



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Cycle 4
Business
Year 10
Two Year Course

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	Bedrock Learning	Ebacc Option D	<u>Option C</u>	Modern Britain
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Modern Britain	<u>Option C</u>
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		

Year 10 - Homework plan Business

Week 1 25th April	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 2nd May	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 9th May	Cornell Notes on: Mergers and Takeovers - and the different ways this might happen.	Question 3: Explain one benefit to a business of using loan capital as a source of finance. (3)
Week 4 16th May	Revision cards on Business Growth	Question 4: Explain one reason why a business would want to grow (3)
Week 5 23rd May	Cornell Notes on: The impact of globalisation on businesses through importing and exporting	Question 5: Explain one drawback to a business if a tariff is placed on the raw materials it imports.
Week 6 6th June	Revision cards on Business Globalisation	Question 6: Discuss the impact on small local businesses of increased levels of globalisation. (6)
Week 7 and 8 13th and 20th June	Revision: Cornell Notes / Mind map / Revision cards	Revision on Theme 1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5
Week 9 27th June	Plug the gaps	

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
1 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
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
3 & 4 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: $£1 = \$1.50$ $£10 = 10 \times 1.5 = \$15$ $£200 = 200 \times 1.5 = \300 $\$45 = 45/1.5 = £30$	SPICED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong • Pound • Imports • Cheap • Exports • Dearer Reverse this to get the implication of a weak pound. Weak £, imports dearer and exports cheaper.	

Week	Key Knowledge		Key terms	
5 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	
Week	Key Knowledge of a Public Limited Company		Key terms	
6 PLC	Advantages – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can raise finance through share issue. • Has limited liability • Can benefit from publicity through press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of control • Share price fluctuations • Expensive to run 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Knowledge	Key terms		Contextual information
7 Globalisation	<p>In the modern world business operate across a number of countries.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Imports – Business source product from other countries, often because it is cheaper to do so.</p> <p>Exports – The internet and improved transportation has meant that businesses can now sell their products all over the world</p> <p>Location –businesses can locate anywhere in the world to take advantage of cost savings</p>	<p>Tariff – A tax on imported goods that raise the price the consumers pay</p> <p>Trade bloc A barrier to trade set by groups of countries, for example the EU.</p> <p>Protectionism – an action taken by the government to reduce the flow of imports</p>	<p>The UK is in the EU so can trade freely with most of Europe.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Date.....

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

Answer:-

Date.....

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

Answer:-

Date.....

Explain **one** drawback to a business if a tariff is placed on the raw materials it imports. (3)

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: The different aspects of the economy that have an impact on businesses

Summary

Date / /

Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes: Mergers and Takeovers - and the different ways this might happen.

Summary

Date / /

Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes: The impact of globalisation on businesses through importing and exporting

Summary



Revision Card on Economy and Business <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define inflation2. Define unemployment3. Identify what happens when there are low levels of consumer income4. Identify what happens when there are high levels of consumer income5. Define Exchange Rates	Answers
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Revision Card on Business Growth <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the difference between Internal and External growth2. Define Merger3. Define Takeover4. Explain the different sources of finance likely to be found internally.5. Explain what is meant by a multinational company	Answers
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Revision Card on Business Globalisation <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is meant by globalisation?2. Define the term import3. Define the term export4. Explain what is meant by the barrier 'tariff'5. Explain what is meant by 'trading bloc'	Answers
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