



BUILDING FUTURES IN MANITOBA

TEACHING UNIT

General Topic: **Borrowing and Using Credit**
Unit Title: **Credit Cards**
Grade Level: Grade 7
Recommended Curriculum Area: Mathematics
Other Relevant Curriculum Area(s): Language Arts



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Possible Curriculum Integration Points

Grade 7 Mathematics Recommended

Outcomes

- 7.N.2. Demonstrate an understanding of the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of decimals to solve problems (for more than 1-digit divisors or 2-digit multipliers, the use of technology is expected.)
- 7.N.3. Solve problems involving percents from 1% to 100%.
- 7.N.5. Demonstrate an understanding of adding and subtracting positive fractions and mixed numbers, with like and unlike denominators, concretely, pictorially, and symbolically (limited to positive sums and differences.)
- 7.N.6. Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of integers, concretely, pictorially, and symbolically.
- 7.N.7. Compare and order fractions, decimals (to thousandths) and integers by using
 - benchmarks
 - place value
 - equivalent fractions and/or decimals.

Other Relevant Curriculum Area(s)

Grade 7 Language Arts

Outcomes

- 1.1.1 **Express Ideas** – Use exploratory language to discuss and record a variety of predictions, opinions, and conclusions.
- 1.1.2 **Consider Others' Ideas** – Compare own and others' insights and viewpoints.
- 1.1.5 **Set Goals** – Use appropriate terminology to discuss developing abilities in personal language learning and use.
- 1.2.1 **Develop Understanding** – Recognize and articulate the value of connecting prior and new knowledge and experiences to shape and extend understanding.
- 1.2.2 **Explain Opinions** – Summarize and represent personal viewpoints in clear and meaningful ways.
- 1.2.3 **Combine Ideas** – Identify or invent personally meaningful ways of organizing ideas and information to clarify and extend understanding.
- 1.2.4 **Extend Understanding** – Ask specific and focused questions for elaboration and clarification; engage in dialogue about experiences and understanding.
- 2.1.1 **Prior Knowledge** – Explain connections between previous experiences, prior knowledge, and a variety of texts.

- 2.1.2 **Comprehension Strategies** – Use comprehension strategies including reflecting on and assessing meaning, skimming, scanning, close reading, and identifying and relating in own words the main and supporting ideas appropriate to the type of text and purpose; use a variety of strategies such as concept mapping, and mental rehearsal to remember ideas.
- 2.1.3 **Textual Cues** – Use textual cues such as organizational features of narrative and expository texts, bold print, italics, and footnotes to construct and confirm meaning and interpret texts.
- 3.1.1 **Use Personal Knowledge** – Examine personal knowledge of and experiences related to a topic to determine information needs.
- 3.1.2 **Ask Questions** – Formulate a variety of relevant questions on a topic to establish a purpose for seeking information.
- 3.1.3 **Contribute to Group Inquiry** – Contribute ideas, knowledge, and questions to help establish group inquiry or research focuses and purposes.
- 3.1.4 **Create and Follow a Plan** – Prepare and use a plan to access information and ideas from a variety of sources such as teachers, peers, print and non-print materials, and electronic sources.
- 3.2.1 **Identify Personal and Peer Knowledge** – Select and organize personal and peer knowledge of a topic to establish an information base for inquiry or research.
- 3.2.2 **Identify Sources** – Extend inquiry and research questions using a variety of information sources such as adults, peers, advertisements, adolescent magazines, and lyrics.
- 3.2.3 **Assess Sources** – Use pre-established criteria to evaluate the currency, usefulness, and reliability of information sources in answering inquiry or research questions.
- 3.2.4 **Access Information** – Expand and use a repertoire of skills, including visual and auditory, to access information and ideas from a variety of sources including formal interviews, surveys, almanacs, documentaries, and broadcasts.
- 3.3.1 **Organize Information** – Organize information and ideas by selecting or developing categories appropriate to a particular topic and purpose.
- 3.3.2 **Record Information** – Make notes using headings and sub-headings or graphic organizers appropriate to a topic; reference sources.
- 3.3.3 **Evaluate Information** – Assess the appropriateness of the amount and quality of information collected; recognize and address information gaps for particular forms, audiences, and purposes.
- 3.3.4 **Develop New Understanding** – Organize new information and connect it to prior knowledge; reflect on the impact of new information on the inquiry or research process.
- 4.1.3 **Organize Ideas** – Identify and use appropriate organizational patterns such as key idea and supporting details, cause and effect, and sequence that serve various audiences and purposes.

4.2 Enhance and Improve

- 4.2.1 **Appraise Own and Others' Work** – Appraise and suggest revisions for own and others' work and presentations using appropriate criteria and a variety of strategies such as peer editing, checklists, and self-reflection.
- 4.2.2 **Revise Content** – Revise to create effective sentences that convey content clearly and generate reader interest.
- 4.2.3 **Enhance Legibility** – Determine the appropriateness of handwriting or word processing for a particular task when composing, formatting, and revising; combine print and visuals when desktop publishing.
- 4.2.5 **Enhance Presentation** – Prepare compositions, reports, and inquiry or research projects using a variety of organizers [such as titles, subtitles, headings, subtopics, graphic organizers...].

4.4 Present and Share

- 4.4.1 **Share Ideas and Information** – Facilitate small-group activities and short, whole-class sessions to share information on a topic using pre-established active learning strategies [such as role-plays, language games, simulations...].
- 4.4.2 **Effective Oral Communication** – Deliver short oral presentations and reports using verbal and non-verbal cues [such as diction, pacing, presence, facial expression, gestures...] to focus audience attention; project emotion appropriate to the subject and point of view.
- 4.4.3 **Attentive Listening and Viewing** – Demonstrate critical listening and viewing skills and strategies such as evaluating content, quality, and presentation delivery and show respect for the presenter(s) through appropriate audience behaviours such as showing attentiveness, and participating in audience activities.

Relevant Economic Outcomes

- Ways to pay for things over time
- Where you can borrow money
- The costs associated with borrowing money
- What a credit card is
- How a credit card works
- Different kinds of credit cards
- Factors affecting the costs of using a credit card
- What “living within your means” means

Background Information

Over 75% of Canadians have credit cards and, of those who do, they average 2.5 credit cards per person with an average debt of over \$1,200 on those cards. It is obvious with these types of statistics that students need to develop an awareness and understanding of the use of credit and how it can affect their adult lives. As they mature they will be bombarded with offers for credit cards and, if they do not handle the situation correctly, they could find themselves in serious financial difficulty. Far too often the true costs of using credit are not seen until after the commitment has been made. It is important for students to develop an awareness of these issues at an early age so when they become independent consumers themselves they will be fully prepared to handle the situation. They must also understand the need to live within their means and be able to distinguish between needs and wants in order to avoid creating a difficult financial situation for themselves.

Overview of the Unit

This unit will use many of the strategies and activities found in the lesson plans entitled “Thinking about Credit” found at <http://learningtogive.org/lessons/unit486/lesson2.html#lesson>.

The unit will introduce the students to the concept of credit and, through various activities involving group work, consultation with families, class discussions and online games, help them to identify the advantages and disadvantages of credit as well the abuses of various forms of credit. They will also explore effective and responsible ways to use credit to meet their needs and wants.

Estimated Time Frame: 4 periods – 60 minutes each

Suggested Implementation Strategy

Period 1 60 minutes

- Begin the lesson by holding up a credit card and asking the students to identify it.
- Ask the students if their family has a credit card.
- Ask the students how many of their families have more than one credit card.
- Have the students identify the types of credit cards they know.
- Ask the students to explain why they think credit cards are so popular.
- Ask the students to define the term “credit” – **the opportunity to borrow money or receive goods or services in return for a promise to pay later.**
- Ask the students if it is a good thing to use a credit card.
- Have the students suggest the pros and cons of owning a credit card and compile a list as they make their suggestions at:
<https://www.nerdwallet.com/blog/credit-cards/pros-cons-shopping-credit-card/>
- Have them guess what percentage of Canadians own credit cards and how many the average cardholder has – Answers – over 75% of Canadians have credit cards and the average cardholder has 2.5 cards.
- Tell the students that the average card holder owes over \$1200 on their credit cards and ask them if they think that is a lot of money to owe on credit cards.
- After this brief discussion, tell the students that there is a general rule to make sure that you are not using the wrong kind of credit and using it too much.
- Arrange the students in small groups and provide them with a copy of the handout “Using Credit Wisely – the 20/10 rule” found on the link listed below under “Handouts/Resources.”
- Review the types of credit and the 20/10 rule with the students and ask them to complete the calculations for 1 and 2. Explain to them that net income is what remains after all deductions have been taken.
- Take up the students’ answers and ensure that they understand the concept by giving them the following question to answer:

Clare wants to buy a wide-screen TV that sells for \$2,000 cash. She will make a down payment of \$1,000 and then six monthly payments of \$200.

Applying the 20/10 rule: If Clare has a net monthly income of \$1,400 and already pays \$100 per month for a furniture installment loan, would you recommend that she purchase the TV?
- Allow the groups time to answer the question, report their decision and explain their answer.
- Ask the groups to look again at Clare’s possible TV purchase.
- Ask the groups to determine how much it would have cost Clare if she had bought the TV under the terms she was considering.
- Once they see that Clare would have paid \$2,200 for the TV, explain to them that the terms and conditions under which you purchase something can greatly affect the final price.

- With this as background, have the groups go to the website “It Costs What?” listed under “Handouts/Resources” below and have them complete the online activity. (If computers are not available for the groups, use a common computer and lead the class through the activity.)
- Ask the groups not to complete the option of “choosing wisely” at this time.
- Inform the groups that they have the remainder of the period to complete the online game.

Period 2 60 minutes

- Begin the lesson by reviewing the case files pages from “It Costs What?” to reinforce the information about the costs of credit in the previous lesson.
- Inform the students that, having looked at the cost of borrowing (i.e. using a credit card versus paying cash) the focus will now be on how credit cards work.
- Provide the following explanation to the students:

Some credit cards, such as American Express, require you to pay off all of your charges each month. As a benefit, they usually have no finance charge, and sometimes no maximum limit. Most cards, including Visa and MasterCard offer what is known as revolving credit. This means they let you carry a balance, on which they charge interest (finance charges), and they require you to make a minimum payment. The minimum payment is usually about 5 percent of your current balance or \$10 – whichever is more.
- Review the explanation to ensure that the students understand how credit cards work.
- With this as background, have the students look at the following two examples that show that what you pay will vary depending on 1) your balance and 2) the interest rate.
 1. **High-rate card** – Suppose you charge \$1,000 on a 23.99% credit card. After that, you make no further charges and pay only the minimum each month. The payment will start at \$51 and slowly work its way down to \$10. You'll make 77 payments over the next six years and five months. By then, you will have paid \$573.59 in interest for your credit privilege.
 2. **Low-rate card** – If you charge that same \$1,000 on a 9.9% fixed-rate card, the minimum monthly payment will start at \$50.41 and go down to \$10. You'll make 17 fewer payments, finishing in six years and paying \$176 in interest. This saves you almost \$400!
- Inform the students that they are now going to evaluate a specific credit card.
- Assign one credit card to each group and have them research it and gather the following information about the card company, e.g. Mastercard, Visa, American Express, Capital One:

(NOTE: If computer access will not be available to the students print out the information so that each group will have one card to study.)

 1. What type of card is it?
 2. Who is it designed for?
 3. What is the annual percentage rate?
 4. What are the benefits offered?
 5. What, if any, is the annual fee?

6. Are there promotions to get you to take out that card – that is, do they offer a lower rate for the first short period of time?
 7. If there is a promotion for the new card holders how long does it last and then what happens?
- Once each group has completed the task, have them design a poster that they would use to promote that credit card. Provide a piece of Bristol board for them to use for their poster.
 - Allow the groups the remainder of class time to design their poster and assign tasks for gathering any necessary materials from home to complete the poster.
 - Inform the groups that they will have 20 minutes at the beginning of the next period to complete their poster and then they must be prepared to present it to the class.

Period 3 60 minutes

- Begin the lesson by allowing the students the promised 20 minutes to prepare their posters and then have each group present their poster.
- Once this has been done, hold a plenary session with the class to discuss which is seen as the best choice for a credit card and why.
- Once the students have selected a card, ask them to determine what it would cost if you owed \$1,200 over a year on that card. Make certain they take into account annual fees.
- Ask the students to identify any rewards they would receive for having that card.
- Indicate to the students that there is also another factor that affects the rates that they would pay. Even if they are allowed to possess a credit card it is their “credit rating” that will be taken into consideration; this will be the focus of the next lesson.

Period 4 60 minutes

- Begin the lesson by reminding the students that a credit rating affects how much you will have to pay for a loan or, indeed, whether you will get a loan in the first place.
- Explain what a credit rating is by using the following definition:

A credit rating is an assessment of the credit worthiness of individuals and corporations. It is based upon the history of borrowing and repayment, as well as the availability of assets (essentially what you own) and extent of liabilities (essentially what you owe).
- Show the students the following example of how what you do with your finances affects your credit rating and review Angela’s actions and how they affect her credit rating. (It is also found as a hyperlink under “Handouts/Resources” below.)

Part 1: Angela just started college, and has been provided with a number of credit card offers. She applies for and is granted two credit cards. However, Angela doesn't realize what is necessary for responsible credit management. She starts out with a credit score of 750. See what happens to her score when she mismanages her credit. Why does each of the actions below affect her credit score?

| Action | Score Impact | Why does her action affect her score? |
|---|--------------|--|
| Angela enjoys going to concerts, buying clothes, and going out to eat. She runs up the balance on her two new credit cards almost to their limits. | -80 | Credit reporting agencies look at the total amount owed and the amount owed of a person's available credit. Running up her cards almost to their limits will lower Angela's score. |
| Angela is very busy with college and a part-time job. Without realizing it, she misses monthly payments on both cards. | -100 | Angela's payment history is a big part of her credit score. Late payments hurt her score. |
| Angela continues to spend as she needs textbooks for the second semester. With this expense, she spends to the limit of one of the two cards. | -80 | Running up her cards to their limits will increase the amount Angela owes and lower her score. The credit card company may raise Angela's credit limit, but Angela should not spend more money than she can afford to repay. |
| Angela decides she needs to earn more money to pay off her credit cards, but needs to drive to get to her new job. She takes out a loan to buy a new car. | -20 | A car loan is a new credit account. Every time a new account (like a credit card or loan) is opened, Angela's score will drop slightly. |
| Busy with school and the new job, Angela misses a loan payment on her new car. | -75 | Late payments negatively affect Angela's credit score. |

Starting Score: 750. Angela's New Credit Score: 395

Part 2: Angela realizes that she hasn't acted as responsibly as she could have with her credit cards. What can she do now to improve her credit score? Use the Credit Score Student Organizer to find follow-up actions for Angela, and compute how much impact each one will improve her score.

| Action | Score Impact | Why does her action affect her score? | Score Impact |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| Angela enjoys going to concerts, buying clothes, and going out to eat. She runs up the balance on her two new credit cards almost to their limits. | -80 | Pay off accounts. | +80 |
| Angela is very busy with college and a part-time job. Without realizing it, she misses monthly payments on both cards. | -100 | Build history of paying on time. | +40 |
| Angela continues to spend as she needs textbooks for the second semester. With this expense, she spends to the limit of one of the two cards. | -80 | Pay down credit balance. | +40 |
| Angela decides she needs to earn more money to pay off her credit cards, but needs to drive to get to her new job. She takes out a loan to buy a new car. | -20 | Six months of on-time payments. | +30 |
| Busy with school and the new job, Angela misses a loan payment on her new car. | -75 | Pay all overdue payments and keep loan current. | +20 |

Angela's New Credit Score with Follow-up Actions: 605

- Once this has been completed have each student take a few moments to write down their answers to the following questions:
 1. Would you own a credit card if you could? Why or why not?
 2. If you were to own a credit card what 5 things would you do to make certain that you used it responsibly and kept your debts under control?
- Once they have answered these two questions have the students work in pairs. Have each student, in turn, read their answers to the other. Then take a few moments where each student provides feedback to their partner about their answers.
- As one culminating activity to this unit have the students visit <https://realitycheck.cba.ca/> and have them complete the Reality Check activity which will give them a good understanding of lifestyle and what it takes to afford that chosen way of living. If computer access is not available for the students to complete this task then, using a classroom computer and projection equipment, complete the activity together as a class.
- As the final culminating activity hold a discussion with the students during which you discuss with them the difference between needs and wants and stress with them that they need to consider carefully any purchase that they might make to ensure that they both need it and can afford it.

Possible Evaluations

Period 3 the posters could be handed in for evaluation.

Period 4 the written response to the assigned two questions should be handed in for evaluation of how well the student has understood the strategies of careful credit management.

Peer evaluation of group activities could also be done using the peer evaluation found below under "Handouts/Resources."

Follow-up Activities

1. The students could look at a monthly credit card statement and decipher the information.
2. The students could develop a mock monthly budget to examine what types of expenses would exist and how they would have to manage their finances to avoid a debt situation.
3. The students could make a pretend purchase of an article that would require financing and determine, making just minimum monthly payments, what that article would truly cost.

Modifications or Suggestions for Different Learners

1. The group activities and creative assignment with the poster allow students with different skills and abilities to contribute in a meaningful way.

Additional Related Links

- Financial Football – an on-line game teaching about finances - <http://www.practicalmoneyskills.com/games/trainingcamp/ff/>
- How Interest on Credit Cards Works - <http://www.buildingfuturesnetwork.com/page.php?id=EIND17>
- Saving on Credit Cards - <http://www.buildingfuturesnetwork.com/page.php?id=EIND05>
- Top Five Tips to Save Interest - <http://www.buildingfuturesnetwork.com/page.php?id=EIND19>
- Reasons for and Against Using Credit - http://www.virtualadvisor.ca/splashscreen?action=viewQuestion&question_id=82

Handouts / Resources

- Using Credit Wisely – the 20/10 rule - https://www.learningtogive.org/sites/default/files/handouts/Using_Credit_Wisely_the_20_10_Rule_2.pdf
- It Costs What? – an interactive online game that teaches the true cost of credit - <https://www.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/fin10.socst.personfin.credit.costswhat/it-costs-what/#.W2BdfMlnapo>
- Angela's Actions and her credit score - http://www.thirteen.org/finance/educators/p-lesson3_org2.html
- Peer Evaluation Form - <http://mason.gmu.edu/~montecin/peereval.htm>
- Sample rubric for presentations - https://www.bie.org/object/document/6_8_presentation_rubric_ccss_aligned