

Unit 07: Money Management

Content Area: **Language Arts Literacy**
Course(s): **Business/Personal Law**
Time Period: **March**
Length: **8 Blocks**
Status: **Published**

Enduring Understandings

Credit is an arrangement through which you may receive cash, goods, and services now and pay for them in the future.

There are many different types of negotiable instruments

How much money do you need?

A persons standard of living is established by money and income

Credit is an essential tool used to establish financial independence...

Your credit past is your credit future.

Essential Questions

How does someone establish credit?

What is a credit score?

What is a negotiable instrument?

Differentiate between a draft, a note, and a certificate of deposit?

What are the requirements to be a holder in due course?

What makes a good financial decision?

How do individual choices affect ones standards of living?

How can we use credit wisely?

Content

Vocabulary

Notes

Drafts

certificate of deposit

secured loan

Chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13 bankruptcies

Collateral

repossession and garnishment.

Consumer Credit Protection Act

Skills

Describe the functions of negotiable instruments.

Identify the different types of negotiable instruments.

List the essential elements of negotiable instruments.

Differentiate between a draft, a note, and a certificate of deposit.

Define the main types of credit.

Explain what a secured transaction is.

Identify the main types of collateral.

Define repossession and garnishment.

Discuss your rights under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Resources

Standards

PFL.9.1.12.A.3	Analyze the relationship between various careers and personal earning goals.
PFL.9.1.12.A.7	Analyze and critique various sources of income and available resources (e.g., financial assets, property, and transfer payments) and how they may substitute for earned income.
PFL.9.1.12.A.8	Analyze different forms of currency and how currency is used to exchange goods and services.
PFL.9.1.12.A.9	Analyze how personal and cultural values impact spending and other financial decisions.
PFL.9.1.12.B	Money Management
PFL.9.1.12.B.1	Prioritize financial decisions by systematically considering alternatives and possible consequences.
PFL.9.1.12.B.2	Compare strategies for saving and investing and the factors that influence how much should be saved or invested to meet financial goals.
PFL.9.1.12.B.3	Construct a plan to accumulate emergency “rainy day” funds.
PFL.9.1.12.B.4	Analyze how income and spending plans are affected by age, needs, and resources.
PFL.9.1.12.B.5	Analyze how changes in taxes, inflation, and personal circumstances can affect a personal budget.
PFL.9.1.12.B.6	Design and utilize a simulated budget to monitor progress of financial plans.
PFL.9.1.12.B.7	Explain the meaning of income tax, describe how it is calculated, and analyze its impact on one’s personal budget.
PFL.9.1.12.B.9	Research the types and characteristics of various financial organizations in the community (e.g., banks, credit unions, check-cashing stores, et. al.).
PFL.9.1.12.B.10	Develop a plan that uses the services of various financial institutions to meet personal and family financial goals.
PFL.9.1.12.C.1	Compare and contrast the financial benefits of different products and services offered by a variety of financial institutions.
PFL.9.1.12.C.2	Compare and compute interest and compound interest and develop an amortization table using business tools.
PFL.9.1.12.C.3	Compute and assess the accumulating effect of interest paid over time when using a variety of sources of credit.

PFL.9.1.12.C.4

Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of various types of mortgages.