

Financial Literacy: Insurance

Directions:

Fill in the blanks.

The Basics of Insurance

1. Insurance allows individuals to collectively _____ the cost of such losses by paying their money into one large pool of money, making it more affordable for everyone to cover a financial loss if it occurs.
2. Insurance is defined as the _____ of the risk of a loss from an individual to an insurer in exchange for a premium.
3. A _____ is, very simply, an amount of money we might pay to an insurance company on a monthly or an annual basis for the payment of that insurance.
4. There are _____ basic principles to insurance and risk management.
5. In other words, you have to be able to _____ the loss.
6. The event which constitutes the trigger of a claim should happen by chance, that is, _____, or at least outside the control of the person who will benefit from the insurance payment for the loss.
7. The size of the potential loss which is being insured must be _____ from the perspective of the insured.
8. The premium an individual will have to pay for a potential loss to be covered cannot be so _____ the insurer is really not taking on any risk.
9. There are two elements of cost for insuring a risk. One is calculation of the _____ of _____, which is done by the insurer, and the other is called _____.
10. Examples of this type of loss normally involve violent acts of nature, such as _____, hurricanes, _____.
11. The _____ is, very simply, the amount of that loss you are going to suffer yourself _____ the insurance company pays their portion of the loss.

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Understanding Life Insurance

12. Life insurance is used to provide _____ support in the event of your death to your _____ so their lives can continue, at least financially, after you are gone.
13. Each pays the _____ of the policy when the person who was actually insured dies, assuming all premiums have been properly paid.
14. There are two basic types of life insurance policies: _____ and _____.
15. Term insurance is _____ to buy because there is no cash value feature to term.
16. There are _____ ways to buy a term policy.
17. One way is to buy a decreasing term policy where the _____ decreases each year.
18. The second way is an _____ policy.
19. This policy's premiums are _____, usually higher, each year when the policy is reviewed and renewed.
20. The third way is a _____, which means your premium in year one is going to be the _____ as it will in the final year of the policy.
21. In these policies, you are paying for a death benefit, just as you are with a term policy, but you are also paying for a tax-deferred _____ benefit.
22. This savings, or cash reserve, is known as the cash surrender value and is yours if you decide to _____ the policy.
23. There are three kinds of _____ policies.
24. The two differences of _____ life and _____ life are you have a cash value with whole life and the policy stays in effect no matter how long you live, whereas term policies _____ after the set time period.

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25. This policy offers some _____ a whole life policy does not offer.
26. This type of cash value policy was designed for _____, as opposed to just a savings or cash reserve.

Understanding Health Insurance

27. Health insurance is used to cover the costs of _____, such as surgeries, hospital stays, some doctor visits, and in some cases, prescription costs.
28. There are many benefits to being in a _____ health insurance plan.
29. Some, or in some cases all, of the _____ cost is paid by your _____.
30. This stands for _____ and _____ Act and was passed in 1996.
31. Your monthly premium on an individual health policy will most likely be _____ than it would be if you were part of a group.
32. Medicaid is an insurance program designed for _____ individuals in low-income households.
33. _____ stands for Children's Health Insurance Programs and is designed to provide health care coverage for children of families who cannot afford individual health coverage, but make too much money to qualify for _____.
34. _____ pays you a percentage of your earned income during the time period you are unable to work because of a disability.
35. Long-term care is normally needed by _____ or _____ individuals.
36. First is Medicare, which is a _____ government health plan for individuals over the age of 65.
37. The other option is actually _____ long-term care insurance.

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38. The lack of enough health insurance would cause one to potentially spend all their _____ and potentially accumulate _____ they are unable to pay.

Understanding Property Insurance

39. Since a home is usually one of the biggest assets and individual can own, normally the individual cannot afford to pay for the house in full, the _____ is the best way to _____ their investment for the equity they have in the home and for the mortgage company which has a financial interest in the property as well.
40. Homeowner policies have specific coverage known as named _____, which are very limited areas of protection.
41. Insurance companies can and do name specific types of losses which will not be covered in the homeowner's policy. These are known as _____.
42. Once you have decided on the best coverage, you will need to decide how much of a _____ you want to pay in the event of damage, loss or lawsuit for injury to another person or his property.
43. When deciding about coverage, make sure you know what your _____ requires as well.
44. You will also want to insure the _____ of your home for replacement value as well.
45. Since your home is most likely mortgaged, if the damage was actually done to the structure, the payment may be made _____ the work is completed and it may be written to you and the _____ company.

Understanding Auto Insurance

46. Auto insurance is probably the most common form of insurance and may cover both _____ claims against the driver if possibly he is at fault for causing the accident, and loss of or damage to the insured's _____ itself.

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47. When you include this type of coverage in your auto insurance policy, the insurer agrees to pay damages, that is, _____ costs or _____ costs if you injure someone or his property in an auto accident.
48. This insurance provides _____ to replace or repair your vehicle if you are in an accident regardless of who is at fault.
49. This coverage pays to repair your vehicle less your deductible when it is damaged in ways which do not involve an actual _____.
50. These payments are made for you and your _____ to cover medical expenses which are a result from an automobile accident injury.
51. When you add medical payments to your policy, there is a maximum amount which will be paid _____ and _____.
52. This type of coverage is for medical and other expenses which are a result of an automobile accident for the people who are _____ in the policy.
53. They will certainly want to know you have your liability insurance in place which covers the liability you may have if you _____ someone else or their property, but also just as important, they will want to know the _____ to the car is also covered.
54. The younger you are, the _____ your premium will be because younger drivers are less _____ and tend to take more risks.
55. The more claims you have made on _____, the higher your premium will be on future policies.
56. The lower your _____, the higher your premium will be.
57. The more _____ and _____ you have on your driving record, the higher your premium will be.
58. Individuals who are married are considered to be more _____ drivers so their premiums may be a bit lower than if they were single.

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59. Your premium will be higher if you live in a large _____ where there is more opportunity for accidents, if you live in a neighborhood with a high _____ rate, and so on.
60. The quicker and _____ cars can get, the higher premiums because the insurer knows you will be more likely to get tickets and be in more accidents.
61. The more expensive cars also come with higher premiums as well because of the _____.