

Who Looks After It? — Answers

The Three Levels of Government in Australia

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Defence	Federal
2. Immigration	Federal
3. Currency	Federal
4. Social Security	Federal
5. Public Schools	State/Territory
6. Public Hospitals	State/Territory
7. Police	State/Territory
8. Public Transport	State/Territory
9. Rubbish Collection	Local
10. Local Library	Local
11. Local Parks	Local
12. Recreation Facilities	Local

Cut and sort: Federal: 1–4; State/Territory: 5–8; Local: 9–12.

Challenge answers: 1 Local; 2 Federal; 3 State/Territory; 4 Local; 5 Federal; 6 State/Territory; 7 Local; 8 Federal.

Draw your own: Accept an appropriate example for each level. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.

Remember: Some responsibilities can involve more than one level of government. This activity uses common examples to introduce the main roles of each level.

House, Senate or Both? — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. **House of Representatives** — Each member represents a federal electorate or division.
2. **Senate** — Its senators represent states or territories.
3. **Both** — Debates bills — proposals for laws.
4. **Both** — Votes on proposed federal laws.
5. **Both** — Is a House of the Australian Parliament.
6. **House of Representatives** — Government is formed through support in this House.
7. **Senate** — Senators meet in its chamber.
8. **House of Representatives** — Members of the House of Representatives meet in its chamber.
9. **House of Representatives** — Its chamber has green furnishings.
10. **Senate** — Its chamber has red furnishings.
11. **Both** — Can examine the work of the government.
12. **Both** — Can consider changes to bills during law-making.

Chamber colours are descriptive furnishings, not party branding. The Australian Parliament also includes the King, represented by the Governor-General.

Label the Australian Parliament — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Parliament House
2. Canberra
3. House of Representatives
4. Member of Parliament
5. Senate
6. Senator

Extension: House of Representatives and Senate.

The diagram shows the two Houses and who sits in them, not a floor plan. The Australian Parliament also includes the King, represented by the Governor-General.

Build the Parliament — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Completed relationships

Australian Parliament → Parliament House

House of Representatives → House chamber → Member → Electorate.

Senate → Senate chamber → Senator → State/Territory.

Members represent federal electorates. Senators represent states or territories. All seven cards are used.

The diagram shows the two Houses and who sits in them, not a floor plan. The Australian Parliament also includes the King, represented by the Governor-General.

How Does a Bill Become a Law? — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. **An idea** — People suggest a change.
2. **A bill is written** — The proposal is written as a bill.
3. **Parliament considers the bill** — The bill is introduced for consideration.
4. **House of Representatives** — Members debate and vote.
5. **Senate** — Senators debate and vote.
6. **Both Houses agree** — They agree to exactly the same bill.
7. **Royal Assent** — The Governor-General signs the bill.
8. **It becomes an Act — a law** — The Act starts on its commencement date.

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.

This example starts in the House of Representatives. Many bills can start in either House; some financial bills must start in the House. A bill may also be rejected. An Act begins operating on its commencement date.

Put the Law in Order — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

EASY — card order

Reading left to right, then top to bottom, write:

4 · 1 · 6 · 2 · 5 · 3

1. An idea
2. A bill is written
3. First House debates and votes
4. Second House debates and votes
5. Both Houses agree to the same bill
6. Royal Assent makes it an Act

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.

This example starts in the House of Representatives. Many bills can start in either House; some financial bills must start in the House. A bill may also be rejected. An Act begins operating on its commencement date.

Put the Law in Order — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

STANDARD — card order

Reading left to right, then top to bottom, write:

6 · 2 · 8 · 4 · 1 · 7 · 3 · 5

1. An idea
2. A bill is written
3. Parliament considers the bill
4. House of Representatives
5. Senate
6. Both Houses agree
7. Royal Assent
8. It becomes an Act — a law

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.

This example starts in the House of Representatives. Many bills can start in either House; some financial bills must start in the House. A bill may also be rejected. An Act begins operating on its commencement date.

Put the Law in Order — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

CHALLENGE — card order

Reading left to right, then top to bottom, write:

7 · 3 · 5 · 1 · 8 · 2 · 6 · 4

1. Bill introduced in first House
2. First House debate
3. First House vote
4. Second House considers and proposes amendments
5. First House considers and accepts amendments
6. Both Houses agree to same text
7. Royal Assent
8. Act of Parliament

This is the stated successful amendment example, not a claim that amendments happen on every bill.

This example starts in the House of Representatives. Many bills can start in either House; some financial bills must start in the House. A bill may also be rejected. An Act begins operating on its commencement date.

Bill or Law? — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Statements

1. BILL
2. LAW
3. BILL
4. LAW
5. BILL
6. LAW
7. BILL
8. LAW
9. BILL
10. LAW

Document sorting

BILL: Proposal A, Draft bill C, Proposal E.

LAW: Act B, Act D, Act F.

These hypothetical federal Acts have received Royal Assent. Becoming an Act and the date it starts operating are distinct steps: an Act operates from its commencement date.

Follow the Vote — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Personal ballot

Accept any ranking that uses 1, 2, 3 and 4 exactly once. There is no preferred winner.

Ari's ballot

It does not follow the classroom rule: 2 is repeated and 3 is missing. Ari should choose an order and use each number once.

Fictional classroom activity using a simplified House-style preferential count. It is not a Senate count. For a real election, follow current AEC instructions.

Where Does the Vote Go? — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. **Koala**. Skip Wombat; Koala is the next available preference.
2. **Kangaroo**. Skip Koala; Kangaroo is the next available preference.
3. **Wombat**. Skip Platypus; Wombat is the next available preference.
4. **Platypus**. Skip Kangaroo; Platypus is the next available preference.
5. **Kangaroo**. Skip Wombat and Koala; Kangaroo is the next available preference.
6. **Platypus**. Skip Koala and Wombat; Platypus is the next available preference.

The six examples show individual ballot destinations. They are not a complete election count.

Run a Mini Preferential Election — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Absolute majority: 11 or more of 20 votes.

Animal	First	Transfer 1	New total	Transfer 2	Final
Koala	7	+1	8	0	8
Wombat	6	+2	8	+4	12
Platypus	4	0	4	-4	0
Kangaroo	3	-3	0	0	0
Total	20	0	20	0	20

First exclusion: Kangaroo. Ballots 3, 9, 12 move: ballot 3 to Koala; ballots 9 and 12 to Wombat.

Second exclusion: Platypus. Ballots 1, 7, 15, 19 all move to Wombat.

Winner: Wombat — 12 votes

Koala finishes with 8. All 20 ballots are still counted once. Wombat reaches an absolute majority; having the most first preferences alone is not enough.

Final ballot audit

Koala: 3, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 20.

Wombat: 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19.

Fictional classroom activity using a simplified House-style preferential count. It is not a Senate count. For a real election, follow current AEC instructions.

What Happens on Election Day? — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Numbers in printed reading order: **4, 1, 6, 3, 5, 2.**

1. Arrive at the polling place
2. Have your name checked
3. Receive ballot papers
4. Vote privately
5. Put ballots into ballot boxes
6. Votes are later counted

This is a usual ordinary polling-place visit. Postal, early, declaration and assisted voting arrangements also exist.

Election Vocabulary Match — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Page 1

1. ballot → D
2. candidate → C
3. election → A
4. electorate → E
5. representative → B

Page 2

6. preference → D
7. majority → C
8. vote → A
9. polling place → E
10. democracy → B

Accept a sensible sentence using the chosen word. Majority is defined as an absolute majority for this introductory activity.

My Fictional Electorate — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Mia → Banks
2. Arjun → Banks
3. Ella → Rivergum
4. Noah → Rivergum
5. Zoe → Wallaby
6. Leo → Jacaranda

Why electorates?

Australia is divided into federal electorates so people in each area elect a member to represent them in the House of Representatives.

The activity map and boundaries are fictional. Electorates aim for similar numbers of enrolled voters, not equal land area. The named homes are deliberately inside boundaries.

Who Represents Who? — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Member of the House of Representatives → an electorate
2. Senator → a state or territory
3. Councillor → a local council area/community

The cut-out cards make the same three pairs.

The House electorate here is a federal electorate. Councillor arrangements vary among councils; this is an introductory community-level match.

Fix the Civics Mistakes — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Accept equivalent accurate wording. The underlined error should identify the incorrect role, place or term.

1. **Corrected:** Senators represent states or territories.
2. **Corrected:** The Federal Government is responsible for Australia's immigration system.
3. **Corrected:** The House of Representatives is one House of the Australian Parliament.
4. **Corrected:** A proposed federal law is called a bill.
5. **Corrected:** A senator sits in the Senate.

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.

Fix the Civics Mistakes — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Accept equivalent accurate wording. The underlined error should identify the incorrect role, place or term.

6. **Corrected:** A House member represents a federal electorate in the House.
7. **Corrected:** Council rubbish collection is mainly a local service.
8. **Corrected:** In the usual process, a bill needs agreement in identical form from both Houses.
9. **Corrected:** An absolute majority means more than half the votes.
10. **Corrected:** The Federal Parliament meets in Canberra.

This is a simplified version of the usual federal law-making process. Bills can be amended and considered through additional parliamentary stages.

Government Detective — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. **Local** — Rubbish Collection
2. **Federal** — Immigration
3. **State/Territory** — Public Schools
4. **Federal** — Defence
5. **Local** — Local Library
6. **State/Territory** — Public Hospitals
7. **Federal** — Currency
8. **Local** — Local Parks
9. **State/Territory** — Public Transport
10. **Federal** — Social Security
11. **Local** — Recreation Facilities
12. **State/Territory** — Police

These examples use the usual main responsibility. Governments can share responsibilities and funding. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.

Civics True or False — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. TRUE

2. FALSE

3. TRUE

4. FALSE

5. TRUE

6. FALSE

7. TRUE

8. FALSE

9. TRUE

10. TRUE

11. TRUE

12. FALSE

13. TRUE

14. FALSE

15. TRUE

Correct the false statements

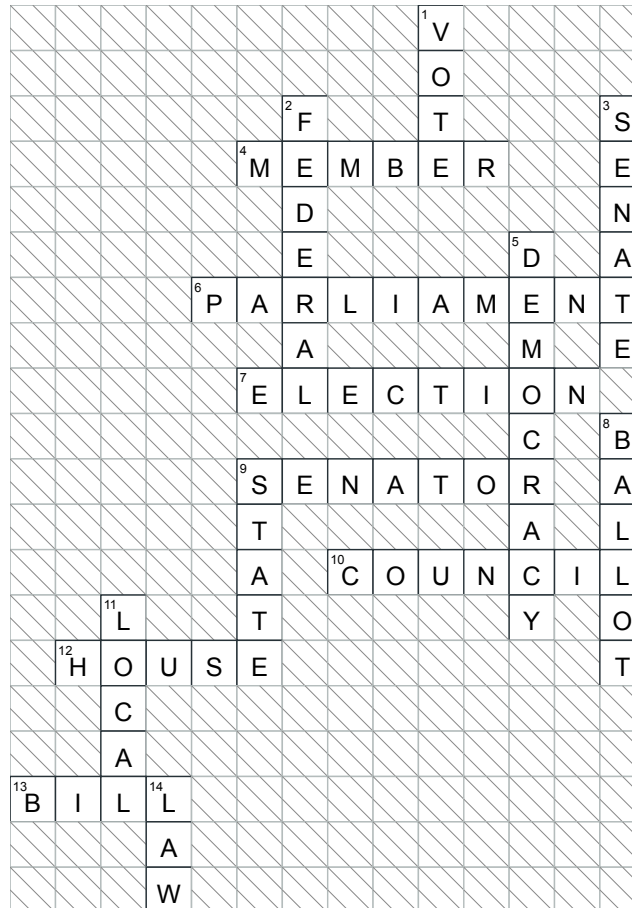
1. 2. Senators represent states or territories. House members represent federal electorates.
2. 4. Defence is a federal responsibility.
3. 6. A ballot records a vote; an Act is a law made through the required parliamentary process.
4. 8. The Senate is one House of the Australian Parliament.
5. 12. The Governor-General gives Royal Assent.
6. 14. Public schools are mainly a state or territory responsibility.

Accept a suitable correction for the student's chosen false statement.

Australian Civics Crossword — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

All 15 answers are connected. Numbers are shared where Across and Down answers start in the same square.



Across

- 4. MEMBER
- 6. PARLIAMENT
- 7. ELECTION
- 9. SENATOR
- 10. COUNCIL
- 12. HOUSE
- 13. BILL

Down

- 1. VOTE
- 2. FEDERAL
- 3. SENATE
- 5. DEMOCRACY
- 8. BALLOT
- 9. STATE
- 11. LOCAL
- 14. LAW

Australian Civics Word Search — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

O	N	C	V	V	V	B	E	L	E	C	T	I	O	N	P
N	Q	Z	E	W	R	L	M	K	S	T	A	T	E	L	M
L	E	N	B	N	V	F	J	E	S	M	L	C	A	R	T
Z	O	L	K	P	T	Q	F	U	M	H	J	A	C	F	N
Z	B	C	R	B	Y	A	P	V	D	B	N	E	C	E	C
J	A	P	A	H	I	M	X	Y	Y	S	E	L	M	D	V
L	L	T	K	L	H	O	R	Y	R	C	P	R	L	E	O
O	L	J	N	F	C	C	T	G	L	O	Z	V	J	R	T
T	O	D	I	E	E	W	A	S	R	U	T	B	Q	A	E
E	T	H	T	W	M	T	M	O	C	N	L	Z	I	L	B
W	X	D	H	G	K	A	A	L	R	C	W	S	G	L	B
G	A	P	T	Z	C	K	I	N	I	I	S	H	N	M	L
K	Q	L	M	G	F	G	W	L	E	L	D	H	J	S	C
S	T	A	Q	N	U	C	I	Y	R	S	Z	R	D	D	O
Q	M	X	P	C	A	V	A	V	H	A	D	Q	O	W	B
E	E	Q	W	Q	C	P	F	F	F	U	P	W	O	O	P

Locations: row and column numbers start at 1 in the top-left.

PARLIAMENT

R16 C12 → R7 C3

SENATE

R14 C11 → R9 C6

VOTE

R6 C16 → R9 C16

BALLOT

R5 C2 → R10 C2

FEDERAL

R4 C15 → R10 C15

STATE

R2 C10 → R2 C14

LOCAL

R3 C1 → R7 C5

COUNCIL

R7 C11 → R13 C11

LAW

R13 C3 → R11 C1

BILL

R9 C13 → R12 C16

MEMBER

R2 C8 → R7 C13

ELECTION

R1 C8 → R1 C15

Design Your Own Government — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Open-ended imaginary design

Accept any coherent structure for the island. Assess the explanation and division of tasks, not whether the island copies Australia exactly.

Possible island choices

1. Whole island: protection, travel rules or a common currency.
2. Regions: schools, hospitals or regional transport.
3. Local towns: libraries, parks or rubbish collection.
4. Shared task: different levels might work together on a hospital or transport project.

Australian comparison

Federal: defence and immigration. State/Territory: public schools and hospitals. Local: council libraries and rubbish collection. A suitable similarity connects a service with its scale. A suitable difference explains a deliberately different island arrangement.

These examples use the usual main responsibility. Governments can share responsibilities and funding. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.

Community Problem Solver — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. **Local** — Council parks and playgrounds are local services.
2. **State/Territory** — Public schools are mainly managed by the state or territory.
3. **Federal** — Immigration and visas are federal responsibilities.
4. **Local** — The local council organises this collection service.
5. **State/Territory** — The state or territory mainly runs its public hospitals.
6. **Federal** — Defence is a federal responsibility.

Accept equivalent reasons. The question asks for the usual first contact, not exclusive responsibility.

These examples use the usual main responsibility. Governments can share responsibilities and funding. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.

Parliament Vocabulary Colour-by-Code — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Correct letter and region colour:

1. A — Bill
blue

2. B — Senate
grey

3. C — Federal
grey

4. B — Ballot
yellow

5. A — Electorate
grey

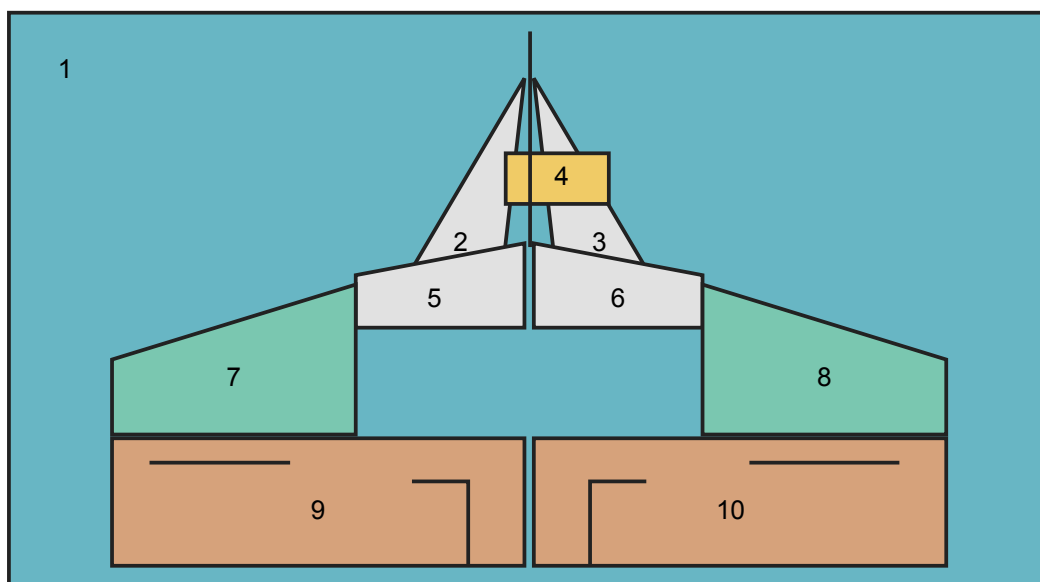
6. C — State or territory
grey

7. B — Local
green

8. B — Election
green

9. C — Canberra
brown

10. A — Act
brown



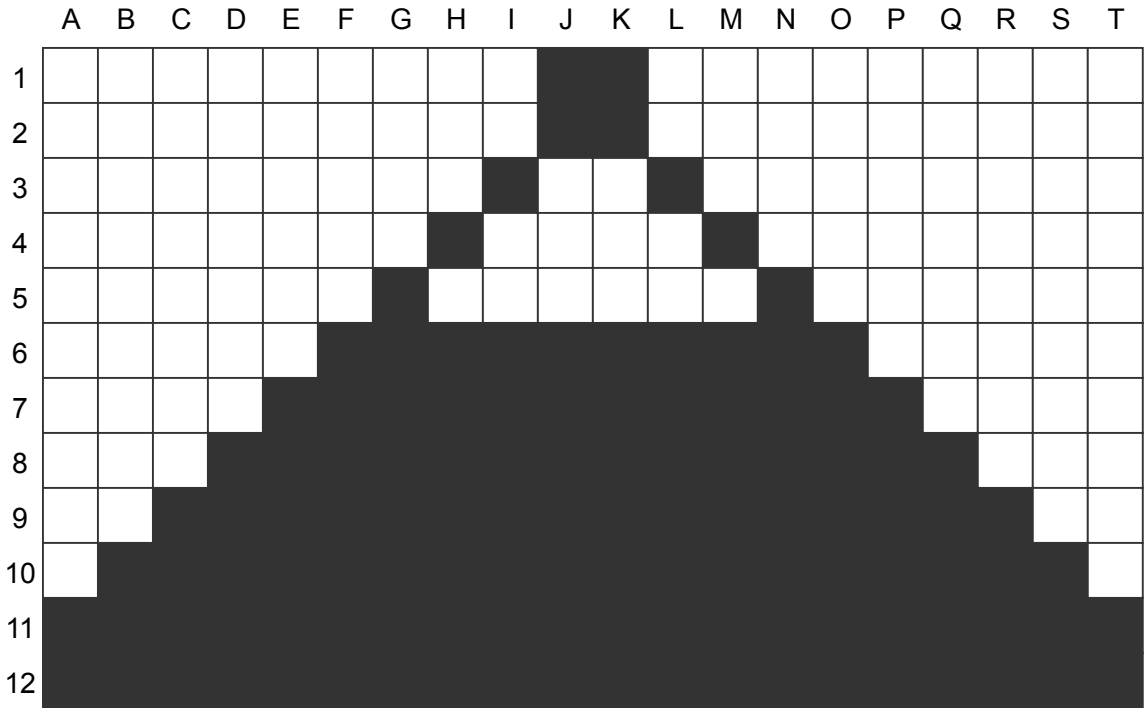
Students may write colour names or initials instead of colouring. Region numbers, rather than colour recognition, connect the questions to the scene.

Civics Mystery Picture — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answers: 1 A (Bill); 2 B (Senate); 3 C (Federal); 4 B (Ballot); 5 A (Electorate); 6 C (State or territory); 7 B (Local); 8 B (Election); 9 C (Canberra); 10 A (Act).

Each correct answer sends the learner to its matching group, 1–10. Shade all ten groups; leave all other squares white.



Australian Parliament House

The silhouette has a wide roof and central flag mast. It is a simplified representation, not a precise architectural plan.

Three Levels of Government Mini Book — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mini-book activity answers

1. Name any of Federal, State/Territory or Local.
2. Circle whole country.
3. Accept defence, immigration, currency, social security or foreign affairs.
4. Circle public school.
5. Accept public schools, public hospitals, police, public transport or major roads.
6. Circle council library.
7. Accept council rubbish collection, council library, council playground, council pool or local road maintenance.
8. Accept an accurate remembered fact, including that responsibilities can overlap.

Fold layout validation

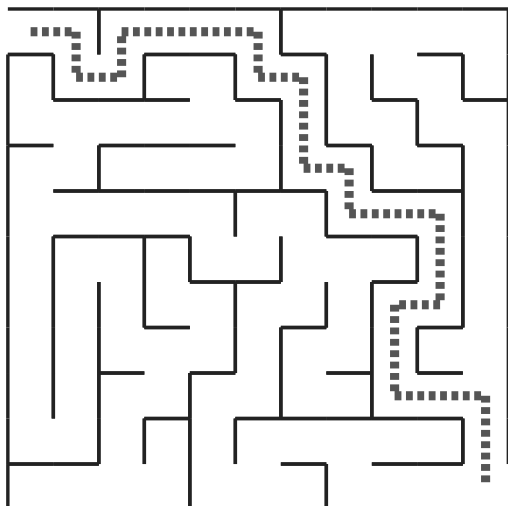
The top row, rotated 180°: pages 5, 4, 3, 2. The bottom row: pages 6, 7, 8, 1. The middle slit joins the two central panels. When folded, the page path follows 1–8.

These examples use the usual main responsibility. Governments can share responsibilities and funding. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.

Australian Civics Activity Mat — Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Maze



2. Sorting

F, S, L, F, S, L.

4. Bill to law

Reading order: 3, 1, 2, 4.

3. Mini crossword

¹ B	I	L	² L		³ V
			O		O
			C		T
⁴ S	E	N	A	T	E
			L		

1A: BILL · 2D: LOCAL · 3D: VOTE · 4A: SENATE

5. House or Senate?

S, H, H, S.

6. Follow a vote

Koala; if Koala is also excluded, Platypus.

7. Drawing and discussion

Accept a council library, playground, pool, rubbish collection or another appropriate local council service. Accept relevant personal questions and explanations.

These examples use the usual main responsibility. Governments can share responsibilities and funding. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.