

# Insurance Terms Word Search

Answer Key

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## ■ 10 Terms & Definitions

<p><b>PREMIUM</b></p> <p>A premium is the amount you pay for insurance coverage — typically monthly, quarterly, or annually. Premiums are calculated based on your risk profile, coverage amount, deductible chosen, and other factors. Higher deductibles generally mean lower premiums because you are taking o</p>	<p><b>DEDUCTIBLE</b></p> <p>A deductible is the amount you must pay out-of-pocket for covered expenses before your insurance begins to pay. For example, with a \$1,000 deductible, you pay the first \$1,000 of covered costs each year, then your insurer covers the remainder (subject to copays and coinsurance).</p>
<p><b>LIABILITY</b></p> <p>Liability insurance covers you when you are legally responsible for causing injury or property damage to others. Auto liability, homeowners liability, and umbrella policies protect your assets if you are sued. Most states require minimum auto liability coverage by law.</p>	<p><b>COVERAGE</b></p> <p>Coverage refers to the specific risks and amounts that an insurance policy protects against. Different policies cover different perils: homeowners insurance covers fire and theft; health insurance covers medical expenses; auto insurance covers accidents. Understanding coverage li</p>
<p><b>CLAIM</b></p> <p>An insurance claim is a formal request to your insurance company asking for payment based on the terms of your policy. After filing a claim, an adjuster investigates to determine coverage and settlement amount. Filing too many claims can cause your premiums to rise or your policy</p>	<p><b>COPAY</b></p> <p>A copay (copayment) is a fixed dollar amount you pay for specific medical services — such as \$30 for a primary care visit or \$50 for a specialist — regardless of the total cost of the service. Copays apply after meeting your deductible in most plans.</p>
<p><b>UNDERWRITER</b></p> <p>An underwriter is the insurance professional who evaluates risk and determines whether to offer coverage and at what price. Underwriters analyze factors like health history (for life/health insurance), driving record (for auto), or property characteristics (for homeowners) to set</p>	<p><b>BENEFICIARY</b></p> <p>A beneficiary is the person or entity designated to receive insurance proceeds upon a triggering event — typically the death of the insured for life insurance. You can name primary and contingent beneficiaries. Keeping beneficiary designations updated is crucial, especially after</p>
<p><b>POLICY</b></p> <p>An insurance policy is the legal contract between you and your insurer. It specifies what is covered, what is excluded, coverage limits, deductibles, and the premium. Reading your policy documents — especially the exclusions section — is essential to understanding what protection</p>	<p><b>COINSURANCE</b></p> <p>Coinsurance is the percentage of covered costs you pay after meeting your deductible. With 80/20 coinsurance, your insurer pays 80% and you pay 20% of covered costs. Most health plans have an out-of-pocket maximum — once reached, the insurer covers 100%.</p>