| 1 | Saving | Saving is the act of putting away money for future use. It can also refer to reducing the amount you spend, maybe allowing you to put some of that money away for future use. | 10 | Interest | The price you pay to borrow money. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Savings | Savings refers to the amount or value of the money that is being put to one side. | 11 | Repaying debt | When money is borrowed, there are three things which have to be repaid: <br> The original sum borrowed Interest which is added to the principal Any charges or fees connected to the loan of the principal |
| 3 | Reasons to save | For a very specific purpose or to help achieve a particular goal <br> To gather together wealth for future use <br> To put money aside for unplanned events <br> To keep your money safe | 12 | LOAF | If the good or service you buy does not fit with one or more of the LOAF definitions then you are protected by the Consumer Right Act 2015. If you return the item within 30 days, you are entitled to a full refund. |
| 4 | Delayed gratificatio n | The act of resisting an impulse to take an immediately available reward in the hope of obtaining a more-valued reward in the future. | 13 |  | be Of satisfactory quality; <br> be As described; <br> be Fit for purpose |
| 5 | Needs | These are the absolute necessities; the things you cannot do without. Some are obvious, such as water, food or housing. | 14 | Expendit ure | An expenditure is money spent on something. Expenditure is often used when people are talking about budgets. |
| 6 | Wants | These are the items, services or experiences you would like to buy if you had the money to do so. This is where personal choice and preferences really come into focus. | 15 | APR | The yearly interest rate is also sometimes called the APR (which stands for Annual Percentage Rate). |
| 7 | Income | Money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments. | 16 | Interest rates | The amount of interest which is added to your debt is controlled by a percentage called the interest rate. <br> High interest rate means your debt grows quickly. <br> Low interest rate means your debt grows slowly |
| 8 | Borrowing | Receiving money from someone else with the agreement that you will pay it back at a later date. You might borrow informally from friends and family or take out a formal loan with a written agreement from a bank or building society. |  |  |  |
| 9 | Budgeting | Managing your money and the balance between income and expenditure. |  |  |  |

