



### Year 10 Business

October	December	March	June Assessment	Age Related Expectation
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment		By the end of the year every student will be able to
Understanding business	Understanding	People in business	Marketing	Make effective use of relevant
<u>activity</u>	business activity			terminology, concepts and methods, and
		Motivating workers.	Market research	recognise the strengths
Business activity.	Enterprise, business		The role of market research and	and limitations of the ideas used in
	growth and size.	The importance of a	methods used:	business.
The purpose and nature of		well-motivated	Market-orientated businesses (uses	
business activity:	Enterprise and	workforce:	of market research information to a	Apply their knowledge and critical
	entrepreneurship:	<ul> <li>Why people work and</li> </ul>	business)	understanding to current issues and
<ul> <li>Concepts of needs,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Characteristics of</li> </ul>	what motivation means	Primary research and secondary	problems in a wide range
wants, scarcity and	successful	<ul> <li>The concept of human</li> </ul>	research (benefits and limitations of	of business contexts.
opportunity cost	entrepreneurs	needs – Maslow's	each)	
<ul> <li>Importance of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Contents of a business</li> </ul>	hierarchy	<ul> <li>Methods of primary research, e.g.</li> </ul>	Distinguish between facts and opinions,
specialisation	plan and how business	<ul> <li>Key motivational</li> </ul>	postal questionnaire, online survey,	and evaluate qualitative and quantitative
<ul> <li>Purpose of business</li> </ul>	plans assist	theories: Taylor and	interviews, focus	data in order to
activity	entrepreneurs	Herzberg	groups; the need for sampling	help build arguments and make
<ul> <li>The concept of adding</li> </ul>	Why and how		<ul> <li>Factors influencing the accuracy of</li> </ul>	informed judgements.
value and how added	governments support	Methods of motivation:	market research data	
value can be increased	business start-ups, e.g.	<ul> <li>Financial and non-</li> </ul>	Presentation and use of market	Appreciate the perspectives of a range
	grants, training	financial rewards and	research results:	of stakeholders in relation to the
Classification of		methods	Analyse market research data shown	business environment,
businesses.	The methods and	<ul> <li>Recommend and</li> </ul>	in the form of graphs, charts and	individuals, society, government and
	problems of measuring	justify appropriate	diagrams; draw	enterprise.
Business activity in terms	business size:	method(s) of motivation	simple conclusions from such data	
of primary, secondary and	Methods of	in given circumstances		Develop knowledge and understanding
tertiary sectors:	measuring business		Marketing mix	of the major groups and organisations
<ul> <li>Basis of business</li> </ul>	size, e.g. number of	Organisation and	3Product:	within and outside
classification, e.g. by using	people employed, value	management.	The costs and benefits of developing	business, and consider ways in which
examples	of output,		new products	they are able to influence objectives,
<ul> <li>Reasons for the changing</li> </ul>	capital employed (profit	Draw, interpret and	Brand image – impact on sales and	decisions and activities.
importance of business	is <b>not</b> a method of	understand simple	customer loyalty	
		organisational charts:	The role of packaging	





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classification, e.g. in developed and developing economies Classify business enterprises between private sector and public sector in a mixed economy

# Types of business organisations.

The main features of different forms of business organisation:

- Sole traders, partnerships, private and public limited companies, franchises and joint ventures
- Differences between unincorporated businesses and limited companies
- Concepts of risk, ownership and limited liability
- Recommend and justify a suitable form of business organisation to owners/ management in a given situation
- Business organisations in the public sector, e.g. public corporations

measuring business size)

- Limitations of methods of measuring business size Why some businesses grow and others remain small:
- Why the owners of a business may want to expand the business
- Different ways in which businesses can grow
- Problems linked to business growth and how these might be overcome
- Why some businesses remain small
   Why some (new or established) businesses fail:
- Causes of business failure, e.g. lack of management skills, changes in the business environment
- Why new businesses are at a greater risk of failing

 Simple hierarchical structures: span of control, hierarchy, chain of command and delegation

 Roles, responsibilities and inter-relationships between people in organisations

The role of management:

- Functions of management – planning, organising, coordinating, commanding and controlling
- Importance of delegation; trust versus control Leadership styles:
- Features of the main leadership styles – autocratic, democratic and laissez-faire
- Recommend and justify an appropriate leadership style in given circumstances
  Trade unions:
- What a trade union is and the benefits of workers being union members

 The product life cycle: main stages and extension strategies; draw and interpret a product life cycle diagram

 How stages of the product life cycle can influence marketing decisions, e.g. promotion and pricing decisions

#### Price:

- Pricing methods: cost plus, competitive, penetration, skimming and promotional; their benefits and limitations
- Recommend and justify an appropriate pricing method in given circumstances
- Understand the significance of price elasticity: difference between price elastic demand and price inelastic demand; importance of the concept in pricing decisions (knowledge of the formula and calculations of PED will not be examined)

Place – distribution channels:

- Advantages and disadvantages of different channels
- Recommend and justify an appropriate distribution channel in given circumstances

#### Promotion:

• The aims of promotion

Develop knowledge and understanding of how the main types of businesses are organised,

financed and operated, and how their relations with other organisations, consumers, employees, owners and society are regulated.

Develop skills of numeracy, literacy, enquiry, selection and use of relevant sources of information, presentation and interpretation.

Develop an awareness of the nature and significance of innovation and change within the context of business activities.





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	Business objectives and	Recruitment, selection	Different forms of promotion and	
	stakeholder objectives.	and training of workers.	how they influence sales, e.g.	
			advertising, sales	
	Businesses can have	The methods of	promotion	
	several objectives – and	recruiting and selecting	The importance of the marketing	
	the importance of these	workers:	budget in making promotion decisions;	
	can change:	<ul> <li>Recruitment and</li> </ul>	need for cost	
	<ul> <li>Need for business</li> </ul>	selection	effectiveness in spending the	
	objectives and the	<ul> <li>Difference between</li> </ul>	marketing budget	
	importance of them	internal and external	Technology and the marketing mix:	
	<ul> <li>Different business</li> </ul>	recruitment	Define and explain the concept of e-	
	objectives, e.g. survival,	<ul> <li>Main stages in</li> </ul>	commerce	
	growth, profit and	recruitment and	The opportunities and threats of e-	
	market share	selection of staff	commerce to business and consumers	
	<ul> <li>Objectives of social</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Benefits and</li> </ul>	Use of the internet and social	
	enterprises	limitations of part-time	networks for promotion	
	The role of stakeholder	and full-time workers		
	groups involved in		Marketing strategy	
	business activity:	The importance of		
	<ul> <li>Main internal and</li> </ul>	training and the	Justify marketing strategies	
	external stakeholder	methods of training:	appropriate to a given situation:	
	groups	<ul> <li>Importance of training</li> </ul>	Importance of different elements of	
	<ul> <li>Objectives of different</li> </ul>	to a business and	the marketing mix in influencing	
	stakeholder groups	workers	consumer	
	<ul> <li>Use examples to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Benefits and</li> </ul>	decisions in given circumstances	
	illustrate these	limitations of induction	Recommend and justify an	
	objectives and how	training, on-the-job	appropriate marketing strategy in given	
	they might conflict	training and off-the-job	circumstances	
	Demonstrate an	training	The nature and impact of legal controls	
	awareness of the		related to marketing:	
	differences in the aims	Why reducing the size of	Impact of legal controls on marketing	
	and objectives of	the workforce might be	strategy, e.g. misleading promotion,	
	private sector	necessary:	faulty and	
	and public sector	<ul> <li>Difference between</li> </ul>	dangerous goods	
	enterprises	dismissal and	The opportunities and problems of	
		redundancy with	entering new markets abroad:	





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		mples to illustrate	Growth potential of new markets in	
	the	difference	other countries	
	• U	nderstand situations	<ul> <li>Problems of entering foreign</li> </ul>	
	in v	vhich downsizing the	markets, e.g. cultural differences and	
	wor	rkforce might be	lack of knowledge	
	nec	essary, e.g.	Benefits and limitations of methods	
	aut	omation or reduced	to overcome such problems, e.g. joint	
	der	nand for products	ventures	
	• R	ecommend and		
	just	ify which workers to		
	rec	ruit/make redundant		
	in g	iven		
	circ	umstances		
	Leg	al controls over		
	em	ployment issues and		
	the	ir impact on		
	em	ployers and		
	em	ployees:		
	• Le	egal controls over		
		ployment contracts,		
		air dismissal,		
	disc	crimination, health		
	and	I		
	safe	ety, legal minimum		
	wag	ge		
		ernal and external		
	con	nmunication.		
	Wh	y effective		
		nmunication is		
		ortant and the		
		thods used to		
	ach	ieve it:		





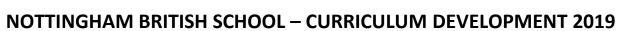
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	• Effective	
	communication and its	
	importance to business	
	Benefits and	
	limitations of different	
	communication	
	methods including those	
	based on	
	information technology	
	(IT)	
	Recommend and	
	justify which	
	communication method	
	to use in given	
	circumstances	
	Demonstrate an	
	awareness of	
	communication barriers:	
	How communication	
	barriers arise and	
	problems of ineffective	
	communication; how	
	communication barriers	
	can be reduced or	
	removed	
	<u>Marketing</u>	
	Marketing, competition	
	and the customer	
	The role of marketing:	
	Identifying customer	
	needs	
	Satisfying customer	
	needs	





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		Maintaining customer	
		loyalty; building	
		customer relationships	
		Market changes:	
		• Why	
		customer/consumer	
		spending patterns may	
		change	
		• The power and	
		importance of changing	
		customer needs	
		Why some markets	
		have become more	
		competitive	
		How business can	
		respond to changing	
		spending patterns and	
		increased competition	
		Concepts of niche	
		marketing and mass	
		marketing:	
		Benefits and	
		limitations of each	
		approach to marketing	
		How and why market	
		segmentation is	
		undertaken:	
		How markets can be	
		segmented, e.g.	
		according to age,	
		socio-economic	
		grouping,	
		location, gender	
		Potential benefits of	
		segmentation to	
		business	







		<ul> <li>Recommend and</li> </ul>		- 
		justify an appropriate		I
		method of		I
		segmentation in given		I
		circumstances		I
		Market research.		I
				I