

Grocery Store Math Adventure!

Materials Needed:

- Grocery store advertisements (flyers) or online grocery store website
- Pencil
- Paper
- Calculator (optional, for checking work)
- Play money (optional)

Welcome, Super Shopper! Today, we're going on a math adventure right in the grocery store (or at least, with its flyers!). Math helps us become smart shoppers, save money, and make sure we get the best deals. Let's put our arithmetic skills to the test!

Activity 1: Adding Up Your Cart

Imagine you're buying snacks for a party. Look through the grocery ads and pick 5 different items you'd like to buy.

1. Write down the name of each item and its price.
2. Add up the prices of all 5 items carefully. This is your subtotal!
3. If you picked multiples of one item (e.g., 3 juice boxes), remember to multiply the item price by the quantity before adding it to the total.

Example: Apples (\$3.50), Crackers (\$2.75), Juice Box (\$1.25), Cookies (\$4.00), Carrots (\$2.20). Total = ?

Activity 2: Discount Dash!

Stores love sales! Let's figure out how much we save.

- Find an item in the ad that is 'on sale' with a percentage off (like 10% off or 25% off). Calculate the sale price. (Hint: To find 10% of a price, multiply the price by 0.10. Then subtract that amount from the original price.)
- Find an item with a 'Buy One, Get One Free' (BOGO) or 'Buy One, Get One 50% Off' deal. If you buy two, what is the cost per item?

Example: Cereal is originally \$4.00, but it's 25% off today. How much does it cost? ($\$4.00 \times 0.25 = \1.00 discount. $\$4.00 - \$1.00 = \$3.00$ sale price)

Activity 3: Best Buy Battle - Unit Pricing

Sometimes bigger isn't always cheaper! We need to look at the 'unit price' (cost per ounce, per pound, etc.) to find the best deal.

- Find two different sizes of the same item (like peanut butter, soda, or rice).
- Look for the unit price listed on the shelf tag in the ad (if available). If not, calculate it: Divide the total price by the quantity (e.g., ounces, pounds).
- Which size is the better value (lower unit price)?

Example: Small Juice (10 oz) costs \$2.00. Large Juice (20 oz) costs \$3.50. Unit price small = $\$2.00 / 10 \text{ oz} = \$0.20/\text{oz}$. Unit price large = $\$3.50 / 20 \text{ oz} = \$0.175/\text{oz}$. The large juice is a better deal!

Activity 4: Change Challenge

Time to pay! Let's say your total bill from Activity 1 came to \$13.70.

- If you pay with a \$20 bill, how much change should you get back? (Hint: Subtract the total cost from the amount you paid.)
- Practice with different totals and amounts paid (e.g., paying \$15.00 for a \$12.35 total). Use play money if you have it!

Activity 5: Estimation Station

Before you even get to the checkout, it's good to estimate your total cost.

- Quickly pick 3-4 items from the ad.
- Round each price to the nearest dollar (or half-dollar).
- Add the rounded prices in your head or quickly on paper. This is your estimated cost.
- Now, calculate the exact cost. How close was your estimate?

Great job, Math Shopper! You've used addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and percentages – all essential skills for navigating the grocery store and saving money. Keep practicing with real grocery trips!