

HOW DOES AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY WORK?

Name: _____ Date: _____

A3 capstone · Complete all 25 tasks. Use short answers. Fictional examples; print at actual size.

1. Three levels



- 1. Defence: _____
- 2. Public schools: _____
- 3. Council library: _____
- 4. One reason jobs can overlap:

2. House or Senate?



- 5. Members represent electorates: _____
- 6. Senators represent states/territories: _____
- 7. Government needs majority support here:

- 8. Both Houses debate bills: T / F

3. Follow the vote



- House-style fictional ranking:
1 Koala · 2 Wombat · 3 Platypus
- 9. Koala is excluded. Next continuing choice:

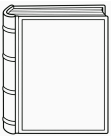
 - 10. Koala and Wombat excluded. Next: _____
 - 11. A majority of 20 votes needs at least ____.

4. Bill to law



- Number 12–15 in order 1–4.
- 12. ____ Royal Assent
 - 13. ____ Bill introduced
 - 14. ____ Identical text agreed by both Houses
 - 15. ____ Debate/consideration

5. Constitution



- 16. Framework or every law? _____
- 17. Constitutional-change vote: _____
- 18. Commonwealth began in what year?

6. Double majority



- 19. National 54% YES, four YES states: PASS / NOT PASS
- 20. National 62% YES, two YES states: PASS / NOT PASS
- 21. National 50% YES, six YES states: PASS / NOT PASS
- 22. Territory votes count nationally? YES / NO

7. Parliament, executive or courts?



- 23. Debates a bill: _____
 - 24. Department administers a program: _____
 - 25. Decides how law applies to a case: _____
- Discuss: why does sharing power matter?

Usual service responsibilities can overlap; ACT government also handles local services. Bill pathway is simplified and successful; commencement can be later. Double-majority examples use the general rule. Ministers also sit in Parliament.