

ANSWERS — WHAT IS THE RULE OF LAW?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Educator key

1. Publicly known laws: People can find and read the laws that affect them.
2. Government subject to law: A minister must act within legal powers.
3. Courts apply law: A court decides a dispute using law and evidence.
4. Rights and responsibilities: People can seek legal protection and must obey laws.

Yes, different facts and applicable laws can produce different lawful outcomes. The minister's claim conflicts with government being subject to law. Known laws help people understand lawful conduct and their rights.

ANSWERS — FAIR RULE OR RANDOM RULE?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Educator key

Pair 1: A — Rules are published before the sports competition.

Pair 2: B — The same published procedure is used for everyone.

Pair 3: A — A decision uses a published rule and explains the reason.

Pair 4: A — The organiser listens to both sides using a clear procedure.

Pair 5: B — The organiser follows the agreed rules too.

Pair 6: A — A clear review process is available for a disputed decision.

Accept explanations about known rules, consistency, listening, reasons and review. School rules are an analogy; the legal rule of law also constrains government and involves legal institutions.

ANSWERS — WHAT DO COURTS DO?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Educator key

1. Hear cases → C: Listen to legal arguments and relevant evidence.
2. Resolve disputes → D: Decide legal disagreements brought before the court.
3. Apply and interpret law → A: Work out how the law applies in a particular case.
4. Determine legal consequences → B: Decide remedies or penalties according to law when appropriate.

Court task: deciding a legal dispute.

Information: relevant evidence, facts, law and legal arguments.

ANSWERS — COURTROOM VOCABULARY

Name: _____ Date: _____

Educator key

Page 1: 1. judge → C: A judicial officer who hears and decides cases.

Page 1: 2. court → E: An institution that hears and decides legal cases.

Page 1: 3. law → D: A rule recognised and applied in the legal system.

Page 1: 4. evidence → A: Information used in a case to help establish facts.

Page 1: 5. witness → B: A person who gives evidence about relevant facts.

Page 2: 1. lawyer → C: A legally qualified person who gives legal advice or representation.

Page 2: 2. case → E: A legal matter brought before a court.

Page 2: 3. decision → D: The court's determination of a legal matter.

Page 2: 4. jury → A: A group of selected people who decides facts in some cases.

Page 2: 5. appeal → B: A request for a higher court to review a decision under legal rules.

Not every case uses a jury. Accept sentences that use terms consistently with these definitions.

ANSWERS — COURT OR PARLIAMENT?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Educator key

1. Debating a proposed new law. → Parliament
2. Hearing evidence in a case. → Court
3. Voting on a bill. → Parliament
4. Resolving a legal dispute. → Court
5. Amending proposed legislation. → Parliament
6. Interpreting law in a particular case. → Court
7. Agreeing on the text of a bill. → Parliament
8. Deciding a remedy according to law. → Court
9. Debating whether to change an Act. → Parliament
10. Hearing legal arguments. → Court

ANSWERS — COURT OR PARLIAMENT?

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Continued

11. Passing legislation. → Parliament

12. Giving reasons for a judgement. → Court

Court cases apply and interpret existing law; Parliament considers and passes legislation. This introductory contrast does not imply courts have no role in developing common law.