FINANCEFIEND | UNIT 3: FINANCIAL GOALS

Name: _____ Class/Period: _____ Date: _____

ANSWER KEY — Responses correspond to the numbered student prompts.

Lesson 1 of 6: Understanding Your Money Personality

MONEY PERSONALITY — Habits and Profiles

1. Your money personality describes your attitudes, _____, and behaviors around money. It can influence how you spend, save, and invest. **[Answers: habits]**

2. A _____ enjoys spending on wants and may struggle to save consistently. **[Answers: spender]**

3. A _____ plans ahead and sets money aside, but may overlook present-day needs or experiences. **[Answers: saver]**

4. A _____ combines spending, saving, and other financial activities, but may overthink decisions. **[Answers: balancer]**

5. An _____ focuses on growing money over time and may overlook risks or other priorities. **[Answers: investor]**

MONEY PERSONALITY — Reflection and Strategies

6. In the lesson quiz, A earns 1 point, B earns 4, C earns 5, and D earns 2. Five D responses give _____ points and suggest the _____ profile. **[Answers: 10; balancer]**

7. A spender can set aside _____ before spending on wants and set limits for nonessential purchases. **[Answers: savings]**

8. A saver can leave room in the budget for _____ and celebrate progress toward goals. **[Answers: enjoyment]**

9. A balancer can research new opportunities before acting and seek advice from people they _____. **[Answers: trust]**

10. An investor can avoid relying on one investment, consider _____ as well as rewards, and keep money available for unexpected expenses. **[Answers: risks]**

11. A money personality is a way to reflect on habits, which can _____ over time. **[Answers: change]**

Lesson 2 of 6: What Influences Your Financial Decisions?

FINANCIAL DECISIONS — Values and Social Pressure

12. Personal _____ shape priorities. Someone who values security might use $5,000 for emergencies, while someone who values experiences might use part for travel. **[Answers: values]**

13. Pressure to buy a house or a popular phone can lead to _____ when the purchase exceeds what your budget can support. **[Answers: overspending]**

FINANCIAL DECISIONS — Five Common Biases

14. _____ describes feeling a $100 loss more strongly than an equal gain. **[Answers: Loss aversion]**

15. The _____ describes valuing something more because you own it, such as expecting buyers to pay extra for your used car. **[Answers: endowment effect]**

16. _____ describes buying a trendy cup mainly because other people have it. **[Answers: Herd mentality]**

17. _____ describes judging a $300 jacket by its $500 original price instead of considering its actual value and your budget. **[Answers: Anchoring bias]**

18. _____ describes spending a $500 bonus now because the immediate reward feels more appealing than saving for a future goal. **[Answers: Present bias]**

FINANCIAL DECISIONS — Social Media and Decision Checks

19. A creator may be paid to _____ a product. Limited-time or popularity claims can encourage impulse purchases. **[Answers: promote]**

20. Before acting on online advice, check whether the source is _____, consider whether it fits your situation, and question promises of quick or guaranteed success. **[Answers: reliable]**

21. Pause before buying to check your priorities, actual value, affordability, and whether an immediate reward would interfere with a future _____. **[Answers: goal]**

Lesson 3 of 6: Charitable Giving

CHARITABLE GIVING — Forms, Motivations, and Effects

22. Charitable giving is _____ support for people or causes through money, goods, time or skills, or assets such as stocks or property. **[Answers: voluntary]**

23. The desire to help others is _____. Understanding what others are going through is _____. Beliefs, social expectations, possible tax benefits, and reputation can also influence giving. **[Answers: altruism; empathy]**

24. The _____ effect is satisfaction from helping. A helper's high is a possible mood boost. Giving can also encourage gratitude and social connection. **[Answers: warm glow]**

CHARITABLE GIVING — Who Receives Donations?

25. A _____ works for a charitable cause or public benefit. A _____ is a campaign or event that collects money. An organization is a group working toward a shared purpose. **[Answers: charity; fundraiser]**

26. A donation's possible tax treatment depends on the donation, the recipient organization, and applicable _____. A fundraiser or organization label alone does not establish eligibility. **[Answers: rules]**

CHARITABLE GIVING — Evaluating and Planning

27. Match the evaluation criteria: cause supported _____; explanation of how money is used _____; whether the group is trustworthy _____; evidence of results _____. **[Answers: mission; transparency; legitimacy; impact]**

28. Charity Navigator, GiveWell, and Giving What We Can are examples of resources for researching _____. **[Answers: charities]**

29. Set a giving _____ that fits essential expenses and other goals. Research the recipient and watch for pressure to give immediately. **[Answers: budget]**

30. Choose how and when to give, keep _____ or confirmations, and select causes that fit your values. **[Answers: receipts]**

Lesson 4 of 6: Setting SMART Financial Goals

SMART GOALS — Meaning and Criteria

31. A financial _____ is something you want to accomplish with your money, such as paying off debt or building an emergency fund. **[Answers: goal]**

32. SMART stands for _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. **[Answers: Specific; Measurable; Achievable; Realistic; Time-bound]**

33. A specific goal states what to accomplish. A measurable goal identifies how to track _____. An achievable goal is possible given your situation. **[Answers: progress]**

34. A realistic goal accounts for income, expenses, and other responsibilities. A time-bound goal sets a _____. **[Answers: deadline]**

SMART GOALS — Calculations and Examples

35. Saving $50 from each weekly paycheck for 20 weeks gives $_____ for an emergency fund. **[Answers: 1,000]**

36. Saving $100 every two weeks for 30 weeks gives _____ contributions and a total of $_____. To reach $3,000 at that rate takes _____ weeks. **[Answers: 15; 1,500; 60]**

37. Paying $200 monthly for 10 months repays $_____ in debt if no additional interest or fees apply. **[Answers: 2,000]**

38. Saving $200 monthly toward a $5,000 car takes _____ months. A retirement contribution of 10% of income does not guarantee a final balance. **[Answers: 25]**

SMART GOALS — Building Your Own Goal

39. Identify the purpose, set a target _____, choose a regular contribution, set a deadline, and track progress so you can adjust as needed. **[Answers: amount]**

40. Write a SMART goal: I will save $_____ for _____ by contributing $_____ every _____ until _____. **[Answers: Answers vary. Check purpose, target, feasible contribution, frequency, and deadline.]**

Lesson 5 of 6: Planning for Financial Goals

FINANCIAL PLANNING — Parts of a Plan

41. A financial goal tells you what to achieve. A financial _____ describes how to achieve it. **[Answers: plan]**

42. A _____ tracks income and expenses to show how much can go toward goals. **[Answers: budget]**

43. A savings plan sets the amount and _____. A debt repayment plan organizes what you owe. An investment plan can support long-term goals such as retirement. **[Answers: frequency]**

FINANCIAL PLANNING — Putting a Plan Into Practice

44. For a laptop, find the _____, choose a purchase date, calculate the amount to save each week or month, and check where the money will come from. **[Answers: cost]**

45. Carlos reviews income, expenses, and current _____. He chooses a monthly savings amount and a timeline for buying a car. **[Answers: savings]**

46. Carlos checks his savings regularly to track _____ and adjusts if needed. **[Answers: progress]**

FINANCIAL PLANNING — Adjusting Over Time

47. Unexpected expenses, changes in _____, or new goals can affect your original plan. **[Answers: income]**

48. If circumstances change, review the budget, adjust savings, change the _____, reorder priorities, or reduce expenses. **[Answers: timeline]**

49. After making an adjustment, check _____ again to see whether the revised plan is working. **[Answers: progress]**

Lesson 6 of 6: Understanding Net Worth

NET WORTH — Assets and Liabilities

50. _____ are things you own that have financial value, such as savings, investments, a car, or property. **[Answers: Assets]**

51. _____ are debts you owe, such as credit card balances, student loans, car loans, and mortgages. **[Answers: Liabilities]**

52. Use an asset's _____ value and the amount you _____ owe on each debt. **[Answers: current; still]**

53. Net worth = total _____ minus total _____. **[Answers: assets; liabilities]**

NET WORTH — Calculations and Meaning

54. Jordan has $2,000 in savings, an $8,000 car, and $1,000 in investments. Total assets are $_____. A $5,000 car loan and $1,000 credit card balance give total liabilities of $_____. Jordan's net worth is $_____. **[Answers: 11,000; 6,000; 5,000]**

55. With $4,000 in assets and $6,000 in liabilities, net worth is $_____. A negative result means liabilities exceed _____. **[Answers: −2,000; assets]**

56. With $500 in savings, a $4,000 car, and $1,500 remaining on a car loan, net worth is $_____. **[Answers: 3,000]**

NET WORTH — Tracking Financial Progress

57. Saving, building assets, and paying down _____ can improve net worth over time. **[Answers: debt]**

58. Net worth is a financial snapshot that helps track progress, but it does not show everything about income, spending habits, or personal _____. **[Answers: circumstances]**