

**BUAD 307**  
**MARKETING FUNDAMENTALS**  
Spring, 2015

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**Course web site:** <http://www.BUAD307.com>  
**Backup course web sites:** <http://www.PassionForProfit.com> and  
<http://www.SuperMarketingMan.com> .  
**Blackboard:** <http://blackboard.usc.edu>  
**LectureTools:** <http://www.LectureTools.com>

**OFFICE HOURS:** Monday, 2:30-3:30 p.m.  
Tuesday, 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.  
Wednesday, 12:00-1:00 p.m.  
And by walk-in and appointment

**“CORE” COURSE INFORMATION QUICK REFERENCE:** [http://www.buad307.com/core\\_info.html](http://www.buad307.com/core_info.html)

**Computers are permitted only for note-taking and LectureTools.com usage and for appropriate in-class activities during discussion sessions.** Inappropriate surfing during class is Bruinoxious and way incredibly uncool! There is no gossip so juicy that it cannot wait until after class to be shared.

Except under truly compelling extenuating circumstances, missing either lecture or discussion is considered both serious moral failure and failure to perform. In fairness to others, please do not disrupt the class by arriving late or leaving early. Appendix B discusses a makeup assignment available for those who miss more than three classes for legitimate reasons. It is your responsibility to keep track of classes missed.

<b>CRITICAL COURSE DATES</b>	
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date</b>
Signed Acknowledgement of Standards of Academic Integrity due	2/02
Last day to schedule an appointment to meet during weeks five, six, or seven to discuss project—see link on <a href="#">course web site</a>	2/06
Project Proposal due (regardless of date of appointment)	2/11
Midterm	3/09
Brief Interdisciplinary Paper due	2/23
Secondary Sources due	3/30
Applications Paper due	4/20
Last day to turn in papers to substitute for research participation	4/27
Final examination	5/08

CLASS TIMES/ LOCATIONS	Day	Time	Location
<b>Lecture Session</b>	Monday	12:00-1:50 p.m.	Edison Auditorium (HOH EDI)
<b>Discussion Sessions:</b>	Monday	4:00- 5:50 p.m.	BRI 8
	Monday	6:00- 7:50 p.m.	BRI 8
	Tuesday	2:00- 3:50 p.m.	BRI 8 (*)
	Tuesday	4:00- 6:00 p.m.	VKC 203 (*)
	Tuesday	6:00- 7:50 p.m.	VKC 203
Students registered for a particular discussion section have priority on the seats.			
(*) For individuals not registered for this section, prior approval is generally required to attend in substitution for your regular section.			

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**COURSE CATALOG DESCRIPTION:** “BUAD 307 is a fundamentals course. Emphasis is placed on providing a solid grounding in basic marketing terms and concepts. The course also begins to develop a general management viewpoint in the analysis, development, and evaluation of marketing decisions.”

## COURSE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- Apply fundamental marketing terms, concepts, principles, and theories and their effective applications to real-world situations in a global market.
- Describe how the marketing function is organized and fits into an organization, including the relationships between marketing issues and those of other business disciplines.
- Make effective marketing decisions in real world settings using critical thinking skills.
- Effectively communicate marketing analysis
- Effectively collaborate to analyze marketing options
- Identify and make judgments about questionable marketing practices by applying an ethical decision framework.
- Identify and evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, opportunities, and tradeoffs involved in different marketing strategies and choices
- Appreciate the dual roles of formal analysis and creativity in designing and implementing effective marketing programs

**READING:** Dhruv Grewal and Michael Levy (2014), *M: Marketing* with ConnectPlus, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., McGraw-Hill Irwin, ISBN-13: 9781259613708. (“Text”). The USC Bookstore new version includes access to an electronic edition. Prior editions will supply most of the needed information. One copy will be placed on reserve in the Crocker Library.

Jonah Berger (2013), *Contagious: Why Things Catch On*, Simon & Schuster, ISBN-13: 978-1451686579. One copy will be placed on reserve in the Crocker Library.

## TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Week	Date	Topics	Readings
1	1/12	Introduction to Marketing and the Course	
	Discussion	Introduction to Marketing and the Course Class project information	
2	1/19	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day—no lecture	
	Discussion	No discussion section meetings. This is a great time to think about project ideas!	
3	1/26	Marketing Overview	<i>Contagious</i> , Introduction Text, ch. 1
	Discussion		
4	2/02	Marketing Strategy	<i>Contagious</i> , ch. 1 Text, chs. 2-3
	Discussion	Economics of Internet Marketing and e-Commerce <b>Signed Acknowledgement of Standards of Academic Integrity due.</b> Please turn in at the front of the auditorium before the start of lecture. <b>Friday is the LAST DAY TO SCHEDULE APPOINTMENT to discuss your proposal</b> (see link on the “Projects” page of the course web site).	
5	2/09	Ethics and Social Responsibility The Marketing Environment Consumer Behavior and Organizational Buyers	<i>Contagious</i> , ch. 2 Text, chs. 3-5
	Discussion	<u>Monday sections only:</u> Marketing-in-Action Activity: Please meet in the Popovich Hall Experiential Learning Center (JKP 301) <u>Tuesday sections only:</u> No class. A great time to work on your project! <b>PROJECT PROPOSALS DUE ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11 AT 1:30 p.m. (regardless of when your discussion appointment is).</b> It is fine if you need a brief extension, but please reschedule your appointment at least two days in advance if you will not have your proposal ready for the meeting. Please upload to Turnitin through Blackboard AND bring a hard copy to your proposal meeting.	
6	2/16	Presidents' Day—no lecture	
	Discussion	Monday discussion sections: No class. <u>Tuesday sections only:</u> Marketing-in-Action Activity: Please meet in the Experiential Learning Center in the basement of Bridge Hall.	
7	2/23	Consumer Behavior and Organizational Buyers	<i>Contagious</i> , ch. 3 Text, chs. 6-7
	Discussion	<b>BRIEF INTERDISCIPLINARY PAPER DUE.</b> Please upload to Turnitin on Blackboard.	
8	3/02	International Marketing	Text, ch. 8
	Discussion		
9	3/09	<b>MIDTERM</b>	
	Discussion	International Marketing	

<b>TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS</b>			
<b>Week</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Readings</b>
	3/16	<b>SPRING RECESS—no lecture and discussion.</b> Please come back refreshed and re-charged to take on the remainder of the term!	
	Discussion		
10	3/23	Segmentation, targeting, and positioning	Text, ch. 9
	Discussion	Market Research	
11	3/30	Market Research	<i>Contagious</i> , ch. 4
	Discussion	<b>LIST OF SECONDARY SOURCES FOR PROJECT DUE.</b> Please upload a list of at least fifteen quality sources (as discussed in the blue “Secondary Sources” handout to Blackboard).	Text, ch. 10
12	4/06	Product and Services	Text, chs. 11-12
	Discussion	Case activity: <i>Wash Away Clean</i> . Please meet in the Popovich Hall Experiential Learning Center (JKP 301)	
13	4/13	Product	<i>Contagious</i> , ch. 5
	Discussion	Pricing	Text, chs. 13-14
14	4/20	Pricing	<i>Contagious</i> , ch. 6
	Discussion	Distribution <b>APPLICATIONS PAPER DUE</b> (An automatic one week extension is in effect. This extension is automatic so long as you do not miss any classes between the due date and the time the paper is turned in. <b>You do not need to file an extension petition.</b> Please note that papers will be read and comments provided in the order in which the papers were received).	Text, chs. 15-16
15	4/27	Promotion	<i>Contagious</i> ,
	Discussion	<b>LAST DAY TO TURN IN PAPERS TO SUBSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH PARTICIPATION.</b>	epilogue Text, chs. 17-19
<b>FINAL:</b> Friday, May 8, 2015 from 11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Location to be announced.			



Grading will be based on the following course components:

Component	Points	Percentage	Date/Due Date	Form
Midterm	155	25.83	3/09	In-class
Final	195	32.50	5/08	In-class—location TBA
Brief Interdisciplinary Paper	10	1.67	2/23	Turned in through Turnitin on Blackboard
Project	170	28.33	See specific phases below	
Proposal	0 <sup>1</sup>	0.00	Appointment should be scheduled by 2/06. Project proposal turned in by 2/11. Meetings during the sixth, seventh, and eight weeks	Written proposal turned in to Turnitin on Blackboard; in-person meeting in ACC 306K
Secondary sources	10	1.67	3/30	Turned in through Turnitin on Blackboard
Applications paper	160	26.67	4/20	Turned in through Turnitin on Blackboard
Research participation	10	1.67	Ongoing at least until the 13 <sup>th</sup> week subject to availability.	See handout.
Class participation <sup>2</sup>	60	10.00	On-going throughout the term.	In-class
Signed acknowledgement of academic integrity standards	0 <sup>3</sup>		2/02	Signed form handed in at the beginning of lecture
TOTAL	600	100.00		

Additional grading issues are discussed in [Appendix A](#).

<sup>1</sup>Although the project proposal is not graded per se, you must submit one and have an in-office discussion of the project proposal in order to pass the class. Failure to schedule an appointment in a timely manner, failure to show, showing up late, or presenting a substandard proposal will be significantly reflected in the class participation score.

<sup>2</sup>This may become a negative number if an excessive number of in-class assignments is missed.

<sup>3</sup>Although there are no points associated with this requirement per se, this signed statement must be turned in by the deadline as a condition for passing the course.

## ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Any student requesting academic accommodations based on a disability is required to register with Disability Services and Programs (DSP) each semester. A letter of verification for approved accommodations can be obtained from DSP. Please be sure the letter is delivered to me as early in the semester as possible. DSP is located in STU 301 and is open 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The phone number for DSP is (213) 740-0776. For more information visit [www.usc.edu/disability](http://www.usc.edu/disability).

## REMINDER

In papers and assignments, if you take more than *three consecutive words* from a source, these must be put in quotes or indented as an extended quotation.

You must also cite any source you use even if you do not quote directly.

## STATEMENT ON ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

USC seeks to maintain an optimal learning environment. General principles of academic honesty include the concept of respect for the intellectual property of others, the expectation that individual work will be submitted unless otherwise allowed by an instructor, and the obligations both to protect one's own academic work from misuse by others as well as to avoid using another's work as one's own. All students are expected to understand and abide by these principles. SCampus, the Student Guidebook, (<http://www.usc.edu/scampus> or <http://scampus.usc.edu>) contains the University Student Conduct Code (see University Governance, Section 11.00), while the recommended sanctions are located in Appendix A.

Students will be referred to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs and Community Standards for further review, should there be any suspicion of academic dishonesty. The Review process can be found at: <http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/>. Failure to adhere to the academic conduct standards set forth by these guidelines and our programs will not be tolerated by the USC Marshall community and can lead to dismissal.

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/COURSE CONTINUITY

In case of a declared emergency if travel to campus is not feasible, USC executive leadership will announce an electronic way for instructors to teach students in their residence halls or homes using a combination of Blackboard, teleconferencing, and other technologies.

Please activate your course in Blackboard with access to the course syllabus. Whether or not you use Blackboard regularly, these preparations will be crucial in an emergency. USC's Blackboard learning management system and support information is available at [blackboard.usc.edu](http://blackboard.usc.edu).

## CLASS NOTES POLICY

Notes or recordings made by students based on a university class or lecture may only be made for purposes of individual or group study, or for other non-commercial purposes that reasonably arise from the student's membership in the class or attendance at the university. This restriction also applies to any information distributed, disseminated or in any way displayed for use in relationship to the class, whether obtained in class, via email or otherwise on the Internet, or via any other medium. Actions in violation of this policy constitute a violation of the Student Conduct Code, and may subject an individual or entity to university discipline and/or legal proceedings.

## COURSE COMPONENTS

**MIDTERM.** The midterm for the semester is scheduled for March 9. This exam will cover:

- Classroom and textbook material up to and including the unit on consumer behavior and organizational buyers
- Textbook chapters 1- 7
- Introduction and chapters 1-3 of *Contagious*

Study guides for textbook, class, and *Contagious* material will be provided.

A separate study guide lists topics from the textbook that you are expected to have studied before each week's classes.

The midterm will consist of

- Forty-five multiple choice questions (two points each for a total of 90 points)
- Six short answer questions of out which you will be asked to answer any five (10 points each for a total of 50 points)



- Four “Very Short Answer Questions,” out of which you will be asked to answer any three (5 points each for a total of 15 points)

This midterm and the final will tend to cover *substantive* issues and their implications for actual and hypothetical firms facing various conditions. It is unlikely that you will be asked to regurgitate definitions or provide specific numbers (unless you are specifically warned in class of specific figures that should be remembered). A sample midterm will be posted on the course web site.

If you would like to discuss the grading of your exam, you must do so in my office within one week of the exam being returned in lecture. Please no e-mail questions about the grading of the exam.

If you fail to pick up your midterm on the day it is returned in lecture, you must do so in my office within one week to avoid forfeiture of twenty points.

**FINAL.** The final is scheduled for Friday, May 8 from 11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m. (location to be announced) and will consist of sixty-five multiple choice questions (three points each for a total of 195 points). The final will cover:

- Selected cumulative material covered in class and in the textbook as indicated on the study checklist that will be provided (a small portion of the total material covered)
- Classroom material from international marketing through promotion
- Textbook chapters 8-19
- Chapters 4-6 and the epilogue of *Contagious*

A sample final will be provided.

**PROJECT.** For this course, you will be asked to select

- **A new product or service not currently in existence**
- **An existing product or service that has potential to be targeted to a segment or type of consumers that currently does not use the product** (or has very low usage rates)—e.g., video games marketed to senior citizens (who want to preserve mental agility and/or play with their grandchildren). The product may need to be modified (e.g., senior citizens may not like violent or explicit video games)
- **An existing product or service that could achieve significant additional sales if distributed through a new channel.** This channel must be realistically available—i.e., retailers, wholesalers, and other intermediaries must want to carry it—e.g., mobile manicurists who show up at a customer’s home or work site
- **An existing product that is sold in one or more countries and can be introduced in another specific country where it is currently not widely used** (e.g., fortune cookies are actually not used in Mainland China).

You will be asked to complete:

- An electronic form proposing the project and responding to selected questions on the target market, product logistics, and business structure
- A scheduled visit to my office (ACC 306K) to discuss your proposal
- A list of at least fifteen bibliographic sources found using library databases
- One applications paper in which you discuss issues related to chosen topics as these relate to the project.

The applications paper options will be discussed in more detail subsequently, but for now the choices are:

**Option 1—Secondary Market Research:** A discussion of the implications for your proposed venture of the articles that you found in your literature search.

**Option 2—Customer Analysis.** A discussion (based on article research, consumer observation, and/or interviews) of:

- **For products sold mainly to consumers:** Issues in consumer behavior that have implications for the proposed venture (e.g., search strategy, level of category involvement decision making process, shopping occasion, and product category knowledge).
- **For products sold mainly to businesses and organizations as end customers:** Issues in organizational buying—as discussed in Chapter 6 of the text—that have implications for the proposed venture.

The applications paper should be uploaded to [Turnitin](#) through Blackboard. [Instructions for uploading to Turnitin](#) are available on the [course web site](#).

Please note:

- Creativity (within limits of good taste) is strongly encouraged!
- All assignments must be your own work. Although it is acceptable to have other people proof-read and comment on your papers, copying other people’s work or other forms of academic dishonesty will be taken very seriously. Plagiarism may result in very serious sanctions from the University and the issuance of a failing grade in this course. **If more than three consecutive words are used from a source, these words must be put in quotation marks.**
- You should consider any ethical implications of your ideas and analyses.
- The assignments are intended to be fun and to “tap” your ability to apply marketing ideas to managerial situations. Therefore, there is often great latitude in the exact outcome of your assignment. The most important thing to ask yourself is, “Would this kind of analysis be valuable to a manager paying me as a consultant?”
- Real marketing problems rarely if ever have clear, precise, and objective numerical answers. Thus, it would not be useful to give you “cookie cutter” assignments. There will be some subjectivity in the grading of assignments, but the grading will be more objective than evaluations you will receive at work and your feedback will be much more precise than what you can expect in the industry setting.

**BRIEF INTERDISCIPLINARY PAPER.** In this paper, you will be asked to discuss either (1) implications of something that you learned in another class for marketing or (2) implications of something covered in this class for another class that you have taken. Guidelines for this assignment are in [Appendix J](#).

**PARTICIPATION, PROFESSIONALISM, AND IN-CLASS ASSIGNMENTS.** During most discussion sessions and in up to three lecture sessions, one or more in-class assignments will be given out. Those who attend and complete these will usually receive credit for attending. Missing either a lecture or discussion in whole or in part without truly compelling circumstances is considered both serious moral failure and failure to perform. However, it is assumed that up to three classes may have been missed for legitimate reasons. To be eligible for points for in-class assignments, you must arrive on time and stay for the duration of the class. **Arriving “just a few minutes” late or being in the restroom when the assignment**

**is given counts as not being present.** Late arrivals are inconsiderate to the rest of the class and very disruptive. An allowance of three missed classes is generous enough to accommodate unusual situations. If classes beyond that number are missed for legitimate reasons, a make-up assignment may, under some circumstances, be done to receive credit for the day as discussed in [Appendix B](#).

**RESEARCH PARTICIPATION.** You will be asked to participate as a respondent in two research studies sponsored by Marketing Department faculty. This is a requirement of the Marketing Department and is beyond the control of the instructor. The Coordinator of the Research Participation Program for the Department of Marketing is [Professor Kristin Diehl \(kdiehl@marshall.usc.edu\)](mailto:kdiehl@marshall.usc.edu). Each market research session will not last more than 50 minutes. Different studies covering different marketing topics will occur throughout the semester. Students may select the session that fits their schedule. Available times and dates will be announced in class and/or via e-mail.

Individuals who do not wish, for philosophical reasons, to participate in research or are not eligible to participate may complete a substitute assignment for each of the two experiments. Please see [Appendix C](#) for details.

## POLICIES

1. Computers are permitted in note-taking and LectureTools.com usage and when expressly permitted for in-class activities.
2. Classes should be missed only under truly compelling circumstances. Please see instructions in [Appendix B](#) for making up classes missed for compelling reasons. Missing an excessive number of classes may result in failing the course. Failure to attend classes regularly is considered both a moral failure and a failure to perform.
3. Extensions on assignments may be given when warranted by individual circumstances. You must fill out the online petition as soon as possible after finding out the circumstances that you believe to justify an extension. The appropriate online form on the course web site should be used. **E-mail petitions omitting information requested on the online form are *not* acceptable.** An actual office hour visit may be required to discuss the circumstances involved. Unless an explicit waiver is obtained in advance, *extensions are expressly contingent on continuous attendance between the original due date and the extended deadline.*
4. Makeup examinations require serious and compelling reasons and appropriate documentation. If at all possible, makeup examinations should be requested and arranged at least two weeks in advance. The appropriate online form on the course web site should be used. **E-mail petitions omitting information requested on the online form are *not* acceptable.** An actual office hour visit will generally be required to discuss the circumstances involved and to present appropriate documentation. Please note that the university has very stringent regulations about makeup final examinations. In general, makeup final examinations are permitted only (a) if the regularly scheduled final examination time and date would conflict with the observation of a religious holiday, (b) under cases of severe illness, or (c) if an individual has three or more final examinations scheduled on the same day. Requests for makeup final examinations based on religious holidays or for students having three or final examinations on the same day should be made no later than Friday, May 1.
5. University regulations on academic integrity are in effect. All work submitted must be your own. **In writing papers, if you take any more than three consecutive words from any source—even if placed in footnotes or in tables—these must be put in quotes.** Even if you do not quote directly, you must still give credit, by way of a citation, to any author's ideas you use. The university provides serious sanctions for plagiarism. It is my policy to assign a failing grade for the course to any

individual found to have engaged in plagiarism. Please see [http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/pages/students/academic\\_integrity.html](http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/pages/students/academic_integrity.html).

6. Section 11.31 of the [Student Conduct Code](#) prohibits “Dishonesty, such as furnishing false information to any university official, faculty member or office.” It is my policy to assign a failing grade for the course for such violations.
7. Individuals who wish to claim as an excuse that “the dog ate [their] homework” must furnish proof of ownership of a dog of sufficient size to be plausibly able to consume an assignment of the size in question.

## A PERSONAL NOTE

I have a mild case of Asperger’s Syndrome, a neurological condition that in effect involves a “trade,” albeit involuntary, of certain abilities for others. My symptoms are modest but frequently noticeable—the most significant ones involve difficulty in maintaining effective eye contact (I am often perceived as “staring”), impaired transmission and interpretation of non-verbal communication, excessive sensitivity to noise and other stimuli, poorly controlled body movements, limited spatial ability, and extreme difficulty in “learning” faces. Please understand that my mannerisms are not an indication of lack of interest or regard, that it may take me several weeks to learn your name even if I have a photograph of you available, and that I may need several extra moments to recognize you if we run into each other outside class.

## Appendix A GRADING ISSUES

**University Grading Standards.** The [USC Catalogue, 2014-2015](#) states:

The following grades are used: A – excellent; B – good; C – fair in undergraduate courses and minimum passing in courses for graduate credit; D – minimum passing in undergraduate courses; F – failed. In addition, plus and minus grades may be used, with the exceptions of A plus, F plus and F minus.

Please note that “excellent” refers to a standard greater than merely “good.” “Good” is better than merely “fair.”

**Marshall School of Business norms.** The Marshall School of Business no longer maintains an express average grade mandate for undergraduate courses. However, faculty are expected to vigorously differentiate between various levels of performance. The reality is that although standards within the School are high, there is considerable variation in the performance of students. **It is appropriate that top students receive a level of recognition greater than the ones who are merely “good.”** Thus, it is not realistic for the majority of students to expect to receive the top grades.

Over the last decade, the quality of students admitted to USC and the Marshall School of Business has improved dramatically. Although this higher quality of students should be considered to some extent in grading, the caliber of current Marshall students also means that meeting minimum standards for passage, let alone excelling relative to the norm, is a considerable accomplishment. Although it is intended that students should be appropriately rewarded for the quality of work produced, it is *not* intended that the course should be easy to pass. Individuals who perform poorly on exams, fail to

produce papers and assignments of sufficient quality, or miss a significant number of classes should *not* expect to pass the course. Grades of A and A- intended only for students who do *very* high quality work. High quality work is expected for grades of B+, B, and B-. Good work is expected for C grades. Although a passing grade, D represents substandard work, the intense competition within the Marshall School of Business means that some students will receive this grade, whether because of insufficient work ethic, inadequate academic preparation for this level of course work, or special difficulty with a particular subject. It is hoped that all students who work diligently will pass the course. However, students who fail to meet minimum standards cannot reasonably expect to receive credit for completing the course.

**Course grades.** Grades for this course will be assigned based on the total number of points accumulated by each individual throughout the term. **Only when all scores are available will it be possible to meaningfully determine grade cutoffs.** Letter grades are not assigned to specific numerical scores on papers, exams, and other material. Attempting to average letter grades on individual assignments and exams will *not* give the same result as that obtained from grades assigned based on total point accumulated for three reasons:

1. *Non-proportionality of the continuous percentage scale and the discrete four point letter grade scale.* Note both (a) the sharp breaking points between two grades—e.g., C+ and B- and (b) the difference magnitudes. For example, on a traditional straight scale, there is only a twenty absolute percentage point difference between a C and an A (e.g., 75% and 95%), but the 4.0 grade point weight is 200% of the 2.0 weight.
2. *Regression toward the mean.* On any given project or exam, an individual's score is likely to result in part from both (a) typical performance level (which may result from study habits, aptitude, or other variables) and (b) situational factors (e.g., having a good or bad day; "luck of the draw" in the selection of questions). Therefore, in a grading environment with a mean score of 3.0, it is much more impressive to receive an A- twice in a row than it is to receive this once; and much more unimpressive to receive a D twice in a row. The result of two consecutive Ds, for example, may translate more into a cumulative effect of D- or F. Grades based on total points are more "diversified," and thus random fluctuations are likely to play a smaller role.
3. *Loss of precision in the conversion of continuous scores to discrete letter grades.* On a straight scale, both 83% and 87% typically represent a letter grade of B.

It is my anticipation to assign grades that, as closely as possible, reflect a "straight" scale. Some curving may be done if exam scores or points as a whole for the entire class are either exceptionally high or exceptionally low.

**Philosophical issues.** Some people have referred to having "points taken off." This is *not* a meaningful way to view grades. Papers are *not* presumed to be perfect, with points being "deducted" for "deficiencies." Rather, grades are based on the overall impression of the work. It is not just a question how many "flaws" exist in the paper, but rather, how much *quality* overall exists. Receiving a perfect score on anything—and especially receiving such scores repeatedly—takes a nearly superhuman person.

It should also be noted that, although for the population as a whole, there is likely to be a pronounced correlation between the amount of effort put into work and the final outcome, **effort does not guarantee outcome.** "Working hard" on an assignment—or in the class as a whole—does *not* guarantee a high grade. The amount work put into a class or a project cannot be used as a legitimate rationale for the assignment of a higher grade.

**Grade changes.** Once course grades have been submitted to the Registrar's office, **it is generally *not* possible for the instructor to change a grade except if an outright mistake has been made in recording, transcription, or computation.** As stated in the [USC Catalogue, 2014-2015](#):

A grade once reported to the Office of Academic Records and Registrar may not be changed except by request of the faculty member to the Committee on Academic Policies and Procedures on a Correction of Grade form. *Changes should be requested only on the basis of an actual error in assigning the original grade, not on the basis of a request by the student or special consideration for an individual student.* Students are not permitted to complete course work after the semester has ended. [Emphasis added.]

With a class this large, many people will be close to the boundary of letter grade cutoffs. During the past three semesters, several people were only one point away from a respective higher grade. (Many people, of course, were also "just one point" away from a lower grade.) With some 200 students, the total point scores will tend to "cluster" closely together. It is simply not possible to make cutoffs that had wider distances between letter grades under the circumstances.

Please show the decency and professionalism not to request grade changes that are not consistent with University guidelines.

## Appendix B MAKING UP CLASSES MISSED FOR LEGITIMATE REASONS

In general, each individual can miss up to three classes—or parts thereof—without direct loss of credit for in-class assignments. Please note that you must attend a session in its entirety to be eligible for credit for an in-class assignment. **Being "only a few minutes" late or leaving early counts as missing the entire class session.** Arriving late or leaving early is disruptive and inconsiderate to the rest of the class. If you would like to make up possible participation incidents missed, please see [Appendix I](#).

If more than three in-class assignments are missed for legitimate reasons, an assignment can be completed to make up for each excess missed assignment in whole or in part. Missed in-class assignments that result from sloth, unwholesome lifestyle choices (e.g., alcohol intoxication or lingering effects thereof), incarceration, or other manifestations of moral failure are generally not eligible for make-up.

**Note that the assignment provided must be of a sufficient quality to justify credit for the day. Papers of inadequate quality may receive no credit or credit for a fraction of the day, depending on the quality.** This is not intended to be an easy assignment that can be completed quickly.

Makeup papers should generally be turned in no later than one week after the missed class meeting in question unless a waiver for compelling reasons is obtained in advance.

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please fill out the online petition under the “Administrative” section of the course web site at <http://www.buad307.com/admin.html>.
2. Please read
  - a) The textbook chapter(s) relevant to topic(s) covered on the day in question and
  - b) At least three articles from trade or business publications that are relevant to the implications of the topics for a firm of your choice. These articles must come from legitimate periodicals—web sites are generally not acceptable.
3. Please write and upload to [Turnitin](#) through Blackboard:
  - a) A brief description of the reason for the missing the class session.
  - b) A paper—usually ranging from 4-6 pages double spaced pages—discussing implications of the textbook chapter(s) and articles you have read for the firm you have chosen. You must cite each article and the textbook at least once.

## Appendix C ALTERNATIVE ASSIGNMENTS IN PLACE OF RESEARCH PARTICIPATION

The Marketing Department has mandated that participation in two research studies be part of the requirements for this course. The philosophy is that there is some educational value in getting a feeling for what marketing experiments are like and, further, that since marketing knowledge is heavily based on research, those who study marketing will be asked to help "give back" to the discipline and future students by helping expand this knowledge. Details on this requirement and participating instructions will be posted by the end of the third week of the semester at <http://www.buad307.com/PDF/ResearchParticipation.pdf>. The guidelines provide that those who object to participate in the research, or are not eligible, may complete substitute assignments to attempt to obtain the points available. If you would like to take this route, you may, for *each* of these two experiment requirements, complete a paper similar to the assignments to make up for classes missed in excess of two as discussed in Appendix B. You may choose freely from any topics covered in the course at any time. Your options, then, are to:

1. Participate in two experiments
2. Write two papers
3. Participate in one experiment *and* write one paper.

Please note that full credit for papers is *contingent on quality and is not guaranteed*. Those electing to write one or two papers should turn these in no later than April 27.

## Appendix D PROJECT GUIDELINES

For your project, you will be asked to complete a project proposal, and one Applications Paper on one of four options on the potential for introducing one of the following:

- A new product or service not currently in existence;
- An existing product or service that has potential to be targeted to a segment or type of consumers that currently does not use the product;

- An existing product or service that could achieve significant additional sales if distributed through a new channel; or
- An existing product that is sold in one or more countries and can be introduced in another specific country where it is currently not widely used

**A new product or service not currently in existence—e.g.,**

- *An automobile GPS system providing the option of the “least stressful” route.* Note that this represents a modest enhancement to an existing product but one that may be of great value to some customers.
- *Secular values training and leadership programs for children of busy parents not involved in organized religion.* Many church groups and religious organizations such as the Boy Scouts provide values training for children. However, many parents who are not actively involved in religious groups might be uncomfortable with this. At same time, such parents may face time pressures that make it difficult for them to devote as much time as they would like to working with their children to develop good values. This type of program could involve fun activities, making it popular to children, which may make the participants more receptive to the message provided.
- *Discipline consulting services.* Many parents today have limited time to discipline their children and also feel uncomfortable making the children feel bad. They may view certain disciplinary practices as being outdated, but yet not know of clear alternatives and the likely consequences of different choices. A consultant may help parents set up a discipline program that weights the parents’ values while adding in the experience that can be related by the consultant. An alternative would be a program to train “certified discipline consultants” who would then provide the services.
- *Carry-on suitcase with notebook computer tray.* In most airport lounges, there are seats but few if any tables in the flight boarding areas. It would therefore be handy for many travelers to have a tray on their carryon suitcases that could be pulled out when the suitcase was standing up, serving as a small table for the computer.

**An existing product or service that has potential to be targeted to a segment or type of consumers that currently does not use the product (or has very low usage rates)—e.g.,**

- *Video games marketed to senior citizens* (who want to preserve mental agility and/or play with their grandchildren)
- *Ergonomic clip-on earrings for toddler girls.* In recent years, technological advances has made it possible to create non-pierced earrings that are relatively comfortable to wear. These are currently quite expensive and are being bought mostly by professional adult women. At the same time, many girls today are having their ears pierced at an increasingly early age. Creating a comfortable alternative may allow the girls to hold off having their ears pierced until they can make a personal informed decision.
- *Noise cancelling headphones for children vulnerable to distraction.* Many children (and adults) suffering from attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and related conditions are very vulnerable to distractions in the environment. Currently, Bose makes some very high end noise cancelling headphones that are typically used by high income professionals and executives during travel. Many families may not be able to afford the current price of several hundred dollars, depending on the model. However, if the marginal (variable) cost of producing additional units, once the product has been developed, is relatively low, it may be possible to create a cheaper version for children. Making this set bright pink or orange would discourage the original segment from choosing this cheaper version.



The product may need to be modified (e.g., senior citizens may not like violent or explicit video games).

**An existing product or service that could achieve significant additional sales if distributed through a new channel.** This channel must be realistically available—i.e., retailers, wholesalers, and other intermediaries must want to carry it—e.g.,

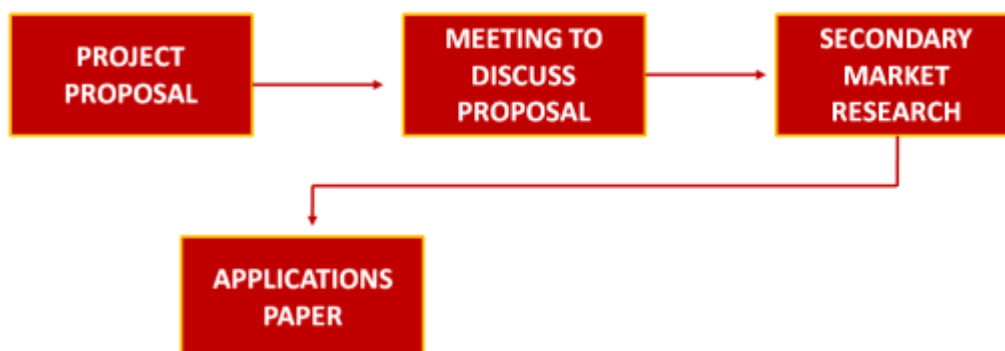
- *Financial planning programs sold through churches, synagogues, or mosques.* Many individuals fail to plan and save adequately for retirement and large expenses such as their children's college expenses. Some people may not trust any financial advisors and others do not get around to seeking one out. However, an advisor screened by the religious organization is likely to be more credible. If appropriate, issues of financial planning, as they relate to the religion, could be discussed during services to increase motivation to seek out appropriate services.
- *Groceries being delivered to car pool or van pool departure sites.* Many consumers with long commutes have difficulty finding the time and energy to go grocery shopping. There are services that deliver groceries to people's homes, but this is difficult when the consumer is not home during the day time, especially when perishable products are being involved. Some communities provide parking lots where people drive locally, park, and join a car or van pool. Orders could be taken in the morning for delivery at that same location in the evening. For car or van pools that pick and drop off passengers directly at their homes, a brief stop could be made at a pick-up site.
- *Native American crafts sold through catalog as fundraisers for organizations whose members distribute the catalogs and take orders.* Many Native American crafts are produced on reservations that are often far from densely populated areas. Different tribes or groups in different regions are also likely to produce products of different styles. By offering a catalog that featured a large number of different products from different regions, consumer choice would be greatly increased. Various organizations that seek to raise revenue and participate in socially responsible activities at the same time may find this type of arrangement attractive.

**An existing product that is sold in one or more countries and can be introduced in another specific country where it is currently not widely used—e.g.,**

- *Fortune cookies, which are actually generally not used in Mainland China.* These might be positioned as a cool "Western" product.

PROJECT COMPONENTS		
Component	Description	Due date
Scheduling of office visit	This visit should be scheduled online through the link on the "Projects" page of the course web site.	2/06
Proposal	An electronic form will guide you through a description of your proposed venture, the value intended for customers, and a number of practical and logistical issues.	2/11

PROJECT COMPONENTS		
Component	Description	Due date
Office visit	During your scheduled appointment, your proposal will be discussed. You will be asked questions and will receive comments.	6 <sup>th</sup> through 8 <sup>th</sup> weeks
Search for secondary sources	A list of <i>at least</i> fifteen high quality sources useful for making decisions regarding the proposed venture. Individuals aiming for an above average grade are encouraged to find a more impressive number. Sources should generally involve articles and reports written by professional journalists and/or analysts. <b>Firm and organizational web sites are generally not acceptable. "Articles" from PR Newswire represent organizational news releases and are not acceptable.</b> It is fine to find articles directly from the publication's web site, but you must provide a complete citation including author name (if available), title of the article (if applicable), publication name, and the year of publication. <b>Sources with no date indicated are not acceptable.</b> The date of access is not an indication of when the article was written. Sources should be sufficiently current to meaningful for the topic in question. For examples, for topics such as information technology and Chinese consumers, sources older than 2-3 years are unlikely to be meaningful.	3/30
Applications paper	A paper which applies selected course ideas to the proposed venture	4/20



The applications paper should not exceed ten double spaced pages in length. Although quality is more important than quantity, it is expected that typical applications papers will run from 7-9 double spaced pages. **Conciseness and the use of bullet points, when appropriate, are highly encouraged.**

The applications paper should start with a brief statement—no more than five lines—reminding the reader of the proposal. For example:

**PROPOSAL:** SeniorVideo would offer video games for senior citizens who wish to maintain their mental and sensory motor agility.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** A “cut and paste” job that involves a large proportion of directly quoted material raises serious questions of whether the writer really knows and understands the material. Therefore, you should paraphrase—that is, put the information from a source in your own words rather than quoting directly—whenever possible. **No applications paper containing more than 15% directly quoted material is eligible for a score of 70% or higher. No paper with more than 20% quoted material will receive more than 50%. Any paper with more than 25% quotations will receive a score of 0.** Note: Turnitin ratios of “non-original” content will be higher than the actual amount of quotations since references and certain other material are likely to be counted. Thus, you should not be alarmed at the estimate presented. Please see Appendix F for additional guidelines.

### Applications Paper:

#### Option 1—Secondary Market Research

Based on the sources that you identified for the Library Database Resource List assignment and/or other books and articles you have identified since, please discuss the significant issues you see from your research. You should cite at least fifteen sources. Relevant issues will vary among ventures, but some issues that may be of interest are:

- Characteristics, resources, and potentials of direct or indirect competitors for your venture
- Characteristics of the target market and significant differences from other segments
- Insights learned from the introduction of other products that have relevant similarities to the one in question
- The extent of dissatisfaction with the current situation or offerings among members of the target market
- Appropriate issues in pricing, distribution, and promotion
- Societal and/or other environmental changes that may favor or complicate the proposed offering
- Issues that will need to be researched to make a decision on entry into this market
- Ethical issues (if significant)
- Issues of technological feasibility

Your discussion should emphasize issues of managerial importance—considerations in whether and how you might introduce this product. The managerial implications should be sufficiently well developed and discussed explicitly.

## MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

Managerial implications refer to the practical use of the information and/or observations made for making decisions--e.g., whether to go ahead with a venture, how much to invest, which distribution system to use, or how to allocate the firm's budget among items such as research and development, advertising and promotion, and market research. In other words, how is the information practically useful for a manager?

### CHECKLIST:

- ✓ The paper starts with a brief reminder of the proposal description (no more than five lines).
- ✓ The research is based on legitimate books, periodicals, and other quality and objective materials. Most web sites not associated with quality periodicals are *not* acceptable.
- ✓ At least ten sources have been expressly cited and at least fifteen sources have been listed.
- ✓ All sources are clearly cited. A citation includes at least the author(s) name(s), if available, the year of publication, and article title (if applicable). **A hyperlink is NOT a legitimate citation!**
- ✓ A bibliography or list of sources is included.
- ✓ [Managerial implications](#) are sufficiently developed and emphasized.
- ✓ Reasoning for conclusions is clearly articulated.
- ✓ Any assumptions are clearly identified.
- ✓ The term "etc." (or other ambiguous terms) is *not* used.
- ✓ Direct quotations have been minimized. Whenever possible, sources have been paraphrased.

A draft of the evaluation form for this assignment is available on the course web site but is subject to revision.

### Option 2—Customer Analysis

**For products and services aimed primarily at consumers**, this option involves a discussion (based on reading, consumer observation, and/or interviews) of issues in consumer behavior that have implications for the success of the venture—e.g.,

- Consumer information search strategy
- Consumer product category knowledge
- Level of category involvement in the decision making process
- Typical characteristics of the shopping occasion and situational influences relevant to the product category, target market, and distribution channel
- Social and/or family influences on product choice and/or selection;

- Means-end associations with the product
- Consumer attitudes toward the product category and/or brands involved (reminder: attitudes have three specific components)

**For products and services aimed primarily at businesses or other organizations as end customers**, this option involves a discussion (based on reading, consumer observation, and/or interviews) of issues in organizational decision making and practices (as discussed in Chapter 7 of the text) that have implications for the success of the venture—e.g.,

- Strategic alliances
- Relationship marketing
- Demand types
- Buying practices (e.g., reciprocity)
- Types of purchases
- Buying centers
- Evaluative criteria
- Buying situations

In your discussion, you should be sure to **emphasize [managerial implications of the consumer behavior or organizational buying issues that you raise](#)**. You may want to discuss ethical issues—e.g., consumer decision making approaches for certain low involvement products that make them vulnerable to deceptive or confusing marketing claims.

**You should cite at least five secondary sources. In addition, you must include a list of at least fifteen sources (which may include the ones that you have cited).**

If you perform primary research (e.g., interviews or surveys), you should clearly state your procedure and the sample size involved.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Although this option is a perfectly legitimate one if motivated by genuine interest, it is probably somewhat riskier than Option 1. Historically, a higher proportion of individuals who have chosen Option 2 have done poorly. The applications must be done *well*. This option should not be taken as a means of effectively doing Option 1 while “subverting” the source requirement. Those who choose this option because they see it as “easier” than Option 1 will probably *not* do well.

#### **CHECKLIST:**

- ✓ The paper starts with a brief reminder of the proposal description (no more than five lines).
- ✓ The analysis emphasizes [managerial implications](#) of your reading.
- ✓ Any assumptions are identified.
- ✓ Any primary research performed is clearly documented.
- ✓ The term “etc.” (or other ambiguous terms) is *not* used.
- ✓ At least five secondary sources have been cited.
- ✓ A list of at least fifteen relevant sources is included.

✓ Direct quotations have been minimized. Whenever possible, sources have been paraphrased.

A draft of the evaluation form for this assignment is available on the course web site but is subject to revision.

## Appendix E

### QUALITY OF SOURCES USED IN RESEARCH

#### Sources That Are Likely to Be of Higher Quality:

- **Books**
- **Periodicals**—can be found through library databases such as Lexis-Nexis and ABI/Inform
  - **General news** (Note: These sources are sometimes available online and it is fine to use any online version).
    - **Newspapers**—e.g., *Los Angeles Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Financial Times*
    - **Magazines**
      - **Business oriented**—e.g., *Business Week*, *Fortune*, *Forbes*, *American Demographics*.
      - **General**—e.g., *Newsweek*, *Time*, *Economist*
      - **Specialty magazines**—if appropriate and relevant—e.g., *PC Magazine*
    - **Trade publications**—e.g., *Air Cargo World*, *Ice Cream Reporter*
- **Reference Directories**—e.g., *Best Customers*
- **Government publications**—e.g., *Statistical Abstracts of the United States*
- **Selected web sites from credible sources:** U.S. Government, United Nations, World Bank. (Note: Most other web sites are not appropriate).

#### A NOTE ON WIKIPEDIA

Studies seem to suggest that Wikipedia tends to be about as accurate as established commercial print encyclopedias. It is, however, a source that is intended primarily to provide *general* information. You can use Wikipedia as *one* source (even if you consult different entries within Wikipedia). However, this source should at most account for a small percentage (e.g., 5%) of your total citations.

#### Sources That Are Likely to Be of Low Quality and/or to Be “Suspect” in Some Way:

- **Most web sites:**
  - **Private sites.** The person who wrote this may not be qualified to discuss this issue, may have done a sloppy job, or may have a special interest. This includes sites hosted on “.edu” domains unless the writer is clearly identified as a professor or researcher. If the source is credible this way, you must identify this fact in the citation.
  - **Company sites.** These are glorified advertisements for the firm and are intended to make the firm look good. Accuracy may be less important to the firm than coming across well!
  - **Trade group sites.** These are supposed to make the industry look good. See above!

- **Foreign government sites.** Many of these are intended to make the country look good. Some countries do not have the resources to collect accurate information. Much of the information contained may represent wishful thinking rather than reality. In some countries, some of the “information” may also be compiled by “volunteers” from firms that have a vested interest in promoting a certain view of reality.
- **Political, social, or organizational sites.** Sites run by religious groups, social or ethnic groups, political groups, or other groups that exist to promote one kind of viewpoint, policy, or “truth” cannot be taken at face value.
- **Company advertisements and annual reports.** Selected objective and audited information may be useful, but management opinions and claims are suspect.
- **Trade group brochures.** Again, the publisher has an agenda!

Yes, it is easier to try to find things through search engines such as Google rather than consulting a reputable source. It is also easier to guess! Neither approach is acceptable.

## FACTS ARE LITERALLY A DIME A DOZEN!

You can buy an almanac with more than 2,400 facts  
for less than \$10.00.

**What counts is identifying relevant  
facts and their implications.**

### Appendix F: NOTES ON QUOTATIONS, PARAPHRASING, AND CITATIONS

**Quotations and paraphrasing.** Generally, it is better to *paraphrase* statements made in articles and other documents. **A direct quote of more than a few words should ordinarily be used only under exceptional circumstances**—e.g., when it is exceptionally succinct, insightfully phrased, ironic, otherwise forceful, or revealing, as appropriate, of a significant player’s personality, predisposition, or strategy.

Note that occasionally using just a few judiciously selected words from a quote may add a nice flavor. For example:

John Smith, lead petrochemicals analyst at Arthur Anderson & Co., remarked that it is “quite unlikely” that Nigeria will be able provide a “sufficiently dependable” supply of benzene for major industrial customers.

Frequently, direct quotes tend to be longer than a good paraphrase, and the reader will not be spending time thinking about what kind of point the direct quote was intended to make.

If you do decide to use a quote, it must be *introduced* in some way—e.g.,

According to Jack Intrascopolus, a leading authority on “hiphoponomics” (the economics of hip hop music), “The prospects for hip hop music in the Middle East, at the moment, appear to be....”

**Citations.** In all papers, you must cite your sources in the body of the text and provide a complete bibliography at the end of the paper. You must cite a source when you use information from it even if you do not quote directly. For example:

It appears that hip hop music has so far met success in North America, Western Europe, and certain more affluent Asian countries, with penetration in Latin America and the Middle East so far being more limited. (Intrascopolus, 2013).

(The author’s last name and the year of publication are put in parentheses at the end of the sentence). The source should be listed completely (author, title, publication, date, and, if available, page numbers) at the end of the paper. E.g.,

Intrascopolus, James Q. (2013), “Rapping Against a Cultural Wall,” *International Journal of Hiphoppology*, 4(2), 423-450.



**Appendix G:  
INDICATORS OF SUPERFICIALITY:  
AVOIDING HYPERBOLE, CLICHES, AMBIGUITY,  
AND EMPTY “BUZZ WORDS”**

The following are examples of statements made in cases that will tend to prejudice an educated and thoughtful reader against the writer.

**MEANINGLESS AMBIGUITY**

- “StarMedia should focus on the community it offers, which Latin Americans seem to be demanding, to maintain their early mover advantage.”
- “... StarMedia needs to, nonetheless, persevere and to establish itself as a leader in developing and tailoring the market to appeal to Spanish speakers. However, the company must be careful to steer clear of stereotyping and must always be educated and ware of the complexities and the uniqueness of the region.”



**HYPERBOLE**—general statements that at best represent exaggerations and ambiguity—e.g.,

- “[StarMedia] need only continue the following programs for prosperity in the future.” [First of all, unless the “programs” in question have been specified very precisely, the statement is not meaningful. Secondly, the term “prosperity” is not a business term and is overly vague. Thirdly, there is authority or compelling reasoning to suggest that the programs will continue to work in the future.]
- “Having all these partnerships make it difficult for StarMedia to lose overall market share...” [In truth, losing market share (unlike body weight!) is very easy. A more meaningful statement might be that these partnerships might “help ameliorate threats to market share.”]
- “Everyone has been trying to get a piece of the Spanish-speaking Internet market.”

**CLICHES**—“over-worn” phrases or “dime-store philosophy”—e.g.,

- “... has grown by leaps and bounds.”
- “Time will only tell what will become of StarMedia...”

**EMPTY “BUZZ WORDS”**—fancy terms mean very little when it is not demonstrated that the writer fully understands what they mean and how they apply in the respective context—e.g.,

- “Here are three factors that would allow StarMedia to succeed:
  - “Leveraging technological capabilities. [There is no indication that the writer has thought of how the term applies here—but it sounds fancy and profound!]
  - “Forging corporate partnerships early on. [When exactly should these happen? The firm has been in operation for some time now—is it too early, too late, or about time now? What kinds of partnerships should be forged?]
  - Collaborating with customers.” [How?]
- “StarMedia should compete in Latin America and the U.S. by being aggressive and leveraging its brand names, advertisers, and strategic partners.” [Easier said than done! Some relatively specific suggestions are needed for this mouthful to have any value.]

**STATEMENTS WITHOUT ARTICULATED OR ADEQUATELY IMPLIED LOGIC** [Note: Some of these conclusions might have had merit if supporting evidence or reasoning were to follow immediately after their assertions.]—e.g.,

- “[StarMedia] is the leading Internet site in Latin America, with many dependent customers, so it will continue to grow.”
- “[StarMedia] has developed seven different versions ad... This is why StarMedia has survived and why it has been so popular, and why it will continue to be.”
- “One way for StarMedia to generate more revenues is to advertise more.”
- “With a low stock price, but with strong future annual reports, more investors will begin to invest.” [What is a “strong annual report” and how do we know that these will occur in the future?]

**OVERLY GENERAL OBSERVATIONS**—e.g.,

- “[It] would be more advantageous for Maytag to pursue entry into the Japanese market in conjunction with enterprises that are well entrenched in the market and can bring considerable knowledge and experience to the partnership. Simply, these partnerships should share complementary strengths in business, brands, and products.”

## Appendix H USING TURNITIN TO SUBMIT ASSIGNMENTS

The project proposal, applications paper, list of project sources, and any makeup assignments should be uploaded to the Turnitin feature of Blackboard. Documentation more detailed than the notes below is available at

[http://guides.turnitin.com/03\\_Integrations/Blackboard/Blackboard\\_Learn/Blackboard\\_Basic/Student\\_User\\_Manual/01\\_Submitting\\_a\\_Paper](http://guides.turnitin.com/03_Integrations/Blackboard/Blackboard_Learn/Blackboard_Basic/Student_User_Manual/01_Submitting_a_Paper) .

To upload a document to Turnitin:

1. Enter Blackboard at <http://blackboard.usc.edu> .
2. Select this course from the courses listed on "My USC."
3. Go to the "Assignments" section.
4. Select the assignment in question (i.e., proposal, applications paper, makeup assignment).
5. Specify the title of the document uploaded (e.g., "Applications Paper—Identity Wiper") and select the file to be uploaded.

submit paper: by file upload (step 1 of 2)

choose a paper submission method:  
single file upload ▼

submission title \*

Requirements for single file upload:

- File must be less than 20 MB
- File Types allowed: MS Word, WordPerfect, PostScript, PDF, HTML, RTF and plain text.

If your file exceeds 20 MB, [read suggestions to meet requirements](#)

browse for the file to upload \*

N:\odata\worddoc\BU\ Browse...

upload [cancel go back](#)

6. Click on "Upload."
7. You may see your paper in a distorted format displayed at this time. This is fine since I read the original word processing file rather than what is being displayed. **Please DO NOT e-mail another copy of the paper as a "backup!"**

submit paper: Step 2 of 2

Author Penny Profit

Title Applications Paper

Preview Paper

BUAD 307  
October 9, 2006  
APPLICATIONS PAPER  
OPTION #1  
THE IDENTITY WIPER:  
SECONDARY MARKET RESEARCH  
PROPOSAL: The Identity Wiper would consist of software that would change personal information—such as the names of a child and family member, birthdays, city of residence, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses—to bogus values in order to prevent children from giving out information that might be abused by online predators or others who might abuse this information.

**PLEASE DO NOT WORRY IF THE FORMATTING IS DISTORTED. IT WILL SHOW UP CORRECTLY WHEN THE DOCUMENT IS RETRIEVED. PLEASE DO NOT E-MAIL A COPY OF THE PAPER TO BE "SAFE."**

8. On the next screen, please be sure to click the icon to verify the upload by clicking on the “Confirm” button:

Please confirm that this is the file you would like to submit...

Author:  
Penny P. Profit

Assignment title:  
Applications Paper

Submission title:  
Applications Paper

File name:  
Applications\_Paper.docx

File size:  
738.07K

Page count:  
13

Word count:  
3751

Character count:  
21529

Page 1

Confirm Cancel

APPLICATIONS PAPER  
OPTION #1  
SECONDARY MARKET RESEARCH  
PROPOSAL: The Identity Wiper would consist of software that would change personal information—such as the names of a child and family member, birthdays, city of residence, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses—to bogus values in order to prevent children from giving out information that might be abused by online predators or others who might abuse this information.

9. Blackboard should now provide you with a receipt looking something like this:

Submit: Single File Upload STEP ●●●

Congratulations - your submission is complete! This is your digital receipt. You can print a copy of this receipt from within the Document Viewer.

**Author:**  
Penny P. Profit

**Assignment title:**  
Applications Paper

**Submission title:**  
Applications Paper

**File name:**  
Applications\_Paper.docx

**File size:**  
738.07K

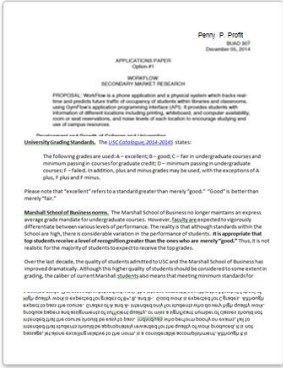
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The Provost's office has asked that the following statement be sent to students in courses where Turnitin is used:

"USC is committed to the general principles of academic honesty that include and incorporate the concept of respect for the intellectual property of others, the expectation that individual work will be submitted unless otherwise allowed by an instructor, and the obligations both to protect one's own academic work from misuse by others as well as to avoid using another's work as one's own. By taking this course, students are expected to understand and abide by these principles. All submitted work for this course may be subject to an originality review as performed by Turnitin technologies (<http://www.turnitin.com>) to find textual similarities with other Internet content or previously submitted student work. Students of this course retain the copyright of their own original work, and Turnitin is not permitted to use student-submitted work for any other purpose than (a) performing an originality review of the work, and (b) including that work in the database against which it checks other student-submitted work."

### Appendix I: GRADING OF CLASS PARTICIPATION

During most discussion sections starting in the third or fourth weeks of class, it will be possible to earn "participation incidents" for constructive participation in discussion. These incidents are *not* "points" per se.

For each acceptable instance of participation, an “incident” will generally be awarded. Truly exceptional instances may be rewarded with up to four incidents. A maximum of five incidents may be earned per discussion session. No points will be given for participation during lecture sessions. To receive your incidents, you must display the “participation ID” sign that will be distributed during the third or fourth weeks of class. Ten incidents will be deducted for each instance of unconstructive participation (e.g., repeating what has already been said or apparent bad faith at participation with poor quality). There is no limit to the number of incidents that may be deducted during any class meeting.

It is anticipated that the class participation score will be computed as follows:

1. If no more than three in-class assignments or LectureTools sessions are missed, a baseline score of 35 is entered.
2. Credit for participation incidents is added. This score is based on both the total number of sessions in which one or more participation incidents were earned and the square root of the total number of incidents for the entire semester.
3. An adjustment for quality and other relevant factors—positive or negative—may be made for certain individuals.
4. Individuals who missed more than three in-class assignments without appropriate makeup assignments will have twenty points deducted for each assignment missed in excess of three. For example, an individual who misses seven assignments will have  $(7-3) * 20 = 4 * 20 = 80$  points deducted. **This may result in a negative score for class participation overall.**
5. Total points will be capped at a maximum of the full 60/60.

Individuals who are severely uncomfortable participating in class discussions may perform a substitute assignment for as many discussion sections as desired. Please:

1. Find a legitimate article from a newspaper, magazine, or trade journal on the topic scheduled for the discussion session in question in a legitimate periodical. This may be accessed online, but an ordinary web site does NOT qualify.
2. Discuss what the article says (no more than one page).
3. Discuss the implications of what is being said for a firm of your choice. This discussion should not exceed 1.5 pages.

**Any “discussion substitute” assignments must be turned in in “hard” copy *before* the beginning of the discussion session in question. You must be present for the entire discussion section in question to receive participation incident points.**

**Appendix J**  
**BRIEF INTERDISCIPLINARY PAPER GUIDELINES**

**BACKGROUND**

This brief assignment intended to provide you with an opportunity either to (a) find a way in which marketing principles can be applied within the context of another discipline or (b) how concepts which you have studied in another course are relevant to marketing.

**EXAMPLES**

Below are some examples of how concepts from other disciplines have implications for marketing.

Accounting

- What are the implications of inventory valuation policy for marketing? For example, what are the implications of the use of “Last-In, First-Out” (LIFO) valuation on the willingness of a firm to deplete its inventories?
- How can the value of a brand be determined?
- How can accountants, discouraged by professional standards from advertising, communicate the quality of their services?

Finance

- How should risky projects—such as new product introductions— be evaluated?
- What is the value of patents, copyrights, distribution access, brand names, and marketing knowledge of a takeover target?

Macro Economics

- What types of products are most vulnerable to consumer cutbacks in bad economic times? Are there products whose sales actually increase? Note that counter-intuitive examples are more interesting.

Sociology

- To what extent do brand preferences in one or more product categories “transfer” from parents to their sons and daughters?
- Do immigrants to the U.S. who are fluent in English tend to prefer advertisements in English or in their native languages?

Information Systems/Operations Management

- Uses of information system technology in marketing decisions.
- Simulation of the impact of product introduction.

Fashion Design

- What types of attire are more effective for sales persons to wear? Does this depend on the product category and/or other factors?
- Some research shows that men’s wear tends offer greater durability than women’s wear does.

One hypothesis advanced to explain this phenomenon is that that women tend to prefer to switch to new clothes more quickly than men do. Is this correct? Could there be a market for more durable women's wear?

#### Statistics

- How can future demand for a product be estimated or forecast based on past sales and/or other factors?

#### Physics

- Aluminum manufacturers have advertised that beverages in cans cool more quickly than in glass and plastic bottles. What causes this difference, how large is it, and how can this best be communicated to consumers?

#### Music

- To what extent and how does music played in retail stores affect the behavior of consumers?
- Under what circumstances is the use of music in advertising more likely to be effective?

#### Organizational Behavior

- How can marketing effectively relate to other functions in the organization?

#### International Business/Anthropology

- What are some differences between cultures that have caused companies to experience problems in transferring products and marketing strategies between countries?

#### Psychology

- How can companies that manufacture fragile or dangerous products increase the likelihood of consumers reading and complying with instructions and warning labels?
- Is it useful to mention something positive (but not very important) about competitors' products in your advertisements? Research on two the persuasiveness sided arguments has something to say about that.
- How many shades of red lipstick do you need to have a complete line? Do estimates by males and females significantly differ?
- What, if anything, can airlines do to attract customers who are scared of flying?

#### Engineering

- The cost of producing a product tends to decline dramatically with 'experience' or cumulative production. What are the implications of this for product introduction and pricing strategies?

#### Political Science

- How are principles of positioning useful in political campaigns?
- How can candidates of the two major parties best appeal to independent or "swing" voters without losing votes in their main constituency?

#### Sports Management

- To what extent does the athletic success of a university affect the number of applications received and student choice on which institution to attend? Are any sports other than football especially important here?
- Under what conditions are product endorsements by athletes likely to be more impactful?

- In what ways do athletes tend to “brand” themselves, both for purposes of getting product endorsement deals and to influence how they are perceived by fans?

#### IMPORTANT NOTES:

- You should expressly identify the specific course with which you are making the comparison.
- You should make express reference to issues discovered in course or the textbook for the course.
- Merely discussing the marketing of a specific product is *not* sufficient. **You must integrate ideas from another discipline.**

#### SOURCES OF INSPIRATION AND INFORMATION

- *Textbooks from other courses.* Do some concepts seem to have implications for marketing, or could marketing principles be applied to some ideas?
- *Lectures and other classroom materials from other courses.*
- *Business magazines and newspapers* (e.g., are certain non-marketing sections in *Business Week* or the *Walt Street Journal* really talking about marketing issues?)
- *Your own experience or interviews with friends or relatives in industry.*

#### RESEARCH AND WRITING

This is intended to be a modest assignment, and you are not expected to put a great deal of time into it. Your write-up should not exceed two and a half pages, double spaced.

#### Appendix K

### ALIGNMENT OF COURSE LEARNING OBJECTIVES WITH MARSHALL’S SIX UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM LEARNING GOALS

Goal	Marshall Program Learning Goal Description Covered in this Course (Goals 1-6, and relevant selected sub-goals)	Emphasis/ Relation to Course Objectives	Relevant Course Topics
1	<p><b>Our graduates will understand types of markets and key business areas and their interaction to effectively manage different types of enterprises</b></p> <p>1.1 Students will demonstrate foundational knowledge of core business disciplines, including business analytics and business economics</p> <p>1.2 Students will understand the interrelationships between functional areas of business so as to develop a general perspective on business management</p> <p>1.3 Students will apply theories, models, and frameworks to analyze relevant markets (e.g. product, capital, commodity, factor and labor markets)</p> <p>1.4 Students will show the ability to utilize technologies (e.g., spreadsheets, databases, software) relevant to contemporary business practices</p>	Moderate (course learning objectives 1 and 2)	Customer value, strategy, segmentation, pricing, promotional and media planning
2	<p><b>Our graduates will develop a global business perspective. They will understand how local, regional, and international markets, and economic, social and cultural issues impact business decisions so as to anticipate new opportunities in any marketplace</b></p> <p>2.1 Students will understand how local, regional and global markets interact</p>	Moderate (course learning objectives 1, 2, and	International marketing, consumer behavior, ethics, social responsibility, legal issues, segmentation



Goal	Marshall Program Learning Goal Description Covered in this Course (Goals 1-6, and relevant selected sub-goals)	Emphasis/ Relation to Course Objectives	Relevant Course Topics
	and are impacted by economic, social and cultural factors. 2.2 Students will understand that stakeholders, stakeholder interests, business environments (legal, regulatory, competitor) and business practices vary across regions of the world	6)	and target marketing
3	<p><b>Our graduates will demonstrate critical thinking skills so as to become future-oriented decision makers, problem solvers and innovators</b></p> <p>3.1 Students will understand the concepts of critical thinking, entrepreneurial thinking and creative thinking as drivers of innovative ideas</p> <p>3.2 Students will critically analyze concepts, theories and processes by stating them in their own words, understanding key components, identifying assumptions, indicating how they are similar to and different from others and translating them to the real world</p> <p>3.3 Students will be effective at gathering, storing, and using qualitative and quantitative data and at using analytical tools and frameworks to understand and solve business problems</p> <p>3.4 Students will demonstrate the ability to anticipate, identify and solve business problems. They will be able to identify and assess central problems, identify and evaluate potential solutions, and translate a chosen solution to an implementation plan that considers future contingencies</p> <p>3.5 Students will demonstrate the ability to be accurate, clear, expansive (thorough, detailed) and fair-minded in their thinking</p>	Moderate (course learning objectives 1, 2, and 3)	Strategy, market research, pricing, competitor analysis, target marketing, positioning
4	<p><b>Our graduates will develop people and leadership skills to promote their effectiveness as business managers and leaders.</b></p> <p>4.1 Students will recognize, understand, and analyze the motivations and behaviors of stakeholders inside and outside organizations (e.g., teams, departments, consumers, investors, auditors)</p> <p>4.2 Students will recognize, understand and analyze the roles, responsibilities and behaviors of effective managers and leaders in diverse business contexts e.g., marketing, finance, accounting,</p> <p>4.3 Students will understand factors that contribute to effective teamwork</p>	Moderate (course learning objectives 2, 3, 4, and 5)	Strategy and organizational mission, ethics and social responsibility, segmentation, targeting, and positioning, new product development
5	<p><b>Our graduates will demonstrate ethical reasoning skills, understand social, civic, and professional responsibilities and aspire to add value to society</b></p> <p>5.1 Students will understand professional codes of conduct</p> <p>5.2 Students will recognize ethical challenges in business situations and assess appropriate courses of action</p>	Moderate (course learning objective 6)	Ethics and social responsibility, strategy and organizational mission, pricing, new product development, sustainability
6	<p><b>Our graduates will be effective communicators to facilitate information flow in organizational, social, and intercultural contexts.</b></p> <p>6.1 Students will identify and assess diverse personal and organizational communication goals and audience information needs</p> <p>6.2 Students will understand individual and group communications patterns and dynamics in organizations and other professional contexts</p> <p>6.3 Students will demonstrate an ability to gather and disseminate information and communicate it clearly, logically, and persuasively in professional contexts</p>	Moderate (course learning objectives 2, 4, and 5)	Market research, marketing communications, marketing strategy, course project, distribution

## Appendix L

### LECTURETOOLS INSTRUCTIONS

As a registered student in this course, you will receive an invitation to join LectureTools, an interactive web site that we will use in this course. Please accept this invitation at your earliest convenience. Since USC currently has a site license to use LectureTools, there is no additional cost to you. Students at certain other institutions are being asked to pay. **You should NOT pay anything to LectureTools.** If asked, please be sure that you use the option to go with the “Existing License - University of Southern California - Marshal LT Pilot (08/2013 - 07/2015)” option.

In order to avoid system glitches, you should **use your USC e-mail address** (rather than the address of a third party host such as Gmail) even if you forward your USC e-mail elsewhere.

You can respond to questions raised on LectureTools using any of the following technologies:

- A browser on an Internet connected (e.g., USC Wireless) computer or tablet
- A free iPad app
- Texting through a cell phone. Please note:
  - Verizon Wireless does not appear to offer coverage in the Edison Auditorium.
  - If you choose text messaging, you must register the phone number of your device on LectureTools. Please see instructions later in this appendix.

If you do not have a device that you can bring to class, you may be able to check one out from Marshall Information Technologies Support in HOH 300.

If you choose not to use a device to interact with LectureTools—or if your device malfunctions—you may turn in your handwritten answers to the questions raised at the end of lecture.

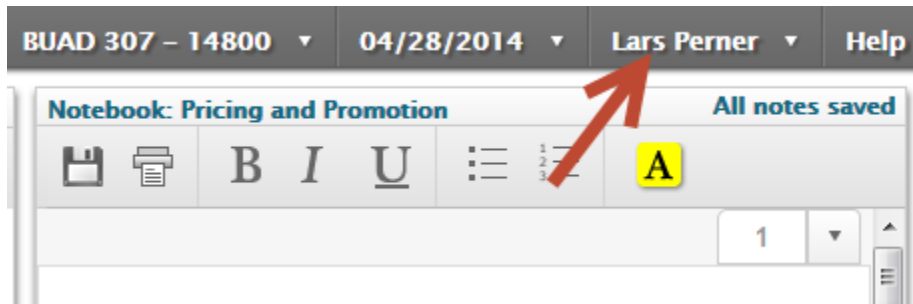
Unless arrangements have been made in advance to accommodate special circumstances, you must arrive on time and stay for the duration of the class in order to receive credit for participation on a particular day. Attempting to participate remotely or participating when only attending part of a class constitutes fraud.

If you experience difficulties with LectureTools, please contact Michael Ureña of Marshall ITS in HOH 300 ([murena@marshall.usc.edu](mailto:murena@marshall.usc.edu), 213-740-3000).

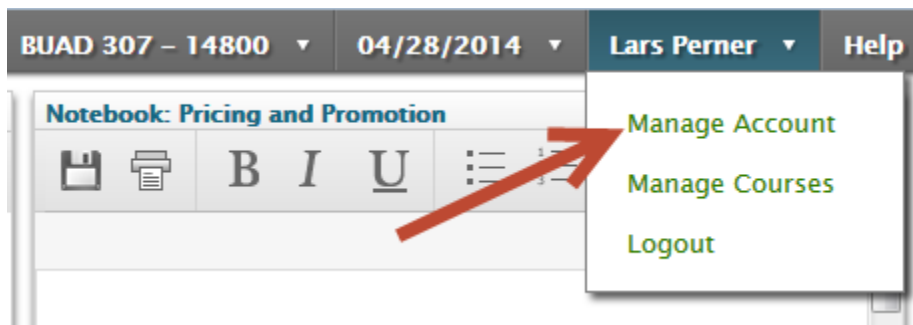
#### Instructions for Entering Your Cell Phone Number on LectureTools

Upon logging on to LectureTools:

1. Click the link with your name on the top right of the screen.



2. Select "Manage Account."



3. Enter your cell phone number in the appropriate blank.

**LECTURETOOLS** – Manage Account

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**Email Address** perner@marshall.usc.edu

**School Name** University of Southern California

Your email address & school are tied to your account and cannot be changed.

**First Name**  **Last Name**

**Phone Number**  ←

**Timezone**

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To change your password, first enter your current password.  
then enter and confirm a new password.

**Current Password**

**New Password**  **Confirm New Password**

4. Click "Save."