

Business KS5

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Curriculum Intent

Business enables students to understand how organisations operate and make decisions, developing key skills in analysis, problem-solving and financial awareness. It prepares them for further study, employment and everyday life by building confidence, independence and an understanding of the wider economic world.

3.1 What is Business? Managing Marketing and Finance	Core Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
Autumn Year 12	3.1.1. Business and Objectives	State and explain key concepts (entrepreneur motives and characteristics, business plans, competitiveness, objectives and SMART criteria). Analyse how factors such as risk, reward, resources, ethics and opportunity cost influence business decisions and entrepreneurial behaviour. Evaluate the challenges faced by entrepreneurs and businesses (e.g. start-up risks, ethical dilemmas, growth decisions) and how these affect success. Assess and justify appropriate business decisions by applying objectives (SMART) and recognising trade-offs between profit, ethics and long-term strategy.
	Entrepreneurs	
	Business Planning and Decision Making	
	Objectives	
3.1.2 Forms of Business and Stakeholders	Different Forms of Business	State and explain different forms of business (sole trader, Ltd, plc, co-operatives, social enterprises) and key concepts such as limited vs unlimited liability and share ownership.
	Stakeholders	
		Analyse how forms of business differ in terms of control, finance, profit distribution and risk, and how these affect stakeholders and business performance. Calculate, interpret and assess financial measures related to shares (market capitalisation, dividends per share, dividend yield) to judge business performance and investor returns.

		Evaluate the impact of business activity on internal and external stakeholders and assess how businesses balance stakeholder interests and ethical responsibilities.
3.1.3 Marketing Management	Identifying, anticipating and satisfying customer needs	
		State and explain key marketing concepts (market research, market types, segmentation, demand, marketing objectives and marketing mix).
	Markets and Marketing Data	
	Demand	
	Target Market	Analyse how market conditions, data and customer behaviour influence marketing decisions (e.g. pricing, targeting, product strategy, promotion).
	Marketing Objectives and Planning	
	Product	Calculate, interpret and assess marketing data (e.g. market share, growth, elasticity, sales data, return on marketing spend) to inform decisions.
	Price	
	Place	
	Promotion	
		Evaluate marketing strategies (e.g. segmentation, positioning, marketing mix, digital marketing) by weighing effectiveness, costs and impact on competitiveness.
	International Marketing	
	Ethical issues in marketing	
3.1.4 Financial Management		
Spring Year 12	Managing Finance	State and explain key financial concepts (e.g. objectives such as profit, cash flow and liquidity; sources of finance; costs, revenue, budgets and financial ratios).
	Internal and External Sources of Finance	
	Breakeven	

	Profit	Analyse how financial decisions (e.g. funding choices, budgeting, pricing, cash flow management) affect business performance, stakeholders and competitiveness. Calculate, interpret and assess financial data (e.g. break-even, profit margins, liquidity ratios, ROCE, gearing, budget variances) to inform and justify decisions. Evaluate financial strategies and performance by weighing profitability, risk and liquidity, while recognising the limitations of financial data (e.g. historic data and lack of non-financial factors)
	Budgets	
	Cash-flow and Liquidity	
	Financial Reporting	
	Assessing Financial Position and Performance	
	Ethics in Finance	
3.2 Managing people and operations	3.2.1 People Management	State and explain key human resource concepts (e.g. HR objectives such as engagement, retention and employee costs; organisational structures; leadership styles; motivation theories; reward systems).
	HR objectives and Planning	Analyse how HR decisions (e.g. recruitment, training, leadership style, motivation, organisational design) affect employee performance, business outcomes and competitiveness.
	HR Data	
	Organisational Design	
	Leadership	
	Developing People	Calculate, interpret and assess HR data (e.g. productivity, sales per employee, labour turnover, employee costs) to evaluate workforce performance and inform decisions
	Teamwork	
	Motivation	Evaluate HR strategies and approaches (e.g. structures, leadership, motivation, reward systems, employee relations) by weighing their effectiveness, costs and impact on motivation, retention and organisational performance.
	Methods of rewarding people	
	Employee Well-being	
	Employer and Employee Relations	
	Ethics in HR	
3.2.2 Operations Management		State and explain key operations concepts (e.g. objectives such as efficiency, quality, flexibility and environmental impact; supply chains; inventory management; economies of scale; innovation and technology).
Summer Year 12	Managing Operations	Analyse how operational decisions (e.g. location, production methods, supply chains, capacity, quality management) affect
	Operations Data (KPIs)	
	Efficiency	
	Quality	

	Environmental Impact of Operations	costs, efficiency, sustainability and overall business competitiveness.
		Calculate, interpret and assess operations data (e.g. productivity, unit costs, capacity utilisation, inventory turnover, project network analysis) to inform decisions and evaluate performance.
	Matching Output to demand	
	Supply Chain Management	
	Inventory Management	Evaluate operational strategies (e.g. lean production, JIT vs JIC, quality methods, supply chain management, innovation) by weighing their impact on efficiency, cost, risk, sustainability and long-term competitiveness.
	Innovation	
	Project Management	
	Scale of Operations	
	Impact of technology on operations	
	Ethics in Operations	
	Business Values and Culture	
3.3.1 Business and Society and the external environment	3.3.1 Business and Society	
Autumn year 13	British Values and Culture	State and explain key concepts (sustainability, CSR, ESG, Triple Bottom Line).
	Sustainability	
	CSR	Apply and analyse how these influence business decisions and stakeholder outcomes (costs, reputation, long-term profit).
	ESG	Evaluate the usefulness of frameworks (e.g. TBL, CSR pyramid) in guiding strategy and performance. Assess and interpret business behaviour (e.g. ESG performance, stakeholder vs shareholder approach, greenwashing).
3.3.2		

	Competitive Environment	State and explain Porter's Five Forces and key external factors (political/legal and economic), including how they create opportunities and threats. Analyse how changes in these forces and environments affect business operations and functional areas (e.g. costs, demand, pricing, competitiveness). Evaluate how a business can respond to or influence these pressures (e.g. reducing rivalry, adapting to government policy, reacting to economic changes). Calculate, interpret and assess the impact of economic changes—especially exchange rate movements—on import costs, export prices and overall business performance.
	Political and Legal Environment	
	Economic Environment	
	Social Environment	
	Technological Change	
3.3.3 Strategy		
Spring Year 13	Strategy and Planning	State and explain key strategic tools and concepts (mission/vision, SWOT, stakeholder mapping, Ansoff Matrix, positioning, investment appraisal). Analyse how data (quantitative and qualitative) and stakeholders influence strategic decisions and business performance across functions. Evaluate strategic options and decisions (e.g. growth strategies, positioning, investment projects) by weighing risks, benefits and long-term competitiveness. Calculate, interpret and assess investment appraisal results (payback, ARR, NPV) to support decision-making and judge financial viability.
	Influences on Strategy	
	Selecting a Strategy	
	Implementation of Strategic Decisions	
	Strategic Investment Decisions	
	Business Growth	
	Global Strategy	
	Digital Strategy	
3.3.4 Change		
	Change	State and explain reasons for change (internal and external), types of risk, and key models (e.g. Lewin's Force Field, Kotter & Schlesinger). Analyse the impact of change and risk on stakeholders and business performance, including why resistance occurs and how forces drive or restrict change.
	Risk and Uncertainty	

		Evaluate different strategies for managing change, risk and uncertainty (e.g. contingency planning, diversification, agile structures), weighing advantages and disadvantages. Assess and justify appropriate responses to risk and uncertainty by applying methods such as scenario planning and risk management strategies to business contexts.
Homework is set on a regular basis and will take a variety of forms, including research tasks, case study analyses, examination-style questions drawn from past papers, and structured revision activities.		
Assessment The AQA A Level Business (from June 2027) is assessed through three equally weighted exams, each worth 33.3% of the course (90 marks, 2 hours each). Each paper is based on two case studies, with five compulsory questions per case (45 marks each). • Paper 1 focuses on Unit 3.1 • Paper 2 focuses on Unit 3.2, with links to Unit 3.1 • Paper 3 focuses on Unit 3.3, with synoptic links across all units Overall, assessment is fully linear, case-study based, and increasingly synoptic, especially in Paper 3, requiring students to apply knowledge across all areas of the course		
Links to Personal Development A Level Business supports personal development by building important life skills as well as academic knowledge. It helps students develop critical thinking, problem-solving and decision-making skills, which are useful both in education and everyday life. It also improves communication, teamwork and leadership skills, helping students work effectively with others and understand different perspectives. Overall, the subject encourages students to become more independent, analytical and confident, enabling them to make informed financial, career and personal decisions in the future.		
How is my knowledge further developed in Year X? (next academic year) Not applicable		

