

18 A government's spending currently equals its revenue. The government decides to decrease its spending.

What is the most likely effect of this in the short run?

- A a budget deficit
- B a budget surplus
- C an increase in output
- D an increase in tax revenue

19 What is **not** a monetary policy measure?

- A changes in income tax rates
- B changes in interest rates
- C changes in the exchange rate
- D changes in the money supply

18 A government collects the following revenue in a year.

|                           | \$m |
|---------------------------|-----|
| taxes on goods            | 30  |
| taxes on income           | 500 |
| taxes on services         | 20  |
| customs and excise duties | 50  |

What is the amount of indirect tax revenue?

- A \$30m
- B \$70m
- C \$100m
- D \$500m

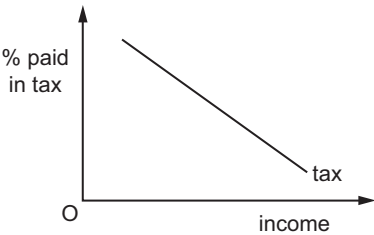
21 Which supply-side policy measure would most likely cause the greatest increase in labour productivity in a country?

- A a decrease in the rate of corporation tax
- B a reduced top rate of income tax
- C improved education and training provision
- D privatisation of a state-owned industry

21 Which policy decision is most likely to cause economic growth?

- A an increase in corporation tax rates
- B an increase in interest rates
- C an increase in the amount workers can earn before paying income tax
- D an increase in the government's regulations for starting a new business

18 The diagram shows the percentage of income taken by a tax at different levels of income.



Which term is used to describe the tax?

- A indirect
- B progressive
- C proportional
- D regressive

18 A country's unemployment rate increased from 3.6% to 4.2% in one year.

What might be the consequences for tax revenues and welfare payments?

|   | tax revenues | welfare payments |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| A | decrease     | decrease         |
| B | decrease     | increase         |
| C | increase     | decrease         |
| D | increase     | increase         |

**18** The table shows a forecast for a government budget for year 1 and for year 2.

|          | year 1 \$bn | year 2 \$bn |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| revenue  | 50          | 55          |
| spending | 60          | 60          |

What does the forecast government budget for year 2 show?

- A** The budget deficit decreased when compared with year 1.
- B** The budget deficit increased when compared with year 1.
- C** The budget surplus decreased when compared with year 1.
- D** The budget surplus increased when compared with year 1.

**18** The table shows earnings and total income tax paid per year.

| earnings \$ | total income tax paid \$ |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 5000        | 1000                     |
| 8000        | 2000                     |
| 9000        | 3000                     |

Which type of tax system does this illustrate?

- A** indirect
- B** progressive
- C** proportional
- D** regressive