

Curriculum	Map:	Year	Sub	iect	

Curriculum map BTEC Business Year 13

Term	Topic	Key Knowledge What will all students KNOW by the end of the topic?	Key Skills What key skills will be learnt/developed by the end of the topic? What will all students be able to DO by the end of the topic?	Assessment Opportunities What are the key pieces of assessment? How will students be assessed?
Unit 3 1	Functions and role of money	 Functions of money Role of money is affected and influenced by a number of factors Planning expenditure, common principles to be considered in planning personal finances The use of money as a payment method,	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how and why we use money. Be able to analyse the benefits of financial planning.	One homework each week. Weekly mini assessments – TA and PA. End of topic tests, this can be a mix of quizzes and exam style
	Different ways to pay	• cash • debit card • credit card • cheque • electronic transfer • direct debit • standing order • pre-paid cards • contactless cards • charge cards • store cards • mobile banking • Banker's Automated Clearing Services (BACS) • Faster Payments Service (FPS) • Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS).	(A02) Apply knowledge and understanding of different ways to pay to real-life business and personal scenarios	questions. Students to complete a mini MOCK in mid November as part of whole school mock week.
	Current accounts	Different types, features, advantages and disadvantages, different services offered: • standard • packaged, premium • basic • student	(A02) Apply knowledge and understanding of current accounts to real-life business and personal scenarios	
	Managing personal finance	 Suitability of different financial products and services against individual needs. Different types of borrowing, features, advantages and disadvantage 	AO3 Analyse personal financial information and data linked to managing personal	

	Different types of saving and investment	finance, demonstrating the ability to interpret	
	features, advantages and disadvantages	the potential impact and outcome in context	
	 Risks and rewards of saving versus 		
	investment.		
	Different insurance products		
Explore the			
personal finance			
sector			
	Types of organisations and their advantages		
Features of	and disadvantages: • Bank of England • banks	AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding of	
financial	• building societies • credit unions • National	financial issues and accounting processes to	
institutions	Savings and investments • insurance	real-life business and personal scenarios	
	companies • pension companies •		
	pawnbrokers • payday loans		
	Note ado of interesting with suctom or	AC2 Analysis business and negroup financial	
Communicating	Methods of interacting with customers,	AO3 Analyse business and personal financial	
Communicating with customers	advantages and disadvantages: • branch • online banking • telephone banking • mobile	information and data, demonstrating the ability to interpret the potential impact and	
with customers	banking • postal banking	outcome in context	
	banking • postai banking	outcome in context	
	Function, role and responsibilities of: •		
Consumer	Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) • Financial	AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding of	
protection in	Ombudsmen Service (FOS) • Financial	the organisations who deal with personal	
relation to	Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) •	finance issues in real-life.	
personal finance	legislation – consumer credit.		
	Function, role and responsibilities,		
Information,	advantages and disadvantages of: • Citizens		
guidance and	Advice • independent financial advisor (IFA) •		
advice	price comparison websites • debt counsellors		

	Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVAs) bankruptcy.		
Understa purpose accounti Purpose accountii	• Recording transactions. • Management of business (planning, monitoring and	(AO2) Apply knowledge and understanding of accounting processes to real-life business and personal scenarios	
Types of	Capital income: loan, mortgages, shares, owner's capital, debentures. • Revenue income: cash sales, credit sales, rent received, commission received, interest received, discount received.	Students will be able to analyse different types of income using information given and then make justified recommendations.	
Types of expendit	 Capital expenditure: non-current assets – tangible (land, buildings and premises, machinery and equipment, vehicles, fixtures and fittings), intangible (goodwill, patents, trademarks, brand names). Revenue expenditure: inventory, rent, rate, heating and lighting, water, insurance, administration, telephone, postage, stationery, salaries, wages, marketing, bank charges, interest paid, straight-line depreciation, reducing balance depreciation, discount allowed. 	Students will be able to apply knowledge and understanding of the different expenditure to real-life business and personal scenarios	

Select and evaluate
different sources
of husiness finance

Advantages, disadvantages, short term and long term: • internal: retained profit o net current assets, sale of assets • external: owner's capital, loans, crowd-funding, mortgages, venture capital, debt factoring, hire purchase, leasing, trade credit, grants, donations, peer to peer lending, invoice discounting.

AO3 Analyse business and personal financial information and data, demonstrating the ability to interpret the potential impact and outcome in context of sources of finance.

Cash flow forecasts

• Inflows/receipts: cash sales, credit sales, loans, capital introduced, sale of assets, bank interest received. • Outflows/payments: cash purchases, credit purchases, rent, rates, salaries, wages, utilities, purchase of assets, Value Added Tax (VAT), bank interest paid. • Prepare, complete, analyse, revise and evaluate cash flow. • Use of cash flow forecasts for planning, monitoring, control, target setting. • Benefits and limitations of cash flow forecasts.

Calculation, interpretation, analysis

A03 Analyse business and personal financial information and data, demonstrating the ability to interpret the potential impact and outcome in context

Break-even analysis

- Costs
- Sales
- Calculation using/manipulating break-even formula (units and/or sales value), completion of break-even chart, break-even point.
- Identification of area of profit, area of loss.
- Identify and calculate margin of safety (units and value).
- Calculation of total contribution, contribution per unit benefits and limitations.

Calculation, interpretation, analysis of breakeven analysis.

Students will be able to calculate the breakeven point using a formula and in graphical format.

		 Use of break-even for planning, monitoring, 		
		control, target setting. • Prepare, complete,	AO4 Evaluate how financial information and	
		analyse, revise and evaluate break-even.	data can be used, and interrelate, in order to	
		,	justify conclusions related to business and	
State	ement of	• Purpose and use. • Completion, calculation	personal finance	
com	prehensive	and amendment to include gross profit		
incor	ome	(revenue, opening inventories, purchases,	Calculation, interpretation, analysis of	
		closing inventories, cost of goods sold),	statement of comprehensive income.	
		calculation of profit/loss for the year		
		(expenses, other income). • Adjustments for	They will understand the importance of	
		depreciation (straight-line and reducing	statements of comprehensive income and can	
		balance). • Adjustments for prepayments,	analyse these statements methodically and	
		accruals. • Interpretation, analysis and	critically.	
		evaluation of statements.		
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	ement of	• Purpose and use. • Completion, calculation		
finan	ncial position	and amendment of statement using vertical		
		presentation • Adjustments for straight line	Calculation, interpretation, analysis	
		(cost x%) depreciation, reducing balance (cost	ACA De chie te cochocte have financial	
		- depreciation to date x%). • Adjustments for	A04 - Be able to evaluate how financial	
		prepayments, accruals. • Interpretation,	information and data can be used, and	
		analysis, and evaluation of statements.	interrelate, in order to justify conclusions related to business and personal finance	
Mea	asuring	• gross profit margin: (gross profit/revenue) ×	related to business and personal infance	
	fitability	100		
Pron	itability	• mark-up: (gross profit/cost of sales) × 100	Calculation, interpretation, analysis and	
		• profit margin: (profit/revenue) × 100	evaluation of GP, mark up, profit margin,	
		• return on capital employed (ROCE):	ROCE	
		(profit/capital employed) × 100		
		, , ,	A04 - Be able to evaluate how financial	
Mea	asuring liquidity	• current ratio: current assets/current	information and data can be used, and	
		liabilities • liquid capital ratio: (current assets	interrelate, in order to justify conclusions	
		- inventory)/current liabilities	related to business and personal finance	

Curriculum Map: Year	Subject	
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	Measuring efficiency	 trade receivable days: (trade receivable/credit sales) × 365 trade payable days: (trade payables/credit purchases) × 365 inventory turnover: (average inventory/cost of sales) × 365 	Calculation, interpretation, analysis	
	Limitations of ratios	Limitations of ratios when assessing business performance	(AO4) Evaluate the effectiveness of ratios in order to justify conclusions related to business and personal finance	
2	Finance revision and exam technique	Entire specification contents		Students to complete Finance exam in January with the option to re-sit in May.
	Unit 8 – Recruitment and Retention			
	Assignment 2 Undertake a recruitment activity to demonstrate the processes leading to a successful job	B1 Job applications Selection of a job role for the business as above and then preparation of all the relevant documents: • a job advertisement giving suitable examples of where it could be placed • job analysis • job description	Written communication skills, employability skills Learners will demonstrate effective communication skills. They will design interview questions that clearly relate to the job role and which allow skills and	Learners must participate in a recruitment and selection activity. They will need to interview and be interviewed, and complete the appropriate documentation.
	offer	person specification	competencies to be assessed. Learners will	

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		 application form personal CV letter of application. B2 Interviews and skills Communication skills required for interview situations Demonstration of a work-related competence (interviewing and being interviewed), Evaluation of documentation produced for the process 	develop a fair system for monitoring answers in the interviews, selecting the most appropriate candidate. Learners will form part of an interview panel and be interviewed to enable skills to be developed for both roles. W	Complete coursework to cover learning aims: B.P3, B.P4,
3	Reflect on the recruitment and selection process and your individual performance	C1 Review and evaluation	Ability to self-critique performance, including what could have gone better and what skills need to be developed, so that learners can enhance their employability.	Complete coursework to cover learning aims: C.P5, C.P6, B.M2, C.M3, B.D2, C.D3) which will include clear analysis of the interview activity. Learners will show clear links between skills
		C2 SWOT analysis and action plan	Be able to identify their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats based on their performance in their interviewing activity linked to their personal future. Be able to analyse the results of the process and how their skills development will contribute to their future success.	development and enhancement of their career prospects.