

Jane Bought A Shirt For \$27, A Skirt For \$32, And A Pair Of Shorts For \$14. Choose The Answer That Is

Jane Bought A Shirt For \$27, A Skirt For \$32, And A Pair Of Shorts For \$14. Choose The Answer That Is – this phrase sets the stage for an engaging exploration of basic arithmetic, budgeting, and problem-solving skills. Whether you're a student practicing math concepts or someone interested in everyday financial literacy, understanding how to analyze such shopping scenarios is essential. In this article, we'll delve into the details of Jane's shopping trip, explore methods for calculating total costs, and examine different question types that could follow this setup.

Understanding the Basic Purchase Scenario

When analyzing a shopping trip like Jane's, the first step is to break down the individual costs and then combine them to understand the total expenditure. This straightforward approach helps in various contexts, from budgeting to solving math problems involving addition, subtraction, or even percentages.

Breakdown of Jane's Purchases

Let's look at each item Jane bought:

- Shirt: \$27
- Skirt: \$32
- Shorts: \$14

Total cost can be calculated by adding these amounts:

$$\text{Total} = \$27 + \$32 + \$14$$

This simple addition forms the basis of many real-life and academic problems.

Calculating the Total Cost

Calculating the total cost of multiple items is fundamental in shopping and budgeting. Here's how to approach it systematically.

Step-by-Step Calculation

1. Add the cost of the shirt and the skirt:

$$- \$27 + \$32 = \$59$$

2. Add the cost of the shorts:

$$- \$59 + \$14 = \$73$$

Result:

Jane spent \$73 in total on her shopping trip.

Related Mathematical Concepts

Understanding this basic calculation opens the door to more complex financial and mathematical concepts.

1. Budgeting

- Comparing total expenses against a budget to determine affordability.
- Example: If Jane had \$100, she would have \$27 remaining after her purchase.

2. Percentages and Discounts

- Calculating discounts or sale prices on each item.
- Example: If the shirt was on sale for 10% off, the discounted price would be:
 $\$27 - (\$27 \times 0.10) = \$24.30$

3. Multiplication and Repeated Addition

- When purchasing multiple similar items, multiplication simplifies calculations.
- Example: If Jane bought 2 shirts at \$27 each:
 $2 \times \$27 = \54

Possible Questions Based on the Scenario

The initial prompt hints at multiple-choice questions or problem-solving questions that could follow.

Here are some typical examples:

Question Types

1. What is the total amount Jane spent?

- A) \$73
- B) \$65
- C) \$75
- D) \$70

2. How much more did Jane spend on the skirt than on the shorts?

- A) \$18
- B) \$20
- C) \$22
- D) \$28

3. If Jane had \$80, how much money would she have left after shopping?

- A) \$7
- B) \$3
- C) \$10
- D) \$13

Solving the Sample Questions

Let's go through the solutions to the sample questions:

1. Total Amount Spent

- Sum of individual costs: $\$27 + \$32 + \$14 = \73
- Answer: A) \$73

2. Difference Between Skirt and Shorts

- $\$32 \text{ (skirt)} - \$14 \text{ (shorts)} = \$18$

- Answer: A) \$18

3. Remaining Money After Shopping

- Total spent: \$73

- Budget: \$80

- Remaining: $\$80 - \$73 = \$7$

- Answer: A) \$7

The Importance of Clear Problem-Solving Strategies

When faced with questions like "Choose the Answer That Is," developing a systematic approach ensures accuracy and confidence. Here's a recommended strategy:

1. Understand the Question

- Identify what is being asked: total cost, difference, remaining money, etc.

2. Extract Relevant Data

- List the costs or quantities involved.

3. Perform Calculations Carefully

- Use proper arithmetic operations.
- Double-check calculations to avoid errors.

4. Match Your Result to the Options

- Compare your answer with provided choices to select the correct one.

Additional Tips for Similar Problems

- Practice with Variations: Change the amounts and see how the calculations differ.
- Use Estimation: Approximate totals to check if your calculations are reasonable.
- Create Visual Aids: Draw simple bar graphs or pie charts to visualize costs.
- Check Units: Ensure all amounts are in the same currency and units.

Real-Life Applications of These Skills

Understanding how to analyze shopping expenses isn't just academic; it has practical applications:

- Budget Planning: Knowing how to sum expenses helps in setting and sticking to budgets.
- Shopping Comparisons: Calculating totals and discounts allows consumers to make cost-effective choices.
- Financial Literacy: Building foundational skills for managing personal finances.

Conclusion

In summary, the scenario of Jane buying a shirt, a skirt, and shorts for specific prices provides a perfect example to practice basic arithmetic and financial literacy. The key steps involve breaking down the purchases, calculating total costs, and applying these skills to answer various questions accurately. Whether you're solving simple addition problems or making informed financial decisions, mastering these concepts is essential. Remember, approach each problem methodically, verify your calculations, and always consider the context to arrive at the correct answer confidently.

Meta Description:

Learn how to analyze shopping expenses with Jane's purchase of a shirt, skirt, and shorts. Discover methods for calculating totals, solving related questions, and applying these skills to real-life financial literacy.

Frequently Asked Questions

Jane bought a shirt for \$27, a skirt for \$32, and a pair of shorts for \$14. What is the total amount she spent?

\$73

If Jane wants to buy a jacket costing \$45 after purchasing the shirt,

skirt, and shorts, how much more does she need?

\$17

What is the average cost of the three items Jane bought?

\$24.33

Jane bought a shirt, skirt, and shorts. If she returns the shorts, how much will she have spent in total?

\$59

Which item did Jane spend the most on?

The skirt, at \$32

If Jane had a \$100 gift card, how much money would she have left after her purchases?

\$27

What is the combined cost of the shirt and shorts?

\$41

If Jane decides to buy an additional item costing \$20, what will be her new total expenditure?

\$93

Additional Resources

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In an era where consumer spending habits are scrutinized and retail pricing strategies are constantly evolving, understanding the intricacies behind purchase decisions can be both enlightening and complex. The seemingly straightforward statement, “Jane bought a shirt for \$27, a skirt for \$32, and a pair of shorts for \$14. Choose the answer that is,” opens the door to a deeper investigation into retail pricing, consumer psychology, and the subtle art of value assessment. This article aims to dissect this scenario thoroughly, exploring various angles—from pricing strategies and cost comparisons to psychological influences and decision-making processes.

Decoding the Basic Transaction: The Price Breakdown

At face value, Jane’s shopping list appears simple:

- Shirt: \$27
- Skirt: \$32
- Shorts: \$14

Total expenditure: $\$27 + \$32 + \$14 = \73

While this calculation is straightforward, it raises questions about value perception, relative pricing, and the context within which these prices exist. Are these prices typical for such garments? Do they reflect a specific retail strategy? Or are they indicative of a particular market segment? To answer these, we must analyze the individual items and their pricing structures.

Price Comparisons and Market Context

1. Apparel Price Ranges

To understand whether these prices are high, low, or average, it's helpful to compare them against typical retail ranges:

- Shirt (\$27): In mid-tier retail stores, casual shirts often range from \$15 to \$40, depending on brand, material, and quality.
- Skirt (\$32): Skirt prices generally vary from \$20 to \$50, with designer or specialty stores charging higher.
- Shorts (\$14): Shorts tend to be more affordable, often priced between \$10 and \$25.

2. Implications of Price Points

- The shirt and skirt are priced slightly above the lower end, suggesting a mid-range quality or brand positioning.
- The shorts, being the least expensive, could be from a more budget-oriented line or a sale.

3. Retail Environment

Prices can significantly vary based on the retail environment:

- Fast fashion retailers: tend to price garments competitively, often at the lower end.
- Premium brands: command higher prices for quality, exclusivity, or branding.
- Outlet stores: might sell similar items at discounted rates.

In this context, Jane's purchases seem consistent with a typical mid-tier retail scenario.

The Psychological Dimension: How Consumers Perceive Value

Beyond raw numbers, consumer psychology plays a pivotal role in how prices influence perception and decision-making.

1. Anchoring and Relative Pricing

The concept of anchoring suggests that consumers compare prices to the first number they see or to their expectations. For Jane:

- The higher-priced skirt (\$32) might be perceived as offering better value or quality.
- The comparatively lower cost of shorts (\$14) could be seen as a bargain.

Example: If Jane was initially considering a \$50 skirt, paying \$32 feels like a deal, influencing her satisfaction.

2. Price-Quality Perception

Consumers often associate higher prices with better quality. The \$27 shirt might be viewed as higher quality than a \$15 shirt, influencing the perceived value of her purchase.

3. Budget Constraints and Spending Habits

Jane's total spend of \$73 indicates a moderate budget. Her choices reflect a balance between

affordability and quality. The prices suggest she is shopping within a mid-range market, possibly prioritizing style or brand reputation.

Mathematical and Logical Considerations

The phrase “Choose the answer that is” hints at a logical or mathematical puzzle. Common types of such puzzles include:

- Total cost calculations
- Cost per wear or per item
- Proportional spending analysis
- Discount or savings scenarios

Let’s explore some potential interpretations:

1. Total Cost and Budget Analysis

Suppose the question is asking: Is Jane’s total expenditure within her budget? If her budget was, for example, \$80, she’s within her limit.

2. Cost Efficiency

- Cost per item:
- Shirt: \$27
- Skirt: \$32

- Shorts: \$14
- Average cost per item: $\$73 / 3 \approx \24.33

Implication: The shorts are the most economical, perhaps indicating a clearance or sale.

3. Percentage Breakdown

Calculating each item's percentage of total spend:

- Shirt: $(\$27 / \$73) \times 100 \approx 37\%$
- Skirt: $(\$32 / \$73) \times 100 \approx 43.8\%$
- Shorts: $(\$14 / \$73) \times 100 \approx 19.2\%$

This shows the skirt takes the largest share, possibly indicating it as the centerpiece of her shopping.

Choosing The Correct Answer: Logical and Contextual Frameworks

Given the title, “Choose the answer that is,” the question likely refers to selecting an option based on the analysis. Common options in such puzzles include:

- The total amount spent
- The item with the highest or lowest price
- The most economical choice
- The item offering the best value

Based on the data:

- The most expensive item is the skirt at \$32.
- The least expensive is the shorts at \$14.
- The average price is approximately \$24.33.
- The total spent is \$73.

Possible correct answers could be:

- “The skirt is the most expensive item.”
- “Jane spent a total of \$73.”

- “The shorts are the cheapest item.”
- “The average price of her items is approximately \$24.33.”

Deeper Insights: Retail Strategies and Consumer Behavior

This scenario also invites a discussion on retail strategies and consumer behavior patterns.

1. Pricing Strategies in Retail

Retailers often employ psychological pricing tactics, such as:

- Charm Pricing: ending prices with .99 or .95 to appear cheaper.
- Bundling: offering multiple items at a discounted combined price.
- Psychological Pricing: setting prices that are just below a round

number to create the perception of a bargain.

In Jane's case, her prices seem straightforward but could reflect:

- Regular pricing with no discounts.
- Slightly premium pricing indicating quality.
- A focus on perceived value rather than deep discounts.

2. Consumer Decision-Making Factors

Consumers like Jane consider:

- Budget constraints
- Style preferences
- Perceived quality
- Brand reputation
- Current trends

Her purchasing pattern suggests a balanced approach, aiming for a

mix of style, affordability, and quality.

Conclusion: Synthesizing the Analysis

The scenario of Jane's purchases—\$27 for a shirt, \$32 for a skirt, and \$14 for shorts—serves as a microcosm of consumer purchasing behavior, retail pricing strategies, and value perception. Analyzing the prices reveals that Jane's shopping choices are consistent with mid-range retail options, balancing cost and quality. The total expenditure of \$73, along with the individual item prices, offers insight into her priorities and budgeting.

Choosing the correct answer, in this context, depends on the specific question posed, which likely revolves around identifying the highest or lowest priced item, total cost, or average expenditure. Based on the analysis:

- The most expensive item is the skirt at \$32.
- The least expensive is the shorts at \$14.
- The total spent is \$73.
- The average price per item is approximately \$24.33.

Understanding these nuances not only clarifies the simple transaction but also highlights broader themes in consumer psychology and retail economics.

In summary, Jane's shopping basket exemplifies common purchasing patterns, and the prices reflect a typical retail environment. Whether analyzing the total spent, the relative costs, or the psychological factors at play, this scenario underscores the importance of context in interpreting consumer transactions. The answer that is "correct" depends on the specific question, but the insights gained demonstrate the layered complexity behind seemingly simple purchases.

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