## BUYING A CAR

- Buying a car is when you pay $\qquad$ for a car and $\qquad$ the car
immediately, or you pay a down payment and a $\qquad$ payment
to later own
the vehicle.
- Can $\qquad$ you auto loan, which $\qquad$ a monthly cost.
- Have the $\qquad$ to sell or trade it in whenever.
- Usually costs $\qquad$ than leasing overall, over time.
- It's yours to $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ for many years.
- The car's value begins to $\qquad$ as soon as you drive it.
- Cars are the classic example of a depreciating
$\qquad$ .
- The minute you drive a new car off the lot, its value drops by about
$\qquad$ and it will never again be $\qquad$ what you
$\qquad$ for it.


## LEASING A CAR

- Costs $\qquad$ up front and each month, so you can afford a more $\qquad$ car.
- If you always lease, you'll $\qquad$ make car payments.
- A lease contract is $\qquad$ and expensive to break.
- You can get a $\qquad$
$\qquad$ if you use the car for business purposes.
- Can upgrade to the $\qquad$ model every couple of years.
- If you return the car in anything less than impeccable $\qquad$ or drive $\qquad$ than your annual mile allowance, you'll be hit with
$\qquad$ .
- If $\qquad$ is a problem, lease!
- Finance/Buy if:
- You don't mind driving the $\qquad$ car for many years.
- You think you may have to $\qquad$
$\qquad$ the car unexpectedly.
- You are buying a car for $\qquad$ use.
- You want to build $\qquad$ .
- Your credit is $\qquad$ .
- Lease if:
- You like to have a new car every $\qquad$ years.
- Don't like to be bothered with $\qquad$ .
- You know you will keep the car for the $\qquad$ .
- You are self-employed and can $\qquad$ it off at the end of the year.
- You want to drive a nicer car than you can $\qquad$ to buy.
- You don't have the money for a $\qquad$ payment.
- You have $\qquad$ .

