

WHO MAKES, PUTS INTO ACTION AND INTERPRETS THE LAW?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write A, B or C beside the matching role.

A. Legislature / Parliament



Role letter: _____

B. Executive



Role letter: _____

C. Judiciary / courts



Role letter: _____

1. Makes and changes laws: _____

2. Administers government and puts laws into effect: _____

3. Interprets and applies law in court cases: _____

Australia's separation of powers is not complete: ministers are also members of Parliament. Sort the action described, not every role a person may hold.

Who does what in a fictional story?

Use page 2 to follow a law from debate to administration to a court case.

THREE BRANCHES — FOLLOW THE ACTION

Name: _____ Date: _____



Write L (Legislature), E (Executive) or J (Judiciary).



1. A proposed federal service law is debated.



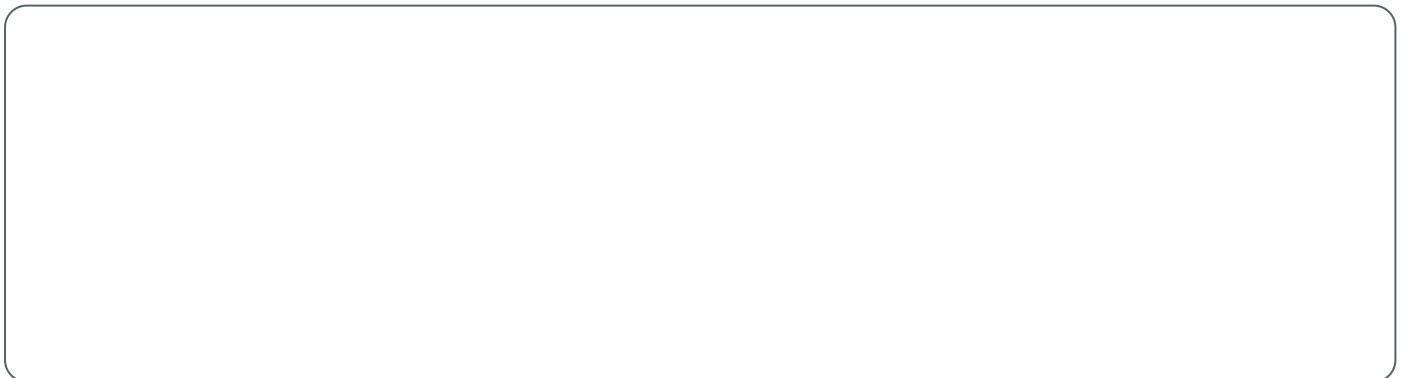
2. A department starts administering the new service under the Act.



3. A dispute about the law comes before a court.

Connect the three roles

Draw arrows to show how the story moves between institutions.



The example is simplified. A law normally needs agreement on identical text in both Houses and Royal Assent; not every law produces a court case.

WHICH BRANCH?

Name: _____ Date: _____

L = Legislature; E = Executive; J = Judiciary. Write one letter per action.



1. Parliament debates a proposed law.



2. A department administers a program under existing law.



3. A court decides how a law applies to a case.



4. Senators vote on a bill.



5. A minister directs delivery of a government program.



6. A judge hears evidence in a legal dispute.

Australia's separation of powers is not complete: ministers are also members of Parliament.
Sort the action described, not every role a person may hold.

WHICH BRANCH?

Name: _____ Date: _____

L = Legislature; E = Executive; J = Judiciary. Write one letter per action.



7. The House considers an amendment to a bill.



8. Public servants process applications under a law.



9. A court determines a lawful remedy in a case.



10. Both Houses agree to the same bill text.



11. A department manages a service under legislation.



12. A court interprets a disputed legal provision.

Australia's separation of powers is not complete: ministers are also members of Parliament.
Sort the action described, not every role a person may hold.

SEPARATION OF POWERS — SORTING MAT

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort eighteen cards from pages 2–3. Place cards under the action they describe, or write their numbers.



Legislature / Parliament

Makes and changes laws.

Cards: _____



Executive

Administers government and puts laws into effect.

Cards: _____



Judiciary / courts

Interprets and applies law in cases before courts.

Cards: _____

Australia's separation of powers is not complete: ministers are also members of Parliament. Sort the action described, not every role a person may hold.

SEPARATION OF POWERS — CARDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort by the action. Cut or copy the numbers.



1. Parliament making legislation



2. Ministers directing government programs



3. Courts hearing legal cases



4. Debating a bill



5. Government departments administering services



6. Judges interpreting laws in cases



7. Voting on legislation



8. Public servants processing lawful applications



9. Hearing evidence in a dispute

Minister and public-servant cards describe executive duties here. Ministers also have parliamentary roles.

SEPARATION OF POWERS — CARDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort by the action. Cut or copy the numbers.



10. Considering a bill amendment



11. Delivering a program under law



12. Deciding how law applies to facts



13. House and Senate agreeing to a bill



14. Managing a government service



15. Giving a judgement in a case



16. Changing legislation



17. Administering an approved grant scheme



18. Resolving a legal dispute

Minister and public-servant cards describe executive duties here. Ministers also have parliamentary roles.

WHO DOES WHAT? GOVERNMENT POWER MATCH

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write the definition letter beside each institution.



1. Parliament

☐

A. Decides legal disputes and interprets law.

2. Executive

☐

B. Administers government.

3. Courts

☐

C. Debates and passes legislation.

Use the match

Complete the six fictional situations on page 2.

Australia's separation of powers is not complete: ministers are also members of Parliament. Sort the action described, not every role a person may hold.

GOVERNMENT POWER — SITUATIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Write P (Parliament), E (Executive) or C (Courts).



1. Parliament debates a proposed law.



2. A department administers a program under existing law.



3. A court decides how a law applies to a case.



4. Senators vote on a bill.



5. A minister directs delivery of a government program.



6. A judge hears evidence in a legal dispute.

Choose one answer and explain the action clue.

PARLIAMENT, GOVERNMENT OR COURT?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort fifteen fictional action cards from pages 2–3 into these three boxes. Write card numbers or place cards nearby.



PARLIAMENT

Makes and changes laws.

Cards: _____



EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Administers government and puts laws into effect.

Cards: _____



COURTS

Interprets and applies law in cases before courts.

Cards: _____

Australia's separation of powers is not complete: ministers are also members of Parliament. Sort the action described, not every role a person may hold.

GOVERNMENT POWERS — CHALLENGE CARDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Parliament debates a proposed law.

2. A department administers a program under existing law.

3. A court decides how a law applies to a case.

4. Senators vote on a bill.

5. A minister directs delivery of a government program.

6. A judge hears evidence in a legal dispute.

7. The House considers an amendment to a bill.

8. Public servants process applications under a law.

Explain a sorting clue

GOVERNMENT POWERS — CHALLENGE CARDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

9. A court determines a lawful remedy in a case.

10. Both Houses agree to the same bill text.

11. A department manages a service under legislation.

12. A court interprets a disputed legal provision.

13. Parliament votes to change an Act.

14. A department carries out an existing government policy.

15. A court gives reasons for a judgement.

Explain a sorting clue
