Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. They converted every shelf tag to a unit price and compared cents per ounce across stores instead of trusting headline prices, so the $2.79 stuffing at 46.5 cents an ounce lost to a store brand at 25.0 cents. They also sized purchases to what eight people would actually eat, which kept waste out of the total.

2. The 99-cent turkey required a $60 spend on participating items, and most of those carried weak unit prices, so reaching the threshold forced expensive choices and pulled the basket average up. The bird itself was cheap and Plan A still came to $66 before tax, against $57.50 for the plan with no threshold at all.

Multiple Choice

1. A

2. C

3. B

Matching

1-B, 2-D, 3-E, 4-C, 5-A

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) unit price, 2) minimum purchase (accept: threshold), 3) shrinkflation

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Bulk can lead to waste before expiration and cash-flow strain (higher upfront outlay); storage limits and reduced flexibility also raise effective cost per eaten unit.

Q2: Multiply the taxable subtotal by the local tax rate (e.g., 0.07) to approximate tax; this prevents checkout surprises and helps keep the total under a firm ceiling.

Q3: Substitutes let shoppers avoid panic premiums and stockout markups; by pre-choosing backup items, the basket remains within budget while maintaining menu balance.