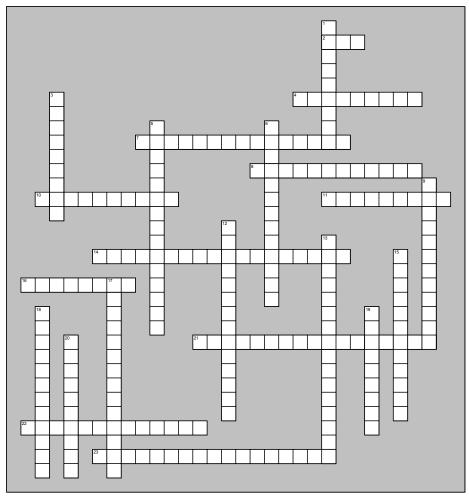
Chapter 4: Planning Your Tax Strategy



- Gross income reduced by certain adjustments, such as contributions to an individual retirement account (IRA) and alimony payments (abbreviation).
 A deduction from adjusted gross income for yourself, your
- spouse, and qualified dependents.

 7. The rate used to calculate tax on the last (and next) dollar
- of taxable income.
- The use of legitimate methods to reduce one's taxes.
 An investment that provides immediate tax benefits and a reasonable expectation of a future return.
- A tax imposed on specific goods and services, such as gasoline, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, tires, and air travel.
- 14. Expenses that can be deducted from adjusted gross income, such as medical expenses, real estate property taxes, home mortgage interest, charitable contributions,
- casualty losses, and certain work-related expenses.

 16. A detailed examination of your tax return by the Internal Revenue Service.
- 21. A set amount on which no taxes are paid.
- Income resulting from business activities in which you do not actively participate.
 Income that will be taxed at a later date.

- 1. An amount subtracted directly from the amount of taxes
- 3. A tax imposed on the value of a person's property at the time of his or her death.
- 5. Income that is not subject to tax.
 6. The net amount of income, after allowable deductions, on which income tax is computed.
- An amount subtracted from adjusted gross income to arrive at taxable income.
- 12. Total tax due divided by taxable income.
- Money received in the form of dividends, interest, or rent from investments. Also called portfolio income.
 Money received from personal effort, such as wages,
- salary, commission, fees, tips, or bonuses.

 17. A tax levied on the value of property bequeathed by a
- deceased person.
- 18. Profits from the sale of a capital asset such as stocks, bonds, or real estate.

 19. An amount not included in gross income.
- 20. The use of illegal actions to reduce one's taxes.