STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 2

Business

Year 10
Three 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: The different aspects of the economy that have an impact on businesses	Question 1: Explain **one** impact on a small business of a reduction in government taxation. (3)
Week 2 November 22nd	Revision cards on **Economy and Business**	Question 2: Discuss the impact on businesses of the government encouraging people to use more renewable sources of energy (6)
Week 3 November 29th	Cornell Notes on: Internal and External growth of a business	Question 3: Explain **one** benefit to a business of using loan capital as a source of finance. (3)
Week 4 December 6th	Revision cards on **Business Growth**	Question 4: Explain one reason why a business would want to grow (3)
Week 5 December 13th	Cornell Notes on: The impact of globalisation on businesses through importing and exporting	Question 5: Explain **one** reason why competition may affect a business's choice of objectives (3)
Week 6 January 3rd	Revision cards on **Business Globalisation**	Question 6: Discuss the impact on small local businesses of increased levels of globalisation (6)
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 1.5

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
1 & 2 Economy and consumer incomes	**The Economy –** This is the amount of money spent in a country. In a booming economy lots of people are buying lots of things. In an economic downturn people are not spending much at all.	**Disposable income –** The amount of money people have to spend on non essential goods	**The UK experienced a recession in 2008.** **Unemployment rose by 877,000** **Consumer incomes fell by 10% and businesses were closing at a rate of 50 per day.**
	Consumer incomes – This is amount of money the population are earning. The higher consumer incomes are the more people spend.	**Demand** – The amount of product or service wanted buy consumers	
		Recession – When spending slows in an economy. Normally resulting in business closure and job losses	

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
1 & 2 Unemployment, taxes and inflation	**Unemployment –** When someone is willing and able to work but cannot find a job	**Income tax –** Tax paid on employees wages and by sole traders and Partnerships.	**The bank of England want inflation to rise by 2% per year.** **If consumer incomes also grow by this amount consumers won't notice the price increase.** **If prices rise faster than consumer income then people will have less disposable income.** **The government uses tax to pay for schools, hospitals, police, roads, etc**
	Inflation – When prices rise. The government measures price rises using a virtual basket of goods of the most commonly consumed products in the UK.	**VAT –** Paid on almost all goods and services bought in the UK.	
		Corporation tax – Paid by Limited companies on profits	

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
1 & 2 Interest rates and exchanges rates	**Interest Rates –** When a person or business borrows money from a financial institution the person or business will pay back the original amount and a percentage extra on top. The percentage extra is the interest rate.	**Financial institutions –** The Bank of England. Banks etc	**Interest rates have been very low in the UK since the recession in 2008.** **They are currently 0.1 %** **These low rates encourage business to borrow to expand and create jobs and consumers to borrow to buy non essential products.** **The pound in weak at the moment due to BREXIT. Therefore other countries are happy to buy from us because we are cheap.** **But if business in the UK buy from other countries it is expensive.**
	Exchange rates – The amount at which one currency can be bought for another currency. For example You can buy 1.12 EUR for 1 GBP. Calculation: £1 = $1.50 £10 = 10 x 1.5 = $15 £200 = 200 x 1.5 = $300 $45 = 45/1.5 = £30	**SPICED** • **Strong** • **Pound** • **Imports** • **Cheap** • **Exports** • **Dearer** **Reverse this to get the implication of a weak pound. Weak £, imports dearer and exports cheaper.**	

Business Studies Y10 Knowledge Organiser 1.5			
Week	**Key Knowledge**		**Key terms**
3 & 4 **Business Growth**	**Internal growth**	**External growth**	**Inorganic growth** – external growth
	New markets – A business can sell to a new set of customers. Either in a different segment or overseas	**Merger** – This is when two or more businesses join together. Sharing resources, customers, expertise	**Multinational** – A business that operates in more than one country
	New products – A business can invest in research and development and develop something new to bring to market	**Horizontal merger** – Merge with similar companies (travel agents) **Vertical merger** – Merge with a company that either supplies them or may sell their product / service.	**Dividends** – payments made to shareholders
	New technology – E-commerce has help internal growth significantly. As they can sell abroad without relocation	**Takeover** - When a business buys out another business. The business that has been bought will no longer exist	**Organic growth** – Internal growth
3 & 4 Business Growth PLC	**Advantages** – • Can raise finance through share issue. • Has limited liability • Can benefit from publicity through press	• Shares are floated on the stock market and can be purchased providing more money (capital) for a business so they can invest and grow.	**Research and development** – Research products and processes and develop new products from the research
	Disadvantages – • Loss of control • Share price fluctuations • Expensive to run	• Share prices can go up and down and is seen as the overall value of the company. • FTSE 100 shows the top 100 companies (PLC's) trading in the UK.	**Stock exchange** – facility where stockbrokers buy and sell securities (shares, bonds etc.) **Hostile takeover** – When a business buys the shares of another company to take control
Week	**Key themes**		**Key terms**
5 & 6 **Why objectives change**	**Market conditions** – The degree of competition in a market will influence its aims and objectives. New entrants to the market will mean it has to change its pricing strategy. Businesses failing and leaving the market may mean there are new opportunities to exploit.		**Degree of competition** – How many businesses there are in a market
	Technology – Technological advances will encourage businesses to consider their aims and objectives. For example a manufacturing business may increase it output objectives due to efficiencies created by new machinery		**Culture** – The values of a business. How it treats its staff
	Legislation – When governments implement new legislation business will have to respond. For example an increase in the minimum wage may mean a business has to revise down its profits		**Retrenchment** _ when a business scales back its operations and reduces employees
	Performance – If a business is performing badly it may need to focus its attention to correct the poor performance. Equally if it is doing better than expected it may adjust its aims up.		**Organisational structure** – Hierarchical or flat. How a business organises itself.

Business Studies Y10 Knowledge Organiser 1.5

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms		Contextual information
5 & 6 **Globalisation**	**In the modern world business operate across a number of countries.** The volume of trade amongst countries has grown significantly over the last few years. Improvements to technology allowing for greater communication and capital mobility as allowed businesses to trade in international markets increasing their customer base and their revenue	**Imports –** Business source product from other countries, often because it is cheaper to do so. **Exports –** The internet and improved transportation has meant that businesses can now sell their products all over the world **Location –**businesses can locate anywhere in the world to take advantage of cost savings	**Tariff –** A tax on imported goods that raise the price the consumers pay **Trade bloc** A barrier to trade set by groups of countries, for example the EU. **Protectionism –** an action taken by the government to reduce the flow of imports	**The UK is in the EU so can trade freely with most of Europe.** **When BREXIT happens we will have to pay tariffs on products from the EU and the countries in the EU will have to pay tariffs on UK products. This increases the costs of non UK raw materials and increases the price of goods from the UK.** **Coca Cola operates in all but 2 of the 197 countries in the world and employs 123,000 people and has a revenue of approx. 40 billion per year**
Week 7 **Revision**	Please go over the **Knowledge Organiser**: • Look at areas of weakness and strengths. • Write up some key notes on areas of weakness. • Ensure you have key words and create examples to help with application e.g. Organic growth – Dyson and its development of its product portfolio (Vacuum Cleaners to hand dryers)			

WEEK 1

Date…….

Question:
Explain **one** impact on a small business of a reduction in government taxation. (3)

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date…….

Question:
Discuss the impact on businesses of the government encouraging people to use more renewable sources of energy (6)

Answer:-

WEEK 3

Date…….

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

Answer:-

WEEK 4

Date…….

Question:
Explain one reason why a business would want to grow (3)

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date…….

Question:

Explain **one** reason why competition may affect a business's choice of objectives (3)

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date…….

Question:

Discuss the impact on small local businesses of increased levels of globalisation (6)

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 Economy and Business	Answers
1. Define inflation 2. Define unemployment/employment 3. Identify what happens when there are low levels of consumer income 4. Identify what happens when there are high levels of consumer income 5. What is meant by 'change in interest rates 6. Define Government Taxation 7. Define Exchange Rates	

Revision Card on Business Growth	Answers
1. Explain the difference between Internal and External growth 2. What is meant by introducing new products 3. Define Merger 4. Define Takeover 5. Explain the different sources of finance likely to be found internally. 6. Explain the different sources of finance likely to be found externally. 7. Explain what is meant by a multinational company	

Revision Card on Business Globalisation	Answers
1. What is meant by globalisation? 2. Define the term import 3. Define the term export 4. How has the internet allowed business to compete internationally 5. Explain what is meant by the barrier 'tariff' 6. Explain what is meant by the barrier 'trading bloc' 7. How does location affect business internationally	