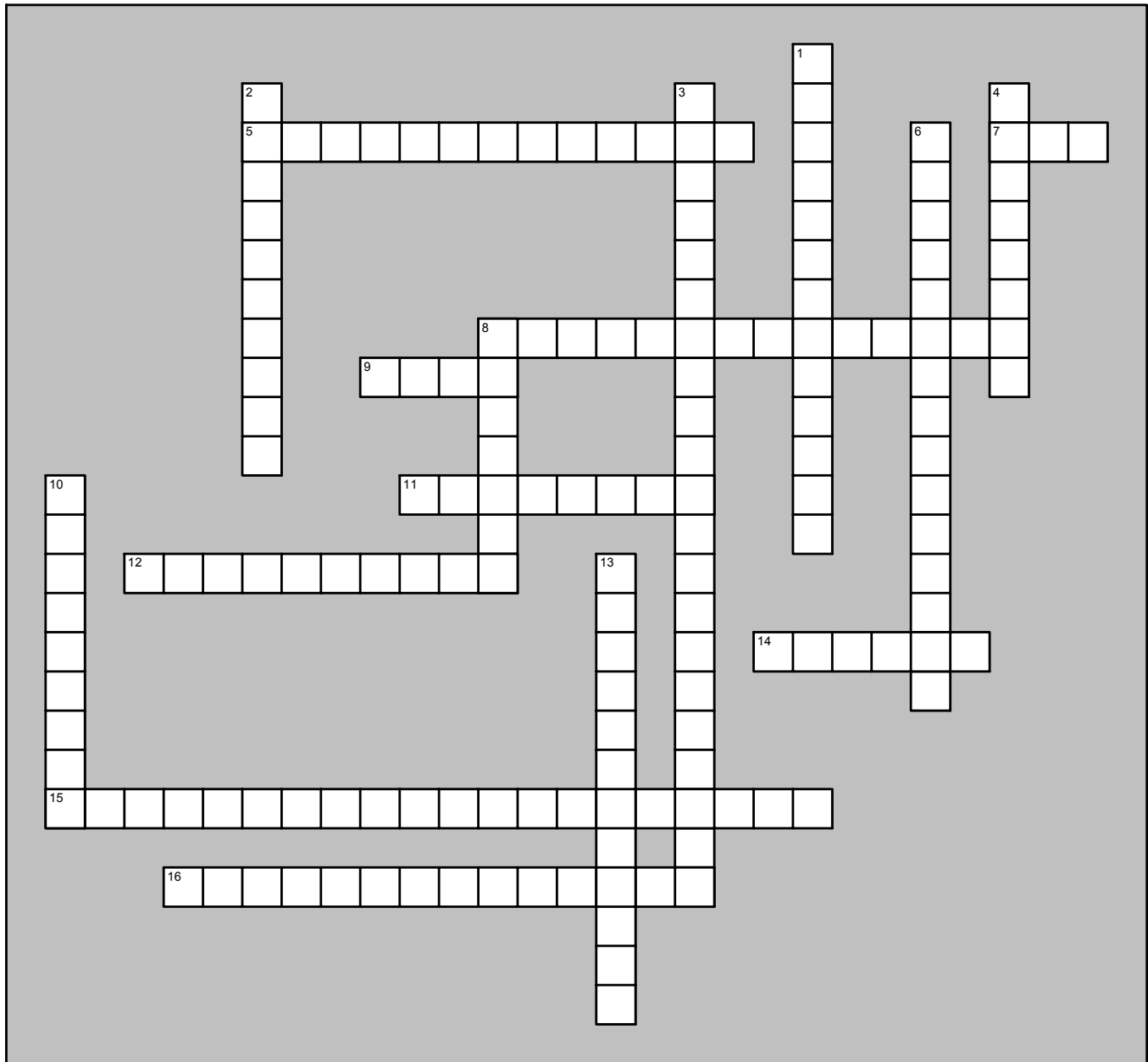


**Chapter 5: Consumer Credit: Its Advantages, Disadvantages, Sources, and Costs****Across**

5. A line of credit in which loans are made on a continuous basis and the borrower is billed periodically for at least partial payment.
7. The percentage cost (or relative cost) of credit on a yearly basis--yields a true rate of interest for comparisons with other sources of credit. (abbreviation)
8. The use of credit for personal needs (except a home mortgage).
9. Sets procedures for promptly correcting billing mistakes, refusing to make credit card payments on defective goods, and promptly crediting payments (abbreviation).
11. A periodic charge for the use of credit.
12. A valuable asset that is pledged to ensure loan payments.
14. An arrangement to receive cash, goods, or services now and pay for them in the future.
15. A prearranged loan from a bank for a specified amount; also called a bank line of credit.
16. Interest computed on principal only and without compounding.

**Down**

1. The total dollar amount paid to use credit.
2. The general economic conditions that can affect a borrower's ability to repay a loan.
3. The smallest amount you can pay and remain a borrower in good standing.
4. The borrower's financial ability to meet credit obligations.
6. One-time loans that the borrower pays back in a specified period of time and in payments of equal amounts.
8. The borrower's assets, or net worth.
10. The borrower's attitude toward his or her credit obligations.
13. The dollar amount, which may or may not be borrowed, that a lender makes available to a borrower.