

EPCHS Business Department: Year 10 Programme of Study Year 10B FWI KHO

Topic 1.1	1.1.1 The	Why new business ideas come about:	Term 1A
Enterprise and	dynamic nature	Changes in technology.	
entrepreneurship	of business	Changes in what consumers want.	
	1.1.0 Dist	Products and services becoming obsolete.	
	1.1.2 Risk and	The impact of risk and reward on business activity:	
	reward	Risk: business failure, financial loss, lack of security	
		Reward: business success, profit, independence The role of business enterprise and the purpose of	
	1.1.3 The role of	business activity:	
	business	 To produce goods or services. 	
	enterprise	 To meet customer needs. 	
		To add value: convenience, branding, quality,	
		design, unique selling points. (USP).	
		The role of entrepreneurship	
Topic 1.2	1.2.1 Customer	Identifying and understanding customer needs:	Term 1A
Spotting a business opportunity	needs	 What customer needs are: price, quality, choice, convenience. 	
оррононну		The importance of identifying and understanding	
		customers: generating sales, business survival.	
	1.2.2 Market	The purpose of market research:	Term 1A
	research	To identify and understand customer needs.	
		To identify gaps in the market.	
		To reduce risk.	
		To inform business decisions.	
		Types of market research:	
		Methods of primary research: survey,	
		questionnaire, focus group, observation	
		Methods of secondary research: Internet, market reports, government reports	
		reports, government reportsThe use of qualitative and quantitative market	
		research data	
		The role of social media in collecting market research	
		data.	
		The importance of the reliability of market research	
		data.	
	1.2.3 Market	How businesses use market segmentation to target	Term 1B
	segmentation	customers:	
		 Identifying market segments: location, 	
		demographics, lifestyle, income, age	
		Market mapping to identify a gap in the market and the appear of the record of t	
	1.0.4 Th c	and the competition	Term 1B
	1.2.4 The competitive	Understanding the competitive environment:Strengths and weaknesses of competitors based	ierm is
	environment	on: price, quality, location, product range and	
	3.1711011110111	customer service.	
		The impact of competition on business decision	
		making.	
Topic 1.3 Putting	1.3.1 Business	What business aims and business objectives are.	Term 1A
a business idea	aims and	Business aims and objectives when starting up:	
into practice	objectives	Financial aims and objectives: survival, profit, sales,	
•	,	market share, financial security	

		Non-financial aims and objectives: social	
		objectives, personal satisfaction, challenge, independence and control. Why business aims and objectives differ between businesses.	
	1.3.2 Business revenues, costs and profits	 The concept and calculation of: Revenue Fixed and variable costs Total costs Profit and loss Interest Interpretation of break-even diagrams: The impact of changes in revenue and costs Break-even level of output Margin of safety Profit and loss 	Term 1A
	1.3.3 Cash and cash-flow	 The importance of cash to a business: To pay suppliers, overheads and employees. To prevent business failure (insolvency). The difference between cash and profit. Calculation and interpretation of cash-flow forecasts: Cash inflows Cash outflows Net cash-flow Opening and closing balances 	Term 1A
	1.3.4 Sources of business finance	Sources of finance for a start-up or established small business: Short-term sources: overdraft and trade credit Long-term sources: personal savings, venture capital, share capital, loans, retained profit and crowd funding	Term 1B
Topic 1.4 Making the business effective	1.4.1 The options for start-up and small businesses	 The concept of limited liability: Limited and unlimited liability. The implications for the business owner(s) of limited and unlimited liability. The types of business ownership for start-ups: Sole trader, partnership, private limited company. The advantages and disadvantages of each type of business ownership. The option of starting up and running a franchise operation: The advantages and disadvantages of franchising. 	Term 1B
	1.4.2 Business location	 Factors influencing business location: Proximity to: market, labour, materials and competitors Nature of the business activity The impact of the internet on location decisions: e-commerce and/or fixed premises 	Term 2A

	1.4.3 The marketing mix 1.4.4 Business plans	 What the marketing mix is and the importance of each element: Price, product, promotion, place How the elements of the marketing mix work together: Balancing the marketing mix based on the competitive environment. The impact of changing consumer needs on the marketing mix. The impact of technology on the marketing mix: e-commerce, digital communication. The role and importance of a business plan: To identify: the business idea; business aims and objectives; target market (market research); forecast revenue, cost and profit; cash-flow 	Term 2A
Topic 1.5	1.5.1 Business	forecast; sources of finance; location; marketing mix. The purpose of planning business activity: The role and importance of a business plan in minimising risk and obtaining finance. Who business stakeholders are and their different	Term 2A
Understanding external influences on business	stakeholders	 objectives: Shareholders (owners), employees, customers, managers, suppliers, local community, pressure groups, the government Stakeholders and businesses: How stakeholders are affected by business activity. How stakeholders impact business activity. Possible conflicts between stakeholder groups. 	Include PPE and review of Theme 1
	1.5.2 Technology and business	Different types of technology used by business:	Term 2B
	1.5.3 Legislation and business	 The purpose of legislation: Principles of consumer law: quality and consumer rights Principles of employment law: recruitment, pay, discrimination, and health and safety The impact of legislation on businesses: Cost Consequences of meeting and not meeting these obligations. 	Term 2B
	1.5.4 The economy and business	 The impact of the economic climate on businesses: Unemployment, changing levels of consumer income, inflation, changes in interest rates, government taxation, changes in exchange rates 	Term 2B

1.5.5 External	The importance of external influences on business:	Term 2B
influences	introducing the idea that some factors beyond the	
	business can impact on the business	
	Possible responses by the business to changes in:	
	technology, legislation, the economic climate.	

Theme 2

Topic 2.1 Growing	2.1.1 Business	Methods of business growth and their impact:	Term 3
the business	growth	 internal (organic) growth: new products (innovation, research and development), new markets (through changing the marketing mix or taking advantage of technology and/or expanding overseas) external (inorganic) growth: merger, takeover. The types of business ownership for growing businesses: public limited company (plc). 	
	2.1.1 Business growth	Sources of finance for growing and established businesses: internal sources: retained profit, selling assets external sources: loan capital, share capital, including stock market flotation (public limited companies).	Term 3
	2.1.2 Changes in business aims and objectives	 Why business aims and objectives change as businesses evolve: in response to: market conditions, technology, performance, legislation, internal reasons. How business aims and objectives change as businesses evolve: focus on survival or growth entering or exiting markets growing or reducing the workforce/ increasing or decreasing product range. 	Term 3
	2.1.3 Business and globalisation	The impact of globalisation on businesses: imports: competition from overseas, buying from overseas exports: selling to overseas markets changing business locations multinationals. Barriers to international trade: tariffs trade blocs. How businesses compete internationally: the use of the internet and e-commerce changing the marketing mix to compete internationally.	Term 3
	2.1.4 Ethics, the environment and business	 The impact of ethical and environmental considerations on businesses: how ethical considerations influence business activity: possible trade-offs between ethics and profit how environmental considerations influence business activity: possible trade-offs between the environment, sustainability and profit the potential impact of pressure group activity on the marketing mix. 	Term 1 A Week 5

Topic 2.2 Making marketing decisions	2.2.1 Product	 The design mix: function, aesthetics, cost. The product life cycle: the phases of the product life cycle and extension strategies. The importance to a business of differentiating a product/service. 	Term 1 A Week 6
	2.2.2 Price	Price: • pricing strategies Influences on pricing strategies: technology, competition, market segments, product life cycle.	Term 1 A Week 7
	2.2.3 Promotion	Promotion: • appropriate promotion strategies for different market segments: advertising, sponsorship, product trials, special offers, branding the use of technology in promotion: targeted advertising online, viral advertising via social media, e-newsletters.	Term 1 A Week 7/8
		PPE	
	2.2.4 Place	Place: methods of distribution: retailers and e-tailers (e-commerce).	Term 1 B Week 1
	2.2.5 Using the marketing mix to make business decisions	How each element of the marketing mix can influence other elements. Using the marketing mix to build competitive advantage. How an integrated marketing mix can influence competitive advantage.	Term 1 B Week 2
		PPE Marking and Results	
Topic 2.3 Making operational decisions	2.3.1 Business operations	 The purpose of business operations: to produce goods to provide services. Production processes: different types: job, batch, flow the impact of different types of production processes: keeping productivity up and costs down and allowing for competitive prices. 	Term 1 B Week 2
	2.3.1 Business operations	Impacts of technology on production:	Term 1 B
	2.3.2 Working with suppliers	 balancing cost, productivity, quality and flexibility. Managing stock: interpretation of bar gate stock graphs the use of just in time (JIT) stock control. The role of procurement: relationships with suppliers: quality, delivery (cost, speed, reliability), availability, cost, trust the impact of logistics and supply decisions on: costs, reputation, customer satisfaction. 	Week 2 Term 1 B Week 3
	2.3.3 Managing quality	 The concept of quality and its importance in: the production of goods and the provision of services: quality control and quality assurance allowing a business to control costs and gain a competitive advantage 	Term 1 B Week 3
	2.3.4 The sales process	 The sales process: product knowledge, speed and efficiency of service, customer engagement, responses to customer feedback, post-sales service. 	Term 1 B Week 4

		The importance to businesses of providing good	
Topic 2.4 Making financial decisions	2.4.1 Business calculations	customer service. The concept and calculation of: gross profit net profit. Calculation and interpretation of: gross profit margin net profit margin average rate of return.	Term 1 B Week 5
	2.4.2 Understanding business performance	The use and interpretation of quantitative business data to support, inform and justify business decisions:	Term 1 B Week 6
T		MINI ASSESSMENT UNIT 2	
Topic 2.5 Making human resource decisions	2.5.1 Organisational structures	Different organisational structures and when each are appropriate: • hierarchical and flat • centralised and decentralised. The importance of effective communication: • the impact of insufficient or excessive communication on efficiency and motivation • barriers to effective communication.	Term 2A Week 1
	2.5.1 Organisational structures	Different ways of working: • part-time, full-time and flexible hours • permanent, temporary, and freelance contracts the impact of technology on ways of working: efficiency, remote working.	Term 2A Week 2
	2.5.2 Effective recruitment	Different job roles and responsibilities: key job roles and their responsibilities: directors, senior managers, supervisors/team leaders, operational and support staff. How businesses recruit people: documents: person specification and job description, application form, CV recruitment methods used to meet different business needs (internal and external recruitment).	Term 2A Week 3
	2.5.3 Effective training and development	 How businesses train and develop employees: different ways of training and developing employees: formal and informal training, self-learning, ongoing training for all employees, use of target setting and performance reviews. Why businesses train and develop employees: the link between training, motivation and retention retraining to use new technology. 	Term 2A Week 4
	2.5.4 Motivation	 The importance of motivation in the workplace: attracting employees, retaining employees, productivity. How businesses motivate employees: 	Term 2A Week 5

		 financial methods: remuneration, bonus, commission, promotion, fringe benefits non-financial methods: job rotation, job enrichment, autonomy. 	
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