

YII BUSINESS - CURRICULUM PLANNING SEQUENCE

| Subject | Year | Term | Big Idea | s Topics | Subject Learning Checklist |
|----------|--------------|---------|--------------------------|--|--|
| · | | | | 2.1.1 Business growth | Methods of business growth and their impact: |
| | | | | | • 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) Sources of finance for growing and established businesses: |
| | | | | | Internal sources: retained profit, selling assets |
| | | - 35hrs | 2.1 Growing the Business | | • External sources: loan capital, share capital including stock market flotation (public |
| | | | | | limited companies) |
| | | | | 2.1.2 Changes in business aims and | Why business aims and objectives change as businesses evolve: |
| | | | | objectives | • In response to: market conditions, technology, performance, legislation, internal |
| | | | | | reasons |
| | | | | | How business aims and objectives change as businesses evolve: |
| | | | | | Focus on survival or growthEntering or exiting markets |
| | | | | | Growing or reducing the workforce |
| | | | | | Increasing or decreasing product range |
| | | | | 2.1.3 Business and globalisation | The impact of globalisation on businesses: |
| | | | | | • Imports: competition from overseas, buying from overseas |
| | | | | | Exports: selling to overseas marketsChanging 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 | | 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 |
| | | | | 2.2.1 Product | The potential impact of pressure group activity on the marketing mix The design mix: |
| | | | | 2.2.1 110ddct | · Function, aesthetics, cost |
| | | | S | | The product life cycle: |
| | | | O | | The phases of the product life cycle |
| | | | isi | | Extension strategies |
| | | | Decisions | 2.2.2 Price | The importance to a business of differentiating a product/service Price: |
| | | | | | · Pricing strategies |
| | | | l iz | | · Influences on pricing strategies: technology, competition, market segments, |
| | | | Making Marketing | | product life cycle |
| | | | ar , | 2.2.3 Promotion | Promotion: |
| | | | Σ | | Appropriate promotion strategies for different market segments: advertising, |
| | | | S C | | sponsorship, product trials, special offers, branding |
| | | | <u>:</u> | | The use of technology in promotion: targeted advertising online, viral |
| | | | 2.2 Ma | 2.2.4 Place | advertising via social media, e-newsletters Place: |
| | | | | L.Z.T FIACE | Methods of distribution: retailers and e-tailers (e-commerce) |
| | | | | 2.2.5 Using the marketing mix to make | How each element of the marketing mix can influence other elements |
| | | | | business decisions | Using the marketing mix to build competitive advantage |
| | | | | 2.2.1 Business seems! | How an integrated marketing mix can influence competitive advantage |
| | | | | 2.3.1 Business operations | The purpose of business operations: To produce goods |
| | | | | | · To provide services |
| | | | | | Production processes: |
| | | | | | Different types: job, batch, flow |
| SS | | | | | The impact of different types of production processes: keeping productivity up |
| l ine | _ | | | | and costs down and allow for competitive prices |
| Business | - | | ecisions | | Impacts of technology on production: |
| | ear | | 3Ci | 2.3.2 Working with suppliers | Balancing cost, productivity, quality and flexibility Managing stock: |
| І ш І | Ι .Ψ | 1 1 I | ıΨ | 12.5.2 TOTKING WITH SUPPLIERS | In minubing scocks |

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|------|---|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| GCSE | > | | | | · Interpretation of bar gate stock graphs |
| 30 | | | Ct | | · The use of just in time (JIT) stock control |
| | | | 후 | | The role of procurement: |
| | | 30 hrs | Making Product | | Relationships with suppliers: quality, delivery (cost, speed, reliability), |
| | | | | | availability, cost, trust |
| | | | | | · The impact of logistics and supply decisions on: costs, reputation, customer |
| | | | | | satisfaction |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | 2.3 | | quality assurance |
| | | Term 2 - | | | · Allowing a business to control costs and gain a competitive advantage |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | 2.3.4 The sales process | The sales process: |
| | | <u> </u> | | | · Product knowledge, speed and efficiency of service, customer engagement, |
| | | | | | responses to customer feedback, post-sales service |
| | | | | | The importance to businesses of providing good customer service |
| | | | | 2.4.1 Business calculations | The concept and calculation of: |
| | | | | | · Gross profit |
| | | | - | | · Net profit |
| | | | Ċ. | | Calculation and interpretation of: |
| | | | an | | · Gross profit margin |
| | | | Financia | | · Net profit margin |
| | | | · · · | 2.4.2.1.1 | · Average rate of return |
| | | | 2.4 Making Fina Decisions | 2.4.2 Understanding business performance | The use and interpretation of quantitative business data to support, inform and justify |
| | | | | | Information from graphs and charts Financial data |
| | | | | | · Marketing data |
| | | | | | · Market data |
| | | | | | The use and limitation of financial information in: |
| | | | | | · Understanding business performance |
| | | | | | · Making business 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 |
| | | | | | Different ways of working: |
| | | | | | Part time, full time and flexible hours |
| | | | ns | | Permanent, temporary, and freelance contracts The impact of technology on ways of working: efficiency, remote working |
| | | | . <u>Q</u> | | The impact of technology on ways of working, eniciency, remote working |
| | | | ecisions | 2.5.2.5#parties | Different ich noles and near ausikilisier |
| , | | 30 hrs |)e | 2.5.2 Effective recruitment | Different job roles and responsibilities: |
| | | 7 | | | Key job roles and their responsibilities: directors, senior managers, |
| | | Term 3 - 30 | 2.5 Making People | | supervisors/team leaders, operational and support staff |
| | | | | | How businesses recruit people: |
| | | | | | Documents: person specification and job description, application form, CV |
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| | | | | 2.5.2 Effective tweining and development | Recruitment methods used to meet different business needs |
| | | | | 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 |
| | | | | 2.5.4 Motivation | Retraining to use new technology The importance of motivation in the workplace: |
| | | | | Z.J.T I IOUYAUOII | Attracting employees, retaining employees, productivity |
| | | | | | How businesses motivate employees: |
| | | | | | Financial methods: remuneration, bonus, commission, promotion, fringe |
| | | | | | benefits |
| | | | | | Non-financial methods: job rotation, job enrichment, autonomy |
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