

Unit 02: Sports Management and Planning (6 Weeks)

Content Area: **Business**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **FY**
Status: **Published**

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

AAAA.K-12.1	Inquire, think critically, and gain knowledge.
AAAA.K-12.1.1	Skills
AAAA.K-12.1.1.1	Follow an inquiry-based process in seeking knowledge in curricular subjects, and make the real-world connection for using this process in own life.
AAAA.K-12.1.1.2	Use prior and background knowledge as context for new learning.
AAAA.K-12.1.1.4	Find, evaluate, and select appropriate sources to answer questions.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.3.12.BM	Business Management and Administration
9.3.12.BM.1	Utilize mathematical concepts, skills and problem solving to obtain necessary information for decision-making in business.
9.3.12.BM.2	Describe laws, rules and regulations as they apply to effective business operations.
9.3.12.BM.3	Explore, develop and apply strategies for ensuring a successful business career.
CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

CS.K-12.1.a

Include the unique perspectives of others and reflect on one's own perspectives when designing and developing computational products.

CS.K-12.1.b

Address the needs of diverse end users during the design process to produce artifacts with broad accessibility and usability.

Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSL for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section

Capacities of the Literate Individual

Students Who are College and Career Ready in Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening, & Language

They demonstrate independence.

They build strong content knowledge.

Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

Managing local, college, and professional events starts with planning.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

What is the importance of planning?

Why is management necessary for major events?

Why is a budget necessary for a sporting event?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Three types of plans are necessary for organizing entertainment events.

Management is necessary for major events.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

How to describe the importance of using a financial, market and strategic plan for organizing events.

How to identify the four basic resources used to generate goods and services.

How to explain the importance of professional sports teams to be involved in the community.

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

1. Describing three types of planning necessary for organizing entertainment events.
2. Explaining the various types of organizational structures
3. Listing and describing the three steps of efficient control.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

Sports and Entertainment marketing Textbook.

Youtube.com

Documentaries

Discovery.com

Formative Assessment Strategies

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Review management concepts

Participation in teacher directed instruction

Think critically questions

Teacher generated assignments

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

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Writing in warm up activities.

Will use writing when analyzing case studies.

Will use writing to compare various decision making styles.

Will use writing to analyze current events.

Notes and end of chapter tests/quizzes

Student presentations

Modifications and/or Accommodations

Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)

English Language Learners

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.