Name _____

Sweet Supply Dilemma Answer Key

1. Possible answers may vary. Example: 3 chocolate bars ($6) + 8 lollipops ($8) = $14 total - under $20.
2. 150 × 0.8 = 120 sold, 30 left. Then 30 + 40 = **70 bags total**.
3. 125 × 4 = **500 pieces** of candy needed.
4. Eli gains 12 lollipops, then loses 6 to get 2 gummy packs → **6 lollipops and 2 gummy packs** remain.
5. $6 × 1.25 = **$7.50** per bag.
6. Total = $3 + $4 + $2 + $5 = $14. Discount = 20% of $14 = $2.80. Final cost = **$11.20**.

Teacher's Guide

- **Skill Focus:** Applies **math reasoning**, **economics concepts**, and **real-world budgeting** through a festive Halloween lens.
- **Differentiation Tips:**
  - For struggling students, review basic percentage and multiplication concepts before beginning.
  - For advanced learners, extend questions to include multi-step budgeting or percentage profit scenarios.
- **Engagement Ideas:**
  - Let students design their own "Halloween Candy Economy" with pricing and trading systems.
  - Turn problems into a collaborative "Candy Market Challenge" with groups acting as sellers and buyers.
- **Extension Ideas:**
  - Discuss real-world supply and demand during holidays-why candy prices rise and stores run out.
  - Have students write a short reflection: "What would happen if candy were currency?"