

Yarrowby Pet Grooming: who can help with money?

Learner workbook | Pearson BTEC Level 3 National Extended Certificate in Business, Unit 3: Personal and Business Finance | Original TBS three-lesson case for classroom practice

Over three lessons you will use the personal finance sector content of Unit 3 (B1 to B4) to advise a sole trader and her young assistant. Lesson 1: financial institutions and the ways customers deal with them (B1, B2). Lesson 2: consumer protection (B3). Lesson 3: information, guidance and advice, and what to do when debts become unmanageable (B4). Each lesson includes short calculations from invented figures.

Yarrowby Pet Grooming, its people and every figure in this case are fictional. You need a calculator. Every rate, fee and product in this workbook is invented for the exercise. Real rates, limits and rules change, so a real decision needs current information. This is original classroom practice; it is not endorsed by Pearson and is not a Pearson assessment task, and it is a teaching case, not financial advice. The rules shown are simplified for teaching and apply to England; they differ in other parts of the UK.

The business

Yarrowby Pet Grooming is a mobile dog-grooming business run from a converted van in an invented market town in England. Nadia Brewster is the owner and a sole trader. Callum Pike, 18, works for her two days a week. A standard groom costs £48 and takes 2 hours, so Nadia's time is worth £24 an hour. Customers pay by card, bank transfer, cheque or cash.

Lessons 1 and 2 are set in Year 2, when the business is doing well. Lesson 3 is set in Year 4, after a hard winter: a kennel customer closed without paying, and a large van repair went onto a credit card.

Key facts

Item	Fact
Owner	Nadia Brewster, sole trader, aged 41
Assistant	Callum Pike, aged 18, two days a week
Nadia's time	£48 for a 2-hour groom, so £24 an hour
Years	Lessons 1 and 2: Year 2. Lesson 3: Year 4.
Rounding	Rounding: money to the nearest £1; percentages and pence in the pound to one decimal place.

Free sample

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Contents of the full pack

Lesson 1: Where could the money go, and how would Nadia reach it?

Lesson 2: When something goes wrong, who protects customers?

Lesson 3: Nadia is in debt. Where can she turn?

Learner workbook and teacher guide, as PDF and as editable Word files.

The teacher guide has lesson plans, full worked answers and indicative guidance.

This sample is the cover and the first two pages of Lesson 1 of the learner workbook. It contains no answers. The pages that follow are exactly as in the full pack.

Lesson 1: Where could the money go, and how would Nadia reach it?

Today you will name the types of organisation in the personal finance sector, match them to needs, compare the ways customers deal with them, and calculate what a choice could cost or earn. Every rate, fee and product in this workbook is invented for the exercise. Real rates, limits and rules change, so a real decision needs current information.

Starter: who is it?

Write the name of the type of organisation that fits each description. Choose from: Bank of England, bank, building society, credit union, National Savings and Investments (NS&I), insurance company, pension company, pawnbroker, payday lender.

	Description	Organisation
1	Lends small sums for a few weeks, at a very high cost for the amount borrowed.	
2	The UK's central bank. It sets Bank Rate and works to keep the financial system stable. It does not offer accounts to the public.	
3	Owned by its members, who are its savers and borrowers. Most of its business is mortgages and savings.	
4	Owned by its members, who share a link such as living in the same area or working for the same employer. Offers savings and small loans.	
5	Takes deposits, lends money, runs current accounts and makes payments. Owned by shareholders.	
6	Lends money against an item left with it as security. If the loan is not repaid, the item can be sold.	
7	State-backed savings organisation. Its products include Premium Bonds.	
8	Collects contributions during a working life, invests them and pays an income in retirement.	
9	Pays out when an insured event happens, in return for regular payments called premiums.	

Task 1: which organisation for which need?

For each need, name the type of organisation that fits best and give one advantage and one disadvantage of using it. Use at most 20 words for each answer.

1. Callum, 18, wants to start saving £20 a month and, one day, to borrow about £400 for a laptop. He has no credit history.

2. Nadia wants a pay-out if her van is stolen or her dryer is damaged.

3. Nadia is 41 and wants to build an income for her retirement, about 25 years away.

4. A customer says he left his watch with a pawnbroker for a £150 loan and has missed the repayment date. What may happen to the watch, and which other organisation could he have used for a small loan?
