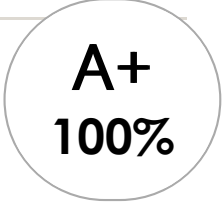


## 7 Multiple choice questions



**A+**  
**100%**

1. is a graphical representation of income distribution plotting the cumulative increase in population against the cumulative increase in income
  - a. underemployment
  - b. **CORRECT: Lorenz curve**
  - c. median income
  - d. mean income
  
2. refers to those persons who are working less than full time (and therefore not unemployed) but would like to work full hours
  - a. transfer payments
  - b. mean income
  - c. median income
  - d. **CORRECT: underemployment**
  
3. is a number between zero and one that measures the extent of income inequality in an economy; it is calculated by measuring the degree to which the Lorenz curve deviates from the line of equality
  - a. mean income
  - b. **CORRECT: Gini coefficient**
  - c. income inequality
  - d. underemployment
  
4. the average level of income; it is calculated by dividing the total income of a group by the number of income recipients in that group
  - a. underemployment
  - b. **CORRECT: mean income**
  - c. Lorenz curve
  - d. median income

5. refers to the degree to which income is unevenly distributed in an economy
- CORRECT: income inequality**
  - median income
  - underemployment
  - mean income
6. are payments from the government to assist people with basic costs of living; a number of terms are commonly used for transfer payments including: social welfare payments, government benefits, social security, income support and Centrelink payments
- underemployment
  - CORRECT: transfer payments**
  - mean income
  - Lorenz curve
7. that level of income that divides the income recipients in a group into two halves, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median ( it is the middle outcome)
- mean income
  - CORRECT: median income**
  - underemployment
  - Lorenz curve