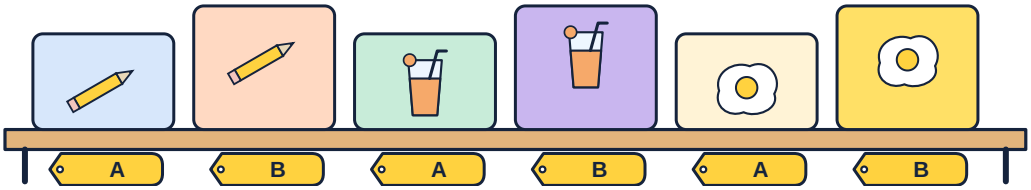
 Name _____ Date _____

Find the better buy: compare unit prices

For the student: the unit price is the price for one item. Divide the price by the number of items. Then circle the pack with the lower unit price.



Example: 6 pencils for $1.50. $1.50 ÷ 6 = $0.25 for one pencil.

Item	Pack A	Price for one	Pack B	Price for one	Better buy
pencils	6 · **$1.50**		10 · **$2.00**		**A B**
juice boxes	4 · **$3.00**		10 · **$8.00**		**A B**
apples	5 · **$2.50**		8 · **$3.60**		**A B**
crayons	8 · **$1.20**		24 · **$3.36**		**A B**
eggs	12 · **$3.00**		18 · **$4.68**		**A B**
stickers	20 · **$1.00**		50 · **$3.00**		**A B**

1. Is the bigger pack always the better buy? Name a row that shows it.

2. Give one reason someone might choose the smaller pack anyway.

 Name _____ Date _____

Answer key: find the better buy

Item	Pack A	Price for one	Pack B	Price for one	Better buy
 pencils	6 · **$1.50**	**$0.25**	10 · **$2.00**	**$0.20**	**A** **B**
 juice boxes	4 · **$3.00**	**$0.75**	10 · **$8.00**	**$0.80**	**A** **B**
 apples	5 · **$2.50**	**$0.50**	8 · **$3.60**	**$0.45**	**A** **B**
 crayons	8 · **$1.20**	**$0.15**	24 · **$3.36**	**$0.14**	**A** **B**
 eggs	12 · **$3.00**	**$0.25**	18 · **$4.68**	**$0.26**	**A** **B**
 stickers	20 · **$1.00**	**$0.05**	50 · **$3.00**	**$0.06**	**A** **B**

1. Is the bigger pack always the better buy? Name a row that shows it.

No. Juice boxes, eggs and stickers cost less for one in the smaller pack.

2. Give one reason someone might choose the smaller pack anyway.

Possible answers: it costs less money today, nothing goes to waste, there is less to carry or store.