

# Understand debit cards, holds, and overdrafts

## Account comparison

### Premium lesson companion

Teaching brief • applied vocabulary • guided workbook • knowledge check • answer guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Understand debit cards, holds, and overdrafts

Authorization, pending transactions, posting order, holds, and overdraft settings can make available balance differ from expected balance.

## The deeper idea

Available balance can include authorizations and exclusions that have not posted to the ledger. Holds, posting order, recurring items, and delayed deposits make a personal register valuable.

## Learning objectives

- Explain authorization hold using the lesson's governing facts.
- Distinguish available balance from an assumption or promotional summary.
- Show how overdraft changes cost, timing, control, responsibility, or risk.
- Complete the account comparison using traceable source information.

## Vocabulary in action

|                    |                                                                                        |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| authorization hold | Locate it in source material and state what it measures or governs.                    |
| available balance  | Use it to make the comparison concrete instead of relying on a label.                  |
| overdraft          | Name who carries responsibility, what triggers it, and which control makes it visible. |

# Move from information to a responsible next step.

## 1. Define the exact question

State the purpose, deadline, and consequence of delay. Connect the question to this lesson and its governing evidence.

## 2. Gather governing evidence

Collect current agreements, statements, official disclosures, operating records, or program instructions. Record the source and date.

## 3. Apply the vocabulary

Locate authorization hold, available balance, and overdraft in the real document or process. Translate each into a dollar, date, action, control, or responsibility.

## 4. Test a difficult case

Change one important assumption - timing, volume, cost, income, access, or support - and explain whether the plan still works.

## 5. Record the decision

Choose proceed, revise, compare, seek qualified review, or stop. Name the next action, its owner, and the review date.

### Applied scenario

A learner must make this decision this month. The learner gathers governing records, locates authorization hold, available balance, and overdraft, and completes the assignment. The decision pauses if the difficult-case test exposes an obligation or operating risk that cannot be managed.

# Account comparison

Create a transaction timeline for a debit purchase, deposit hold, and scheduled bill.

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|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Purpose: What exact decision does this lesson support? |
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| Evidence: Which source documents prove the facts? Include dates. |
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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Terms: Where do authorization hold, available balance, and overdraft appear, and what does each change? |
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# Stress-test and decision record

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| Stress test: Which assumption is most fragile, and what happens if it fails? |
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Decision record: What is the next action, who owns it, and when will it be reviewed? |
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>My recorded status</b>                                                                                                                                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proceed <input type="checkbox"/> Revise <input type="checkbox"/> Compare <input type="checkbox"/> Seek qualified review <input type="checkbox"/> Stop |

# Confirm your understanding.

1. State the central teaching in your own words.

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2. How do authorization hold and available balance work together?

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3. What evidence is strong enough to use?

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4. What would make the plan pause?

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5. What belongs in the finished assignment?

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# Compare reasoning, not just wording.

## 1. State the central teaching in your own words.

Available balance can include authorizations and exclusions that have not posted to the ledger. Holds, posting order, recurring items, and delayed deposits make a personal register valuable.

## 2. How do authorization hold and available balance work together?

Define each, locate both in source material, and explain their combined effect on the decision.

## 3. What evidence is strong enough to use?

Current, relevant, traceable information from an agreement, statement, official source, operating record, or qualified professional.

## 4. What would make the plan pause?

A missing governing fact, unsupported claim, unmanageable stress case, or inability to explain the responsibility attached to overdraft.

## 5. What belongs in the finished assignment?

Purpose, sources, term definitions, comparison or calculation, difficult-case result, unanswered questions, responsible owner, and review date.

### Education-only boundary

This resource provides general education. It does not submit applications, negotiate with providers, handle customer funds, promise outcomes, or replace individualized guidance from an appropriately qualified professional.