## Sample Exam Questions/Chapter 7

1. Which of the following best describes a regressive tax?
A) A tax that takes a higher percentage of income as income rises.
B) A tax whose rate rises less than in proportion to income.
C) A tax that takes a fixed percentage of income regardless of the taxpayer's level of income.
D) A tax that takes a larger share of the income of high-income taxpayers than of lowincome taxpayers.
2. U.S. federal taxes are generally $\qquad$ , while state and local taxes are generally _.
A) progressive; progressive
B) progressive; regressive
C) regressive; progressive
D) regressive; regressive
3. A principle suggesting that people with more income or wealth should pay more taxes is the:
A) ability-to-pay principle.
B) regressive tax principle.
C) progressive tax principle.
D) benefits principle.
4. A tax that takes a $\qquad$ percentage of income as income $\qquad$ is a $\qquad$ tax.
A) lower; rises; progressive
B) lower; rises; regressive
C) higher; rises; proportional
D) higher; falls; proportional
5. The $\qquad$ tax rate on income represents the additional tax an individual pays if his or her income goes up by $\$ 1$. This rate has $\qquad$ since 2000.
A) average; increased
B) marginal; decreased
C) marginal; increased
D) average; decreased
6. If the government follows an income tax system in which personal income up to and including $\$ 25,000$ is not taxed, income of $\$ 25,001$ to $\$ 50,000$ is taxed at $10 \%$, and income over $\$ 50,000$ is taxed at $25 \%$, a family earning income equal to $\$ 60,000$ will pay a marginal tax rate of $\qquad$ and an average tax rate of $\qquad$ .
A) $12.5 \% ; 25 \%$
B) $10 \% ; 15 \%$
C) $25 \% ; 8.3 \%$
D) $25 \% ; 25 \%$

## Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. C
