



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Summer Term
Term 3
Business
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
Friday	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 5 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 15th April 2024	Cornell Notes on: Technology and Legislation	Question: Explain one benefit to a small business of using social media as a method of communicating with customers. (3)
Week 2 22nd April 2024	Revision Cards on: Technology and Legislation	Question: Discuss the impact on a small business from the introduction of new employment laws.
Week 3 29th April 2024	Cornell Notes on: Economy and Business	Question: Explain one impact on a small business of a reduction in government taxation. (3)
Week 4 6th May 2024	Revision Cards on: Economy + Business	Question: Explain how low interest rates will help stimulate demand in the economy (6)
Week 5 13th May 2024	Cornell Notes on: External Influences	Question: Discuss the impact on businesses of the government encouraging people to use more renewable sources of energy. (6)
Week 6 20th May 2024	Revision Cards on: Business Growth	Question: Explain one reason why a business would want to grow (3)

Half Term 6 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 3rd June 2024	Cornell Notes on: Changes in Business Aims + Objectives	Question: Explain one reason why competition may affect a business's choice of objectives
Week 8 10th June 2024	Revision Cards on: Business Globalisation	Question: Explain one drawback to a business if a tariff is placed on the raw materials it imports.
Week 9 17th June 2024	Cornell Notes on: Business Globalisation	Question: Discuss the impact on small local businesses of increased levels of globalisation (6)
Week 10 24th June 2024	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 11 1st July 2024	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 12 8th July 2024	Revision Cards on: Market Research	Question: Explain one reason why customer service is an important need that businesses should meet
Week 13 15th July 2024	Cornell Notes on: Market Research	Question: Explain how market research can help a business to reduce its risks

Week	Key Knowledge 4 ways		Contextual information
1 & 2 Technology	E- Commerce – Enables businesses to sell their products online. It also allows them to attract customers worldwide	Digital communication – Email, websites, instant messaging, Mobile apps	There have been many technological advances that have improved the way businesses operate. From the introduction of the internet through to technological advances in manufacturing. These have increased revenue, and improved efficiencies, decreasing costs.
	Electronic payment systems – The ability to pay with ease for online products and services, online bank transfers, chip and pin and contactless payments	Social media - This is a powerful and often free marketing tool that allows businesses to communicate effectively with customers. Businesses can create interesting content to launch products/services, ask for feedback and keep customers updated	
Week	Key Knowledge		Contextual information
2 & 3 Legislation	<p>Consumer law –</p> <p>The Consumer Rights Act 2015 – Goods must be of satisfactory quality, fit for purpose and as described</p> <p>Customers rights are protected and they can expect a refund or replacement if goods are faulty.</p>	<p>Employment law –</p> <p>National Minimum Wage – Employees can expect to earn a minimum hourly wage when they work for a UK employer.</p> <p>Health and safety in the workplace –Employees can expect that they will work in a safe environment</p> <p>Equality Act 2010 – Businesses can not discriminate against protected characteristics such as Age, Race, Religion, Gender etc.</p>	<p>These laws are beneficial for consumers and employees as they protect their interests. Businesses can also benefit from improved reputation. However they are expensive for businesses to implement.</p> <p>This has an impact on costs meaning that profit can be reduced.</p>
Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information
3 & 4 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.	<p>Demand – The amount of product or service wanted buy consumers</p> <p>Recession – When spending slows in an economy. Normally resulting in business closure and job losses</p>	

Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information	
3 & 4 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.	<p>The bank of England want inflation to rise by 2% per year.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The government uses tax to pay for schools, hospitals, police, roads, etc</p>	
	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	
4 & 5 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	<p>Interest rates have been very low in the UK since the recession in 2008.</p> <p>They are currently 0.1 %</p> <p>These low rates encourage business to borrow to expand and create jobs and consumers to borrow to buy non essential products.</p> <p>The pound is weak at the moment due to BREXIT. Therefore other countries are happy to buy from us because we are cheap.</p> <p>But if business in the UK buy from other countries it is expensive.</p>	
	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		Contextual information	
5 Ethics	Businesses do not have a legal responsibility to be ethical. They can make choices between doing the right thing and profit. The groups/things below can all be impacted by unethical business activity. However if the businesses customers are made aware of unethical behaviour then a business may lose customers so they must be careful to make good choices.		<p>Coca Cola has been sued for racism in the work place and polluting water supplies. It has been responsible for promoting cruelty to animals, stands accused of being part of the global obesity problem and is one of the largest palm oil users in the world.</p>	
	Workers - Paid poorly or working in unsafe conditions	Materials – Using raw materials that are sourced from unethical practice		Consumers – Misleading customers or knowingly providing faulty products
	Suppliers – paying a fair price for the products received	Government – Paying all appropriate taxes and abiding by employment law		Community – disrupting local areas where the business is located, through noise, light or toxic pollution

Week	Key Knowledge			Contextual information
5&6 Ethics	Businesses do not have a legal responsibility to be ethical. They can make choices between doing the right thing and profit. The groups/things below can all be impacted by unethical business activity. However if the businesses customers are made aware of unethical behaviour then a business may lose customers so they must be careful to make good choices.			Coca Cola has been sued for racism in the work place and polluting water supplies. It has been responsible for promoting cruelty to animals, stands accused of being part of the global obesity problem and is one of the largest palm oil users in the world.
	Workers - Paid poorly or working in unsafe conditions	Materials – Using raw materials that are sourced from unethical practice	Consumers – Misleading customers or knowingly providing faulty products	
	Suppliers – paying a fair price for the products received	Government – Paying all appropriate taxes and abiding by employment law	Community – disrupting local areas where the business is located, through noise, light or toxic pollution	
Week	Key Knowledge			Contextual information
5&6 Environment	Environment Business activity can have a negative impact on the environment, they must take this in to consideration when making decisions. Things a business can do to reduce its environmental impacts are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use renewable resources • Dispose of waste products responsibly • Reduce unnecessary or use recyclable packaging • Reduce its carbon footprint using more environmental means of transportation 	Sustainability Businesses need to choose their raw materials carefully as overuse of resources is jeopardising the future of the planet. For example palm oil usage has encouraged huge areas of forest in south-east Asia and Africa to be destroyed. The plantations cover more than 27 million hectares of surface across the world and have a negative impact on wildlife, causing around 100,000 orang-utans to be lost between 1999 and 2015.		Iceland released an advert to promote their commitment to remove Palm oil from all their products. The advert was banned from television but was watched on social media by millions
Week	Key Knowledge			Key terms
6& 7 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 themes		Key terms	
7&8 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 its 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.	
Week	Key Knowledge	Key terms		Contextual information
8&9 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>

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)

Date: 15th April 2024	Topic: Technology and Legislation	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 15th April 2024

Question: Explain one benefit to a small business of using social media as a method of communicating with customers. (3)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one benefit to a small business of using social media as a method of communicating with customers. (3)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 22nd April 2024

Question: Discuss the impact on a small business from the introduction of new employment laws.

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Discuss the impact on a small business from the introduction of new employment laws.

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 29th April 2024	Topic: Economy and Business	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 6th May 2024

Question: Explain how low interest rates will help stimulate demand in the economy (6)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain how low interest rates will help stimulate demand in the economy (6)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 13th May 2024	Topic: External Influences	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

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WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 13th May 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 20th May 2024

Question:

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

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 3rd June 2024	Topic: Changes in Business Aims + Objective	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 3rd June 2024

Question: Explain one reason why competition may affect a business's choice of objectives

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one reason why competition may affect a business's choice of objectives

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 10th June 2024

Question: Explain one drawback to a business if a tariff is placed on the raw materials it imports

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one drawback to a business if a tariff is placed on the raw materials it imports

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 17th June 2024	Topic: Business Globalisation	Revision guide page
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Summary

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date: 24th June 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date: 24th June 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date: 1st July 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date: 1st July 2024	Topic: Mock Revision	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 8th July 2024	Topic: Customer Needs	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

Week 2

Revision Card on Technology/Legislation	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define E-commerce2. Identify the different types of technology3. Identify 3 different payment systems4. Define Employment Law5. Explain the difference between the National Minimum wage and National Living wage6. Define Consumer Law7. Identify some benefits of consumer law	



Week 4

Revision Card on Economy + Business	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define inflation2. Define unemployment/employment3. Identify what happens when there are low levels of consumer income4. Identify what happens when there are high levels of consumer income5. What is meant by 'change in interest rates6. Define Government Taxation7. Define Exchange Rate	



Week 6

Revision Card on Business Growth	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the difference between Internal and External growth2. What is meant by introducing new products3. Define Merger4. Define Takeover5. 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	

Week 8

Revision Card on Business Globalisation	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is meant by globalisation?2. Define the term import3. Define the term export4. How has the internet allowed business to compete internationally5. 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	



Week 13

Revision Card on Customer Needs	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How many custom needs are there?2. Why is it important to meet customer needs?3. Explain one customer need that a business must consider?4. How is quality linked to customer service?5. Give a benefit of using the internet for buying goods online?6. How important is choice to consumers?7. A customer need is convenience, explain what this means for the customer.	

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