Budgets and purchase decisions

6 questions | 14 marks

Equivalent correct methods earn the corresponding marks.

1. A student has 60 AUD and spends 17 AUD on travel and 26 AUD on food. Find the amount left. [2 marks]

Total cost: $17 + 26 = 43$.

Remaining: $60 - 43 = 17$.

Answer: 17 AUD

2. Five entries cost 9 AUD each plus one 5 AUD booking fee. Find the total. [2 marks]

$5 \times 9 + 5 = 50$.

Answer: 50 AUD

3. A 40 AUD bag has 15% off. A student has 35 AUD. Can they afford it, and what remains? [2 marks]

$40 \times 0.85 = 34$.

$35 - 34 = 1$.

Answer: Yes; final price 34 AUD and 1 AUD remains.

4. Plan A costs 12 AUD per person plus 10 AUD once. Plan B costs 14 AUD per person. Compare costs for six people. [2 marks]

A: $6 \times 12 + 10 = 82$.

B: $6 \times 14 = 84$.

Answer: A: 82 AUD; B: 84 AUD; A is 2 AUD cheaper.

5. An event budget is 150 AUD. Room hire is 65 AUD, food is 48 AUD, and equipment is 22 AUD. Find the remaining amount. Should an optional 18 AUD decoration purchase be added without changing the budget? [3 marks]

Total: $65 + 48 + 22 = 135$.

Remaining: $150 - 135 = 15$.

Adding 18 gives total 153 AUD.

Answer: 15 AUD remains; no, the extra purchase would exceed the budget by 3 AUD.

6. A school group can buy 20 durable cups for 24 AUD or 20 single-use cups for 10 AUD. They have a 25 AUD budget and expect repeated events. Give a justified choice, including one assumption. [3 marks]

Both initial purchases fit the budget.

Durable cups leave $25 - 24 = 1$ AUD; single-use cups leave 15 AUD.

The durable option may reduce repeated purchases, assuming safe reuse and cleaning; price alone does not decide.

Answer: Either justified decision is accepted; durable cups fit the budget and may be preferable if reused enough and cleaning is available.