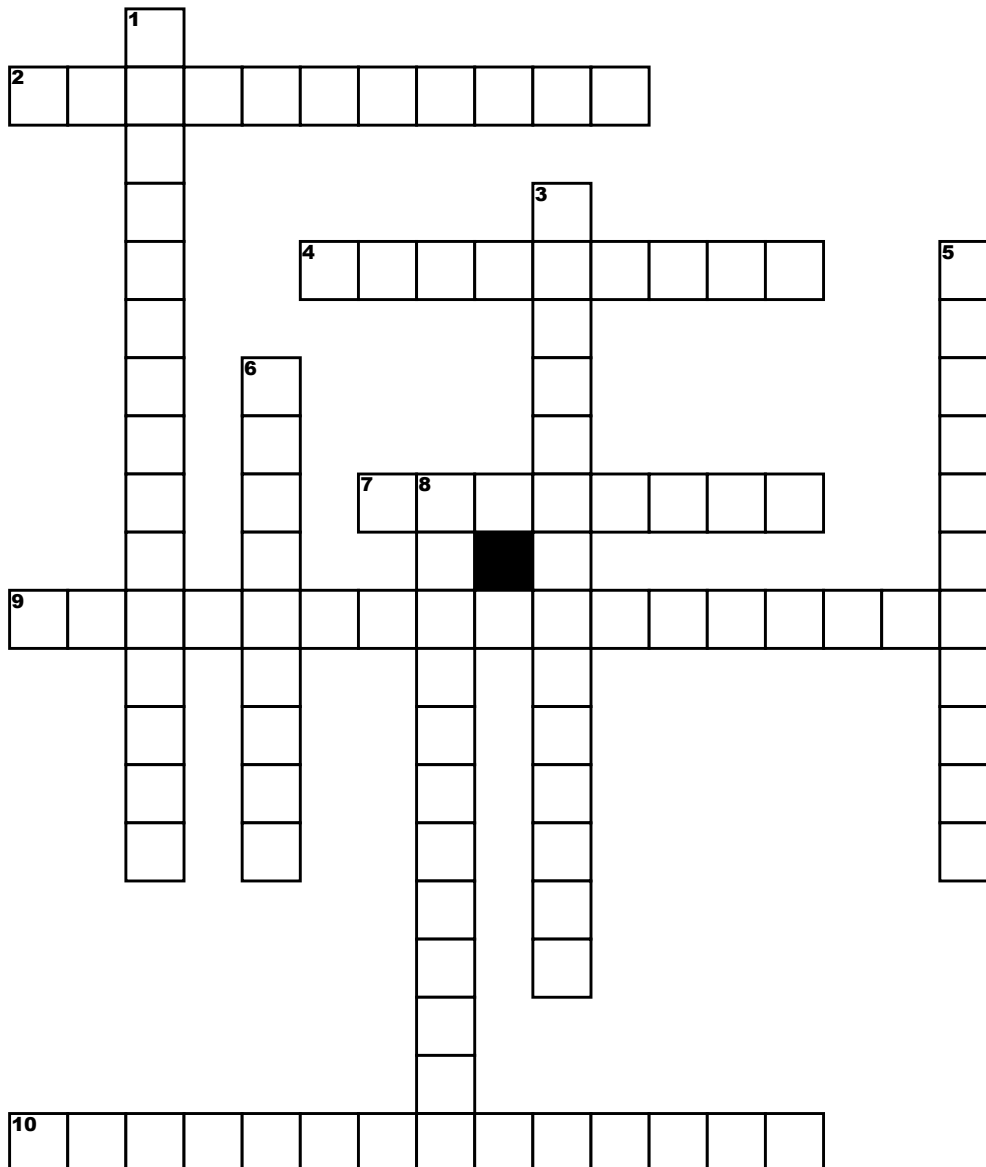


Name: _____

Date: _____

Budgets



Across

- 2.** the amount of time before interest starts accumulating on charged purchases. Be sure the lender receives your payment before the grace period ends.
- 4.** if possible, avoid setup fees or maintenance fees if you don't use the card. Check the terms of your agreement
- 7.** longer loans typically have lower payments but accumulate more interest, while shorter loans do the reverse.
- 9.** always check before making a loan commitment to know about any extra charges if you make early payments
- 10.** some lenders offer interest rate discounts as incentives. For example, you might have a lower rate if you make automatic bank transfer payments.

Down

- 1.** in addition to any ATM fees, this is a fee for withdrawing cash on your own credit account
- 3.** a charge to process your loan. lower is better; none is best of all.
- 5.** money you can pay upfront toward the purchase to reduce the loan amount. Some car and mortgage loans will require a down payment for approval.
- 6.** a yearly fee for having an open account. The lower the fee, the better: no fee is the best
- 8.** Your credit limit is the maximum amount you can borrow at any one time. Exceed this and a fee will be applied to your own account each time you go over your limit