
Hobby Lobby Math Test Answers

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Answers*

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INTRODUCTION

If you are applying for a retail position at Hobby Lobby, you may have heard about the company's pre-employment screening process. Among the various steps, one that often raises questions is the **Hobby Lobby Math Test**. Many job seekers search for "Hobby Lobby Math Test Answers" hoping to find a shortcut or a cheat sheet. However, the real value lies not in memorizing answers but in understanding the test's structure, the

types of questions you'll face, and how to approach them confidently. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the Hobby Lobby Math Test—what it covers, why it matters, and how you can prepare effectively to succeed. We'll walk through sample questions, common pitfalls, and proven strategies that will help you demonstrate your math skills without relying on rote answers. By the end, you'll feel ready to tackle the test and move one step closer to joining the Hobby

Lobby team.

UNDERSTANDING THE HOBBY LOBBY MATH TEST

The Hobby Lobby Math Test is part of the company's hiring assessment for entry-level and cashier positions. It is designed to evaluate basic arithmetic and numerical reasoning abilities that are essential for a retail environment. The test typically consists of 20 to 30 questions and is administered either online or on paper at the store during the interview process. You are usually given a time limit, often around 20 to 30 minutes, so time management is critical.

The questions focus on everyday retail math scenarios: calculating

totals, making change, figuring out discounts, and understanding unit pricing. The test is not advanced—no algebra or geometry is required. Instead, it checks whether you can handle the math you would use on the sales floor or at the register. Knowing what to expect can reduce anxiety and help you focus on the skills that matter.

Purpose of the Test

Why does Hobby Lobby give a math test? The company operates in a fast-paced retail environment where employees regularly handle cash transactions, apply

discounts, and answer customer questions about prices and sales. A strong foundation in basic math ensures accuracy, prevents losses, and builds customer trust. The test helps hiring managers quickly identify candidates who can perform these tasks without constant supervision. It's not about being a math genius—it's about being reliable with numbers.

Format and Administration

The test can be taken in multiple formats. Some applicants receive a link to an

online assessment before their in-person interview. Others are given a printed test during the interview. The questions are multiple choice or require a written numerical answer. Calculators are typically not permitted, so you must rely on mental math or scratch paper. The test is untimed in some cases, but a time limit is common to simulate the pressure of a busy retail environment.

COMMON TYPES OF QUESTIONS ON THE HOBBY LOBBY MATH TEST

While the exact questions vary, the test consistently covers a few core math skills. Let's break down the categories you are most likely to encounter.

Basic Arithmetic and Computation

You will need to add, subtract, multiply, and divide whole numbers and decimals quickly. For example, you might be asked to total a list of item prices or subtract a discount from a base price. These questions test speed and accuracy.

Percentage

Calculations

Percentages are a major part of retail math. You may need to calculate a discount (e.g., 25% off a \$40 item), find the original price after a percentage increase, or determine the amount of sales tax. Understanding how to convert percentages to decimals and multiply is essential.

Making Change

You will likely see questions that ask how much change a customer should receive after paying with a certain amount. For example: “A customer buys items

totaling \$12.73 and pays with a \$20 bill. How much change do they get?" This tests subtraction with decimals.

Unit Pricing and Comparison

Sometimes you'll be asked to compare prices per unit, such as cost per ounce or per item, to determine the better deal. These questions require division and often involve multiple steps.

Measurement and Conversion

Basic measurement questions may appear, such as converting feet to inches or calculating the area of a simple shape (e.g., a rectangular table). These are relevant for craft and fabric departments where customers ask for material lengths.

SAMPLE HOBBY LOBBY MATH TEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To give you a clear picture, here are several sample questions similar to what you might face on

the actual test. Each is followed by an explanation of how to arrive at the correct answer.

Question 1: Basic Addition

Question: A customer buys three items: a pack of markers for \$3.49, a glue stick for \$0.89, and a roll of tape for \$1.29. What is the total cost before tax?

Answer: \$5.67

Explanation: Add the decimals: $\$3.49 + \$0.89 = \$4.38$; then $\$4.38 + \$1.29 = \$5.67$.

Question

2: Percenta ge Discount

Question: A canvas is regularly \$24.00 but is 30% off. What is the sale price?

Answer: \$16.80

Explanation: Find 30% of \$24.00: $0.30 \times \$24 = \7.20 discount. Subtract: $\$24.00 - \$7.20 = \$16.80$.

Question 3: Making Change

Question: The total is \$18.45 and the customer pays with a \$20 bill. How much

change should you give?

Answer: \$1.55

Explanation: $\$20.00 - \$18.45 = \$1.55$.

Question 4: Unit Price Comparison

Question: A large bottle of glue costs \$6.00 for 12 ounces. A small bottle costs \$3.50 for 5 ounces. Which is the better buy?

Answer: The large bottle (cost per ounce \$0.50 vs. \$0.70 for small).

Explanation: Large: $\$6.00 \div 12 = \$0.50/\text{oz}$. Small: $\$3.50 \div 5 =$

$\$0.70/\text{oz}$. The large is cheaper per ounce.

Question 5: Measurement Conversion

Question: You need to cut a piece of ribbon that is 2.5 feet long. How many inches is that?

Answer: 30 inches

Explanation: 1 foot = 12 inches, so $2.5 \times 12 = 30$ inches.

STRATEGIES TO ACE THE HOBBY LOBBY MATH TEST

Success on the math

test comes from preparation and smart test-taking tactics. Here are proven strategies that will help you perform well without needing to search for “Hobby Lobby Math Test Answers”

online—which, by the way, is not only unreliable but also counterproductive to genuine learning.

1. Brush Up on Basic Math Skills

Dedicate some time to reviewing addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of decimals

and whole numbers. Practice with everyday examples: calculate discounts while shopping, total your grocery receipt in your head, or figure out change from a purchase. Free online resources like Khan Academy or math drill websites can help sharpen your speed.

2. Master Mental Math with Percentages

Percentages are a staple of the test. Learn to quickly find 10%, 25%, and 50% of any number. For instance, 10% of \$40 is \$4, so 30% would be

three times that (\$12). Practice moving between fractions, decimals, and percentages until it feels automatic.

3. Use Estimation to Check Your Work

When you compute an answer, estimate whether it makes sense. For example, if you calculate a 20% discount on a \$50 item as \$5, that's too low (20% of \$50 is \$10). Estimation catches careless errors.

4. Read Questions Carefully

Many mistakes come from misreading the question. Look for keywords like "total," "change," "per unit," "before tax," or "after discount." Underline numbers and the operation needed. Rushing leads to wrong answers.

5. Manage Your Time

Wisely

If the test is timed, skip questions that seem difficult and return to them later. Answer the easy ones first to secure points. You can always go back if time permits. Use any scratch paper to show work, especially for multi-step problems.

6. Practice with Sample Tests

Look for practice pre-employment math tests online, even those from other retailers. They often cover similar material.

The more you practice under simulated conditions, the more comfortable you'll become.

WHY HOBBY LOBBY USES A MATH TEST IN HIRING

Understanding the company's motivation can help you appreciate the test's importance—and motivate you to prepare. Hobby Lobby is known for its attention to customer service and operational efficiency. Every cashier, stocker, and sales associate interacts with numbers daily. Whether it's pricing clearance items, calculating bulk discounts, or verifying a customer's coupon total, math skills directly affect accuracy and speed.

Furthermore, the test helps the company identify candidates who are detail-oriented and comfortable with numbers. In a retail environment where margins matter, even small mistakes can accumulate. By asking a few straightforward math questions, Hobby Lobby can quickly filter out applicants who might struggle with these core tasks. For you, scoring well demonstrates that you are ready to handle the demands of the job from day one.

Real-Life Application

Consider a typical day at Hobby Lobby: a customer brings a 50%

off coupon, buys three items with different discounts, and pays with cash. You need to compute the total quickly and accurately. The math test is designed to ensure you can do exactly that. It's not about abstract math—it's about practical, on-the-job skills.

PREPARING FOR THE TEST: RESOURCES AND TIPS

Preparation doesn't have to be overwhelming. Here are some concrete steps you can take to get ready for the Hobby Lobby Math Test.

Online

Practice Tools

- **Math drill websites:** Sites like Math-Drills.com offer free worksheets on decimals, percentages, and money math.
- **Khan Academy:** Their arithmetic and pre-algebra modules cover exactly the skills tested.
- **Retail math practice tests:** Look for “pre-employment math test practice” – many are similar to Hobby Lobby’s.

Study with Real Scenarios

Go to a store and mentally calculate totals, discounts, and change. Practice with receipts. This makes learning contextual and reinforces the real-world relevance.

Focus on Weak Areas

If you find percentages tricky, spend extra time on them. If subtraction with decimals gives you trouble, do dedicated drills. Use spaced repetition to build long-term retention.

Ask for Scratch
Paper