GUIDED PRACTICE

Read the ticket tally

Sold	Sold	Sold	Sold	Available

The venue has 120 tickets and sells 96. Each block shows 24 tickets. Shade or point to the number of blocks sold. Write the share sold as a fraction in its simplest form, as a decimal and as a percentage. How many tickets are left?

GUIDED PRACTICE

Split the tickets

Early-bird	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard

For the next gig, the crew has 150 tickets. The ratio of early-bird tickets to standard tickets is 1 to 4. How many parts are there altogether? How many tickets go in each part? How many early-bird and standard tickets should the crew set aside?

GUIDED PRACTICE

Compare the print quotes

£1 = 100p

Quote A offers 120 tickets for £30. Quote B offers 160 tickets for £36. Find the price per ticket in pence for each quote. The venue needs 150 tickets. Which quote meets that requirement in one order? How many spares would it leave?

GUIDED PRACTICE

Spot the discount

A ticket usually costs £6. A pair usually costs £12. A pair on offer costs £9. Find the saving in pounds and as a percentage of the original price. A friend says, “That’s a third off, because £3 is a third of £9.” Explain which price to divide by.

Practice A · Ticket sales

Try this without a calculator.

A 150-capacity gig has sold 120 tickets. Of those, 30 were early-bird tickets at £4 and the rest were standard tickets at £6.

(a) What percentage of all available tickets has been sold?

(b) Calculate the advance takings.

(c) If the remaining tickets are sold at £6, what percentage of the possible total takings has already been collected? Give your answer to the nearest whole per cent.

Practice B · Print budget

You can use a calculator.

A gig needs 140 paper tickets in one order and has a £40 print budget, including delivery. Printer A charges £33 plus £5 delivery for 150 tickets. Printer B charges £36 plus £4.50 delivery for 180 tickets. Calculate the delivered cost per ticket for each quote to the nearest penny. Which printer should the crew choose? Use the quantity, unit price and budget to explain.

Practice C · Covering costs

You can use a calculator.

A venue has 25 spaces left and needs £95 more to cover its costs. The crew can sell £6 singles only or sell two-ticket bundles at £10 only. Everyone buying a bundle uses both tickets. For each option, find the minimum number of people needed to cover costs. Can both options fit within the available spaces? Give one reason a crew might still choose the bundle offer.

Practice D · Changed costs

You can use a calculator.

(a) A £144 sound quote includes a 20% increase on the original quote. What was the original quote?

(b) The crew takes £720. It puts 15% aside for the next event, then pays £600 in bills from the money left. How much remains after paying the bills?

(c) Someone says the bills can come out of the takings first and 15% of the rest can go in the event fund, with the same result. Check the claim.