AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

WHO LOOKS AFTER IT?

Federal, State/Territory or Local Government?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Look at each picture. Decide which level of government is mainly responsible for it. Write F, S or L in the circle.

F = Federal	S = State/Territory	L = Local

1 ◯



Defence

2 ◯



Immigration

3 ◯



Currency

4 ◯



Social Security

5 ◯



Public Schools

6 ◯



Public Hospitals

7 ◯



Police

8 ◯



Public Transport

9 ◯



Rubbish Collection

10 ◯



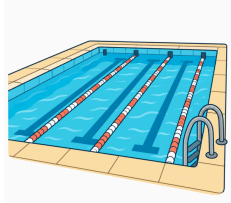
Local Library

11 ◯



Local Parks

12 ◯



Recreation Facilities

Governments sometimes share responsibilities. Choose the main level for each example.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

SORT THE GOVERNMENT JOBS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cut out the cards and place each one under the government that mainly looks after it.

FEDERAL	STATE / TERRITORY	LOCAL
Across Australia	Across your state or territory	Around your local community

1 

Defence

2 

Immigration

3 

Currency

4 

Social Security

5 

Public Schools

6 

Public Hospitals

7 

Police

8 

Public Transport

9 

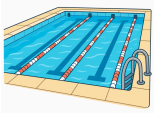
Rubbish Collection

10 

Local Library

11 

Local Parks

12 

Recreation Facilities

GOVERNMENT AROUND ME

Name: _____ Date: _____

Federal Government

Draw or write one thing the Federal Government looks after.

State/Territory Government

Draw or write one thing your State or Territory Government looks after.

Local Government

Draw or write one thing your local council looks after.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

WHO SHOULD I ASK?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which level of government should each child's family contact first? Circle one answer for each situation.

1. The swing at Mia's council playground is broken.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

2. Arjun's family has a question about an Australian visa.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

3. Ella's family wants to raise a problem with her public school.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

4. Noah's household rubbish has not been collected by the council.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

5. Zoe has a question about Australia's defence forces.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

6. Leo's family wants to raise an issue about a state public hospital.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

7. Ava wants to check her local council library's opening hours.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

8. Ben has a question about Australian currency.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

HOUSE, SENATE OR BOTH?

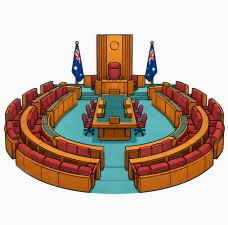
Name: _____ Date: _____

Read each statement. Decide whether it describes the House of Representatives, the Senate, or both.

H — House	S — Senate	B — Both



House of Representatives



Senate

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

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

LABEL THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write each word-bank label in the correct numbered space.

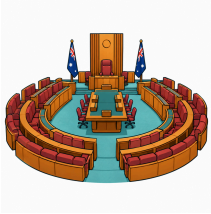
Word bank: Parliament House · House of Representatives · Senate · Member of Parliament · Senator · Canberra



1. _____

City: 2. _____





3. _____

5. _____





4. _____

6. _____

Which two houses make up the Australian Federal Parliament?

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

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cut the seven cards on page 2. Place them in the spaces below to build an infographic. Check before you glue.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

Parliament House card

↓

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House chamber card

Member card

Members represent electorates

Electorate card

SENATE

Senate chamber card

+

Senator card

Senators represent states and territories

State/Territory card

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 — CARDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

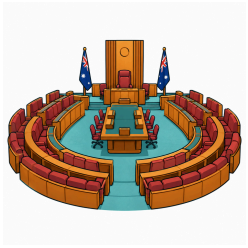
Cut along the dotted lines. Use all seven cards on page 1.



Parliament House



House chamber



Senate chamber



Member



Senator



Electorate



State/Territory

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

FROM IDEA TO LAW

Name: _____ Date: _____

Follow this successful example of a federal bill becoming an Act.

1 

An idea
People suggest a change.

2 

A bill is written
The proposal is written as a bill.

3 

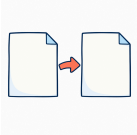
Parliament considers the bill
The bill is introduced for consideration.

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

EASY

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write 1–6 in the circles to put the cards in order.



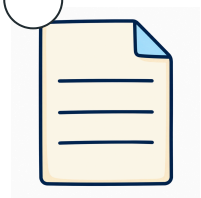
The second House debates and votes



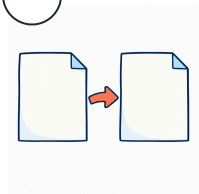
An idea



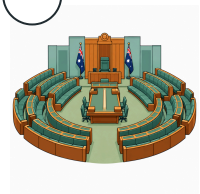
Royal Assent makes it an Act



A bill is written



Both Houses agree to the same bill



The first House debates and votes

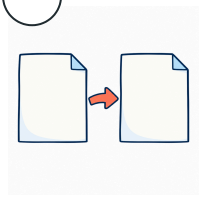
This broad sequence combines Royal Assent and becoming an Act. Many bills can start in either House.

PUT THE LAW IN ORDER

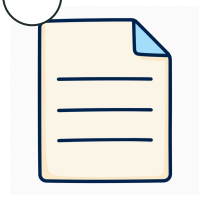
STANDARD

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write 1–8 in the circles to put the cards in order.



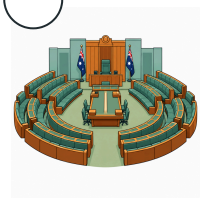
Both Houses agree



A bill is written



It becomes an Act — a law



House of Representatives



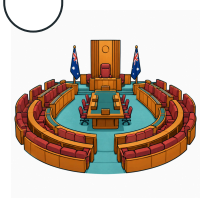
An idea



Royal Assent



Parliament considers the bill



Senate

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

CHALLENGE

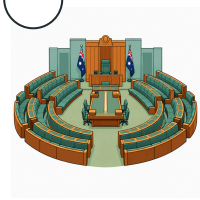
Name: _____ Date: _____

Write 1–8 in the circles to put the cards in order.

In this successful example, the second House proposes amendments and the first House accepts them. Not every bill follows this amendment route.



Royal Assent is given



First House votes to pass it



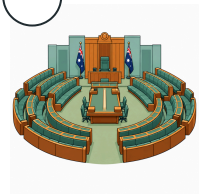
First House considers and accepts those amendments



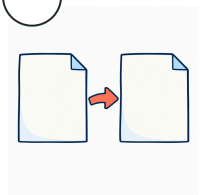
Bill introduced in the first House



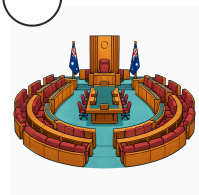
It is an Act of Parliament



First House debates the bill



Both Houses agree to the same text



Second House considers it and proposes amendments

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

BILL OR LAW?

Name: _____ Date: _____

BILL

A proposal for a new law or a change to an existing law.

LAW

A rule recognised by law after the required process has been completed.

These imaginary examples concern federal Acts. Circle BILL or LAW.

1. An imaginary proposal would add a new federal rule.
○ BILL ○ LAW

2. An imaginary Act has completed the parliamentary process and received Royal Assent.
○ BILL ○ LAW

3. A draft bill proposes a change to an existing law.
○ BILL ○ LAW

4. A fictional Act has reached its commencement date and is operating.
○ BILL ○ LAW

5. Parliament is debating a proposal that has not yet passed.
○ BILL ○ LAW

6. An imaginary Act was passed in identical form by both Houses and given Royal Assent.
○ BILL ○ LAW

7. A proposal is waiting for a vote in the Senate.
○ BILL ○ LAW

8. A fictional Act is already in force.
○ BILL ○ LAW

9. A proposed change has been written but has not received Royal Assent.
○ BILL ○ LAW

10. A fictional Act was given Royal Assent and has now commenced.
○ BILL ○ LAW

BILL OR LAW? — SORT

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cut the six documents and place them under BILL or LAW. These documents are fictional classroom examples.

BILL	LAW
Proposals	Completed Acts



Proposal A
Not yet passed.



Act B
Royal Assent received.



Draft bill C
Not yet passed.



Act D
Royal Assent received.



Proposal E
Not yet passed.



Act F
Royal Assent received.

FOLLOW THE VOTE

Name: _____ Date: _____

WHAT SHOULD WE ADD TO THE SCHOOL FAIR?

Preferential voting lets voters number candidates or choices in the order they prefer them.

1 = favourite	2 = next	3 = next	4 = last

Write each number from 1 to 4 once. Your own order is welcome.



Petting Zoo ☐



Science Show ☐



Giant Slide ☐



Games Tent ☐

Check a fictional ballot

Ari wrote: Petting Zoo 1, Science Show 2, Giant Slide 2, Games Tent 4. Does this follow our classroom rule? Explain.

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?

Name: _____ Date: _____

When a choice is excluded, move this ballot to its next preference that is still in the count. Draw an arrow to that animal.

Ballot 1

- [2] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Wombat has been excluded.
Where does this ballot go next?


Koala


Wombat


Platypus


Kangaroo

Ballot 2

- [1] Koala
- [3] Wombat
- [4] Platypus
- [2] Kangaroo

Koala has been excluded.
Where does this ballot go next?


Koala


Wombat


Platypus


Kangaroo

Ballot 3

- [3] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [1] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Platypus has been excluded.
Where does this ballot go next?


Koala


Wombat


Platypus


Kangaroo

This shows the destination of one ballot, not an entire election result. Skip every excluded choice, even when more than one has been excluded.

WHERE DOES THE VOTE GO?

Name: _____ Date: _____

When a choice is excluded, move this ballot to its next preference that is still in the count. Draw an arrow to that animal.

Ballot 4

- [3] Koala
- [4] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [1] Kangaroo

Kangaroo has been excluded.
Where does this ballot go next?


Koala


Wombat


Platypus


Kangaroo

Ballot 5

- [2] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [4] Platypus
- [3] Kangaroo

Wombat and Koala have been excluded.
Where does this ballot go next?


Koala


Wombat


Platypus


Kangaroo

Ballot 6

- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Koala and Wombat have been excluded.
Where does this ballot go next?


Koala


Wombat


Platypus


Kangaroo

This shows the destination of one ballot, not an entire election result. Skip every excluded choice, even when more than one has been excluded.

RUN A MINI PREFERENTIAL ELECTION

Name: _____ Date: _____

WHICH AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL SHOULD BE OUR CLASS MASCOT?

Years 5–6 · Use the twenty fictional ballots on page 2. Count one vote per ballot in each round.



Koala



Wombat



Platypus



Kangaroo

How to count

1. Sort each ballot by its number 1 choice.
2. Record all first-preference totals.
3. A winner needs more than half of 20 votes: **11 or more**.
4. If no one has 11, exclude the animal with the fewest votes.
5. Move only that animal's ballots to their next available preferences. Skip excluded animals.
6. Record new totals. Repeat until an animal has 11 or more.

Keep each ballot ID visible. The designed results have no tie for the lowest total at an exclusion.

Before you start

Why can't we simply choose the animal with the most number 1 votes?

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

MINI ELECTION — 20 BALLOTS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fictional votes · Cut on dotted lines or use ballot IDs to track votes without cutting. Numbers show each voter's preferences.

Ballot 1
- [3] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [1] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 2
- [3] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 3
- [2] Koala
- [3] Wombat
- [4] Platypus
- [1] Kangaroo

Ballot 4
- [3] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 5
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 6
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 7
- [3] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [1] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 8
- [3] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 9
- [4] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [1] Kangaroo

Ballot 10
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 11
- [3] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 12
- [4] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [1] Kangaroo

Ballot 13
- [3] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 14
- [3] Koala
- [1] Wombat
- [2] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 15
- [3] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [1] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 16
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 17
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 18
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 19
- [3] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [1] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

Ballot 20
- [1] Koala
- [2] Wombat
- [3] Platypus
- [4] Kangaroo

MINI ELECTION — COUNTING SHEET

Name: _____ Date: _____

Start with the number 1 votes. Keep the total at 20 in every round.

Animal	First preferences	Transfer round 1 (+/−)	New total	Transfer round 2 (+/−)	Final count
Koala					
Wombat					
Platypus					
Kangaroo					
Total		0		0	

Excluded first: _____ Excluded next: _____

Winner: _____

Check your count

Ballot IDs transferred in round 1:

Ballot IDs transferred in round 2:

How many votes made an absolute majority? _____

Explain why the winning animal won.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

WHAT HAPPENS ON ELECTION DAY?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Number the scenes 1–6 to show a usual visit by an adult voter at a federal polling place.



Vote privately



Arrive at the polling place



Votes are later counted



Receive ballot papers



Put ballots into ballot boxes



Have your name checked

These scenes show a usual polling-place visit. Other voting arrangements and assistance are available. Ballot papers here are fictional, with no official branding.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

ELECTION VOCABULARY MATCH

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw a line from each illustrated word to its definition. Each page is a separate matching set.



1. ballot



2. candidate



3. election



4. electorate



5. representative

A. A process in which voters choose representatives.

B. A person chosen to speak and act for a group.

C. A person standing for election.

D. A paper or method used to record a voter's choice.

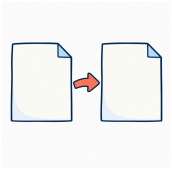
E. A geographical area represented by one elected House member.

Choose one word and use it in a sentence.

ELECTION VOCABULARY MATCH

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw a line from each illustrated word to its definition. Each page is a separate matching set.



6. preference

A. An expression of a voter's choice.



7. majority

B. A system in which people elect representatives to make decisions.



8. vote

C. More than half of the votes in this activity.



9. polling place

D. The order in which a voter ranks choices.



10. democracy

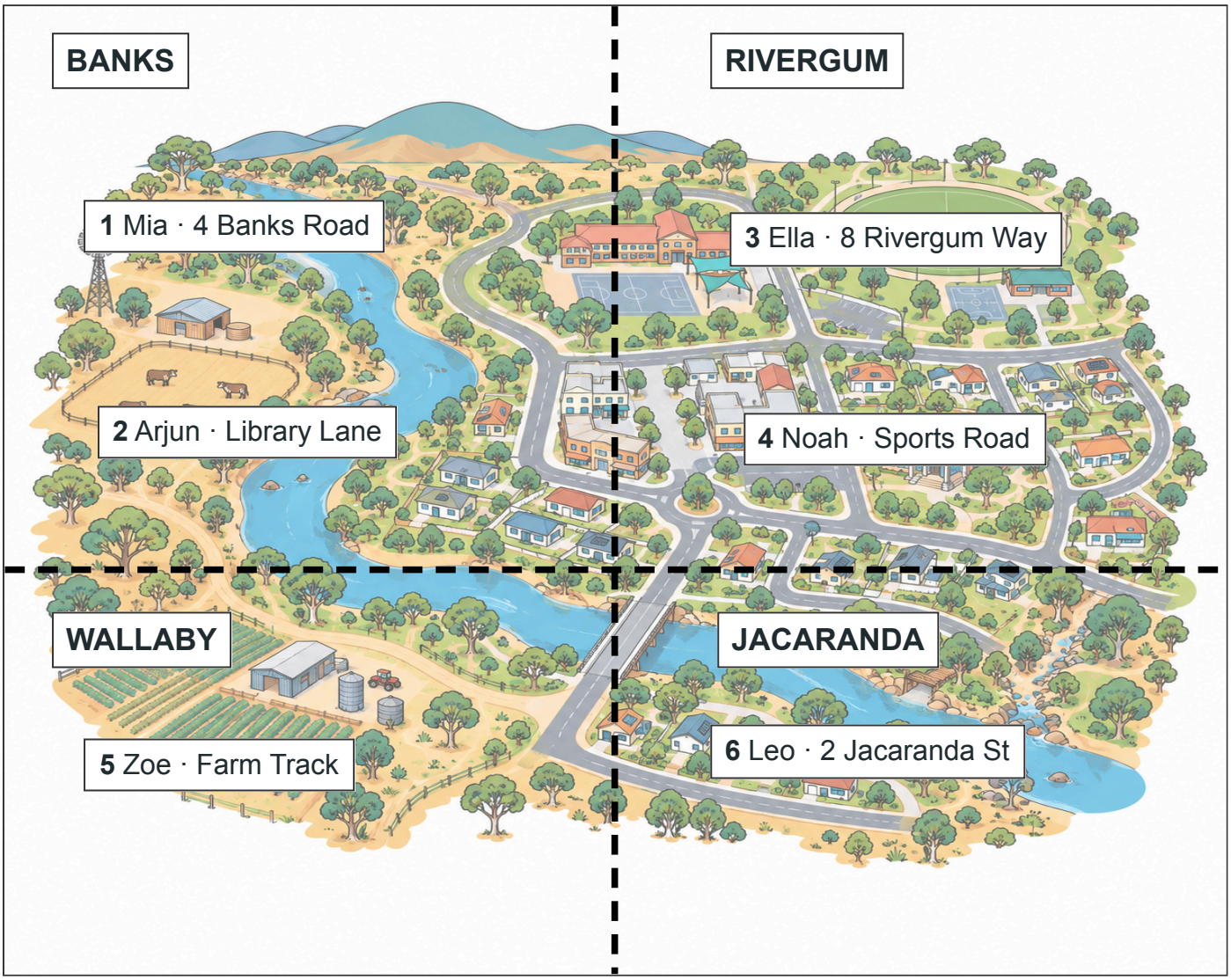
E. A location where people cast their votes.

Choose one word and use it in a sentence.

MY FICTIONAL ELECTORATE

Name: _____ Date: _____

FICTIONAL MAP · The dashed boundaries divide this town into four imaginary federal electorates. Each numbered home is away from a boundary.



Map key: solid paths = roads; waterway = river; dashed lines = electorate boundaries. Houses, school, shops, sports field, library and farms show community places.

These boundaries and names are invented for this activity. Real federal electorates are set through an independent boundary process; each elects one House member.

WHICH ELECTORATE?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the numbered homes on the fictional map. Write the electorate for each person.

Banks · Rivergum · Wallaby · Jacaranda

1. Mia · 4 Banks Road

_____

2. Arjun · Library Lane

_____

3. Ella · 8 Rivergum Way

_____

4. Noah · Sports Road

_____

5. Zoe · Farm Track

_____

6. Leo · 2 Jacaranda St

_____

Why do we divide Australia into electorates?

An electorate elects one member to the House of Representatives. On this map, every electorate has different community places.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

WHO REPRESENTS WHO?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw lines to match each representative to the people they represent.



MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

a local council area/community



SENATOR

an electorate



COUNCILLOR

a state or territory

These are generic fictional representatives. An electorate here means a federal electorate for the House of Representatives.

WHO REPRESENTS WHO? — CARDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cut the cards. Match a representative card with a community card. Explain each pair to a partner.



House member



an electorate



Senator



a state or territory



Councillor



a local council area/community

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

FIX THE CIVICS MISTAKES

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fictional student notes · Each sentence has one mistake. Underline the mistaken part, then rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. The Senate represents local suburbs.

_____

_____

2. Local councils control Australia’s immigration system.

_____

_____

3. The House of Representatives is a local council.

_____

_____

4. A proposed federal law is called a ballot.

_____

_____

5. A senator sits in the House of Representatives.

_____

_____

FIX THE CIVICS MISTAKES

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fictional student notes · Each sentence has one mistake. Underline the mistaken part, then rewrite the sentence correctly.

6. A House member represents the whole state in the House.

7. Council rubbish collection is mainly a federal service.

8. A law-making bill needs agreement from only one House.

9. An absolute majority means fewer than half the votes.

10. The Federal Parliament meets in Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read each mystery. Circle the level of government that mainly fits the clue.

Mystery 1

I organise council rubbish collection in your neighbourhood.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 2

I look after Australia's immigration system.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 3

I mainly run public schools in your state or territory.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 4

I look after Australia's defence forces.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 5

I run your council library.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 6

I mainly run public hospitals in your state or territory.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

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

GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read each mystery. Circle the level of government that mainly fits the clue.

Mystery 7

I am responsible for Australian currency.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 8

I care for your council playground.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 9

I mainly organise public transport in your state or territory.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 10

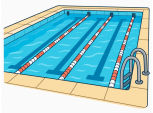
I provide social security such as the Age Pension.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 11

I manage your council swimming pool.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Mystery 12

I mainly run state or territory police services.



○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

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 · YEARS 4–6

CIVICS TRUE OR FALSE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Colour or circle ✓ TRUE or ✗ FALSE for each statement.

1. Australia has federal, state/territory and local levels of government.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

2. Senators represent federal electorates in the same way as House members.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

3. The House of Representatives is one House of the Australian Parliament.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

4. Local councils mainly manage Australia’s defence forces.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

5. A bill is a proposed law or a proposed change to a law.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

6. A ballot is the same thing as an Act of Parliament.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

7. Both Houses debate proposed federal laws.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

8. The Senate is part of a local council.

○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

CIVICS TRUE OR FALSE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Colour or circle ✓ TRUE or ✗ FALSE for each statement.

9. An electorate is an area represented by an elected House member.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

10. Voters can rank candidates in preferential voting.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

11. An absolute majority means more than half the votes.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

12. Royal Assent is given by a local councillor.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

13. Parliament House is in Canberra.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

14. Public schools are mainly a local council responsibility.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

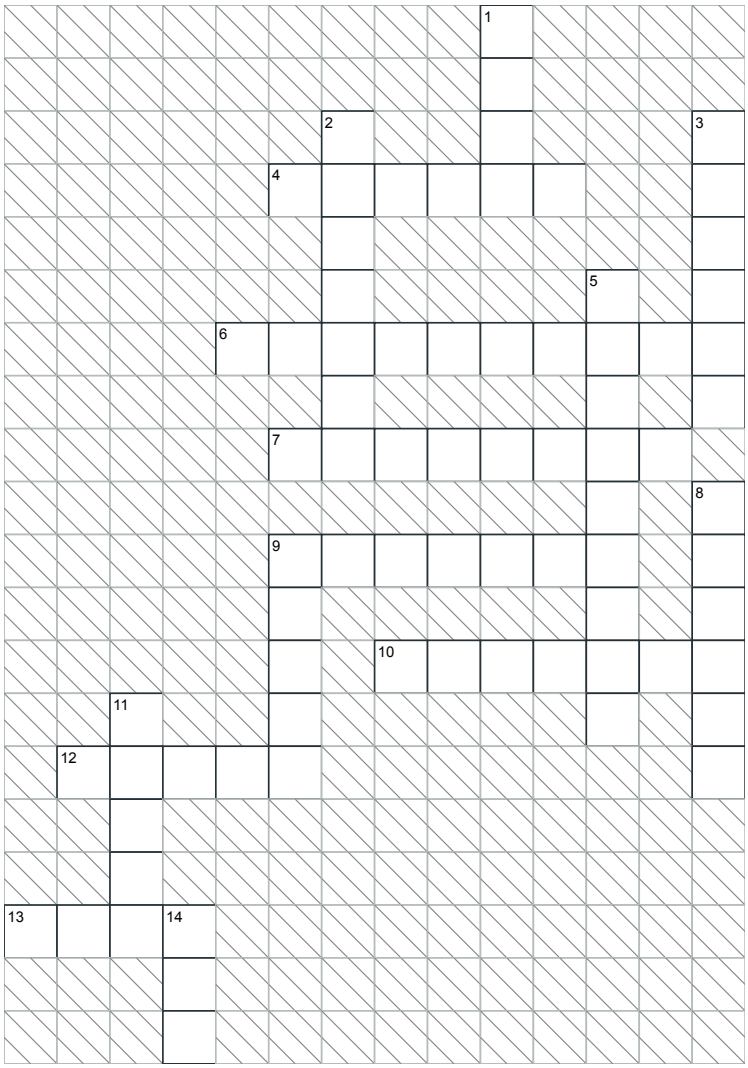
15. Governments can share some responsibilities.
○ ✓ TRUE
○ ✗ FALSE

Explain one false statement

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS CROSSWORD

Name: _____ Date: _____

Solve the connected grid using the clues on page 2. Hatched squares are blocked. Use the word bank for help, or cover it for a challenge.



Word bank: PARLIAMENT · SENATE · HOUSE · VOTE · BALLOT · MEMBER · SENATOR · COUNCIL · FEDERAL · STATE · LOCAL · BILL · LAW · ELECTION · DEMOCRACY

CROSSWORD — CLUES

Name: _____ Date: _____

Across

4. A representative elected to the House is called a ___.

6. The national institution with the two Houses and the King, represented by the Governor-General.

7. A process in which voters choose representatives.

9. An elected representative in the Senate.

10. The local body that looks after community services.

12. Complete: ___ of Representatives.

13. A proposed new law or change to a law.

Down

1. An expression of a voter's choice.

2. The level of government for the whole country.

3. The House whose elected representatives are senators.

5. A system in which people choose representatives through elections.

8. A paper or method used to record a vote.

9. Queensland is an example of this type of region.

11. The level that includes a community council.

14. A rule recognised through the required legal process.

Tell a partner

Choose two crossword words. Explain how they connect.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS WORD SEARCH

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find all twelve words. They may go across, down, diagonally or backwards. Circle each word.

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

PARLIAMENT
SENATE
VOTE
BALLOT
FEDERAL
STATE
LOCAL
COUNCIL
LAW
BILL
MEMBER
ELECTION

Choose a word

Write one word and explain what it means.

DESIGN YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT

Name: _____ Date: _____

IMAGINARY ACTIVITY

This island is fictional. Invent your own structure. Your choices do not describe Australia's actual government.



Our island is called: _____

Add boundaries, town names and a symbol for one shared service.

What should the whole island manage?

What might regions manage?

What should local towns manage?

COMPARE OUR ISLAND WITH AUSTRALIA

Name: _____ Date: _____

IMAGINARY ACTIVITY

Your island can work differently. Compare it with these introductory Australian examples.

Scale	My island's service	Australian comparison
Whole island		Federal: defence or immigration
Region		State/Territory: public school or hospital
Local town		Local: council library or rubbish collection

One similarity

One difference

A job we would share

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 · YEARS 4–6

COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVER

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which level of government would you contact first? Circle a level, then explain why.



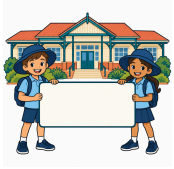
1. The council park needs a new playground.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Why?

_____

_____



2. A public school needs building repairs.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Why?

_____

_____



3. Someone has a question about an Australian visa.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Why?

_____

_____

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

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which level of government would you contact first? Circle a level, then explain why.



4. A local street has missed council rubbish collection.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Why?

_____

_____



5. A state public hospital needs more facilities.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Why?

_____

_____



6. Australia needs to discuss defence policy.

○ Federal ○ State/Territory ○ Local

Why?

_____

_____

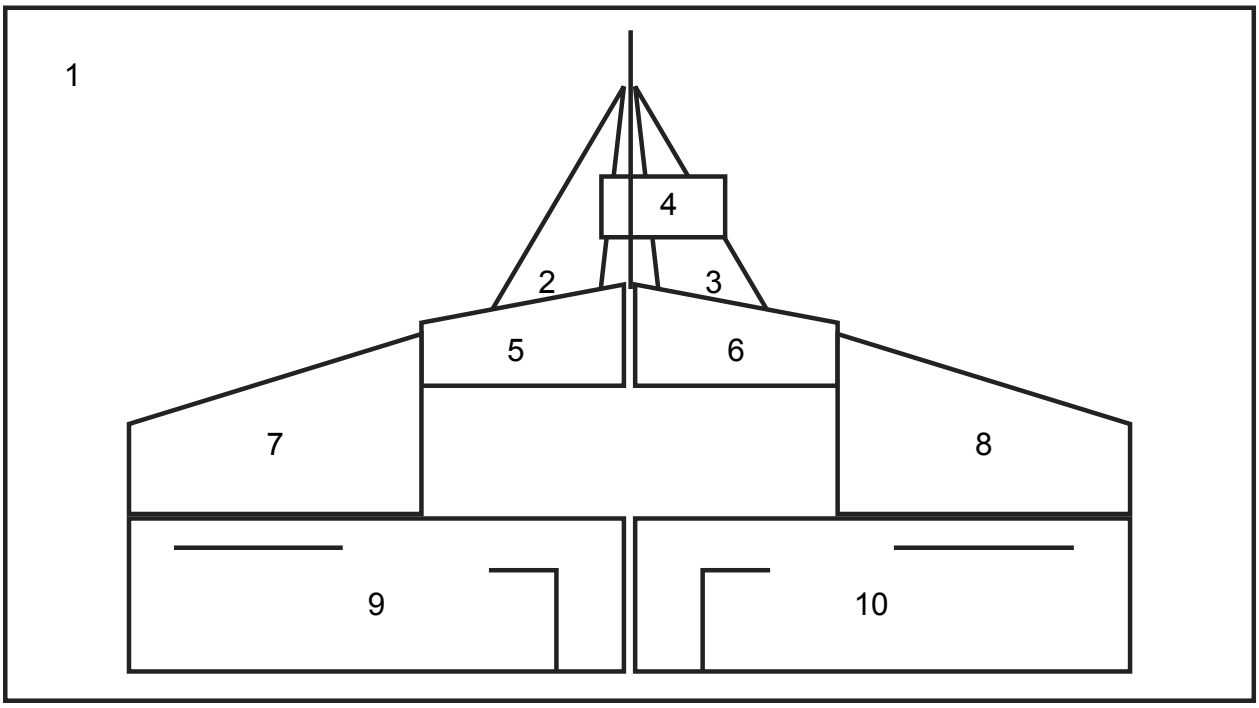
These examples use the usual main responsibility. Governments can share responsibilities and funding. In the ACT, the territory government also handles local services.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

PARLIAMENT COLOUR-BY-CODE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the ten questions on page 2. Each correct answer gives a colour for one numbered region. The same numbers work in black and white.



Colour key: blue · grey · yellow · green · brown
No colouring tools? Write the colour name or its first letter in each region.

Keep the numbered regions white until you solve their questions. The scene is a simplified original Parliament House drawing.



Parliament House reference

COLOUR-BY-CODE — QUESTIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Region 1. A proposal for a law is a…

○ A. Bill → blue ○ B. Ballot → orange ○ C. Council → pink

Region 2. The House with senators is the…

○ A. Council → pink ○ B. Senate → grey ○ C. School → pink

Region 3. The national level of government is…

○ A. Local → pink ○ B. State → orange ○ C. Federal → grey

Region 4. A paper used to record a vote is a…

○ A. Bill → pink ○ B. Ballot → yellow ○ C. Act → pink

Region 5. One elected House member represents an…

○ A. Electorate → grey ○ B. Entire planet → orange ○ C. Senate → pink

Region 6. A senator represents a…

○ A. Playground → pink ○ B. Street → orange ○ C. State or territory → grey

Region 7. Council rubbish collection is mainly…

○ A. Federal → pink ○ B. Local → green ○ C. State → pink

Region 8. The process of choosing representatives is an…

○ A. Act → pink ○ B. Election → green ○ C. Amendment → pink

Region 9. The Federal Parliament meets in…

○ A. Perth → pink ○ B. Sydney → orange ○ C. Canberra → brown

Region 10. A bill given Royal Assent becomes an…

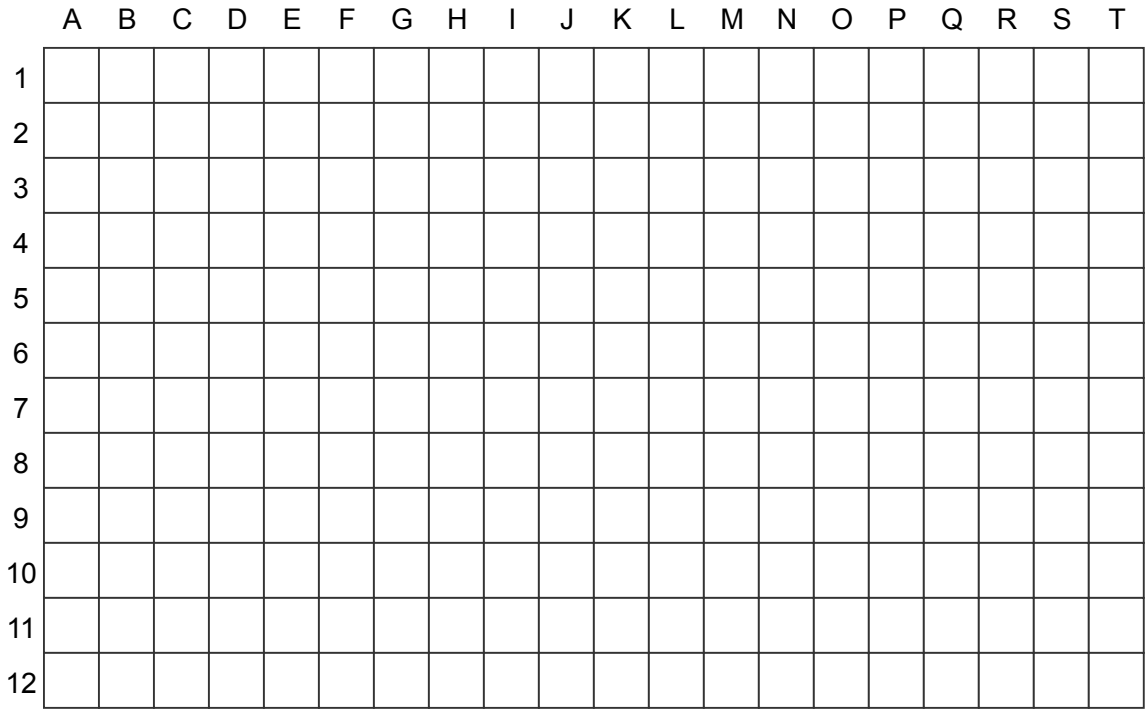
○ A. Act → brown ○ B. Electorate → orange ○ C. Ballot → pink

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS · YEARS 4–6

CIVICS MYSTERY PICTURE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the questions on page 2. For each correct answer, shade the coordinate group on page 3. Columns use letters; rows use numbers. For example, A1 is the top-left square.



What building do you predict? _____

Shade all squares in each correct group. Leave every other square white. Check your coordinates carefully to reveal a building connected with Australian civics.

MYSTERY PICTURE — QUESTIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the answer. It tells you which coordinate group to shade.

1. A proposal for a law is a…
○ A. Bill → group 1 ○ B. Ballot → leave blank ○ C. Council → leave blank

2. The House with senators is the…
○ A. Council → leave blank ○ B. Senate → group 2 ○ C. School → leave blank

3. The national level of government is…
○ A. Local → leave blank ○ B. State → leave blank ○ C. Federal → group 3

4. A paper used to record a vote is a…
○ A. Bill → leave blank ○ B. Ballot → group 4 ○ C. Act → leave blank

5. One elected House member represents an…
○ A. Electorate → group 5 ○ B. Entire planet → leave blank ○ C. Senate → leave blank

6. A senator represents a…
○ A. Playground → leave blank ○ B. Street → leave blank ○ C. State or territory → group 6

7. Council rubbish collection is mainly…
○ A. Federal → leave blank ○ B. Local → group 7 ○ C. State → leave blank

8. The process of choosing representatives is an…
○ A. Act → leave blank ○ B. Election → group 8 ○ C. Amendment → leave blank

9. The Federal Parliament meets in…
○ A. Perth → leave blank ○ B. Sydney → leave blank ○ C. Canberra → group 9

10. A bill given Royal Assent becomes an…
○ A. Act → group 10 ○ B. Electorate → leave blank ○ C. Ballot → leave blank

MYSTERY PICTURE — COORDINATES

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use a group only when your chosen answer tells you to. Mark each coordinate after shading it.

Group 1: K1 · K2 · K6 · K7 · K8 · K9 · K10 · A11 · K11 · A12 · K12

Group 2: L3 · L6 · L7 · L8 · L9 · B10 · L10 · B11 · L11 · B12 · L12

Group 3: M4 · M6 · M7 · M8 · C9 · M9 · C10 · M10 · C11 · M11 · C12 · M12

Group 4: N5 · N6 · N7 · D8 · N8 · D9 · N9 · D10 · N10 · D11 · N11 · D12 · N12

Group 5: O6 · E7 · O7 · E8 · O8 · E9 · O9 · E10 · O10 · E11 · O11 · E12 · O12

Group 6: F6 · F7 · P7 · F8 · P8 · F9 · P9 · F10 · P10 · F11 · P11 · F12 · P12

Group 7: G5 · G6 · G7 · G8 · Q8 · G9 · Q9 · G10 · Q10 · G11 · Q11 · G12 · Q12

Group 8: H4 · H6 · H7 · H8 · H9 · R9 · H10 · R10 · H11 · R11 · H12 · R12

Group 9: I3 · I6 · I7 · I8 · I9 · I10 · S10 · I11 · S11 · I12 · S12

Group 10: J1 · J2 · J6 · J7 · J8 · J9 · J10 · J11 · T11 · J12 · T12

What did you discover?

FOLD A GOVERNMENT MINI BOOK

Name: _____ Date: _____

Print page 2 on one side of A4 paper in landscape at actual size. It makes an eight-page mini book.

Fold and cut

1. Fold the sheet in half both ways, then fold each short edge to the centre. Open it to reveal eight panels.
2. Fold the sheet in half across the short direction: the four-column sheet becomes two columns wide.
3. From the folded edge, cut only along the bold centre line to the next crease. Stop there. Open the sheet: the slit spans the middle two panels.
4. Fold along the long centre crease. Push the ends together so the slit opens into a diamond.
5. Flatten the diamond into a booklet. Fold the pages around so **Australia's Government** is the cover.

Check the page order

1 Australia's Government → 2 Federal Government → 3 Federal examples → 4 State/Territory Government → 5 State/Territory examples → 6 Local Government → 7 Local examples → 8 What I Remember

Dotted lines show folds. The bold centre line shows the cut. Adult help with scissors may be useful.

The first sheet is an instruction page, not part of the book. The fold sheet has no worksheet header or footer so every panel stays inside its page.

Australia’s Government

Australia has three levels of government.

Try it: Name one level:

_____

What I Remember

Some responsibilities are shared. In the ACT, the territory also handles local services.

Try it: My fact:

_____

Local examples

Council rubbish collection, libraries and playgrounds are common examples.

Try it: Add an example:

_____

Local Government

Councils look after local community services.

Try it: Circle: visa / council library

Federal Government

Federal Government looks after the whole country.

Try it: Circle: whole country / one town

Federal examples

Defence, immigration and currency are federal examples.

Try it: Add an example:

_____

State/Territory Government

States and territories mainly run services across their region.

Try it: Circle: public school / council park

State/Territory examples

Public schools, public hospitals and police are common examples.

Try it: Add an example:

_____

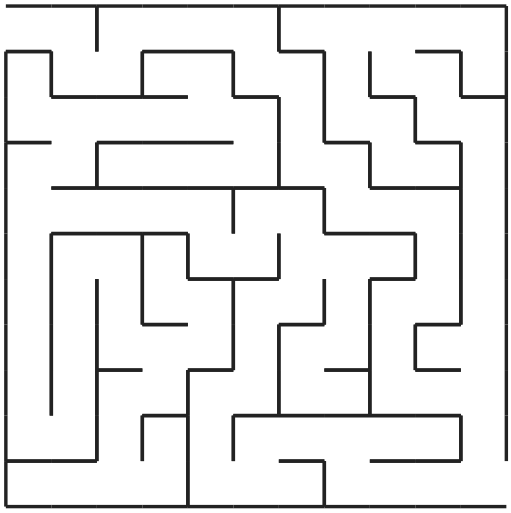
AUSTRALIAN CIVICS CHALLENGE

Name: _____ Date: _____

An activity mat for curious minds · Explore each panel in any order.

1. Parliament maze

Enter left. Reach the right exit.





2. Three-level sorting

Write F, S or L.

☐ Defence

☐ Public schools

☐ Council library

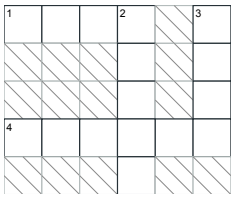
☐ Immigration

☐ State public hospital

☐ Council rubbish collection

F Federal · S State/Territory
L Local

3. Mini crossword



1A. A proposed law.
2D. Council level.
3D. Express a choice.
4A. House with senators.

4. Bill to law

Number 1–4.

☐ Royal Assent

☐ Bill proposed

☐ Both Houses agree to the same text

☐ Act of Parliament

This is a broad successful pathway.

AUSTRALIAN CIVICS CHALLENGE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Talk, vote and create · Keep exploring.

5. House or Senate?

Write H or S.

☐ Senators represent states or territories.

☐ Each member represents an electorate.

☐ Government is formed through support in this House.

☐ Senators sit here.



6. Follow a vote

1 Wombat
2 Koala
3 Platypus
4 Kangaroo

Wombat is excluded. Where does this ballot go next?

_____

If Koala is also excluded, where next?

_____

7. Draw a service

Draw a local council service.

Service: _____

Share a discovery

Explain one answer to a partner.

_____

_____

Write one question you still have.

_____

_____

Circle: I want to learn more about Parliament / voting / services.