

7 Steps of a Sale

PARTICIPANT WORKBOOK







Table of Contents

Module



The Approach

Module



Determine Needs

Module



Present the Product

Module



Overcome
Objections

Module



Suggestion Selling

Module



Close the Sale



Module



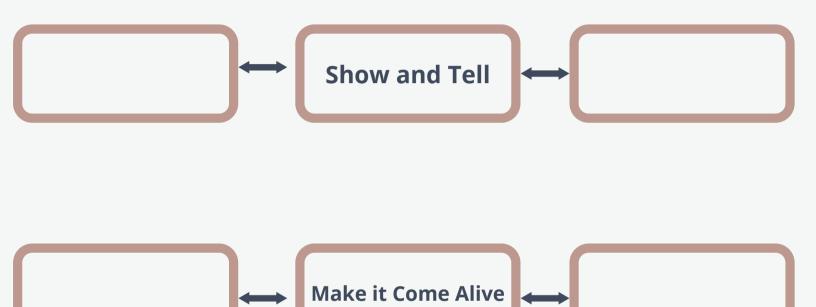
Build Relationships

Module

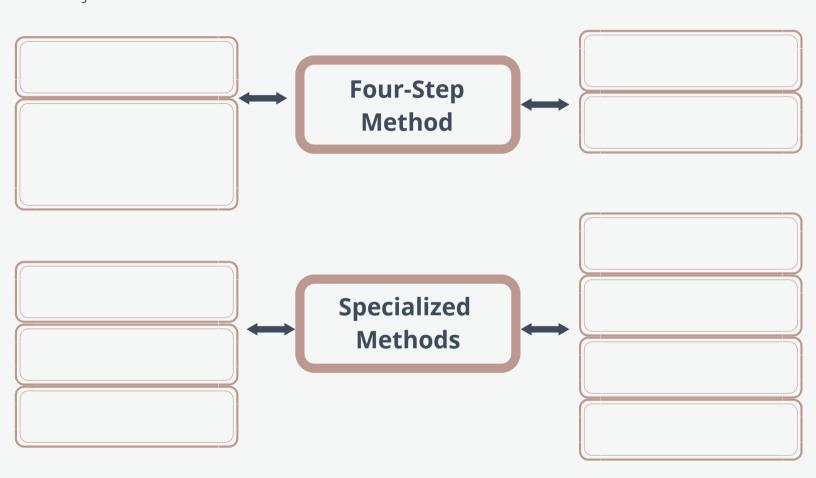


Present the Product

Directions Use the chart to take notes about how to create an effective product presentation.



Directions Use the chart to take notes about ways to handle objections.

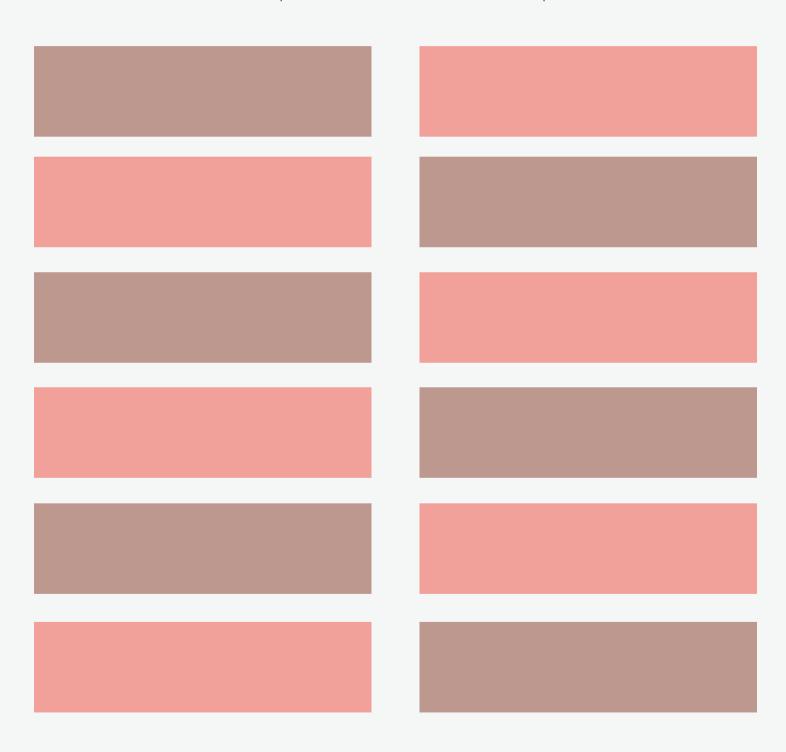


Directions Use this graphic organizer to provide details about product presentation techniques.

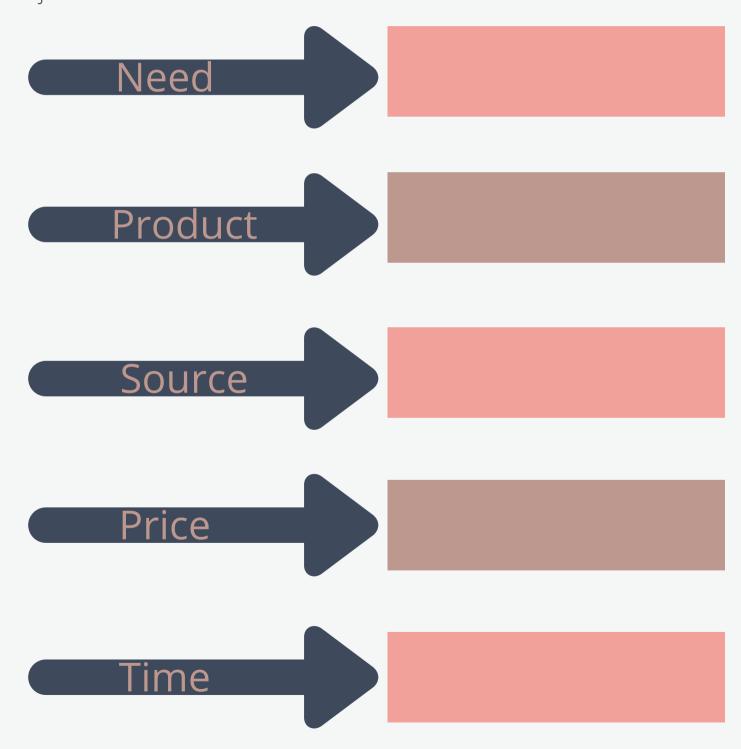
Presentation

Demonstrate Display Technology Participate

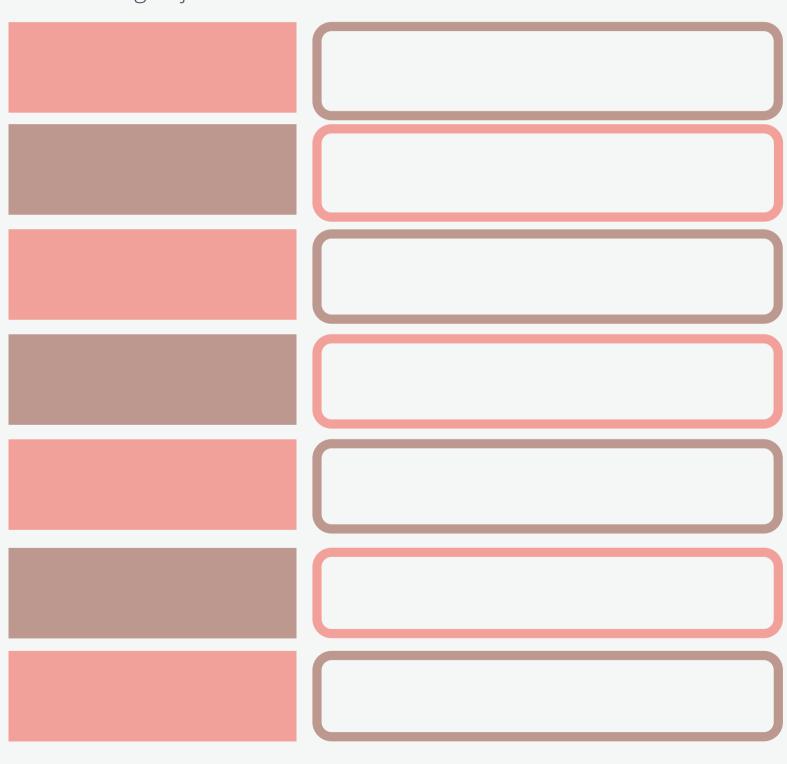




Directions Use the spaces below to provide potential customer objections.







Directions As the trainer presents, write notes, facts, and main ideas in the Note Taking column. Write keywords and short phrases in the Cues column. Then summarize the section in the Summary box.

Note Taking Cues Organizing the Product Presentation Plan the Presentation **Summary**

Directions As the trainer presents, write notes, facts, and main ideas in the Note Taking column. Write keywords and short phrases in the Cues column. Then summarize the section in the Summary box.

Cues column. Then summarize the section in the Summary box. Cues **Note Taking Understanding Objections** Plan for Objections **Summary**

Vocabulary Terms

Laymen's Terms: Words that the average customer can understand.

Objection: A concern, hesitation, doubt, complaint, or other reason a customer has for not making a purchase.

Excuse: A reason given when a customer has no intention of buying in retail-sales situations.

Objection Analysis Sheet: A document that lists common objections and possible responses to them.

Substitution Method: Recommending a different product that would still satisfy the customer's needs.

Boomerang Method: A method of answering objections by bringing the objection back to the customer as a selling point.

Superior-Point Method: A technique of overcoming objections by acknowledging objections as valid, yet still offsetting them with other features and benefits.

Third-Party Method: A technique that involves using another customer or neutral person who can give a testimonial about the product.

Sales Tips

- Show the medium-priced item so you can go up in price or down in price once you get feedback from the customer.
- After giving a basic demonstration, have the customer use the product.
 Give directions and have the customer follow them so they can see and feel how the product operates.
- To sell fresh bread and pastries to a restaurant, you must have the customer taste the products.
- Excuses are reasons given when a customer has no intention of buying;
 while objections are concerns, hesitations, doubts, or other honest reasons for not making a purchase.
- To prepare for objections, you can prepare an objection-analysis sheet which lists common objections and possible responses to those objections.

Apply Your Knowledge

Part I. Directions With your table group, plan a product presentation for a Sharp Digital Viewcam. Write exactly what you would say and do to present the product features listed below.

Product Features: Dimensions, (W X H X D inches) 16.2 X 3.8 X 2.0, and approximate weight, 1.2 pounds, without tape or battery.

Part II. Directions Write two questions to determine the customer's previous experience with the Sharp Digital Viewcam.

Apply Your Knowledge

Part III. Directions For each customer objection, below, write a salesperson's response using the indicated method.

Objection: "This jacket is so thin. It can't possibly keep out the rain."

Response: (Use the demonstration method.)

Objection: "I like this jacket, but I'm not sure my daughter really needs all of its features. She just needs a jacket to wear to school."

Response: (Use the boomerang method.)

Nonverbal Objection: The customer has a skeptical look in his face when you tell him how easy it is to pack up the jacket into a pouch.

Response: (Use the denial method.)

Reflection

Directions Write a sentence or two reflecting on the questions below regarding what you have learned about presenting the product stage of the sales process.

1. How are objections different from excuses?

2. Why should you welcome objections in the sales process?

3. What are the five buying decisions on which common objections are based?

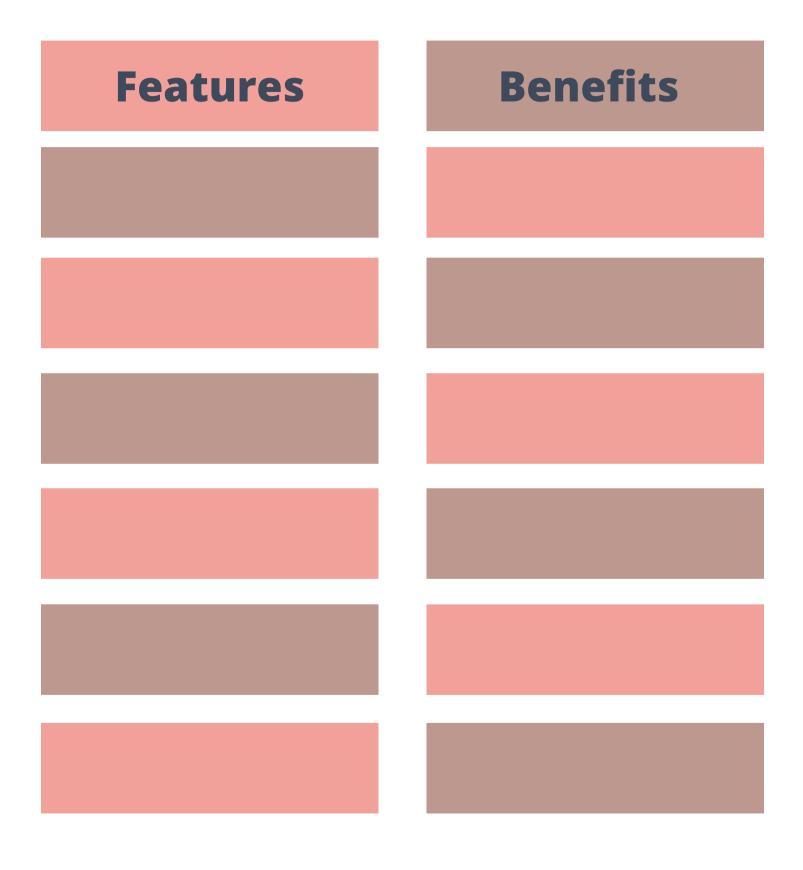
4. What is the four-step method for handling customer objections?



Additional Notes

Additional Resources

Feature/Benefit Chart



Objection Analysis Sheet

