global Marketing Strategies Activity

#### **Unit III: Business and Society**

**TRANSFER:** Students will develop a deep understanding of the relationship between business and society as they study intellectual property rights, the theory of supply and demand, socially responsible business practices, and product safety.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
<b>9.1.12.CFR.1</b> : Compare and contrast the role of philanthropy, volunteer service, and charities in community development and quality of life in a variety of cultures.	The founders of the United States defined freedom of choice as rights that are central to our society.	Why are intellectual property rights important in a society that allows its citizens freedom of ownership?
9.1.12.CFR.2: Summarize causes important to you and compare organizations you seek to support to other organizations with similar missions.		How does customer buying decisions influence the price of goods?
<b>9.1.12.EG.6</b> : Analyze the rights and responsibilities of buyers and sellers under consumer protection laws.	It is essential to see the role of business in society not only as a provider of goods and services but also as an integral part of society at large.	What is the significance of small businesses to the US economy?
<b>9.3.IT.1</b> : Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices the enable positive customer	Government actions have a great impact on business and its operations.	What is the impact of governmental decisions in a private enterprise system?
relationships.  9.3.IT.2: Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.	Corporate scandals and unethical behavior have a negative effect on consumer confidence and the image of a company.	How can businesses demonstrate social responsibility in the marketplace and in the community?

## **Unit III: Business and Society**

<b>9.3.IT.4:</b> Demonstrate positive cyber	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>SKILLS</u>
citizenry by applying industry accepted	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
ethical practices and behaviors.	Freedoms found in private enterprises make owning	Define intellectual property.
<b>9.3.MK.1</b> : Describe the impact of economics, economic systems, and entrepreneurship on marketing.	a business enticing.	Explain how to protect intellectual property rights.
<b>9.3.MK.4</b> : Plan, monitor and manage the day-to-day activities required for continued		Differentiate between trademarks and patents.
marketing business operations.	Pricing in a free enterprise system is determined primarily by the theory of supply and demand.	Distinguish between price and non- price competition.
<b>9.3.MK.7</b> : Determine and adjust prices to maximize return while maintaining customer perception of value.		Describe the theory of supply and demand.
<b>9.3.MK.9</b> : Communicate information about products, service, images, and/or		Recognize the equilibrium point between supply and demand.
ideas to achieve a desired outcome.  9.3.MKT.COM.3: Access, evaluate and		Analyze the driving factors that contribute to surplus and shortages.
disseminate information to enhance marketing decision-making processes.	In the free market system, there are vast opportunities to work for or invest in different types	Compare and contrast for-profit and non-profit organizations.
9.3.MK.COM.5: Communicate information about products, services,	of businesses.	Distinguish between the public and private sectors.
images and/or ideas to achieve a desired outcome.		Identify the major types of businesses in the industrial market.

## **Unit III: Business and Society**

<b>9.3.MK.MGT.4</b> : Access, evaluate and disseminate information to aid in making	Economic factors must be considered when developing a marketing plan.	Explain the characteristics of a healthy economy.
marketing management decisions.		Analyze the four key phases of the
9.3.MK.MGT.5: Determine and adjust prices to maximize return and meet		business cycle in relation to marketing decisions.
customers' perception of value.		Understand the measures of an
<b>9.4.12.CI.1:</b> Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and		economy and the factors that contribute to economic strength or weakness.
ideas.	Government actions have a great impact on business	Differentiate between the executive,
<b>9.4.12.CT.1</b> : Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an	and its operations.	legislative, and judicial branches of government.
innovative product or practice.		Discuss the relationship among federal
<b>9.4.12.CT.2</b> : Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.		regulatory agencies and laws that protect consumers, workers, investors, and the environment.
<b>9.4.12.CT.4</b> : Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other project and		Provide examples of goods or services in which there is little to no competition.
determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.		Describe how antitrust laws promote healthy competition in a private enterprise system.

## **Unit III: Business and Society**

<b>9.4.12.DC.1</b> : Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content.	Business ethics are part of social responsibility and play a role in decisions made by businesses that affect all stakeholders.	Investigate examples of the social responsibilities of businesses.  Interpret guidelines for ethical behavior.
<b>9.4.12.IML7</b> : Develop an argument to support a claim regarding a current		Critique a company's corporate code of ethics.
workplace or societal/ethical issue such as climate change.		Analyze the American Marketing Association's (AMA) Code of Ethics.
	VOCABULARY: Ad Council, Better Business	
	Bureau, Business risk, competition, Consumer	
	Product Safety Commission (CPSC), copyright,	
	demand, derived demand, domestic business,	
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Equal	
	employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC),	
	ethics, Federal Trade commission (FTC), flextime,	
	Food and Drug Administration (FDA), for-profit	
	business, global business, green marketing, industry,	
	management, monopoly, nonprice competition,	
	nonprofit organization, Occupational Safety and	
	Health Administration (OSHA), patent, price	
	competition, price gouging, private enterprise,	
	private sector, production, profit, public sector,	
	retailers, Securities and Exchange Commission	
	(SEC), supply, telecommuting, trademark, whistle	
	blower, wholesaler	

#### **Unit III: Business and Society**

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Reviewing the phases of the business cycle.
- Completing graphic organizers to highlight key concepts, terms, and definitions.
- Collaborating with peers to research and analyze societal implications of business practices in context.

#### KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Pencil Example Teacher led demonstration on factors of production.
- T-Shirt Project Students create a t-shirt and analyze the role of supply and demand in context.
- Ad Council Project Students research a current societal issue and create an ad to raise awareness.
- Case Study: Instant Photo Nostalgia Students investigate the risk of stopping production when a product still has a strong following.
- Digital Nation: Can the Spam Students assess whether CAN-SPAM requirements are met in corporate email communications.
- Owning a Business Students determine the advantages and disadvantages of owning a business.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	4 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapters 5 and 6
	Marketing Case Study: Instant Photo Nostalgia, page 115
	ConnectEd.McGraw-Hill.com: Graphic Organizations & Digital Nation – Can the Spam, page 139
	T-Shirt Project and Rubric
	Ad Council Project and Rubric
	Business Cycle Activity
	Owning Your Own Business
	www.canva.com
	piktochart.com

**Unit IV: Skills for Marketing** 

**TRANSFER:** Students will develop techniques to improve upon their interpersonal skills as they apply conflict resolution and management strategies, ensuring they are equipped to work in the global and domestic market.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
<b>9.3.IT.1</b> : Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices the enable positive customer	Effective communication is vital in every aspect of business.	Why is effective communication a key component of marketing?
relationships.  9.3.IT.2: Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a	Building professional speaking and writing skills will ensure that your messages are communicated successfully.	Why is it important to know your audience?
quality information technology (IT) product or service.	In the diverse marketplace, good interpersonal skills are highly valued.	Why are interpersonal skills necessary for building effective
<b>9.3.IT.4:</b> Demonstrate positive cyber citizenry by applying industry accepted		working relationships with coworkers and clients?
ethical practices and behaviors.  9.3.MK.4: Plan, monitor and manage the day-to-day activities required for continued		<ul> <li>What role do employee training programs play in the global marketplace?</li> </ul>
marketing business operations.  9.3.MK.5: Describe career opportunities and the means to achieve those opportunities in each of the Marketing	Global competition is creating companies and managers who are united by common goals and ideals.	How does the global marketplace influence the kinds of leadership companies will need in the future?
Career Pathways.	Management decisions affect all employees.	<ul> <li>Why are communicating with and motivating people two of the most important management skills?</li> </ul>

<b>9.3.MK.7:</b> Determine and adjust prices to	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
maximize return while maintaining	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
customer perception of value.  9.3.MK.9: Communicate information about products, service, images, and/or	Communication is the process of exchanging messages between a sender and a receiver.	Use effective verbal and nonverbal communication in a real-world scenario.
ideas to achieve a desired outcome.  9.3.MK.COM.1: Appy techniques and		Differentiate between hearing and listening in communication.
strategies to convey ideas and information through marketing communication.		Determine how feedback, barriers, and setting may affect communication.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.2</b> : Plan, manage, and monitor day-to-day activities of marketing decision-making process.		Assess why awareness of cultural differences is important.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.4</b> : Obtain, develop, maintain and improve a marketing	Speaking and writing are an important part of most jobs.	Determine effective means of organizing and presenting ideas.
communication product or service mix respond to marketing opportunities.		Demonstrate professional telephone communication skills.
9.3.MK.COM.5: Communicate		Write a persuasive message.
information about products, services, images and/or ideas to achieve a desired		Critique email communications in context.
outcome.  9.3.MK.MGT.1: Plan, organize and lead marketing staff to achieve business goals.		Provide constructive feedback to peers on verbal and non-verbal communication skills.

9.3.MK.MGT.2: Plan, manage, and	Successfully interacting with others and developing	Identify tone and its role in various
monitor day-to-day marketing management operations.	good human relations depends on many factors.	forms of business communication.
9.3.MK.MGT.4: Access, evaluate and		Compare and contrast assertiveness and flexibility as positive character traits.
disseminate information to aid in making marketing management decisions.		Describe ways to apply ethical behavior in the workplace.
<b>9.3.MK.MGT.5</b> : Determine and adjust prices to maximize return and meet customers' perception of value.		Brainstorm appropriate negotiation skills to manage conflicts.
9.3.MK.MGT.7: Communicate	Self-development and good interpersonal skills are	Develop important interpersonal skills.
information about products, services, images and/or ideas.	essential for effectively handling a variety of work situations.	Perform effectively in diverse environments.
<b>9.4.12.CI.1</b> : Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and		Discuss how to receive and handle customer complaints.
ideas. <b>9.4.12.CT.1</b> : Identify problem-solving		Identify personal traits and skills that make a person a good team member.
strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.	Business leaders in the United States and around the world expect many changes in the coming years	Differentiate between horizontally and vertically organized companies.
9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical	because of globalization.	Analyze the three levels of management.
thinking and problem solving.		Evaluate how a self-managing team functions.

<b>9.4.12.CT.4</b> : Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other project and determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.	Understanding basic management functions is essential to success in the field of marketing.	Discuss the three functions of management.  Examine management techniques utilized by effective managers.
<b>9.4.12.IML.8</b> : Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations.		Determine appropriate means of managing employees in context.
<b>9.4.12.IML.9</b> : Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and		Compose how to notify an employee that he or she needs remedial action.
implicit messages within information and media.		Discuss the purpose of a human resources department.
	VOCABULARY: agreement, assertiveness, barriers, channels, communication, consensus, controlling, cross-training, distractions, empathy, emotional barriers, empowerment, enumeration, ethics, equity, exit interview, feedback, flexibility, generalization, horizontal organization, initiative, jargon, management, middle management, mission statement, negotiation, organizing, persuade, planning, remedial action, self-esteem, settings, supervisory-level, management, teamwork, time management, top management, vertical organization	

**Unit IV: Skills for Marketing** 

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Recognizing the varying types of communication used in marketing.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of varying types of communications generally and in context.
- Preparing written communications making effective use of tone and vocabulary in a variety of scenarios.
- Practicing conflict resolution skills with a focus on preserving business-customer relationships.
- Collaborating to assess real-world scenarios in terms of communication, leadership, collaboration, and time-management skills employed and the effectiveness of each.

#### **KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:**

- Televised Interview Students take notes on communication skills and provide feedback.
- Case Study: Gatorade Simplifies with "G" Students evaluate the merits of verbal and visual communication.
- Reading for Meaning Students will skim reading materials in one minute with their recall tested by summarizing what they read.
- Digital Nation: Protecting Reputations Students write a press release outlining a company's products and services.
- Negotiation Activity Students will connect the use of effective communication skills to the process of negotiation in solving a workplace conflict.
- Employee Remediation Activity Students write a response to an employee infraction and decide to keep or terminate the employee.
- Which Management Style Works for You? Students analyze management styles and determine their preference as an employee and as a future manager.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapters 8, 10, and 11
	Marketing Case Study: Gatorade Simplifies with "G", page 201
	Digital Nation: Writing for the Web; Cut the Blah-Blah, page 204
	Digital Nation: Protecting Reputations, page 236
	Marketing Case Study: MLB's "Beyond Baseball" Campaign, page 242
	Written Communications Scenarios
	Communications Scenarios
	Chapter 10 Assessment Project and Rubric
	Televised Interview Notes Template
	Communication Exercises
	Negotiation Activity
	Employee Remediation Activity
	What Management Styles Works for You?

**Unit V: Sales** 

**TRANSFER:** In studying sales and the role it plays in the business world, students gain the confidence and skills to present themselves effectively in a competitive environment while also becoming savvy consumers in today's global marketplace.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
<ul><li>9.3.IT.1: Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices the enable positive customer relationships.</li><li>9.3.IT.2: Use product or service design</li></ul>	The purpose of selling is to help customers make satisfying buying decisions, with the goal of creating ongoing, profitable relationships with them.	<ul> <li>Why do customers buy the products and services they do?</li> <li>What are the ethical issues in sales?</li> </ul>
processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.	Personal selling involves two-way communication between the buyer and the seller.	How do salespeople prepare for a sale?
<b>9.3.IT.4:</b> Demonstrate positive cyber citizenry by applying industry accepted		What types of information are shared in the sales process?
ethical practices and behaviors. <b>9.3.MK.4</b> : Plan, monitor and manage the	The actual sale is the beginning of a relationship with a customer.	<ul> <li>What are the benefits and pitfalls of brand loyalty?</li> </ul>
day-to-day activities required for continued marketing business operations.		<ul> <li>How do companies establish and protect their brand?</li> </ul>
<b>9.3.MK.5</b> : Describe career opportunities and the means to achieve those opportunities in each of the Marketing Career Pathways.		• How can effective customer service influence the retention of clientele?

<b>9.3.MK.6</b> : Select, monitor, and manage	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
sales and distribution channels.	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
<b>9.3.MK.10</b> : Use marketing strategies and processes to determine and meet client	No company can stay in business if its products do not sell.	Compare the relationship between selling and the marketing concept.
needs and wants.  9.3.MK.COM.1: Appy techniques and		Explain the purpose of goal-setting in selling.
strategies to convey ideas and information through marketing communication.		Describe customer relationship management.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.2</b> : Plan, manage, and monitor day-to-day activities of marketing		Analyze sales trends and technology.
decision-making process.		Summarize sales management responsibilities.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.4</b> : Obtain, develop, maintain and improve a marketing		Explain legal and ethical sales issues.
communication product or service mix respond to marketing opportunities.	Personal selling is any form of direct contact between a salesperson and a customer.	Explain how personal selling differs from other forms of promotion.
<b>9.3.MK.COM.5</b> : Communicate information about products, services,		Discuss the importance of sales in marketing.
images and/or ideas to achieve a desired outcome.		Assess the availability of sales career
<b>9.3.MK.SAL.1</b> : Access, evaluate and disseminate sales information.		opportunities in different types of businesses.
		Identify products purchased that
<b>9.3.MK.SAL.2</b> : Apply sales techniques to meet client needs and wants.		involve routine decision making.

<b>9.3.MK.SAL.3</b> : Plan, organize and lead sales staff to enhance sales goals.	To be successful in sales, salespeople must do their homework.	Explain how salespeople get ready to sell.
<b>9.4.12.CI.1</b> : Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.		Utilize sources of product information.  Summarize feature-benefit selling and how it creates selling points.
<b>9.4.12.CT.1</b> : Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.		Differentiate between rational and emotional buying motives.
<b>9.4.12.CT.2</b> : Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical	A salesperson must approach customers with proper care and attention.	Differentiate between organizational and retail sales approaches.
thinking and problem solving. <b>9.4.12.CT.4</b> : Participate in online strategy		Examine the importance and purpose of different approaches in the sales process.
and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other project and determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.		Evaluate what to do with a customer who has been loyal in the past but now has different needs.
<b>9.4.12.IM.3</b> : Analyze fata using tools and models to make valid and reliable claims	Customers' needs and wants should be matched with products' features and benefits.	Describe the goal of product presentation.
or to determine optimal design solutions.		Explain the four techniques that create a lively and effective product presentation.

	Objections are reasons for not buying or doubts that occur during a sales presentation.	Distinguish between objections and excuses.
		Compare and contrast the five buying decisions on which common objections are based.
		Demonstrate the general four-step method for handling customer objections.
		Assess the seven specific methods of handling objections and identify when each should be used.
	Closing the sale is an agreement by the customer to	Identify customer buying signals.
	buy.	Outline the general rules for closing a sale.
		Differentiate between assumptive, option, suggestion, and urgency closing techniques.
		Decide on appropriate specialized methods for closing a sale.
		Explain the importance of suggestion selling.
		Demonstrate appropriate specialized suggestion selling methods.

Creating a positive relationship with customers will ensure future business.	Analyze strategies for maintaining and building a clientele.
	Justify the importance of customer service and follow up.
	Illustrate the concept of customer relationship management for future sales.
VOCABULARY: boomerang method, buying motives, call report, cold call, cold canvassing, customer benefits, customer relationship management (CRM), emotional motives, endless-chain method, excuses, extended product features, extensive decision making, feature-benefit selling, greeting approach, layman's terms, limited decision making, merchandise approach, merchandising, nonverbal communication, objection analysis sheet, objections, open-ended question, organizational selling, patronage motives, personal selling, physical features, product features, prospect, prospecting, rational motives, referrals, routine decision making, service approach, substitution method, superior-point method, telemarketing, sales quota, selling points, third-party method	

**Unit V: Sales** 

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Applying their knowledge of the seven-step selling process in a variety of contexts.
- Completing a feature-benefit chart for different products and features.
- Generating an objection chart outlining customer objections and appropriate salesperson responses.

#### **KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:**

- Ideal Salesperson Activity Students develop descriptions for an ideal salesperson in various industries.
- Sales Trends and Technology Students determine current sales trends and the use of technology in the retail industry.
- Case Study: Adidas's Sales Automation Students determine the impact of access to automated inventory programs.
- Digital Nation: Nike's Social Network Students research athletic apparel companies and their use of social networks in sales.
- Identifying Product Features and Benefits Activity Students will view a suitcase product insert and identify the extended features that are needed in order to sell this product effectively
- Trade Show Analysis Students research and analyze the role of trade shows in sales and marketing.
- Case Study: IBM's Presentation Centers Students assess responses to objections encountered during in-house presentations.
- Digital Nation: SEO Show Me the Content Students recommend modifications to a company website to improve its rank in search engine results.
- Customer Relationship Management Inquiry Students discuss their use of loyalty programs and the rewards and benefits gained from customer relationship management.
- Case Study: Selling Fitness at Equinox Students analyze the risks and benefits of making a system-wide change to an established selling process.
- Personal Selling Demonstration Students observe a personal selling demonstration executed by a Marketing II Honors student and assess the strength of each step employed.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	10 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapters 12, 13, 14, and 15
	Marketing Case Study: Adidas's Sales Automation, page 280
	Digital Nation: Nike's Social Network, page 281
	Marketing Case Study: IBM's Presentation Centers, page 329
	Digital Nation: SEO: Show Me the Content, page 331
	Marketing Case Study: Selling Fitness at Equinox, page 353
	Selling Application Resource Template
	Feature-Benefit Chart
	Objection Chart
	Personal Selling Unit Assessment and Rubric
	Routine Decision-Making Product List
	Identifying Product Features and Benefits Activity
	Trade Show Analysis
	Peer Review Template
	www.canva.com
	piktochart.com

<b>TRANSFER:</b> Students will learn the impact of sales promotions and visual merchandising on the customer buying process.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
Sales promotions are incentives that encourage customers to buy products or services.	How do sales promotion techniques increase sales and inform customers about a company's products?	
Visual merchandising and displays are important promotional strategies to sell products and services, attract potential customers, and create a desired business image.	Why is visual merchandising an important part of a business's total promotional mix?	
Visual merchandisers help companies to attract customers and sell products.	How do visual merchandisers help companies to attract and sell products?	
Advertising is nonpersonal promotion of ideas, goods, or services by using a variety of media.	What makes choosing the correct medium a complex effort?	
To advertise a product or service, a company must plan an advertising campaign.	How are advertising campaigns developed?	
Advertisers need to understand effective design principles when developing ad layouts to attract the attention of a targeted audience.	How might the use of color in a print ad affect a viewer's reaction?	
	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS  Sales promotions are incentives that encourage customers to buy products or services.  Visual merchandising and displays are important promotional strategies to sell products and services, attract potential customers, and create a desired business image.  Visual merchandisers help companies to attract customers and sell products.  Advertising is nonpersonal promotion of ideas, goods, or services by using a variety of media.  To advertise a product or service, a company must plan an advertising campaign.  Advertisers need to understand effective design principles when developing ad layouts to attract the	

<b>9.3.MK.MER.1</b> : Plan, organize and lead	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
merchandise staff to enhance selling and	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
merchandising skills.  9.3.MK.MER.2: Plan, manage and	Companies use promotion to build awareness and inform people about their products.	Explain the role of promotion in business and marketing.
monitor day-to-day merchandising activities.		Compare and contrast the various types of promotions.
<b>9.3.MK.MER.3</b> : Move, store, locate and/or transfer ownership of retail goods and services.		Distinguish between public relations and publicity.
		Produce a news release.
<b>9.3.MK.MER.4</b> : Assess, evaluate and disseminate marketing information to facilitate merchandise decisions and		Outline the concept of the promotional mix.
activities.	Sales promotions may be either business-to-business	Create a sales promotion.
<b>9.3.MK.MER.5</b> : Determine and adjust prices to maximize return and meet customers' perception of value.	(B2B) or business-to-consumer (B2C) activities.	Compare and contrast trade promotions and consumer promotions.
9.3.MK.MER.6: Obtain, develop, maintain, and improve a product or service mx to respond to market opportunities.		Justify the use of promotional tie-ins, trade sales promotions, and loyalty marketing programs.
9.3.MK.MER.7: Communicate	Visual merchandising encompasses all the physical elements that merchandisers use to project an image	Examine the concept and purpose of visual merchandising.
information about retail products, services, images and/or ideas.	to customers.	Analyze the elements of visual merchandising.
		Assess the appropriateness of display arrangements for a product or service.

9.3.MK.MER.8: Create and manage merchandise activities that provide for	In the retail environment, a display has four to six seconds to attract a customer's attention, create a	Create a display using the five steps of design.
client needs and wants.  9.4.12.CI.1: Demonstrate the ability to	desire, and sell the product.	Explain how the artistic elements function in a display design.
reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.		Describe the importance of display maintenance.
<b>9.4.12.CT.1</b> : Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.	Advertising is everywhere - television, radio, magazines, stores, internet, billboards, schools,	Explain the concept and purpose of advertising in the promotional mix.
<b>9.4.12.CT.2</b> : Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical	sports arenas, and even on highway roadway signs.	Classify the different types of advertising media.
thinking and problem solving.		Discuss the planning and selection of media.
<b>9.4.12.CT.4</b> : Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other project and	Successful advertising campaigns include essential elements to help sell goods and services.	Assess how advertising campaigns are developed.
determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.		Examine the role of an advertising agency.
<b>9.4.12.IML.4</b> : Assess and critique the appropriateness and impact of existing data visualizations for an intended audience.		List the four key elements of print advertisements: headline, copy, illustrations, and signature.
<b>9.4.12.IML.8</b> : Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations.		Distinguish among the key components of print advertisements.

<b>9.4.12.IML.9</b> : Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and	Proximity, alignment, repetition, and contrast are among the basic principles of ad layout design.	Explain the principles of preparing an ad layout.
implicit messages within information and media.		Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using color in advertising.
		Describe how typefaces and sizes add variety and emphasis to print advertisements.
		Analyze why local supermarkets, banks, pharmacies, and department stores frequently use print advertising.
	VOCABULARY: ad layout, adjacent colors, advertising campaign, advertising proof, blogs, broadcast media, clip art, complementary colors, color wheel, consumer promotions, copy, direct marketing, fixtures, formal balance, headline, illustration, incentives, informal balance, institutional advertising, institutional promotion, interactive kiosk, internet advertising, logotype, loyalty marketing, marquee, media planning, podcast, point-of-purchase displays (POPs), premiums, print media, product promotion, promotional mix, promotional tie-ins, proportion, props, public relations, publicity, pull policy, push policy, sales promotion, specialty media, storefront, store layout, trade promotions, transit advertising, triadic colors, visual merchandising	

**Unit VI: Promotion** 

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing guided notes templates on advertising concepts and visual merchandising elements.
- Analyzing the use of marketing and promotion strategies in local, regional, and national advertising campaigns.

#### **KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:**

- Case Study: 5 Gum Interactive Display Students analyze how engagement can be used to create a positive brand.
- AIDA Principle Students utilize the AIDA principle to analyze a print ad.
- Digital Nation: Sold on Sight Students evaluate and compare the websites of two comparable products.
- Digital Nation: Ads on the Web Students debate the ethics of behavioral targeting in advertising.
- Case Study: Under Armour Shoes Students discuss forms of media that a company can use for advertising new footwear.
- Print Ad Analysis Students research local businesses to determine the type and frequency of the advertising medium used.
- Visual Merchandising Project Students create a visual merchandising display for a company.
- Promotional Mix Project Students apply the promotional mix to a national brand of choice.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapters 17, 18, 19.1 and 20
	Case Study: 5 Gum: Interactive Display, page 422
	Digital Nation: Sold on Sight, page 431
	Case Study: Under Armour Shoes, page 442
	Digital Nation: Ads on the Web, page 468
	Visual Merchandising Product and Rubric
	Promotional Mix Project and Rubric
	Advertising Activity and Rubric
	Visual Merchandising Guided Notes Template
	Advertising Guided Notes Template

## **Unit VII: Product and Service Management**

**TRANSFER:** Students will learn how businesses perform product planning to develop products customers want and apply strategies to developing and implement a plan to reach a desired goal.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
<b>9.3.IT.2</b> : Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.	Product planning allows a business to plan marketing programs that increase sales through making products that customers want.	Why is it important to make decisions that relate to product features, such as packaging, labeling, and branding?
<b>9.3.MK.4</b> : Plan, monitor and manage the day-to-day activities required for continued marketing business operations	The product life cycle represents the stages that a product goes through during its life.	How might marketing strategies differ for new products and existing products?
<b>9.3.MK.7:</b> Determine and adjust prices to maximize return while maintaining customer perception of value.	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
<b>9.3.MK.9</b> : Communicate information about products, service, images, and/or ideas to achieve a desired outcome.	A product is anything a person receives in an exchange.	Describe the steps in product planning. Assess packaging decisions in terms of design, production, and social
<b>9.3.MK.10</b> : Use marketing strategies and processes to determine and meet client needs and wants.		responsibility.  Explain how to develop, maintain, and improve a product mix.
<b>9.3.MK.MER.6</b> : Obtain, develop, maintain and improve a product or service mx to respond to market opportunities.	A product has a life cycle with several stages: introduction, growth, maturity, and decline.	Compare and contrast the four stages of the product life cycle.  Describe product positioning techniques.

#### **Unit VII: Product and Service Management**

<b>9.4.12.CI.1</b> : Demonstrate the ability to	The aim of high-performance service management is	Define supply chain.
reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and	to optimize the service-intensive supply chains.	Identify the benefits of optimizing
ideas.		service management practices.
<b>9.4.12.CT.1</b> : Identify problem-solving		Provide examples of service
strategies used in the development of an		management capabilities.
innovative product or practice.	VOCABULARY: category management,	
<b>9.4.12.CT.2</b> : Explain the potential benefits	planograms, product depth, product item, product	
of collaborating to enhance critical	life cycle, product line, product mix, product	
thinking and problem solving.	modification, product planning, product positioning,	
	product width, protype, supply chain, inventory	

#### ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

• Researching and assessing products to make recommendations to optimize associated product and service management practices.

#### **KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:**

- Stages in a Product Life Cycle Graphic Organizer Students will research and record each stage in the product life cycle, listing sales characteristics and marketing strategies for each stage.
- Case Study: Style Meets Sound Students determine how to position a new sports- or music-related product.
- Digital Nation: The Wisdom of Crowds Students explore product testing for a business.
- E-Marketing Skills: Product Line Extension Given five different products, students determine the manufacturer, conduct a review, and identify the product line extensions for each.

## **Unit VII: Product and Service Management**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Marketing Essentials Chapter 30
	Stages in the Product Life Cycle Graphic Organizer
	DECA Connection Role Play: Manager Supermarket, page 727
	Digital Nation: The Wisdom of Crowds, page 709
	Marketing Case Study: Style Meets Sound, page 721
	E-Marketing Skills: Product Line Extension, page 726
	www.canva.com
	piktochart.com

#### **APPENDIX A**

#### **RESOURCES:**

Textbook:

Marketing Essentials Authors: Farese, Kimbrell & Woloszyk

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#### Technology:

- o Microsoft Office 365
- o Teams
- o Presentation software such as PowerPoint, Google Slides, Prezi
- o Laptops and personal tablet devices

#### Web addresses:

o www.marketingessentials.glencoe.com