

Australian Citizenship Test Questions and Answers

All 289 practice questions, grouped by chapter, with the correct answer marked and explained.

The real test: 20 multiple-choice questions · 15 correct to pass (75%) · 45 minutes · all 5 Australian values questions must be correct

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Australia and its people 91 questions

1. Who are Australia's first inhabitants?

✓ **The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples**

Traders from Papua New Guinea

The first free settlers from Ireland

The convicts of the First Fleet

Australia's first inhabitants are the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

2. What is said about the cultures and traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples?

They are the newest in the region

✓ **They are the oldest continuous cultures and traditions in the world**

They began with the arrival of the First Fleet

They were established after federation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the oldest continuous cultures and traditions in the world. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

3. According to the archaeological record, when did Aboriginal peoples arrive in Australia?

Between 6,000 and 4,000 years ago

Between 200 and 100 years ago

Between 1,000 and 500 years ago

✓ **Between 65,000 and 40,000 years ago**

The archaeological record indicates Aboriginal peoples arrived in Australia between 65,000 and 40,000 years ago. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

4. Aboriginal people are historically from which parts of Australia?

Only the eastern coast

Only the Torres Strait islands

✓ **Mainland Australia and Tasmania**

Only the Northern Territory

Aboriginal people are historically from mainland Australia and Tasmania. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

5. Where are Torres Strait Islander people from?

Islands in the Bass Strait to the south of Victoria

✓ **Islands between the northern tip of Queensland and Papua New Guinea**

Islands lying off the coast of Western Australia

Islands of the Southern Ocean lying near Tasmania

Torres Strait Islander people are from islands between the northern tip of Queensland and Papua New Guinea. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

6. How is the deep connection to land of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples expressed?

Through formal land registers

Through parliamentary petitions

✓ **Their stories, art and dance**

Through written treaties

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a deep connection with the land, expressed in their stories, art and dance. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

7. Approximately what share of the Australian population is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander?

About fifteen per cent

About half of one per cent

✓ **Approximately three per cent**

About thirty per cent

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples make up approximately three per cent of the Australian population. (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)

8. What was the First Fleet?

The first trading fleet sent to Papua New Guinea

The first ships to carry free settlers from Ireland

The first naval squadron of the Royal Australian Navy

✓ **The first 11 convict ships to arrive from Great Britain**

European settlement started when the first 11 convict ships, known as the First Fleet, arrived from Great Britain on 26 January 1788. (Early days of European settlement)

9. On what date did the First Fleet arrive?

26 January 1851

✓ **26 January 1788**

1 January 1901

25 April 1915

European settlement started when the first 11 convict ships, known as the First Fleet, arrived from Great Britain on 26 January 1788. (Early days of European settlement)

10. How many convict ships made up the First Fleet?

6

✓ **11**

76

26

The First Fleet was made up of 11 convict ships. (Early days of European settlement)

11. Why did the British Government transport convicts to Australia?

To establish a naval base against the French fleet

✓ **British jails could not hold the large number of people imprisoned**

To search for gold in the colony of New South Wales

To open trade with the islands of the Torres Strait

The British Government decided to transport convicts to the new colony of New South Wales. (Early days of European settlement)

12. To which new colony were the first convicts transported?

South Australia

Queensland

✓ **New South Wales**

Victoria

The British Government decided to transport convicts to the new colony of New South Wales. (Early days of European settlement)

13. Who was the first Governor of the colony of New South Wales?

Robert the Bruce

Governor Lachlan Macarthur

Captain James Cook

✓ **Captain Arthur Phillip**

The first Governor of the colony of New South Wales was Captain Arthur Phillip. (Early days of European settlement)

14. Where did Australia's early free settlers come from?

Greece and Türkiye

Germany and Italy

✓ **Great Britain and Ireland**

China and Vietnam

Early free settlers came from Great Britain and Ireland. (Early days of European settlement)

15. In which year did the Australian gold rush begin?

1901

1915

1788

✓ **1851**

In 1851 a gold rush began when gold was discovered in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. (The gold rush)

16. In which two colonies was gold discovered?

Queensland and Tasmania

Victoria and Western Australia

✓ **New South Wales and Victoria**

Western Australia and South Australia

In 1851 a gold rush began when gold was discovered in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. (The gold rush)

17. Which group were the first large group of migrants not from Europe?

Indian people

Vietnamese people

✓ **Chinese people**

Lebanese people

Chinese people arriving during the gold rush were the first large group of migrants not from Europe. (The gold rush)

18. What happened to Australia's population in the 10 years after the gold rush began?

✓ **It more than doubled**

It fell by a third

It grew by about one per cent

It stayed almost the same

In 10 years the gold rush more than doubled Australia's population. (The gold rush)

19. In which year were the colonies united into the Commonwealth of Australia?

✓ **1901**

1788

1851

1967

In 1901 the separate colonies were united into a federation of states called the Commonwealth of Australia. (The nation of Australia)

20. What was Australia called after the colonies united?

The Federation of New South Wales

The United Colonies of Australia

The Dominion of Australia

✓ **The Commonwealth of Australia**

In 1901 the separate colonies were united into a federation of states called the Commonwealth of Australia. (The nation of Australia)

21. Which institutions were established in 1901 under the new Constitution?

The state parliaments and local councils

The Australian Electoral Commission and the Reserve Bank

The Australian Federal Police and the ATO

✓ **The national parliament, the government and the High Court**

The national parliament, government and High Court were established in 1901 under the new Australian Constitution. (The nation of Australia)

22. About how large was Australia's population in 1901?

About twenty million

About ten million

✓ **About four million**

About one million

In 1901 Australia's population was about four million. (The nation of Australia)

23. What did the 1967 Referendum change?

Voting was made compulsory at federal, state and local elections

✓ **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were included in official population estimates**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages became official languages

The Northern Territory was admitted as a state of the federation

It was not until after a Referendum in 1967 that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were included in official estimates of the population. (The nation of Australia)

24. When did a wave of non-British migration come to Australia?

Before the arrival of the First Fleet

During the gold rush of 1851

✓ **After World War II**

Immediately after federation in 1901

A wave of non-British migration came after World War II, when millions of people in Europe had to leave their homelands. (The nation of Australia)

25. What is Australia's national language?

English and French

There is no national language

English and an Aboriginal language

✓ **English**

Australia's national language is English. (Language and diversity)

26. Why should migrants learn and use English?

Because it is required to hold a driver's licence

Because English is the only language spoken in Australia

Because other languages are banned

✓ **To help them participate in Australian society**

Migrants should learn and use English to help them participate in Australian society. (Language and diversity)

27. How many distinct Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages does Australia value?

Exactly 12

About 30

Fewer than 10

✓ **More than 100**

Australia values other languages, including more than 100 distinct Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. (Language and diversity)

28. How many states and mainland territories does Australia have?

Six states and six territories

Five states and three mainland territories

✓ **Six states and two mainland territories**

Eight states and no territories

Australia is a federation of six states and two mainland territories. (States, territories and capital cities)

29. What is Australia's capital city?

✓ **Canberra**

Sydney

Melbourne

Brisbane

Canberra is Australia's capital city. (States, territories and capital cities)

30. What is the capital city of New South Wales?

Newcastle

Melbourne

Canberra

✓ **Sydney**

Sydney is the capital city of New South Wales. (States, territories and capital cities)

31. What is the capital city of Victoria?

Geelong

✓ **Melbourne**

Sydney

Adelaide

Melbourne is the capital city of Victoria. (States, territories and capital cities)

32. What is the capital city of Queensland?

✓ **Brisbane**

Cairns

Darwin

Townsville

Brisbane is the capital city of Queensland. (States, territories and capital cities)

33. What is the capital city of Western Australia?

Fremantle

Adelaide

✓ **Perth**

Darwin

Perth is the capital city of Western Australia. (States, territories and capital cities)

34. What is the capital city of South Australia?

Hobart

Perth

Melbourne

✓ **Adelaide**

Adelaide is the capital city of South Australia. (States, territories and capital cities)

35. What is the capital city of Tasmania?

Launceston

Devonport

✓ **Hobart**

Canberra

Hobart is the capital city of Tasmania. (States, territories and capital cities)

36. What is the capital city of the Northern Territory?

Katherine

✓ **Darwin**

Alice Springs

Brisbane

Darwin is the capital city of the Northern Territory. (States, territories and capital cities)

37. Which was the first colony established by the British?

Victoria

Western Australia

Tasmania

✓ **New South Wales**

New South Wales was the first colony established by the British. (The states)

38. Which is the nation's largest city?

Melbourne

Perth

✓ **Sydney**

Canberra

Sydney is the nation's largest city. (The states)

39. Which is Australia's largest state?

New South Wales

✓ **Western Australia**

South Australia

Queensland

Western Australia is the largest state. (The states)

40. Which is Australia's second largest state?

Victoria

New South Wales

Tasmania

✓ **Queensland**

Queensland is the second largest state. (The states)

41. Which is the smallest of the mainland states?

✓ **Victoria**

New South Wales

Tasmania

South Australia

Victoria is the smallest of the mainland states. (The states)

42. Which is Australia's smallest state?

Victoria

the Australian Capital Territory

✓ **Tasmania**

South Australia

Tasmania is the smallest state, separated from the mainland by the Bass Strait. (The states)

43. What separates Tasmania from the mainland?

The Great Australian Bight

✓ **The Bass Strait**

The Torres Strait

The Southern Ocean

Tasmania is the smallest state, separated from the mainland by the Bass Strait. (The states)

44. Along which state's eastern coast does the Great Barrier Reef run?

Western Australia

✓ **Queensland**

New South Wales

the Northern Territory

The world-famous Great Barrier Reef runs along Queensland's eastern coast. (The states)

45. Which state is home to the Kimberley region and Margaret River?

Queensland

✓ **Western Australia**

South Australia

Victoria

Western Australia's icons include the Ningaloo Coast, Margaret River and the Kimberley region. (The states)

46. The Barossa Valley and Flinders Ranges are icons of which state?

✓ **South Australia**

Western Australia

Tasmania

Victoria

South Australia's icons include the Barossa Valley and the Flinders Ranges. (The states)

47. Cradle Mountain and Port Arthur are icons of which state?

Victoria

New South Wales

✓ **Tasmania**

Queensland

Tasmanian icons include Cradle Mountain, Port Arthur and the Bay of Fires. (The states)

48. The Melbourne Cricket Ground and the 12 Apostles are icons of which state?

✓ **Victoria**

South Australia

New South Wales

Queensland

Victoria's icons include the Melbourne Cricket Ground, the 12 Apostles and the Royal Exhibition Building. (The states)

49. Where is the Australian Capital Territory located?

✓ **Between Sydney and Melbourne**

Inland to the east of Perth in Western Australia

On the coast to the north of Brisbane

Across the Bass Strait to the south of Hobart

The Australian Capital Territory is located between Sydney and Melbourne. (The territories)

50. Which national institutions are located in Canberra?

The Australian Electoral Commission and the ATO

The Sydney Opera House and Harbour Bridge

✓ **Parliament House and the High Court of Australia**

The Australian Federal Police and the Reserve Bank

Parliament House and the High Court of Australia are located in Canberra. (The territories)

51. Which icons are in the Northern Territory?

✓ **Uluru, Kata Tjuta and Kings Canyon**

Cradle Mountain and Port Arthur

The Barossa Valley and Flinders Ranges

The Great Barrier Reef and Fraser Island

Northern Territory icons include Uluru, Kata Tjuta and Kings Canyon. (The territories)

52. Who performs a Welcome to Country?

The Governor-General, or a governor of the state

Any member of the audience who wishes to speak

✓ **An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custodian of the local region**

The Master of Ceremonies or Chair of the event

A Welcome to Country is performed by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custodian of the local region. (Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country)

53. When does a Welcome to Country usually take place?

- Only at Australian citizenship ceremonies
- Only during Australia Day celebrations on 26 January
- At the close of proceedings, once an event has ended

✓ **As the first item of proceedings to open an event**

A Welcome to Country is usually the first item of proceedings to open an event. (Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country)

54. Who can deliver an Acknowledgement of Country?

- Only a Traditional Custodian of the local region
- Only an Elder of the local community
- Only an elected representative

✓ **Anyone, generally the Chair or Master of Ceremonies**

Anyone can deliver an Acknowledgement of Country, generally the Chair or Master of Ceremonies. (Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country)

55. Why are a Welcome to Country and an Acknowledgement of Country performed?

- To open the parliamentary sitting year
- To mark the anniversary of federation
- To satisfy a legal requirement for public events

✓ **To show respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples**

These practices are performed to show respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. (Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country)

56. On what date is Australia Day celebrated?

- 1 January
 - 25 December
 - 25 April
- ✓ **26 January**

Australia Day is celebrated on 26 January each year. (Australia Day)

57. What anniversary does Australia Day mark?

- The beginning of the gold rush in 1851
- The landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli in 1915
- The federation of the separate colonies in 1901

✓ **The arrival of the First Fleet from Great Britain in 1788**

Australia Day is the anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet from Great Britain in 1788. (Australia Day)

58. Which awards does the Prime Minister announce during Australia Day celebrations?

- The Anzac Day commemorative medals
- The Order of Australia honours
- The Australian Sports Awards

✓ **The Australian of the Year Awards**

During Australia Day celebrations the Prime Minister announces the Australian of the Year Awards in Canberra. (Australia Day)

59. Which ceremonies are often held on Australia Day?

- The opening of federal parliament
- State election counts
- The swearing-in of the Governor-General

✓ **Special citizenship ceremonies**

Australia Day is marked by events including special citizenship ceremonies. (Australia Day)

60. Where is Australia Day a public holiday?

- In the states but not the territories
- Only in the Australian Capital Territory
- Only in New South Wales

✓ **In every state and territory**

Australia Day is a public holiday in every state and territory in Australia. (Australia Day)

61. On what date is Anzac Day commemorated?

✓ **25 April**

- 11 November
- 26 January
- 1 January

Anzac Day is commemorated on 25 April each year. (Anzac Day)

62. What is Anzac Day named after?

- The Australian Defence Force
- ✓ **The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps**
- The Australian Naval Zone and Army Command
- The Anzac Memorial in Sydney

Anzac Day is named after the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. (Anzac Day)

63. Where did the Anzacs land on 25 April 1915?

- Normandy, in France
- Tobruk, in Libya
- Kokoda, in Papua New Guinea

✓ **Gallipoli, in Türkiye**

The Anzacs landed at Gallipoli in Türkiye during World War I on 25 April 1915. (Anzac Day)

64. What does Anzac Day remember?

- The arrival of the First Fleet from Great Britain in 1788
- The uniting of the separate colonies into a federation
- The end of the transportation of convicts to the colonies

✓ **The sacrifice of all Australians who served and died in wars and conflicts**

Anzac Day is a solemn day when Australians remember the sacrifice of all Australians who served and died in wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations. (Anzac Day)

65. What are the colours of the Australian National Flag?

- Green and gold
- Green, blue, black and white
- Black, red and yellow

✓ **Blue, white and red**

The Australian National Flag is blue, white and red. (The Australian National Flag)

66. What does the Union Jack on the Australian National Flag represent?

✓ **Australia's history of British settlement**

Australia's membership of the United Nations

The southern sky

The six states of the federation

The Union Jack in the top left corner of the Australian National Flag represents Australia's history of British settlement. (The Australian National Flag)

67. How many points does the Commonwealth Star have?

Five

Six

Eight

✓ **Seven**

The Commonwealth Star has seven points, one for each of the six states and one for the territories. (The Australian National Flag)

68. What do the points of the Commonwealth Star represent?

✓ **The six states and the territories**

The six original colonies only

The seven seas

The seven founding prime ministers

The Commonwealth Star has seven points, one for each of the six states and one for the territories. (The Australian National Flag)

69. Where does the Commonwealth Star sit on the flag?

In the centre of the flag

Along the bottom edge

✓ **Under the Union Jack**

In the top right corner

The Commonwealth Star sits under the Union Jack on the Australian National Flag. (The Australian National Flag)

70. What is the Southern Cross?

The name of the Union Jack in Australia

✓ **A group of stars that can be seen in the southern sky**

A constellation of seven points

A group of islands in the Torres Strait

The Southern Cross on the Australian National Flag is a group of stars that can be seen in the southern sky. (The Australian National Flag)

71. Which other flags are officially recognised in Australia?

The flags of the Commonwealth of Nations

The flags of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea

✓ **The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag**

The flags of the United Kingdom and Ireland

The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag are also officially recognised. (The Australian National Flag)

72. What are the colours of the Australian Aboriginal Flag?

Green and gold

✓ **Black, red and yellow**

Green, blue, black and white

Blue, white and red

The Australian Aboriginal Flag is black, red and yellow. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

73. What does the black half of the Australian Aboriginal Flag represent?

The sun and the warmth it brings to the land

✓ **The Aboriginal peoples of Australia**

The land as it was before European settlement

The seas surrounding the Australian continent

The top half of the Australian Aboriginal Flag is black and represents the Aboriginal peoples of Australia. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

74. What does the red half of the Australian Aboriginal Flag represent?

The blood shed by ancestors defending the land

The desert sunset across the central deserts

The Southern Cross seen in the southern sky

✓ **The earth, which has ceremonial significance**

The bottom half of the Australian Aboriginal Flag is red and represents the earth, which has ceremonial significance. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

75. What does the yellow circle on the Australian Aboriginal Flag represent?

✓ **The sun**

A ceremonial fire

The moon

A waterhole

The yellow circle on the Australian Aboriginal Flag represents the sun. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

76. What are the colours of the Torres Strait Islander Flag?

- Green, gold and white
- Black, red and yellow
- Blue, white and red

✓ **Green, blue, black and white**

The Torres Strait Islander Flag is green, blue, black and white. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

77. What do the green stripes on the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent?

- The island groups
- Peace

✓ **The land**

- The sea

The green stripes on the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent the land. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

78. What does the blue panel in the centre of the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent?

- The people
- The sky

✓ **The sea**

- The land

The blue panel in the centre of the Torres Strait Islander Flag represents the sea. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

79. What do the black lines on the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent?

- The reefs of the Torres Strait
- Night and day
- The shipping routes to Papua New Guinea

✓ **The Torres Strait Islander people**

The black lines on the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent the Torres Strait Islander people. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

80. What is at the centre of the Torres Strait Islander Flag?

✓ **A white dancer's headdress**

- A red maple leaf
- A yellow circle
- A gold Commonwealth Star

The white dancer's headdress on the Torres Strait Islander Flag is a symbol for all Torres Strait Islanders. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

81. What do the points of the white star on the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent?

The six states and the territories

✓ **The island groups in the Torres Strait**

The clans of the Torres Strait

The five oceans

The points of the white star on the Torres Strait Islander Flag represent the island groups in the Torres Strait, and white symbolises peace. (The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag)

82. What is the official symbol of the Commonwealth of Australia?

✓ **The Commonwealth Coat of Arms**

The Southern Cross

The golden wattle

The Australian National Flag

The Commonwealth Coat of Arms is the official symbol of the Commonwealth of Australia. (Australia's symbols)

83. Which two native animals support the shield on the Commonwealth Coat of Arms?

A dingo and a crocodile

A koala and a wombat

✓ **A kangaroo and an emu**

A kookaburra and a platypus

A kangaroo and an emu support the shield of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms on each side. (Australia's symbols)

84. What does the shield in the centre of the Coat of Arms represent?

✓ **The six states and federation**

The three levels of government

The two mainland territories

The seven points of the Commonwealth Star

The shield in the centre of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms represents the six states and federation. (Australia's symbols)

85. What forms the background of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms?

A gold Commonwealth Star

The waratah

The Southern Cross

✓ **The golden wattle**

The background of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms is the golden wattle, Australia's national flower. (Australia's symbols)

86. What is Australia's national flower?

The waratah

✓ **The golden wattle**

The kangaroo paw

The Sturt's desert pea

The background of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms is the golden wattle, Australia's national flower. (Australia's symbols)

87. What are Australia's national colours?

Blue, white and red

✓ **Green and gold**

Black, red and yellow

Green and blue

Australia's national colours are green and gold, the colours of the golden wattle. (Australia's symbols)

88. What is Australia's national gemstone?

The pearl

✓ **The opal**

The diamond

The sapphire

The opal is Australia's national gemstone. (Australia's symbols)

89. Where does the golden wattle grow mainly?

In the Northern Territory desert

In the Kimberley region

✓ **In south-eastern Australia**

Along the Great Barrier Reef

The golden wattle grows mainly in south-eastern Australia and has bright green leaves and golden yellow flowers in spring. (Australia's symbols)

90. What is Australia's national anthem?

Waltzing Matilda

God Save the King

I Am Australian

✓ **Advance Australia Fair**

Australia's national anthem is 'Advance Australia Fair'. (Australia's national anthem)

91. On which occasions is the national anthem sung?

Only at the opening of each federal parliament

Only during Anzac Day services of remembrance

✓ **Occasions of national importance, including citizenship ceremonies**

Only at Olympic and Commonwealth Games ceremonies

The national anthem is sung on occasions of national importance, including at Australian citizenship ceremonies and major sporting events. (Australia's national anthem)

92. What system of government does Australia have?

A one-party state

✓ **A parliamentary democracy**

An absolute monarchy

A presidential republic

Australia's system of government is a parliamentary democracy. (Parliamentary democracy)

93. Where does the power of the Australian government come from?

The Governor-General

✓ **The Australian people**

The King of Australia

The High Court

The power of the government comes from the Australian people because Australian citizens vote for people to represent them in parliament. (Parliamentary democracy)

94. How must representatives in parliament answer to the people?

✓ **Through elections**

Through the Governor-General

Through public petitions

Through the courts

Representatives in parliament must answer to the people, through elections, for the decisions they make. (Parliamentary democracy)

95. What does the Rule of Law mean in Australia?

✓ **No person, group or religious rule is above the law**

Religious law applies to believers

Ministers are immune from prosecution

Parliament may set aside the courts

The Rule of Law means that no person, group or religious rule is above the law. (The Rule of Law)

96. Who must obey Australia's laws?

Only Australian citizens

✓ **Everyone, including people who hold positions of power**

Everyone except elected representatives

Everyone except the police

Everyone, including people who hold positions of power, must obey Australia's laws. (The Rule of Law)

97. Which of these groups is bound by the Rule of Law?

✓ **Government, community and religious leaders**

Only public servants

Only people born in Australia

Only the courts

The Rule of Law applies to government, community and religious leaders, business people and the police. (The Rule of Law)

98. How do Australians believe change should happen?

Through decisions handed down by religious leaders

✓ **Through discussion, peaceful persuasion and the democratic process**

Through protest that damages property to force action

Through the courts alone, rather than through parliament

Australians believe that change should occur through discussion, peaceful persuasion and the democratic process. (Living peacefully and respect for all)

99. What do Australians reject as a way to change a person's mind or the law?

Peaceful protest

✓ **Violence**

Public debate

Voting

Australians reject violence as a way to change a person's mind or the law. (Living peacefully and respect for all)

100. On what principle does Australia's democratic system rest?

Only Australian citizens hold rights under the law

Rights depend on how long a person has lived here

✓ **Every individual has rights and equality under Australian law**

Rights are granted to people by religious leaders

Every individual, regardless of their background, has rights and equality under Australian law. (Living peacefully and respect for all)

101. How are all Australians expected to treat each other?

According to their wealth

According to their country of origin

✓ **With dignity and respect**

According to their religion

All Australians are expected to treat each other with dignity and respect, regardless of their race, country of origin, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, age, disability, heritage, culture, politics, wealth or religion. (Living peacefully and respect for all)

102. What does freedom of speech mean in Australia?

People may say anything without any legal limit

✓ **People can say and write what they think and discuss their ideas**

Only elected representatives may criticise the government

People may speak freely only in private

*Freedom of speech means people can say and write what they think and discuss their ideas with others.
(Freedom of speech and freedom of expression)*

103. Which of these is permitted under freedom of speech in Australia?

✓ **Criticising the government and campaigning to change laws**

Making false allegations against others

Injuring a person during a protest

Damaging property during a protest

Even while engaging in freedom of speech, the laws of Australia must be obeyed. (Freedom of speech and freedom of expression)

104. What does freedom of expression allow people to do?

Break the law where necessary to make a political point

Meet for discussion in private places but not public ones

Refuse to obey an order made against them by a court

✓ **Express their views through art, film, music and literature**

Freedom of expression means people can express their views through art, film, music and literature. (Freedom of speech and freedom of expression)

105. What must protest gatherings in Australia be?

Limited to Australian citizens over the age of 18

Approved in advance by the police in that state

Held only on public holidays and at weekends

✓ **Peaceful, and must not injure any person or damage property**

Gatherings to protest must be peaceful and must not injure any person or damage property. (Freedom of speech and freedom of expression)

106. What is freedom of association?

The right to a fair trial before a judge and jury

The right to refuse to obey a law you disagree with

✓ **The right to form and join associations to pursue common goals**

The right to hold public office in an Australian parliament

Freedom of association is the right to form and join associations to pursue common goals. (Freedom of association and freedom of religion)

107. Can a person in Australia be forced to join an organisation?

✓ No, people can decide not to join and cannot be forced

Yes, if it is a registered trade union

Yes, if their employer requires it

Yes, if it is a political party

People can decide not to join an organisation and cannot be forced into doing so. (Freedom of association and freedom of religion)

108. What does it mean that Australia is a secular country?

✓ It operates separately from churches and other religious entities

Religious observance is required at citizenship ceremonies

Christianity is the official national religion

Religious leaders are appointed by the government

The government in Australia is secular, which means it operates separately from churches or other religious entities. (Freedom of association and freedom of religion)

109. What does it mean that the government in Australia is secular?

It bans religious practice in all public places

It appoints the heads of churches and other faiths

It requires Australian citizens to be non-religious

✓ It operates separately from churches or other religious entities

The government in Australia is secular, which means it operates separately from churches or other religious entities. (Freedom of association and freedom of religion)

110. What happens where an Australian law and a religious practice conflict?

✓ Australian law prevails

The courts must find a compromise

The practice is exempt from the law

The religious practice prevails

Where there is a conflict between an Australian law and a religious practice, Australian law prevails. (Freedom of association and freedom of religion)

111. Which public holidays does Australia have on Christian days?

✓ Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day

New Year's Day and Labour Day

Anzac Day and Australia Day

The King's Birthday and Boxing Day

Australia has public holidays on Christian days such as Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day. (Freedom of association and freedom of religion)

112. What is often called a 'fair go' in Australia?

✓ **Equal opportunity in society**

Freedom of association

Compulsory voting

The right to a jury trial

Australians value equal opportunity in society, which is often called a 'fair go'. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go)

113. Under a 'fair go', what should determine what someone achieves in life?

Their length of residence

✓ **Their talents, work and effort**

Their wealth and background

Their religion

A 'fair go' means what someone achieves in life should be the result of their talents, work and effort rather than their wealth or background. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go)

114. What do Australian anti-discrimination laws cover?

✓ **Gender, race, disability and age**

Only employment disputes

Only gender

Only race and religion

Australian laws ensure a person is not treated differently because of their gender, race, disability or age. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go)

115. What does Australian society aim to have no formal version of?

Trade unions

Political parties

✓ **Class distinctions**

Religious groups

Australian society has no formal class distinctions. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go)

116. Which of these is a responsibility of Australian citizenship?

Serve in the Australian Defence Force

Fly the national flag on Australia Day

Join a political party

✓ **Serve on a jury if called to do so**

As an Australian citizen you must serve on a jury if called to do so. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

117. From what age is voting a responsibility for Australian citizens?

25 years or over

16 years or over

21 years or over

✓ **18 years or over**

Voting is a responsibility for Australian citizens aged 18 years or over. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

118. What does Australian law require of citizens at election time?

Voting is encouraged but optional

✓ **Voting is compulsory in Australian elections**

Voting is compulsory only in referendums

Only citizens over 21 need vote

Voting is a responsibility for Australian citizens aged 18 years or over. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

119. In which elections may voting not be compulsory in some states?

✓ **Local government elections**

Referendums

State and territory elections

Federal elections

It may not be compulsory to vote in local government elections in some states. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

120. Is service in the Australian Defence Force compulsory?

Yes, but for men only and not for women

✓ **No, it is voluntary, but defending Australia is a responsibility**

Yes, in any year in which a referendum is held

Yes, for all Australian citizens aged between 18 and 30

Service in the Australian Defence Force is voluntary, but defending Australia should the need arise is a responsibility of citizens. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

121. What is a referendum?

✓ **A vote to change the Australian Constitution**

A vote to elect the Prime Minister

A vote to approve the federal budget

A vote to choose a state Premier

A referendum is a vote to change the Australian Constitution. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

122. What does a jury do?

Advises the Governor-General on granting Royal Assent

✓ **Listens to the evidence and decides if a person is guilty or not guilty**

Interprets the Australian Constitution for the courts

Decides what penalty a guilty person should receive

A jury is a group of ordinary Australian men and women who listen to the evidence in a court case and decide if a person is guilty or not guilty. (Responsibilities of Australian citizenship)

123. Which of these is a privilege of Australian citizenship?

Pay less tax than other residents

Refuse jury service

Ignore the laws of other countries

✓ **Apply for an Australian passport**

As an Australian citizen you can apply for an Australian passport and re-enter Australia freely. (Privileges of Australian citizenship)

124. Who can seek election to an Australian parliament?

Only citizens who were born in Australia itself

✓ **Citizens aged 18 or over who are not dual citizens**

Only Australian citizens aged 21 years or over

Any resident of Australia aged 18 years or over

Australian citizens aged 18 years or over who are not dual citizens can seek election to parliament. (Privileges of Australian citizenship)

125. What can Australian citizens apply for on behalf of children born overseas?

Dual nationality with the other country

An automatic Australian passport at birth

Exemption from the citizenship test

✓ **Australian citizenship by descent**

As an Australian citizen you can apply for children born overseas to become Australian citizens by descent. (Privileges of Australian citizenship)

126. What help can you ask an Australian official for while overseas?

Payment of medical bills in full

✓ **Consular assistance in times of need**

Exemption from local laws

Free flights back to Australia

As an Australian citizen you can ask for consular assistance from an Australian official while overseas. (Privileges of Australian citizenship)

127. What do you need to re-enter Australia as an Australian citizen?

A consular exit permit

Permission from the Governor-General

✓ **Nothing — you are free to return without a visa**

A returning-resident visa

If you travel overseas as an Australian citizen you are free to return to Australia without the need for a visa. (Privileges of Australian citizenship)

128. What are your legal obligations while you are travelling overseas?

Only the laws of your birth country apply

Only Australian laws apply to you

Only international treaties apply

✓ **You must obey the laws of the country you are in**

When in another country you must obey the laws of that country. (Privileges of Australian citizenship)

129. Which body collects tax in Australia?

The Australian Federal Police

✓ **The Australian Taxation Office**

The Reserve Bank of Australia

The Australian Electoral Commission

Tax is collected by the Australian Taxation Office. (Participating in Australian society and paying tax)

130. Is paying tax optional in Australia?

Yes, for temporary residents

Yes, for people who do not vote

✓ **No, it is required by law**

Yes, for people under 21

*Paying tax is an important way to contribute to the Australian community and is required by law.
(Participating in Australian society and paying tax)*

131. What are Australian taxes spent on?

✓ **Healthcare, education, defence, roads and social security**

Healthcare and education, but no other services

Defence and foreign affairs, but no other services

Local council services such as rubbish collection only

Taxes are spent on services including government-funded healthcare and education, defence, roads and railways, and social security. (Participating in Australian society and paying tax)

132. Which of these is a way of actively participating in Australian society?

✓ **Volunteering to do social and community work**

Declining to vote at federal and state elections

Refusing to serve on a jury when called to do so

Avoiding paying tax on money earned from a business

*Paying tax is an important way to contribute to the Australian community and is required by law.
(Participating in Australian society and paying tax)*

Government and the law in Australia 108 questions

133. Which body conducts federal elections and referendums in Australia?

The Australian Taxation Office

✓ **The Australian Electoral Commission**

The High Court of Australia

The Department of Home Affairs

The Australian Electoral Commission is a Commonwealth agency responsible for conducting federal elections and referendums. (Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)

134. What does the Australian Electoral Commission maintain?

✓ **The Commonwealth electoral roll**

The list of Australian citizens

The register of political parties only

The record of jury service

The Australian Electoral Commission maintains the Commonwealth electoral roll. (Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)

135. How independent is the Australian Electoral Commission?

It is controlled by the party in government

✓ **It is independent, and government cannot influence its decisions**

It reports to the Prime Minister

It is a division of the Home Affairs department

*Political parties or people in government cannot influence the decisions of the Australian Electoral Commission.
(Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)*

136. How is voting conducted in Australian elections?

By declaration to an electoral officer

By a public show of hands

✓ **By secret ballot**

By signed and published ballot

Voting in an Australian election is by secret ballot. (Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)

137. Who is allowed to know whom you voted for?

The police, on request

The Australian Electoral Commission

Your local member of parliament

✓ **No one, unless you choose to tell them**

No one is allowed to know whom you have voted for unless you choose to tell them. (Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)

138. What may happen if you do not vote and have no good reason?

You lose your citizenship

✓ **You may have to pay a fine**

You are removed from the electoral roll

You may be imprisoned

If you do not vote and do not have a good reason you may have to pay a fine. (Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)

139. What must you do before you are able to vote?

Obtain a voting permit

Pass a further citizenship test

Join a political party

✓ **Be correctly enrolled on the electoral roll**

If you are not correctly enrolled you are not able to vote in an election. (Voting and the Australian Electoral Commission)

140. What can Australian citizens do if they are concerned about government policy?

Refuse to pay tax until it changes

Apply to the Governor-General

✓ **Contact their elected representative to raise it**

Petition the High Court directly

Australian citizens can contact their elected representative to raise concerns about government policy. (Raising matters with your representatives)

141. What should an elected representative do when a citizen suggests a law be changed?

✓ **Consider what has been suggested**

Pass it to the Australian Electoral Commission

Put the suggestion to a referendum

Refer the citizen to the courts

If a citizen tells their elected representative a law needs to be changed, the representative should consider what has been suggested. (Raising matters with your representatives)

142. How many separate British colonies existed in Australia before 1901?

Eight

Four

Two

✓ **Six**

Before 1901 Australia was made up of six separate, self-governing British colonies. (Federation)

143. On what date did the colonies unite into the Commonwealth of Australia?

25 April 1915

1 January 1900

26 January 1788

✓ **1 January 1901**

On 1 January 1901 the colonies were united into a federation of states called the Commonwealth of Australia. (Federation)

144. Which of these was a difficulty caused by having separate colonies?

They had no common language between them

They used different currencies but nothing else differed

✓ **Trade and transport between them was expensive and slow**

They had no elected parliaments of their own

Trade and transport between the colonies was expensive and slow, and enforcing the law across borders was difficult. (Federation)

145. What was true of the separate colonies' defence systems?

They were jointly commanded

They were the strongest in the region

They were funded by Britain alone

✓ **They were weak**

The separate colonies had weak systems of defence. (Federation)

146. What is the Australian Constitution?

✓ **The legal document setting out the basic rules for the government of Australia**

A collection of the trade laws of the separate states

A treaty agreed between Australia and the United Kingdom

A declaration of independence from the British Empire

The Australian Constitution sets out the basic rules for the government of Australia. (The Australian Constitution)

147. When did the Australian Constitution come into effect?

26 January 1788

✓ **1 January 1901**

1 January 1900

27 May 1967

The Australian Constitution came into effect on 1 January 1901. (The Australian Constitution)

148. Which two Houses did the Constitution establish?

A National Assembly and a Council of States

A House of Commons and a House of Lords

A Lower House and a House of Review only

✓ **A House of Representatives and a Senate**

The Australian Constitution established the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate. (The Australian Constitution)

149. Which court did the Australian Constitution establish?

✓ **The High Court of Australia**

The Supreme Court of New South Wales

The Australian Court of Appeal

The Federal Circuit Court

The Australian Constitution established the High Court of Australia. (The Australian Constitution)

150. Which court has the ultimate power to apply and interpret Australia's laws?

✓ **The High Court of Australia**

Each state Supreme Court

The Federal Court of Australia

The Governor-General's court

The High Court of Australia has the ultimate power to apply and interpret the laws of Australia. (The Australian Constitution)

151. How can the Australian people change the Constitution?

✓ **By voting in a referendum**

By a majority vote in the Senate

By petitioning the Governor-General

By a decision of the High Court

The Australian people can change the Australian Constitution by voting in a referendum. (The Australian Constitution)

152. What is required for a referendum to change the Constitution?

A simple national majority

Unanimous agreement of the states

✓ **A double majority**

A two-thirds majority in parliament

A double majority means a majority of voters in a majority of states and a majority of voters across the nation. (The Australian Constitution)

153. What does a ‘double majority’ mean?

A majority of members in both Houses of Parliament

✓ **A majority of voters in a majority of states, and a majority across the nation**

A majority won in two consecutive referendums

A majority of voters in every state of the federation

A double majority means a majority of voters in a majority of states and a majority of voters across the nation. (The Australian Constitution)

154. What did more than 90 per cent of Australians vote ‘Yes’ to in 1967?

Adopting a new national anthem

Ending the transportation of convicts

Making voting compulsory

✓ **Allowing Aboriginal peoples to be counted in the Census**

In the 1967 Referendum more than 90 per cent of Australians voted 'Yes' to allow Aboriginal peoples to be counted in the Census. (The Australian Constitution)

155. Into which three powers does the Constitution divide the power of government?

✓ **Legislative, executive and judicial**

Commons, Senate and Cabinet

Federal, state and local

Parliament, monarch and people

The Australian Constitution divides the power of government between legislative, executive and judicial powers. (How the power of government is controlled)

156. Why is the power of government divided?

To give the states more power than the Commonwealth

✓ **To stop one person, or one group, from holding all the power**

To reduce the cost of government

To allow the Governor-General to rule alone

The division of power stops one person, or one group, from holding all the power. (How the power of government is controlled)

157. What is legislative power?

The power to put laws into practice

The power to dissolve parliament

The power to interpret laws

✓ **The power to make laws**

Legislative power is the power to make laws and belongs to Parliament. (How the power of government is controlled)

158. What is executive power?

The power to make laws

The power to change the Constitution

✓ **The power to put the laws into practice**

The power to interpret and apply the law

Executive power is the power to put the laws into practice. (How the power of government is controlled)

159. Who holds judicial power in Australia?

The Prime Minister and Cabinet

✓ **Judges**

The Parliament

The Governor-General

Judges have the power to interpret and apply the law. (How the power of government is controlled)

160. How independent are Australia's courts and judges?

They are appointed by the Senate

✓ **They are independent of parliament and government**

They are directed by the Prime Minister

They report to the Attorney-General

Courts and judges are independent of parliament and government. (How the power of government is controlled)

161. Who is Australia's Head of State?

The Governor-General

The Prime Minister

The Chief Justice of the High Court

✓ **The King of Australia**

Australia's Head of State is the King of Australia, His Majesty King Charles III. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

162. Who appoints the Governor-General?

✓ **The King of Australia, on the advice of the Prime Minister**

The Australian Parliament, by a vote of both Houses

The High Court of Australia, on the Chief Justice's advice

The governors of the six states, acting jointly

The King of Australia appoints the Governor-General as his representative in Australia, on advice from the Australian Prime Minister. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

163. How does the Governor-General act in relation to political parties?

On instructions from the Senate

As leader of the governing party

✓ **Independently of all political parties**

As a member of Cabinet

The Governor-General acts independently of all political parties. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

164. What does it mean that Australia is a constitutional monarchy?

Parliament is appointed by the King rather than elected

The Constitution may be altered by the King at will

✓ **The King is Head of State but must act in accordance with the Constitution**

The King rules Australia directly from the United Kingdom

Australia is a constitutional monarchy, which means the King is Head of State but has to act in accordance with the Constitution. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

165. Why are the King's powers delegated to the Governor-General?

Because the Constitution forbids the King from acting

✓ **Because the King does not live in Australia**

Because parliament voted to remove his powers

Because the High Court ruled it necessary

Because the King does not live in Australia, his powers are delegated to the Governor-General. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

166. Who represents the King in each Australian state?

A Chief Minister

A Premier

An Administrator

✓ **A governor**

In each of the states there is a governor who represents the King. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

167. Who is the leader of the Australian Government?

The King of Australia

✓ **The Prime Minister**

The Leader of the Opposition

The Governor-General

The leader of the Australian Government is the Prime Minister. (The Head of State and constitutional monarchy)

168. What is it called when the Governor-General signs a Bill into law?

A double dissolution

Royal Prerogative

A reserve power

✓ **Royal Assent**

The Governor-General signs all Bills passed by the Australian Parliament into law, which is called Royal Assent. (The role of the Governor-General)

169. Which of these is a role of the Governor-General?

✓ **Acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Defence Force**

Interpreting the Australian Constitution

Leading the governing party in parliament

Setting income tax rates

The Governor-General acts as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Defence Force. (The role of the Governor-General)

170. What must the Governor-General remain?

- Answerable to the Senate
- The leader of the Opposition
- A member of the governing party

✓ **Neutral**

The Governor-General is not part of the government and must remain neutral. (The role of the Governor-General)

171. Who starts the process for a federal election?

✓ **The Governor-General**

- The High Court
- The Australian Electoral Commission
- The Prime Minister

The Governor-General starts the process for a federal election. (The role of the Governor-General)

172. What are the Governor-General's 'reserve powers'?

- Powers to appoint the Prime Minister at will
- Powers to make laws without parliament
- ✓ **Special powers that can only be used in specific circumstances**
- Powers to change the Constitution

The Governor-General has special powers known as 'reserve powers' that can only be used in specific circumstances. (The role of the Governor-General)

173. Whose appointments does the Governor-General approve?

- Only the Prime Minister
- Only state governors
- Members of the Australian Electoral Commission
- ✓ **The government, its ministers, federal judges and other officials**

The Governor-General approves the appointment of the Australian Government and its ministers, federal judges and other officials. (The role of the Governor-General)

174. Who leads a state government in Australia?

✓ **The Premier**

- The Governor
- The Chief Minister
- The Mayor

A Premier is the leader of a state government. (Australia's leaders)

175. Who leads a territory government in Australia?

✓ **The Chief Minister**

- The Governor
- The Premier
- The Administrator

A Chief Minister is the leader of a territory government. (Australia's leaders)

176. Who leads a local government in Australia?

A Councillor elected to serve on the local council

✓ **The Mayor or Shire President**

The Premier, who leads the government of a state

The Chief Minister, who leads a territory government

A Mayor or Shire President is the leader of a local government. (Australia's leaders)

177. What is a Senator?

An adviser appointed to assist the Governor-General

An elected member of a local council, shire or municipality

A judge appointed to sit on the High Court of Australia

✓ **An elected representative of a state or territory in the Australian Parliament**

A Senator is an elected representative of a state or territory in the Australian Parliament. (Australia's leaders)

178. What is an elected member of a local council called?

✓ **A Councillor**

A Minister

A Shire President

A Senator

A Councillor is an elected member of a local council. (Australia's leaders)

179. What is a government minister?

An elected member of a local council or shire

✓ **A Member of Parliament responsible for an area of government**

A public servant appointed to head a department

An adviser appointed by the King of Australia

A government minister is a Member of Parliament chosen by a government leader to be responsible for an area of government. (Australia's leaders)

180. What are the other names for the House of Representatives?

The Upper House or the States' House

The House of Review or the Senate

✓ **The Lower House or the People's House**

The Cabinet or the Executive

The House of Representatives is also called the Lower House or the People's House. (The House of Representatives)

181. How many members are elected to the House of Representatives?

Over 300

Exactly 76

✓ **Over 150**

Exactly 12

There are over 150 members elected to the House of Representatives. (The House of Representatives)

182. What determines the number of MPs for each state and territory?

✓ The number of people in that state or territory

An equal number for every state

The number of local councils

The land area of the state or territory

The number of MPs for each state and territory is based on the number of people in that state or territory. (The House of Representatives)

183. What does an MP represent?

A political party only

✓ The people in their electorate

A local council area

A whole state or territory

Australia is divided into federal electorates, and Members of Parliament represent the people in their electorate. (The House of Representatives)

184. What is the role of the House of Representatives?

To collect taxes on behalf of the Commonwealth

✓ To consider, debate and vote on proposals for new laws

To appoint the Governor-General and the state governors

To interpret the Australian Constitution and apply it

The role of the House of Representatives is to consider, debate and vote on proposals for new laws or changes to the laws, and to discuss matters of national importance. (The House of Representatives)

185. What are the other names for the Senate?

The Lower House, or the People's House

The Cabinet, or the Executive of the government

The House of Commons, or the House of Lords

✓ The Upper House, the House of Review or the States' House

The Senate is sometimes called the Upper House, the House of Review or the States' House. (The Senate)

186. How many senators are there in the Australian Parliament?

12

150

96

✓ 76

There is a total of 76 senators. (The Senate)

187. How many senators does each state elect?

76

6

✓ 12

2

Each state elects 12 senators. (The Senate)

188. How many senators do the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory each elect?

- None
- Twelve
- ✓ **Two**
- Six

The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory elect two senators each. (The Senate)

189. How are the states represented in the Senate?

✓ **All states are equally represented regardless of size or population**

- In proportion to the population of each state
- Only the four largest states send senators
- In proportion to the land area of each state

All states are equally represented in the Senate regardless of their size or population. (The Senate)

190. What does each Australian state government have of its own?

- Its own High Court
- ✓ **Its own parliament and constitution**
- Its own head of state
- Its own currency and defence force

Each state government has its own parliament and constitution. (State, territory and local government)

191. Who is appointed by the Governor-General in the Northern Territory?

- ✓ **An Administrator**
- A Chief Justice
- A Governor
- A Premier

In the Northern Territory an Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General. (State, territory and local government)

192. What is the difference between the states and the territories?

- States are governed directly by the Commonwealth
- ✓ **States have rights recognised by the Constitution while territories do not**
- Territories elect more senators than the states do
- Territories hold more power to pass laws than states

States have rights recognised by the Constitution while territories do not. (State, territory and local government)

193. What can happen to a self-governing territory's laws?

- They can be changed only by a national referendum
- They cannot be changed at all once they are passed
- They can be changed only by the High Court of Australia
- ✓ **They can be altered or revoked by the Australian Government at any time**

Self-governing territory laws can be altered or revoked by the Australian Government at any time. (State, territory and local government)

194. What might a local government area be called?

A state or territory

An electorate or a division

✓ **A city, shire, town or municipality**

A ward or a riding

Local government areas may be called cities, shires, towns or municipalities. (State, territory and local government)

195. What are local councils responsible for?

✓ **Planning and delivering services to their local community**

Defence, foreign affairs and national economic policy

Hospitals, health services and government schools

Immigration, citizenship and the granting of visas

Councils are responsible for planning and delivering services to their local community. (State, territory and local government)

196. Which level of government is responsible for immigration and citizenship?

Local governments

✓ **The Australian Government**

The High Court

State and territory governments

The Australian Government is responsible for immigration and citizenship. (What the three levels of government do)

197. Which level of government is responsible for defence?

Local governments

The Governor-General

✓ **The Australian Government**

State and territory governments

The Australian Government is responsible for defence and foreign affairs. (What the three levels of government do)

198. Which level of government is responsible for schools?

School boards alone

The Australian Government

✓ **State and territory governments**

Local governments

State and territory governments are primarily responsible for schools. (What the three levels of government do)

199. Which level of government is responsible for hospitals and health services?

- Private providers alone
- Local governments
- The Australian Government

✓ **State and territory governments**

State and territory governments are primarily responsible for hospitals and health services. (What the three levels of government do)

200. Which level of government is responsible for police and ambulance services?

- The Australian Government
- The Australian Federal Police alone

✓ **State and territory governments**

- Local governments

State and territory governments are primarily responsible for police and ambulance services. (What the three levels of government do)

201. Which level of government is responsible for rubbish collection?

- State and territory governments
- The Australian Government
- The Department of Home Affairs

✓ **Local governments**

Local governments are responsible for rubbish collection. (What the three levels of government do)

202. Which level of government is responsible for libraries, halls and community centres?

✓ **Local governments**

- The Australian Electoral Commission
- The Australian Government
- State and territory governments

Local governments are responsible for local libraries, halls and community centres, and building permits. (What the three levels of government do)

203. Which level of government is responsible for social security payments?

- Each individual employer
- Local governments
- State and territory governments

✓ **The Australian Government**

The Australian Government is responsible for social security, including pensions and family support. (What the three levels of government do)

204. Which level of government is responsible for building permits?

✓ **Local governments**

- The Australian Taxation Office
- The Australian Government
- State and territory governments

Local governments are responsible for local libraries, halls and community centres, and building permits. (What the three levels of government do)

205. Which level of government is responsible for foreign affairs?

The Governor-General

State and territory governments

✓ **The Australian Government**

Local governments

The Australian Government is responsible for defence and foreign affairs. (What the three levels of government do)

206. What is a political party?

An association representing Australia's local councils

A committee formed by the Australian Parliament

A group of people appointed by the Governor-General

✓ **A group of people who share similar ideas about how a country should be governed**

A political party is a group of people who share similar ideas about how a country should be governed. (Political parties and forming government)

207. Which of these is a main political party in Australia?

✓ **The Australian Labor Party**

The Australian Democratic Union

The Commonwealth Party

The National Federation Party

The main political parties in Australia are the Liberal Party of Australia, the Australian Labor Party, the Nationals and the Australian Greens. (Political parties and forming government)

208. What is a parliamentarian who belongs to no political party called?

A crossbencher minister

✓ **An independent**

A senator-at-large

A backbench delegate

Parliamentarians who do not belong to any political party are called independents. (Political parties and forming government)

209. Who generally forms government after a federal election?

The party holding a majority of seats in the Senate

The party chosen for the task by the Governor-General

The party with the largest number of registered members

✓ **The party or coalition with a majority in the House of Representatives**

The leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the House of Representatives becomes the Prime Minister. (Political parties and forming government)

210. What is the party or coalition with the second largest number of members called?

The crossbench

The Senate bloc

✓ **The Opposition**

The Cabinet

The party or coalition with the second largest number of members in the House of Representatives forms the Opposition. (Political parties and forming government)

211. Who recommends who should become ministers?

The Senate

The Leader of the Opposition

The Governor-General

✓ **The Prime Minister**

The Prime Minister recommends members of the House of Representatives or Senators to become ministers. (Political parties and forming government)

212. What is an area of government a minister is responsible for called?

A department roll

A commission

An electorate

✓ **A portfolio**

An area of government a minister is responsible for is called a portfolio. (Political parties and forming government)

213. What is the key decision-making body of the Australian Government?

The Australian Electoral Commission

The Senate

The High Court

✓ **The Cabinet**

Ministers with the most important portfolios make up the Cabinet, which is the key decision making body of government. (Political parties and forming government)

214. What is a proposal for a new law called?

A referendum

An Act

✓ **A Bill**

A portfolio

A proposal to introduce a new law or change an existing one is called a Bill. (How laws are made)

215. What must happen before a Bill goes to the Governor-General?

The Cabinet must vote on it unanimously

The High Court must approve it

A referendum must be held

✓ **A majority in each House of Parliament must agree to it**

If the majority of members in each House of Parliament agree to the Bill, it goes to the Governor-General. (How laws are made)

216. Who signs a Bill so that it becomes law?

✓ The Governor-General

The Prime Minister

The Chief Justice

The Speaker of the House

The Governor-General signs a Bill so that it becomes law, which is called Royal Assent. (How laws are made)

217. How do state and territory parliaments make their own laws?

By approval of the Australian Parliament

By referendum in that state or territory

By decision of the state governor alone

✓ In a similar way to the Australian Parliament

State and territory parliaments make their own laws in a similar way. (How laws are made)

218. What is the role of the courts in Australia?

✓ To decide if a person has broken the law and decide the penalty

To appoint the Governor-General and the state governors

To collect the taxes owed to the Commonwealth

To write the new laws that Parliament then approves

A court will decide if a person has or has not broken the law and decide the penalty. (The courts, judges and juries)

219. On what may a court base its decision?

✓ Only the evidence before it

The recommendation of the police

The opinion of the government

Public opinion polls

Courts can only base their decision on the evidence before them. (The courts, judges and juries)

220. Who is the highest authority in an Australian court?

The senior police officer

The foreman of the jury

The Attorney-General

✓ The judge or magistrate

The judge or magistrate is the highest authority in a court. (The courts, judges and juries)

221. What can the government NOT do to a judge who rules against it?

Require them to give reasons to the Senate

Move them to a different court against their wishes

Overturn their decision by an act of Cabinet

✓ Take their job away because it disagrees with their decision

Judges and magistrates are appointed by the government, but the government cannot take their jobs away if it disagrees with their decisions. (The courts, judges and juries)

222. How are people regarded in Australia's court system before a verdict?

Guilty if the police have charged them

Neither innocent nor guilty until sentencing

✓ **Innocent until they are found guilty in a court**

Guilty until they prove otherwise

In Australia people are considered innocent until they are found guilty in a court. (The courts, judges and juries)

223. How is a jury chosen?

By the judge from a shortlist

✓ **Randomly from the general population**

By the political parties

By the police from the electoral roll

A jury is a group of ordinary Australian citizens randomly chosen from the general population. (The courts, judges and juries)

224. Who explains the law to a jury?

✓ **The judge**

The Attorney-General

The lawyer for the defence

The police

The judge explains the law to the jury. (The courts, judges and juries)

225. In a criminal trial, who decides the penalty if the jury finds a person guilty?

The jury

✓ **The judge**

The police

The Attorney-General

In a criminal trial, if the jury finds a person guilty, the judge decides the penalty. (The courts, judges and juries)

226. What right does every person have in an Australian court?

✓ **The right to be represented by a lawyer**

The right to a retrial on request

The right to choose the judge

The right to refuse to attend

Every person has the right to be represented by a lawyer in court. (The courts, judges and juries)

227. What is the job of the police in Australia?

To make the laws that they are responsible for enforcing

To set the penalties that apply to particular crimes

To decide whether a person charged is guilty or not

✓ **To maintain peace and order and protect life and property**

The police maintain peace and order in the community and protect life and property. (The police)

228. Which of these is true of Australia's police forces?

They are directed by each state Premier

✓ **They are independent of the government**

They report to the Prime Minister

They are controlled by the courts

The police are independent of the government. (The police)

229. Who decides whether a person is guilty after the police give evidence?

The police

The Governor-General

✓ **The court**

The Attorney-General

The police may give evidence in court, but the court decides if a person is guilty or not. (The police)

230. What is Australia's national police force called?

The National Police Service

✓ **The Australian Federal Police**

The Commonwealth Constabulary

The Australian Security Police

Australia has a national police force called the Australian Federal Police. (The police)

231. Which crimes does the Australian Federal Police investigate?

✓ **Crimes against federal laws, for example drug trafficking**

Every crime committed in each of the six states

Only crimes committed by Australians while overseas

Only traffic offences on roads between the states

The Australian Federal Police investigates crimes against federal laws such as drug trafficking, crimes against national security and crimes against the environment. (The police)

232. Which territory does the Australian Federal Police do general police work in?

Norfolk Island

Christmas Island

✓ **The Australian Capital Territory**

The Northern Territory

The Australian Federal Police is responsible for general police work in the Australian Capital Territory. (The police)

233. What happens if you try to bribe a police officer in Australia?

It is allowed in some states

✓ **It is a serious crime**

It carries only a small fine

It is a minor infringement

In Australia it is a serious crime to bribe the police. (The police)

234. What happens if you break an Australian law you did not know about?

✓ **You could be charged, because not knowing the law is no excuse**

You are excused on a first offence but not a second

You are excused if you arrived in Australia recently

You are excused if the law was passed only recently

If you break an Australian law that you did not know about you could still be charged, as not knowing the law is no excuse. (Criminal and traffic offences)

235. Which level of government controls road and traffic rules?

The Australian Federal Police

✓ **State and territory governments**

Local governments

The Australian Government

Road and traffic rules are controlled by state and territory governments. (Criminal and traffic offences)

236. What do you need in order to drive a car in Australia?

✓ **A local driver's licence, and the car must be registered**

A driving licence issued by your country of origin

Written permission from your local council

An international driving permit and nothing more

To drive a car in Australia you must have a local driver's licence and the car must be registered. (Criminal and traffic offences)

237. Who must wear a seatbelt in a car in Australia?

Only the driver

Only children under 12

Only front-seat passengers

✓ **Everybody travelling in the car**

Everybody travelling in a car must wear a seatbelt. (Criminal and traffic offences)

238. What must babies and young children travel in?

The front passenger seat

A parent's arms

✓ **An approved car seat**

A standard adult seatbelt

Babies and young children must be in an approved car seat. (Criminal and traffic offences)

239. Which of these is illegal while driving in Australia?

Listening to the radio

✓ **Using a hand-held mobile device**

Carrying more than three passengers

Driving after dark

It is against the law to use a hand-held mobile device while driving. (Criminal and traffic offences)

240. What does Australian law say about domestic and family violence?

✓ **It is against the law and is not accepted**

It applies only to married couples

It is a private family matter

It is only a crime if a weapon is used

If you break an Australian law that you did not know about you could still be charged, as not knowing the law is no excuse. (Criminal and traffic offences)

Australian values 49 questions

241. What are Australian values based on?

Loyalty, obedience and service to the state

✓ **Freedom, respect, fairness and equality of opportunity**

Religion, established custom and family heritage

Wealth, inherited tradition and social rank

Australian values are based on freedom, respect, fairness and equality of opportunity. (Australian values and the Rule of Law)

242. To whom do Australian laws apply?

Only people born in Australia

✓ **All people in Australia**

Only adults over 18

Only Australian citizens

Australian laws apply to all people in Australia, regardless of background or culture. (Australian values and the Rule of Law)

243. What does the Rule of Law mean for Australians?

Religious rules take priority

✓ **All Australians are equal in relation to the law**

The government is above the law

Only citizens are equal before the law

Under the Rule of Law all Australians are equal in relation to the law and no person or group is above the law. (Australian values and the Rule of Law)

244. When should you follow the law in Australia?

Only in public places

Only when it suits your circumstances

✓ **At all times, even if no one is watching**

Only when police are present

You should follow the law even if no one is watching. (Australian values and the Rule of Law)

245. Who determines Australia's laws?

- The High Court of Australia, sitting in Canberra
- The Cabinet alone, without reference to Parliament
- The King of Australia, advised by the Governor-General

✓ Parliaments elected by the people

Australia's laws are determined by parliaments elected by the people. (Parliamentary democracy as a value)

246. What does compulsory voting show about Australian values?

✓ The importance of participating in elections

- That elections are rarely held
- That only citizens may hold opinions
- That citizens distrust politicians

Voting is compulsory in Australia, which shows the importance of participating in elections. (Parliamentary democracy as a value)

247. How are Australian citizens involved in how the country is governed?

✓ They vote for people to represent them in parliament

- They are consulted by the Governor-General
- They vote directly on every law
- They elect judges to the High Court

Australian citizens are involved in how the country is governed. (Parliamentary democracy as a value)

248. What is a limit on freedom of speech in Australia?

- Peaceful protest requires a permit from the police
- Criticising the government is not permitted at all

✓ It is never acceptable to promote violence against another person or group

- Newspapers may not comment on elections or parties

It is never acceptable to promote violence against another person or group of people. (Freedom of speech and freedom of association as values)

249. Why is tolerance of peaceful public protest important in Australia?

- It reduces the work of the police
- It is required by the Constitution

✓ It is an essential part of democracy

- It replaces the need to vote

Tolerance of peaceful public protest is an essential part of democracy. (Freedom of speech and freedom of association as values)

250. Which of these is illegal in Australia?

- Publishing an editorial in a newspaper
- Joining a trade union or a political party

✓ Making false allegations or encouraging others to break the law

- Criticising a decision made by the government

It is illegal to make false allegations or encourage others to break the law. (Freedom of speech and freedom of association as values)

251. What does Australian law say about joining an organisation?

Registered political parties may compel membership

✓ **Individuals cannot be compelled to join one or forced to leave it**

Employers may require staff to join an approved body

A court may order a person to join an organisation

Individuals cannot be compelled to join an organisation or forced to leave it. (Freedom of speech and freedom of association as values)

252. What freedom do newspapers, television and radio have in Australia?

No freedom to comment on the actions of government

Greater freedom than individuals to say what they think

Freedom to comment only during an election campaign

✓ **The same freedom to say and write what they think**

Newspapers, television and radio outlets have the same freedom of speech as individuals. (Freedom of speech and freedom of association as values)

253. What legal status do religious laws have in Australia?

They override state laws

They apply to members of that religion

✓ **They have no legal status**

They apply in family matters only

Religious laws have no legal status in Australia. (Freedom of religion as a value)

254. Which of these practices is against the law in Australia?

✓ **Polygamy**

Attending a place of worship

Wearing religious dress

Observing a religious holiday

Polygamy, being married to more than one person at the same time, is against the law in Australia. (Freedom of religion as a value)

255. What is polygamy?

Refusing to marry at all

✓ **Being married to more than one person at the same time**

Marrying without a ceremony

Marrying someone from another religion

Polygamy, being married to more than one person at the same time, is against the law in Australia. (Freedom of religion as a value)

256. What can forced marriage result in under Australian law?

A caution from the police

A civil fine only

No penalty if both families agree

✓ **Severe legal penalties, including imprisonment**

Forced marriage is against the law in Australia and can result in severe legal penalties, including imprisonment. (Freedom of religion as a value)

257. How does the Australian government treat citizens of different religions?

It requires registration of religion

It favours the Christian majority

✓ **Equally, whatever their religion or beliefs**

It restricts minority religions

The government treats all citizens equally, whatever their religion or beliefs. (Freedom of religion as a value)

258. What is not acceptable in Australian society?

Following a minority religion

Attending religious services

Choosing not to follow a religion

✓ **Religious intolerance**

Religious intolerance is not acceptable in Australian society. (Freedom of religion as a value)

259. What does Australian law say about the rights of men and women?

Equal rights apply only to citizens

✓ **Men and women have equal rights in Australia**

Men have priority in employment disputes

Rights differ between states and territories

Men and women have equal rights in Australia. (Equality of all people under the law)

260. Equality of opportunity in Australia applies regardless of what?

How long a person has lived in Australia

✓ **Gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, race or ethnic origin**

Which state or territory of Australia a person lives in

Whether a person owns property or rents a home

Australian society values the equal rights of all people, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, race, or national or ethnic origin. (Equality of all people under the law)

261. Who may marry under Australian law?

✓ **Two people, including two men or two women**

Only Australian citizens

Only a man and a woman

Only people of the same religion

Under Australian law two people can marry each other, including marriage between two men or two women. (Equality of all people under the law)

262. What does Australian law say about violence against a spouse or partner?

✓ **It is never acceptable and is a criminal offence**

It is a private matter for the family

It is treated as a civil dispute

It is only an offence if reported

Physical violence against a spouse or partner is never acceptable and is a criminal offence in Australia. (Equality of all people under the law)

263. Who may apply for a divorce in Australia?

✓ **Either a husband or a wife, even if the other wishes to continue the marriage**

Only the husband, and not the wife

Only where both spouses agree to make the application

Only the spouse who did not cause the marriage to break down

Either a husband or a wife may apply for a divorce to the courts, even if the other spouse wishes to continue the marriage. (Equality of all people under the law)

264. When may a woman be given a job ahead of a man in Australia?

Only if no man applies

Never, as that would be discrimination

Only in the public service

✓ **When she has better qualifications and skills**

It is a right for a woman to get a job ahead of a man if she has better qualifications and skills. (Equality of all people under the law)

265. What choices do both men and women have the right to make in Australia?

Choices about which Australian laws apply to them

Choices about whether to serve on a jury when called

✓ **Independent choices about personal matters such as marriage and religion**

Choices about whether to pay tax on their earnings

Both men and women have the right to make their own independent choices about personal matters such as marriage and religion. (Equality of all people under the law)

266. What should a person get a job on the basis of in Australia?

Their length of residence

Their gender

✓ **Their skills and experience**

Their wealth and family connections

A person should get a job based on their skills and experience, not because of their gender, wealth or ethnicity. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go as a value)

267. What does the law support when an organisation fills a job?

✓ **Selecting the person with the best skills and experience**

Selecting the applicant who asks for least pay

Selecting the longest-serving applicant

Selecting an Australian-born applicant

When an organisation needs to fill a job, the law supports selecting the person with the best skills and experience. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go as a value)

268. What should someone's achievements in life be a result of?

Their political connections

Their place of birth

✓ **Their hard work and talents**

Their wealth and background

What someone achieves in life should be a result of their hard work and talents. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go as a value)

269. What should not limit people in Australian society?

✓ **Any kind of class distinction**

Their place of residence

Their choice of profession

Their level of education

Australians believe that everyone deserves a 'fair go' and should not be limited by any kind of class distinction. (Equality of opportunity and a fair go as a value)

270. What is the age of sexual consent in Australia?

18 in every state and territory

✓ **16 or 17, depending on the state or territory**

15 in every state and territory

There is no legal age of consent

The age of sexual consent in Australia is 16 or 17 depending on which state or territory you reside in. (Mutual respect and tolerance for others)

271. What kinds of abuse are illegal in Australia?

Physical abuse only

✓ **Verbal and physical abuse**

Abuse causing visible injury only

Abuse in public places only

Violence of any kind, including verbal and physical abuse, is illegal in Australia. (Mutual respect and tolerance for others)

272. What should you do when the police make a lawful request?

Ask a court to review it first

✓ **Obey it**

Ignore it unless it is in writing

Refer it to a lawyer first

The lawful actions of the police should be supported, and you should obey a lawful request from the police. (Mutual respect and tolerance for others)

273. What does mutual respect and tolerance mean in Australia?

- Agreeing with whatever view the majority holds
- Keeping your own opinions private and unspoken
- Avoiding political discussion with other people

✓ Listening to others and respecting views different from your own

Mutual respect and tolerance means listening to others and respecting their views and opinions even when they are different from your own. (Mutual respect and tolerance for others)

274. Which of these is unacceptable in Australia?

- Following any religion you choose
- Supporting a minority political party

✓ Making racially abusive comments at a sporting event

- Disagreeing with a government policy

Making racially abusive comments in a public place or at a sporting event is not acceptable in Australia. (Mutual respect and tolerance for others)

275. What do Australians believe in above all when people disagree?

- The right to refuse to discuss the matter

✓ The right to be safe and free from violence and intimidation

- The right to be proved correct
- The right to appeal to the Governor-General

Australians believe in peaceful disagreement and in the right to be safe and free from violence and intimidation. (Mutual respect and tolerance for others)

276. What do Australians call helping each other in times of need?

✓ Mateship

- Mutual obligation
- The Rule of Law
- A fair go

Australians value 'mateship' and help each other in times of need. (Compassion, mateship and making a contribution)

277. What responsibility does everyone in Australia have when able?

- To join a community organisation
- To donate to charity annually
- ✓ To try to support themselves and their families**
- To volunteer every week

Everyone has a responsibility to try and support themselves and their families when they are able to do so. (Compassion, mateship and making a contribution)

278. Which of these is an example of mateship in Australia?

Reporting a neighbour to the council

Charging a friend for a lift

✓ **Taking a meal to an elderly neighbour**

Refusing to help until asked

Australians expect everyone living in Australia to participate in society and make a contribution to the community. (Compassion, mateship and making a contribution)

279. What does volunteering give people in Australia the opportunity to do?

Avoid being called to serve on a jury

Obtain Australian citizenship more quickly

✓ **Share knowledge, learn new skills and feel they belong**

Reduce the amount of tax they have to pay

Volunteering is an opportunity to share knowledge, learn new skills and increase your sense of belonging to the Australian community. (Compassion, mateship and making a contribution)

280. How does Australian society regard the English language?

As a requirement for employment and nothing more

As useful to know but not especially important

✓ **As the national language and an important unifying element**

As one of several official languages of Australia

English is an important unifying element of Australian society. (English as the national language)

281. Why is learning English important in Australia?

✓ **It helps in getting an education and a job and integrating into the community**

It exempts an applicant from the citizenship test

It is required before you can obtain a driver's licence

It is needed in order to vote at federal elections

Learning English helps to get an education and a job and to better integrate into the community. (English as the national language)

282. What must applicants for Australian citizenship undertake?

To teach English to their children before they start school

✓ **To make reasonable efforts to learn English if it is not their native language**

To speak only English in their own home and workplace

To pass an examination in English at university level

Applicants for Australian citizenship must undertake to make reasonable efforts to learn the English language if it is not their native language. (English as the national language)

283. What should you do if you suspect someone is planning a serious crime?

✓ Report it to Australian government authorities as soon as possible

Warn the person concerned not to go ahead with it

Discuss what you suspect with your neighbours first

Wait until the crime has actually been committed

People in Australia who suspect a friend or neighbour may be planning a serious crime should report it to Australian government authorities as soon as possible. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)

284. What should a person do if they know a child is being abused?

Report it to the local council

Speak to the child's family only

✓ Report it to the police to investigate

Do nothing unless they witnessed it

A person who sees or has knowledge of a child being abused should report this to the police. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)

285. Which of these is an example of cyber abuse?

Joining a political group on social media

Criticising a politician's record online

✓ Sharing sexual photos or videos online without consent

Posting a review of a business online

Examples of cyber abuse include sharing sexual photos or videos online without consent, stalking a person online, and making racially abusive comments about a person online. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)

286. What do Australian citizens pledge in the citizenship pledge?

To renounce all other citizenships

To serve in the Defence Force

To vote for the governing party

✓ Their loyalty to Australia and its people

In the citizenship pledge Australian citizens pledge their loyalty to Australia and its people. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)

287. Can an Australian citizen hold the citizenship of another country?

No, dual citizenship is prohibited

Only for citizens born overseas

✓ Yes, if the laws of that country allow it

Only with permission from the Governor-General

Australian citizens may hold the citizenship of another country if the laws of that country allow, known as dual or multiple citizenship. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)

288. Which Australian law must also be followed overseas?

The requirement to pay Australian tax

✓ **The law against sexual activity with a child under 16**

The requirement to vote in elections

The requirement to serve on a jury

It is illegal for Australians to be involved in any sexual activity, here or overseas, with a child under 16 years of age. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)

289. What are Australians obliged not to undermine?

✓ **Australia's interests and security**

The reputation of the governing party

The decisions of the courts

The traditions of other countries

Australian society is based on shared obligations not to undermine Australia's interests and security. (Helping to keep our society safe and loyalty to Australia)