



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term**  
**Term 2**  
**Business**  
**Year 10**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tutor:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Year 10 Homework Timetable

<b>Monday</b>	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
<b>Tuesday</b>	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
<b>Wednesday</b>	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
<b>Thursday</b>	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
<b>Friday</b>	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2

### Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

### Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Music
Sport
IT
Childcare
Triple Science
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Business Studies
Catering
Drama
Health & Social Care
Sport
Computer Science
Media
Photography
Sociology

### Half Term 3 (5 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question										
Week 1 8th January 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Revenue, Cost, Breakeven and Cashflow	<b>Question:</b> Last year a business had a fixed cost of £87,000 and revenue of £250,000. The business had total variable costs of £5000 and sold 1000 units. Calculate the profit/loss of the business. <b>Question:</b> Explain one action a business can take when revenue decreases										
Week 2 15th January 2024	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Cashflow	<b>Question:</b> A retailer selling bicycles has the following financial information for the month of April. <table><tr><td></td><td><b>April</b></td></tr><tr><td>Opening cash balance</td><td>£3 500</td></tr><tr><td>Receipts (cash)</td><td>£1 200</td></tr><tr><td>Sales (due in cash in 60 days)</td><td>£1 100</td></tr><tr><td>Total payments</td><td>£700</td></tr></table> Using the information, calculate the net cash flow for April. You are advised to show your workings.		<b>April</b>	Opening cash balance	£3 500	Receipts (cash)	£1 200	Sales (due in cash in 60 days)	£1 100	Total payments	£700
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Week 3 22nd January 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Sources of Finance	<b>Question:</b> Explain <b>one</b> disadvantage to a small business of using a loan as a source of finance.										
Week 4 29th January 2024	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Sources of Finance	<b>Question:</b> Explain one advantage to a small business of using trade credit as a source of finance										
Week 5 5th February 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Sole Traders and Partnerships	<b>Question:</b> Explain the advantage of being a sole trader										

### Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 19th February 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Limited Companies and Franchise	<b>Question:</b> Explain one reason why a business may choose to become a private limited company (3)
Week 7 26th February 2024	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Sole Traders	<b>Question:</b> Explain one disadvantage of setting up a Franchise
Week 8 4th March 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Location	<b>Question:</b> Explain one advantage to a business of locating itself in an area of high unemployment
Week 9 11th March 2024	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Limited Companies and Franchise	<b>Question:</b> Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)
Week 10 18th March 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Stakeholders	<p><b>Question:</b> Change4life is a UK government project which encourages people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Part of the project allows those aged under 18 and over 60 to swim for free in public swimming pools. Some people feel the opportunity cost of the £140 million spent on the project was too high. They believe the money could have been better spent on other things such as education.</p> <p>(i) Identify <b>two</b> stakeholders that might benefit from the Change4life project. (2)</p> <p>(ii) Explain how <b>one</b> of the stakeholders you identified in 1(b)(i) might benefit from the Change4life project. (3)</p>
Week 11 25th March 2024	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Business Plan	<b>Question:</b> Explain <b>one</b> reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan

Week		Key Knowledge		Cash flow chart																																																																		
1 Cash flow	<b>Cash flow forecast</b> – Inflows and outflows that are expected for a business in a given time period. It is a PREDICTION			<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>June</th><th>July</th><th>August</th><th>September</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£</th><th>£</th><th>£</th><th>£</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Balance brought forward</td><td>0</td><td>(20 900)</td><td>(11 200)</td><td>10 700</td></tr><tr><td><b>INCOME</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sale of T-shirts</td><td>6 000</td><td>14 000</td><td>28 000</td><td>1 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><b>TOTAL</b></td><td>6 000</td><td>(6 900)</td><td>16 800</td><td>11 700</td></tr><tr><td><b>EXPENDITURE</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of T-shirts</td><td>25 000</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Retail and distribution costs</td><td>1 200</td><td>2 800</td><td>4 000</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>Administration</td><td>700</td><td>1 500</td><td>2 100</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td><b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b></td><td>26 900</td><td>4 300</td><td>6 100</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>Balance carried forward</td><td>(20 900)</td><td>(11 200)</td><td>10 700</td><td>11 000</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Fig. 6 Cash flow forecast for the sale of T-shirts related to the 2017 Festival</p>			June	July	August	September		£	£	£	£	Balance brought forward	0	(20 900)	(11 200)	10 700	<b>INCOME</b>					Sale of T-shirts	6 000	14 000	28 000	1 000						<b>TOTAL</b>	6 000	(6 900)	16 800	11 700	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					Purchase of T-shirts	25 000	0	0	0	Retail and distribution costs	1 200	2 800	4 000	400	Administration	700	1 500	2 100	300	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	26 900	4 300	6 100	700	Balance carried forward	(20 900)	(11 200)	10 700	11 000
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<b>Net cash flow</b> – Inflows minus outflows																																																																						
<b>Opening balance</b> – The amount of money a business has at the beginning of a trading period																																																																						
<b>Closing balance</b> – the amount of money a business has at the end of a trading period																																																																						
Week		Key Knowledge																																																																				
2 Cash flow	<b>Employees</b> – A business will need to pay its workers if they are to continue to work for the company																																																																					
	<b>Suppliers</b> – If a business wants to build a good relationship with its suppliers then it will need to pay them on time																																																																					
	<b>Pay expenses</b> – In order for the business to continue to run it will need to pay its rent and bills																																																																					
Week		Key Terms																																																																				
3 + 4 Finance	<b>Retained profit</b> – Money saved by the business from previous profit	<b>Loan</b> – Money borrowed from a financial institution, usually a long term source of finance. The business will need to pay interest																																																																				
	<b>Trade credit</b> – A short term source of finance whereby a supplier will provide goods but not expect payment for a month.	<b>Share capital</b> – Money from selling shares in a business. The business will need to pay dividends to the shareholder from the profits																																																																				
	<b>Personal savings</b> – An entrepreneur may use their own savings in order to start or grow their business.	<b>Venture capital</b> – Money invested by other entrepreneurs who will then own a stake in your business																																																																				
	<b>Overdraft</b> – a short term source of finance placed on a bank account that allows the business to spend more than they have in their account – Very expensive	<b>Crowdfunding</b> – Money donated, through a website, by people who have an interest in your business. There are two types of crowdfunding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One where you give a free gift or some kind of exclusivity</li><li>• One where you give a share of the business in return for a share in the profits</li></ul>																																																																				
		Key terms		Contextual information																																																																		
		<b>Expenses</b> – an out flow, usually fixed costs		<b>A cash flow forecast may show that there will be times in the month when a business does not have enough to cover their outgoings. You will see a negative figure in the closing balance when this happens. A business may decide to put an overdraft on the account to deal with this short fall.</b>																																																																		
		<b>Payments</b> – Expenses or costs paid by a business																																																																				
		<b>Receipts</b> – An inflow, usually revenue																																																																				

Week	Key themes		Key terms	Additional information
5  Sole traders	Advantages	Disadvantages	Unlimited liability – If the business cannot repay its debts then the owners personal possessions are at risk	A Sole trader business is perfect for a start up. It is easy and cheap to set up with little paperwork to manage. If a small business is not intending to get into debt there is little reason to consider being a limited company
	Owners make all the decisions	Unlimited liability	Unincorporated – A business that does not have its own separate legal identity	
	Owners keep all the profits	Banks are less likely to lend	Assets – The things that a business owns. For example; Machinery, buildings, vehicles	
	Financial information kept private	Lots of pressure due to being solely responsible		
Week	Key themes – two types		Formula	Additional information
5  Partnerships	Advantages	Disadvantages	Deed of partnership – A legal agreement drawn up between partners. Outlines share of business, responsibilities, share of profits	A partnership can give entrepreneurs more opportunity for growth through capital investment and shared skills and ideas. A partnership agreement is an important consideration to avoid conflict
	Shared expertise	Unlimited liability	Expertise – Skills that different entrepreneurs bring to the business. These may be technical skills like IT or soft skills like good communicators	
	Partners have control of the business	Conflict between partners		
	More capital invested	Share the profits		
Week	Key themes – 4 factors		Key terms	Additional information
6 LTD's	Advantages	Disadvantages	Limited liability – Only the business assets can be sold to meet the debts of a business. The owners personal assets are protected	If an entrepreneur or a business are considering borrowing to start up or expand then limited liability will be the safest option
	Limited liability	Expensive to set up and run	Companies house – The organisation that a LTD must register with when it becomes incorporated. The place where you will find the financial information about limited companies	
	Banks are more likely to lend	Financial information is shared	Incorporated – A business which has its only legal identity	
			Shareholder – A person/people that own a limited company	
Week	Key themes		Key terms	Additional information
7  Franchises	Advantages	Disadvantages	Franchisee – An entrepreneur who pays for the legal right to operate under another businesses trading name and business model	Success is not guaranteed but more likely with a franchise. The model must be successful to be replicated and a well known brand will mean customers straight away
	Well known brand, successful business model	Franchises are expensive to set up by comparison to independent businesses. Royalties need to be paid	Franchisor – A business that sells the right to another business/entrepreneur to operate under another businesses trading name and business model	
	Support and training	Entrepreneur cannot make their own decisions	Royalties – A payment made by the franchisee to the franchisor from the profits of the franchise	
	National advertising	Brand reputation can be damaged by other franchises		

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
8 + 9  Location	<b>Market</b> – Proximity to customers that the business is targeting	<b>Bulk reducing product</b> – Where the end product is smaller than the raw material used to make it. For example a burger factory would not want a whole cow just the meat that it intends to use in the burgers	<b>Retail businesses will locate near to their customers and often their competitors by placing their business in a town centre or on a retail park. *Manufacturers will locate close to suppliers to reduce transportation costs</b> <b>Businesses that need skilled workers will locate in an area where they can fill the skilled positions. For example Silicone valley in California would be perfect for a new tech business</b>
	<b>Competition</b> – Proximity to the Businesses that are in direct or indirect competition		
	<b>Suppliers</b> – Proximity to the resources that a business needs to operate	<b>Bulk gaining product</b> – Where the end product is larger than the raw materials. For example a car. A car manufacturer that sold car in the UK many from European parts would make the car in the UK and ship the parts	
	<b>Employees</b> – Proximity to the workforce needed for the business to operate		

Week	Key Themes – 8 Stakeholders 1.5				
<b>10</b>  <b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Customer:</b> These are the people that provide the revenue for the business <b>Objective:</b> They want good quality products at reasonable prices <b>Influence:</b> They need to be kept happy so they don't go to the competition instead	<b>Employees:</b> These are the people that work within the business <b>Objective:</b> job security, good levels of pay and to be motivated <b>Influence:</b> They can apply pressure to the owners to pay them more. If they are demotivated they may not work well	<b>Government:</b> They collect taxes for the country and create laws for businesses to follow <b>Objective:</b> businesses abide by the laws. To help build the economy <b>Influence:</b> They can raise taxes and increase a businesses costs. They can also offer grants	<b>Suppliers:</b> Other business that provide the raw materials for a business <b>Objective:</b> To ensure that the businesses buys their products from them. To ensure that the business can pay for the raw materials <b>Influence:</b> They need to be reliable to make sure the business has the products it needs to operate	<b>*Conflict: Stakeholder objectives can conflict with each other.</b>  <b>For example;</b> <b>A customers objective for good quality and low prices products and services means that the owners profit will be less.</b>  <b>*A managers drive for efficiencies to reach his bonus may mean that employees have to work harder than they want.</b>
	<b>Owners:</b> These are either sole traders, partners or shareholders <b>Objective:</b> profit <b>Influence:</b> They can set the direction of the business (Shareholders in a PLC have little control)	<b>Managers:</b> They organise the staff and make decisions for the owners <b>Objective:</b> They can be offered bonuses for reaching sales targets <b>Influence:</b> They will want to motivate staff to hit targets	<b>Pressure groups:</b> These groups apply pressure to businesses to behave ethically <b>Objective:</b> They want businesses to look after the environment <b>Influence:</b> They can create negative press for a business.	<b>Local community:</b> They are the people that live and work near to businesses <b>Objective:</b> neighbourhood to be kept clean, pollution free and free of too much traffic. <b>Influence:</b> They can object to businesses opening in their area	<b>A pressure group campaigning for a company to behave more ethically may mean that the business has to revise its business activities and this will be more costly.</b>  <b>A business operating in a competitive market may want a supplier to charge them less for their supplies. This will impact the supplier's profit.</b>

Week	Key Knowledge - Things in a business plan		Key terms	Contextual information
11  Business plans	Financial aims	Non financial aims	Objective –An incremental step to help a business achieve an Aim.	Aims and objectives will change over time and depending on the size of a business. A new business will want to survive in its first year whereas an established business will want to make a profit and growth. A small business might be focused on profit where as a large business might want to increase market share or move into new markets
	Survival	Satisfaction		
	Profit	Challenge	SMART – Specific/Measurable/Achievable/Realistic/ Time bound	
	Growth	Control	Social enterprise – A business set up to support a social or community need	
	Business idea – An outline of the business concept			Cash flow - A prediction of expected inflows and outflows of the business.
	Target market – The customers who the product/service is targeting			Finance – How the project will be funded. For example investment or personal savings. The business may also need a loan from the bank
	Forecast for revenue, cost and profit – Evidence of research that helps the entrepreneur predict expected sales and costs during the first year			Location – Where the business will be situated or how the customer will access the product or service. For example; a shop in the high street or online
	Marketing mix – Details of the 4 p’s and how the business expects them to work together to make the business successful			Aims and objectives – The vision and expectations of the business for the first year and beyond. For example survival



Section:	Content:
Section A	35 Marks –( Non contextualised) Multiple choice and long and short mark questions. End with a 6 mark question
Section B	30 Marks (Case Studies) Short and Longer questions
Section C	25 Marks (Case Studies) Short and Longer questions

Grading Scale	
New:	Current:
9	A*
8	
7	A
6	B
5	Top C
4	Bottom C

### **Evaluate:** Worth 12 Marks (1 per exam)

- E.g. Evaluate whether Sally's ideas will be a success
- 2 reasons for and against – must be contextualised
- 3 link strands per side of the argument or 5 strands for a detailed answer
- Conclusion the same as Justify

### **Justify:** Worth 9 Marks (Appears in Section B & C)

- Involves a choice between 2 options. E.g. Neil and Sue are considering 2 options either increase price or reduce costs, justify which option they should choose
- Must be linked to the case study (contextualised)
- Pick an option and discuss the pros and cons of this choice.
- 3 linked strands per side of the argument E.g. Reason ...because (1<sup>st</sup> link strand) .... Therefore (2<sup>nd</sup> link strand) ... as a result (3<sup>rd</sup> link strand).
- Conclusion needed – My answer depends upon (pick up on other factors)

### **Analyse:** Worth 6 Marks (Appears in Section B – Case study)

The same as 'Discuss' although NOW must be linked to the case study

- Discuss what/the likely impact/benefit/drawbacks etc.
- Can provide one or two impacts although must total at least 5 link strands e.g. Reason ... because (1<sup>st</sup> link strand) ... therefore (2<sup>nd</sup> link strand) ... as a result (3<sup>rd</sup> Link strand)
- Must be contextualised, can be positive or negative

### **Outline:** Worth 2 Marks (Appears in B & C – Case Studies)

- State one benefit/drawback/impact/method etc
- Provide one link strand
- Must be linked to the context
- Context doesn't mean just using the name of the business

### **Calculate:** Worth 2 Marks (Appear in A,B & C)

- No need to state formula
- Must write your answer on the answer line (2 decimal places if required)
- Must show workings out

### 7. Evaluate

### 6. Justify

### 5. Analyse

### 4. Discuss

### 3. Outline

### 2. Explain

### •Calculate

### **Discuss:** Worth 6 Marks (Appears in Section A – no context)

- Discuss what/the likely impact/benefit/drawbacks etc.
- Can provide one or two impacts although must total at least 5 link strands e.g. Reason ... because (1<sup>st</sup> link strand) ... therefore (2<sup>nd</sup> link strand) ... as a result (3<sup>rd</sup> Link strand)
- Can be positive or negative points

### **Explain:** Worth 3 Marks (Appear in A – no context)

- Explain one ... Impact/advantage/method/disadvantage
- 2 Link strands e.g. Reason ...because (1<sup>st</sup> link strand) ... therefore (2<sup>nd</sup> Link strand)

## STEP 2: CREATE CUES

**What:** Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

**What:** Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

**Why:** Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

## STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

**What:** Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

**When:** During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

**Why:** Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

## STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

**What:** Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

**What:** At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:** In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

**Why:** Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date08 / 01 / 24	Topic: Cashflow	Revision guide page:
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links  Questions	Notes

Summary

## WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 08/01/24

**Question:** Last year a business had a fixed cost of £87,000 and revenue of £250,000. The business had total variable costs of £5000 and sold 1000 units. Calculate the profit/loss of the business

**Question:** Explain one action a business can take when revenue decreases

Answer:

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## WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Last year a business had a fixed cost of £87,000 and revenue of £250,000. The business had total variable costs of £5000 and sold 1000 units. Calculate the profit/loss of the business

**Question:** Explain one action a business can take when revenue decreases

Answer:

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## WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 15/01/24

**Question:** A retailer selling bicycles has the following financial information for the month of April.

	April
Opening cash balance	£3 500
Receipts (cash)	£1 200
Sales (due in cash in 60 days)	£1 100
Total payments	£700

Using the information, calculate the net cash flow for April. You are advised to show your workings.

Answer:

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## WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** A retailer selling bicycles has the following financial information for the month of April.

	April
Opening cash balance	£3 500
Receipts (cash)	£1 200
Sales (due in cash in 60 days)	£1 100
Total payments	£700

Using the information, calculate the net cash flow for April. You are advised to show your workings.

Answer:

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WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	22 / 01 / 24	Topic: Sources of Finance	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

## WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 22/01/24

**Question:** Explain **one** disadvantage to a small business of using a loan as a source of finance. (3)

Answer:

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## WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain **one** disadvantage to a small business of using a loan as a source of finance. (3)

Answer:

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## WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 29/01/24

**Question:** Explain one advantage to a small business of using trade credit as a source of finance (3)

Answer:

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## WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain one advantage to a small business of using trade credit as a source of finance (3)

Answer:

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## WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Date</b>	<b>05 / 02 / 24</b>	<b>Topic:</b> Sole Traders and Partnerships	Revision guide page
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<b>links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**

## WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 05/02/24

**Question:** Explain the advantage of being a sole trader (6)

Answer:

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## WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain the advantage of being a sole trader (6)

Answer:

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## WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Date</b> 19 / 02 / 24	<b>Topic:</b> Limited Companies and Franchise	Revision guide page
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<b>links</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**

## WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 19/02/24

**Question:** Explain one reason why a business may choose to become a private limited company (3)

Answer:

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## WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain one reason why a business may choose to become a private limited company (3)

Answer:

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## WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 26/02/24

**Question:** Explain one disadvantage of setting up a Franchise (3)

[illegible]

## WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain one disadvantage of setting up a Franchise (3)

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date04 / 03 / 24	Topic: Location	Revision guide page
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links  Questions	Notes

Summary

## WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 04/03/24

**Question:** Explain one advantage to a business of locating itself in an area of high unemployment (3)

[illegible]

## WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain one advantage to a business of locating itself in an area of high unemployment (3)

[illegible]

## WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 11/03/24

**Question:** Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 18 / 03 / 24	Topic: Stakeholder	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

## WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 18/03/24

**Question:** Change4life is a UK government project which encourages people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Part of the project allows those aged under 18 and over 60 to swim for free in public swimming pools. Some people feel the opportunity cost of the £140 million spent on the project was too high. They believe the money could have been better spent on other things such as education.

(i) Identify **two** stakeholders that might benefit from the Change4life project. (2)

(ii) Explain how **one** of the stakeholders you identified in 1(b)(i) might benefit from the Change4life project. (3)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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## WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Change4life is a UK government project which encourages people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Part of the project allows those aged under 18 and over 60 to swim for free in public swimming pools. Some people feel the opportunity cost of the £140 million spent on the project was too high. They believe the money could have been better spent on other things such as education.

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(ii) Explain how **one** of the stakeholders you identified in 1(b)(i) might benefit from the Change4life project. (3)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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## WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 25/03/24

**Question:** Explain **one** reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan (3)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

**Question:** Explain **one** reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan (3)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## Week 2

Revision Card on Cash Flow	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. State the calculation for Break Even?</li><li>2. What is the margin of safety and how is it calculated?.</li><li>3. Name two examples of a cash inflow for a business?</li><li>4. Name three examples of a cash outflow?</li><li>5. What is the calculation for Net Cash Flow?</li><li>6. What might a business do if the cashflow looks poor for the business?</li></ol>	



## Week 4

Revision Card on Sources of Finance	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is cash?</li><li>2. What is profit?</li><li>3. Identify 2 types of short term finance</li><li>4. identify 4 types of long term finance</li><li>5. What is a Partnership</li><li>6. 2 examples of where a partnership obtains finance</li></ol>	



## Week 7

Revision Card on Soletrader	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is a sole trader?</li><li>2. Give an advantage of a sole trader</li><li>3. Give an disadvantage of a sole trader</li><li>4. What type of liability do a sole trader have</li><li>5. What is unlimited liability?</li><li>6. What is limited liability?</li></ol>	



## Week 9

Revision Card on Limited Companies + Franchise	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is a PLC?</li><li>2. What is a LTD?</li><li>3. What is a shareholder?</li><li>4. What is a dividend?</li><li>5. What is a Franchise?</li><li>6. What is a Franchisee?</li><li>7. What is a Franchisor?</li></ol>	



## Week 11

Revision Card on Business Plan and Stakeholders	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is a Business Plan</li><li>2. identify 3 sections in a Business Plan</li><li>3. What is a stakeholder?</li><li>4. Identify 2 internal stakeholders</li><li>5. Identify 4 external stakeholders</li><li>6. Explain what is meant by conflict</li></ol>	

# Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive