



**ATTENTION:** *Hands on Banking* Instructors  
**SUBJECT:** Pre- and Post-tests for Adults and Young Adults

If you use the *Hands on Banking* Adults or Young Adults courses with a group, we invite you to use the attached Pre- and Post-tests and report your results to us.

- The Pre-test will help you to determine what topics to emphasize with your group.
- The Post-test will help you to assess participant progress.
- Informing us of the anonymous results will help us continue to improve the *Hands on Banking* program.

Here are the simple steps to take:

1. On the first day of your class, administer the Pre-test. Make sure each participant signs his/her name. Tally the scores.
2. Teach the *Hands on Banking* Adults or Young Adults course to the group, according to your own schedule.
3. On the last day of your class, administer the Post-test. Again, make sure each participant signs his/her name. Tally the scores.
4. Match up the Pre- and Post-tests for every participant who took both tests. Note how many participants who took both tests improved their scores on the Post-test.
5. Send an email to [hobinfo@handsonbanking.org](mailto:hobinfo@handsonbanking.org). In your email, list three items: which course you taught, how many participants took both the Pre- and Post-tests, and how many improved their scores.

Here's an example:

To: [hobinfo@handsonbanking.org](mailto:hobinfo@handsonbanking.org)

Subject: Test results

1. Hands on Banking course: Young Adults
2. # participants who took both Pre- and Post- tests: 20
3. # participants whose Pre-test score improved on the Post-test: 18

*Thank you very much for making use of the Pre-and Post-tests and reporting your results to us. Please include any other suggestions and comments about Hands on Banking – we value your feedback!*



## Hands on Banking Pre-test

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Correct: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

- Your take-home pay, or net income, is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the amount you receive after benefits, such as vacation pay and health insurance, have been added
  - the amount you receive after taxes, insurance, or other costs have been subtracted
  - The total amount you earn
- The *amount* of interest you earn on money in your savings account will depend a lot on which three factors?
  - The interest rate, how *often* you make deposits, and *how* the financial institution invests your money.
  - The interest rate, how long you keep the money in your account, and how the financial institution pays the interest.
  - The prime rate, your credit rating, and *how* you make the deposits (cash, check, or direct deposit).
- All of the following are good ways to establish a good credit record *except*:
  - don't write a check for more money than you have in your account
  - pay your bills in full and on time
  - use your credit card to buy something you can't really afford
  - always keep your promises to repay the money you borrow
- Charging on a credit card is essentially taking out a loan.
  - True
  - False
- Companies that keep track of everyone's credit history are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - collection agencies
  - credit bureaus
  - credit unions
  - Big Brother
- Which one of the following statements is true about a credit card's "minimum payment"?
  - It is all you ever have to pay.
  - Minimum payments are really just a guideline and it's okay to pay less, but only once in a while.
  - It is the minimum to keep your account in good standing. You should always pay the minimum, but it's much better to pay the entire balance if possible; that will help you avoid interest charges too.
- A good general guideline is to avoid having credit card debt that exceeds:
  - 10% of your monthly net income.
  - The amount of your school loans.
  - The amount you save on a monthly basis.
  - 20% of your monthly gross income.
- What's the significance of being pre-approved for a loan?
  - You'll get higher interest rates.
  - You'll know the amount that will be available to you to make the purchase.
  - You'll get a longer term for payment.
  - You won't need a down payment.
- What is APR?
  - A way to estimate the time or interest rate you would need to double your money on an investment.
  - A type of credit that is repaid to the lender in equal amounts, over a fixed period of time.
  - A measurement used to compare different loans, that takes into account the interest rate, term, and fees to illustrate the total cost of the loan.
- A good general guideline is to not borrow more than \_\_\_\_\_ percent of your annual net income.
  - 10
  - 20
  - 30
  - 40



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Hands on Banking Post-test

Correct: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

1. Your take-home pay, or net income, is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the amount you receive after benefits, such as vacation pay and health insurance, have been added
  - the amount you receive after taxes, insurance, or other costs have been subtracted
  - The total amount you earn
2. The *amount* of interest you earn on money in your savings account will depend a lot on which three factors?
  - The interest rate, how *often* you make deposits, and *how* the financial institution invests your money.
  - The interest rate, how long you keep the money in your account, and how the financial institution pays the interest.
  - The prime rate, your credit rating, and *how* you make the deposits (cash, check, or direct deposit).
3. All of the following are good ways to establish a good credit record *except*:
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7. A good general guideline is to avoid having credit card debt that exceeds:
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  - The amount of your school loans.
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## Hands on Banking Pre-test Instructor Answer Key

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Instructor Answer Key

Hands on Banking Post-test

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