

KS4 – GCSE Business Studies

Year10

Golden Threads

How to set up and run a small business including Enterprise, Spotting a business opportunity, putting an idea into practice, making the business effective, and understanding the external influences on business.

Enrichment

Y10 Term 6 Trip to Cadbury's World – production, marketing, customer service.

Review and Evaluation

Summer 2026

Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
 1.1. Enterprise and entrepreneurship 1.1.1 The dynamic nature of business 1.1.2 Risk and reward 1.1.3 The role of business enterprise 1.2 Spotting a business opportunity 1.2.1 Customer needs 1.2.2 Market research 1.2.3 Market segmentation 1.2.4 The competitive environment 1.1.1 What businesses are and how and why they are set up by entrepreneurs. 1.1.2 The risks in setting up a business and the rewards, if successful. 1.1.3 What makes a successful entrepreneur including their characteristics. The role and purpose of a business 1.2.1 What customers need from a product and service and how importance in providing the needs are for a small business. 1.2.2 How a business determines the needs of the customers, through marketing research. Considering the different types and how small businesses can use market research, thinking about the use of social media as well as the reliability of the data. 1.2.3 How customers are grouped based on similar characteristics and how a market map can be used to identify a gap in the market as well as determining the level of competition within a market. 1.2.4 Consider the competitiveness of a market looking at the strength and weaknesses of competition and how this impact the decisions of how a small business is run. 	 1.1.1 To describe the reasons why business ideas come about, being able to provide examples of business ideas-new and adaption of current products. 1.1.2 To be able to state the different risks and rewards for a new business. 1.1.3 To be able to identify necessary entrepreneur skills and characteristics and explain their importance. 1.1.3 To be able to explain the purpose of a business and how they can adapt a product to ensure it is successful. 1.2.1 To be able to identify customer needs and explain their importance. 1.2.2To be able to conduct market research and be able to explain the pros and cons of each different type and start to draw conclusions on the most effective for a business. 1.2.3 To be able to identify different market segmentations and products for different types and be able to explain the importance of using market segmentation. 1.2.3 To be able to draw a market map and be able to identify the gaps in the market, considering how a small business can meet the needs that are currently not being met. 1.2.4 To be able to explain the importance of understanding the competitive environment. To be able to create a SWOT analysis and provide recommendations as to how a business can maintain their competitiveness. 	Key word definitions. MCQs, short answer questions Term 2 Week 2 Key word definitions. MCQs, short answer questions	All businesses make significant profit from start up. Businesses aim their products at every customer. Customers wants and needs are the same.	Business: Invention, innovation Products and services, consumers, customers. Risk, reward. Enterprise Entrepreneur Add Value USP Branding Technology Obsolete Dynamic Purpose Quality Design Needs Market research Qualitative Quantitative Market segmentation Markets Business environment Identification Data Demographics Reliability Lifestyle Competition	



KS4 – GCSE Business Studies

Year10

	Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
Term 2	 1.3 Putting a business idea into practice 1.3.1 Business aims and objectives 1.3.2 Business revenues, costs and profits 1.3.3 Cash and cash-flow 1.3.4 Sources of business finance 1.3.1 What business aims and objectives are and how financial and nonfinancial aims differ. 1.3.2 How a business calculates their revenue, costs and profits and if they can break even. How the changes in revenue and costs impacts the break even point. 1.3.3 To see the importance of cash to a business, what cash is used for and how to calculate a cash-flow forecast. 1.3.4 To determine appropriate sources of finance and the difference between short and long term financed. 	 1.3.1 To be able to state the financial and non-financial business objectives and explain why it is important to have clear aims and objectives. 1.3.2/1.3.3 To be able to calculate revenue, fixed and variable costs, total costs, profit and loss, interest, BE (from a formula and a graph) and margin of safety. 1.3.2/1.3.3 To interpret the calculations and make a judgement on the finances of a small business. 1.3.4 To explain the different types of sources of finance and analysis the impact of using the different types of finances for a start-up or established small business. To be able to evaluate the most effective form of sources of finance and be able to make a judgement on why the source of finance is appropriate. 	Term 3 Week 2 Key word definitions. MCQs, short and medium length answers	Cash and profit are the same Survival is a non-financial aim	Finance Revenue Fixed and variable costs Total costs Profit and loss Interest Break even Margin of safety Finance: Overdraft, trade credit, personal saving, venture capital, share capital, retained profit, crowd funding. Interpretation Sources Short and long term Retained	1.1 Enterprise and entrepreneurship
Term 3	1.4 Making the business effective 1.4.1 Business ownership 1.4.2 Location of a business 1.4.1 Different types of ownership – sole trader, partnership, LTD, franchises. The advantages and disadvantages of each type of ownership. 1.4.2 The different factors that a business considers when locating a business including the impact of setting up online.	1.4.1 To explain the concept of limited and unlimited liability and be able to relate this to different types of ownership. To describe the characteristics of small business ownership and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each type. To be able to describe the concept of a franchise and the advantages and disadvantages of this model of ownership and why it may reduce the risk for entrepreneurs 1.4.2 To state the factors that influence a business location and be able to explain the importance of having a good location for the business. To be able to analysis the impact the internet may have on the location.	Term 4 Week 5 Key word definitions. MCQs, short and extended answer questions.	The difference between limited and unlimited liability All businesses are all MNCs	Ownership: Sole trader, partnership, LTD, franchises., limited and unlimited liability. Location: Market, labour, competitors Advantages/ disadvantages Implications Proximity Factors Materials Premises	1.3 Putting a business idea into practice 1.1 Enterprise and entrepreneurship 1.2 Spotting a business opportunity



KS4 – GCSE Business Studies

Year10

	Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
Term 4	 1.4 Making the business effective 1.4.3 Marketing mix 1.4.4 Business plans 1.4.3 The four elements of the marketing mix and how they interrelate. How consumer trends change and how this impacts the marketing mix. How the use of technology impacts the marketing mix. 1.4.4 What are business plans, what is included in a business plan, why business plans become important for a small business 	 1.4.3 To be able to identify the elements of the marketing mix and explain how they work together. To be able analyse the impact if the consumers need change and how this would affect the market mix and what the outcome. 1.4.4 To be able to state the contents of a business plan and be able to explain the importance and how relevant it is for obtaining finance from a bank. 	Term 4 Week 5 Key word definitions. MCQs, short and extended answer questions.	Marketing only consists of promotion/ advertising	Marketing mix: Price, product, place and promotion. Business plans: Aims and objectives, target market, market research, cash flow forecasts, location, marketing mix. Competitiveness Communication Obtaining Minimising	1.3 Putting a business idea into practice 1.1 Enterprise and entrepreneurship 1.2 Spotting a business opportunity
Term 5	 1.5 Understanding external influences on business 1.5.1 Business stakeholders 1.5.2 Technology and business 1.5.3 Legislation and business 1.5.4 The economy and business 1.5.5 External influences 1.5.1 Who the stakeholders are, how they may conflict and how they affect the running of a small business. 1.5.2 The different types of technology and how they are used within a business. The influence of technology on different sections of a business. 1.5.3 The purpose of legislation and its impacts. The different legislation that would affect a small business. 1.5.4 How the change in the economy impacts a small business and how they respond to the changes. 	 1.5.1 To be able to identify the different stakeholders of a business and explain how they affect the running of a small business. To be able to identify conflicts between the stakeholders and analyse the impact of conflict and make a judgement on which stakeholder have the business influence and why. 1.5.2 To be able state the different types of technology and give examples of how businesses could use the technology. To be able to analyse how the use of technology influences the business activity. 1.5.3 To be able to describe the principles of consumer and employment law, giving examples to support this. To be able to explain the impact of the legislation of the small business, in a positive and negative way. 1.5.4 To be able to describe the economic climate using the business cycle and be able to explain the impacts of recession and boom times. To be able to analyse the impacts of the business cycle and how business can respond to changing climates. To be able to consider the impact of changes in inflation, interest rates, government tax and exchange and how SPICED is used to determine the changes in imports and exports. 1.5.5 To be able to analyse the importance of external factors and how businesses need to change and adapt in response to the factors. 	Term 5 Week 6 Key word definitions. MCQs, short and extended answer questions.	The differences between shareholders and stakeholders. Technology is not only used by young people Difference between interest and inflation.	Stakeholders Technology Legislation Economy/economic climate: GDP, recession, boom, imports, exports. SPICED. Conflict Influences Consumers Consumer rights Obligations Unemployment Discrimination Health and safety Recruitment Government taxation Exchange rates Inflation	1.3 Putting a business idea into practice 1.4 Making the business effective



KS4 – GCSE Business Studies

Year10

	Topics & Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment	Misconceptions	Key Vocabulary	Knowledge Tracking
Term 6	2.1 Growing the business 2.1.1 Business growth 2.1.1 How a small business can grow to become larger. Being able to give examples of how a business can grow effectively. How do become a PLC and flotation onto the stock market. How the sources of finance may be different for a growing business and the difference between the internal and external sources.	2.1.1 Describe the different ways in which a business can grow organically and inorganically. Being able to evaluate the most effective way, with a justified conclusion. To analysis the impact of the types of growth on the business. To be able to describe the characteristics of a PLC and how the aims and objectives may differ from a small business including the sources of finance that would be available for a growing business, evaluating the most effective source of finance with a justified conclusion on the most effective.	Term 6 Week 5 Key word definitions. MCQs. Yr 10 Mock — Theme 1 Paper.	The difference between an LTD and a PLC.	Growth: Organic and Inorganic, merger, takeover. Public limited company, sources of finance, stock market flotation. Internal External Overseas Innovation	1.3 Putting a business idea into practice 1.4 Making the business effective