



Navigating Auto Insurance | Lesson Plan

Why is it important to consider and understand auto insurance policies?

Students will learn what auto insurance is, why it's important, and how to choose the right coverage to protect themselves and their vehicles.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the purpose of auto insurance and the financial protection it offers.
- Differentiate between various types of auto insurance coverages, including liability, comprehensive, collision, and others.
- Understand the concepts of premiums and deductibles and how these affect the cost of insurance.
- Discuss the legal requirements for auto insurance and the consequences of driving without auto insurance.
- Evaluate different kinds of auto policies to make informed decisions.

Key Vocabulary:

- **Auto Insurance:** Protection against financial loss from incidents.
- **Premium:** Regular payment for insurance coverage.
- **Deductible:** Out-of-pocket cost before insurance pays.
- **Liability Coverage:** Pays others' injury or property damage costs.
- **Comprehensive Coverage:** Insurance for non-collision vehicle damage.
- **Collision Coverage:** Insurance for damage from car collisions.

Educational Standards: CCRA.R.7, CCRA.R.10, CCRA.W.2, CCRA.W.4, CCRA.W.7, CCRA.SL.1, CCRA.SL.2, CCRA.L.6

Academic Subject Areas: Financial Literacy, Life Skills, Money

What You'll Need

- Video: Ca\$h Cour\$e: Navigating Auto Insurance (Watch [Here](#))
- Worksheet: Ca\$h Cour\$e: Navigating Auto Insurance (Click [Here](#))
- Classroom whiteboard and dry-erase markers (Or a technology resource if available).

Lesson Plan (45 mins.)

Warm-Up: (10 mins.)

1. Introduce the lesson by playing a quick game of fact or fiction with the students. Read aloud these common perceptions to see what students think. Allow students to either raise their hand or hold up a card that says "fact" on one side and "fiction" on the other.
 - The older the car, the higher the insurance premium will be.

Scan to watch episode:



- Fiction: Older cars often cost less to insure, but safety factors are considered.
 - When a car is in an accident, auto insurance covers all the costs, no matter what.
 - Fiction: Coverage depends on the specific auto insurance policy and most often includes a deductible, which is the portion that has to be paid out of pocket.
 - Red cars are more expensive than other colors to insure.
 - Fiction: A car's color has no impact on the cost to insure it.
 - If someone else drives your car and gets into an accident, their insurance will cover the damages.
 - Fiction: Generally, insurance follows the car, not the driver.
2. After the fact or fiction game, ask the students what surprised them by any of the realities. Discuss their responses, then explain that today's lesson centers on the importance of understanding how to navigate auto insurance.

Watch and Apply: (25 mins.)

1. Play the video *Ca\$h Cour\$e: Navigating Auto Insurance* for the class.
2. When finished with the video, write the mnemonic "Curl Up" on the whiteboard to help students remember the different kinds of auto insurance:
 - C - Collision Coverage: For crashes, collisions, and car flips.
 - U - Uninsured Motorist: Uninsured drivers' damages are covered.
 - R - Rental Reimbursement: Rent a ride, coverage provided.
 - L - Liability Coverage: Legalities, injuries, and others' cars.
 - U - Underinsured Motorist: Extra coverage safety net.
 - P - Personal Injury Protection & Comprehensive Coverage: Protects people, plus theft and disasters.
3. Invite students to come up with other mnemonics if they can.
4. Briefly summarize the main points covered: The importance and purpose of auto insurance; Key terms like premium, deductible, liability, collision, and comprehensive coverage; How factors like driving record, car type, and location can affect insurance costs.
5. Hand out the *Ca\$h Cour\$e: Navigating Auto Insurance Worksheet* to each student and have them complete it individually or in pairs. Collect as a formative assessment.

Wrap-Up: (10 mins.)

1. Go over the answers to the worksheet as a class.
2. Invite students to share one thing they learned that they found particularly interesting or important.
3. Encourage students to discuss what they learned with their family, especially if they have a family car or are planning to drive in the future.

Don't have time for the full lesson? Quick Activity (10-15 mins.)

- Distribute the worksheet and allow students to complete it while they follow along with the video.
- Or, have students watch the video at home and use the worksheet as a quick quiz the next day in class.