STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 2

Business

Year 10
Two Year Course

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	Bedrock Learning	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Bedrock Learning	Option B
Friday	Hegarty	Science	English	Option A

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

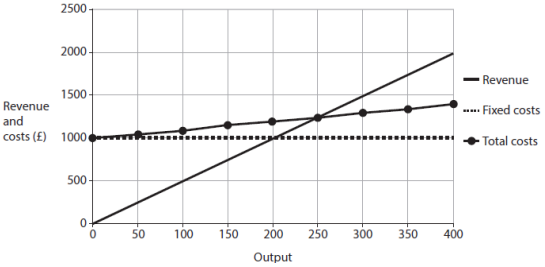
Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art	Business Studies	Art	French
Dance	Child Development	Business Studies	Geography
Drama	Catering	Geography	History
Media Studies	Computer Science	Health & Social Care	
Music	Drama	History	
Photography	Health & Social Care	Catering	
	IT	Photography	
	Media Studies	Sport	
	Sociology	Travel & Tourism	
	Sport		

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 - Homework plan Business

Week/Date	**Homework Task**	**Examination Question**
Week 1 November 15th	Cornell Notes on: Business Aims and Objectives and how they differ financial and non financial.	Question 1: Explain one reason why a business owner might set an objective to break even (3)
Week 2 November 22nd	Revision cards on **Business Location**	Question 2: Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)
Week 3 November 29th	Cornell Notes on: Business Location, how this changes based on competition, market and suppliers etc. What is involved in a business plan.	Question 3: Explain **one** reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan. (3)
Week 4 December 6th	Revision cards on **Marketing Mix**	Question 4: Explain one way that the marketing mix might be influenced by technology. (3)
Week 5 December 13th	Cornell Notes on: Detailed notes on what makes up revenue, costs and profits and how these can be improved.	Question 5: a. Using the information below **calculate the total costs** for the business. You are advised to show your workings. Number of units sold: 240 Fixed costs: £1 100 Variable costs per unit: 45 pence b. The information below is about a small business for one month. The business sold 270 units in this month. Fixed costs: £2 100 Variable costs per unit: £110 Sales price per unit: £200 **Calculate the profit** for this business. You are advised to show your workings.

Week 6 January 3rd	Revision cards on **Revenue, costs and profits.**	Question 6: a.  **Figure 1** Calculate the margin of safety. b. The cost of the contactless payment system is £4 500. Neil and Sue plan to borrow the money from their bank. They will repay the loan over three years. Their monthly repayment is £136.50. Calculate the total interest Neil and Sue will pay for this loan as a percentage of the total amount borrowed. You are advised to show your workings.
Week 7 and 8 January 10th and 17th	Revision: Cornell Notes / Mind map / Revision cards	Revision
Week 9 January 24th	Plug the gaps	

Business Studies Y10 Knowledge Organiser 2 Year GCSE – Cycle 2

Week	Key themes		Key terms	Contextual Information
1 &2 Aims and Objectives 1.3	**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	**SMART –** **Sp**ecific/Measurable/Achievable/Realistic/ Time bound	
	Profit	Challenge		
	Growth	Independence	**Social enterprise –** A business set up to support a social or community need	
1 & 2 Location	**Market** – Proximity to customers that the business is targeting		**Bulk reducing product** – Where the end product is smaller tan 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	**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.** **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**
	Competition – Proximity to the Businesses that are in direct or indirect competition			
	Suppliers – Proximity to the resources that a business needs to operate		**Bulk gaining product –** Where the end product is larger that 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	
	Employees – Proximity to the workforce needed for the business to operate			

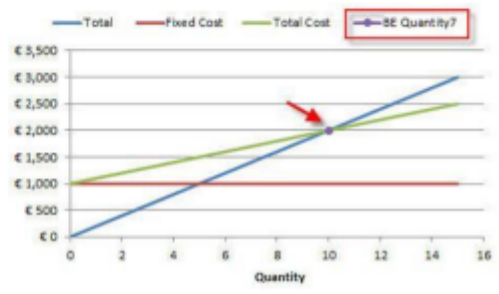
Week	Key Knowledge - Things in a business plan	Key terms	Contextual information
3 & 4 Business Plans	**Business idea –** An outline of the business concept	**Cash flow** - A prediction of expected inflows and outflows of the business.	
	Target market – The customers who the product/service is targeting	**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	

Week	Key terms			
3 &4 Integrated marketing mix	**Price -** is impacted by the quality of the product and the promotion of the product. It a product is high quality and promoted in a way that encourages the customer to believe it is quality then a consumer will pay a higher price.	**Product –** the higher the quality of the product the higher the costs to the business. A business will need to be sure that a customer is prepared to pay enough to cover the costs and make a profit	**Place -** If a business wants to sell a high quality product it will need to make sure it is located in the right place to reach the target market	**Promotion –** If a business is going to be an E-tailer then it will need to make sure that the promotional methods communicate the product or service successfully to the target market in order to generate sales

Business Studies Y10 Knowledge Organiser 2 Year GCSE – Cycle 2

Week	Key Knowledge	Formula	Contextual information
5 & 6 **Revenue and costs**	Revenue – Money from the sale of products or services	**Revenue = Price X Quantity**	**They are lots of different words for money in business. It is important that you spend lots of you own time to revise their meanings**
	Variable costs – Costs that change with output (or sales)		
	Fixed costs – Costs that have to paid whether a business produces/sells one or a million	**Total costs (TC) = Fixed costs (FC) + Variable costs (VC)**	
	Total costs – All costs incurred by a business (Fixed costs and variables costs added together)		

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
5 & 6 **Profit and loss Interest**	**Profit –** The money left after all the costs have been paid from the revenue taken	**Income statement –** An accounting document that shows all of the money that has come in and will go out of a business.	**Profit is the most important aim for any business** **Gross profit shows whether they are paying too much for their variable costs and whether they are pricing their product appropriately** **Net profit shows how much you are paying for your fixed costs like rent or marketing. This might show an entrepreneur they need to consider relocation or cheaper promotional methods**
	Loss – When the business takes less revenue that its costs	**Net profit –** The profit after all costs have been paid	
	Interest – The extra that is paid when borrowing money form a financial institution	**Gross profit –** The profit after variable costs have been paid (Cost of sales)	

Week	Key Knowledge	Formula	Contextual information
5 & 6 **Breakeven**	**Breakeven level of output –** The about a business must produce/sell to make no loss and no profit	**Breakeven =** **<u>Fixed costs</u>** **Selling price – Variable costs**	
	Margin of safety - The expected sales less the breakeven sales	**Margin of Safety (MoS) =** **Actual sales – Breakeven sales**	

WEEK 1

Date…….

Question Title: Explain one reason why a business owner might set an objective to break even (3)

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date…….

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

Answer:-

WEEK 3

Date…….

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

Answer:-

WEEK 4

Date…….

Question Title: Explain one way that the marketing mix might be influenced by technology. (3)

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date…….

Question Title:

a.

Using the information below **calculate the total costs** for the business. You are advised to show your workings.
Number of units sold: 240
Fixed costs: £1 100
Variable costs per unit: 45 pence

b.

The information below is about a small business for one month. The business sold 270 units in this month.

Fixed costs: £2 100
Variable costs per unit: £110
Sales price per unit: £200

Calculate the profit for this business. You are advised to show your workings.

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date……

Question Title:

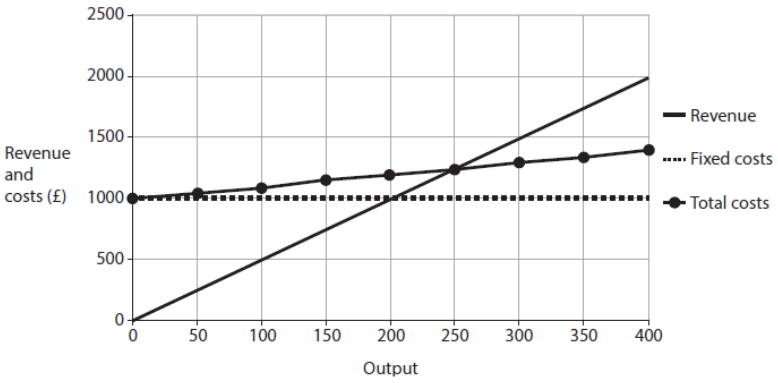


Figure 1

a.

Calculate the margin of safety.

b.
The cost of the contactless payment system is £4 500. Neil and Sue plan to borrow the money from their bank. They will repay the loan over three years. Their monthly repayment is £136.50.

Calculate the total interest Neil and Sue will pay for this loan as a percentage of the total amount borrowed. You are advised to show your workings.

Answer:-

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.

Date / / **Topic**

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on Business Location	Answers
1. Explain why retail businesses like to locate near to customers 2. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to market' 3. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to labour' 4. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to materials' 5. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to competitors' 6. What ways are there to use the internet for customers 7. What is bulk reducing product	

Revision Card on Marketing Mix	Answers
1. What is the marketing Mix? 2. Explain what is meant by Product? 3. Explain what is meant by Price? 4. Explain what is meant by Place? 5. Explain what is meant by Promotion? 6. How does technology impact on technology? 7. What is the promotional mix?	

Revision Card on Business Revenue,Costs and Profits	**Answers**
1. What is revenue? 2. Formula for revenue 3. Explain what fixed and variable costs are 4. Formula for variable cost 5. Explain what is meant by profit 6. Formula for breakeven 7. Explain margin of safety	