

Understanding Public Policy for Young Citizens

Public Policy · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. In Australia, which level of government is primarily responsible for establishing and funding public schools?

- A) Federal Government
- B) State and Territory Governments**
- C) Local Government Councils
- D) Independent School Authorities

2. What is the term for a formal suggestion or idea for a new law or a change to an existing law that is introduced into Parliament?

- A) Green Paper
- B) White Paper
- C) Bill**
- D) Regulation

3. The process by which government agencies develop and implement rules and regulations to carry out laws passed by Parliament is known as:

- A) Policy Formulation
- B) Policy Implementation**
- C) Policy Evaluation
- D) Policy Advocacy

4. Which of the following best describes the role of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament regarding public policy?

- A) To propose all new laws
- B) To scrutinize government policy and offer alternative proposals**
- C) To manage government departments and agencies
- D) To directly oversee local council decisions

5. When a government decides to spend money on a new program, like building more public hospitals, this is an example of a decision related to:

- A) Fiscal Policy**
- B) Monetary Policy
- C) Trade Policy
- D) Foreign Policy

6. Public consultation is an important part of the policy development process. Which of the following is a common method for the government to gather public feedback on a proposed policy?

- A) Secret ballot elections
- B) Publishing discussion papers and holding public forums**
- C) Directly appointing a committee
- D) Issuing government decrees without consultation

7. The Commonwealth Grants Commission plays a role in advising the Commonwealth Government on:

- A) Setting interest rates
- B) Distributing GST revenue to the states and territories**
- C) Regulating international trade agreements
- D) Conducting national defence operations

8. A policy that aims to protect the environment by setting limits on pollution from factories is an example of:

- A) Economic policy
- B) Social policy
- C) Environmental policy**
- D) Education policy

9. The Australian Constitution outlines the powers of the different levels of government. Which level of government has primary responsibility for national defence and foreign affairs?

- A) State Governments
- B) Territory Governments
- C) Local Governments
- D) The Federal Government**

10. What is the term for a document published by the government that outlines its proposed policies and often seeks public input?

- A) Act of Parliament
- B) Regulation
- C) White Paper
- D) Green Paper**

11. When a government assesses the effectiveness and impact of a policy after it has been implemented, this is known as:

- A) Policy Formulation
- B) Policy Agenda Setting
- C) Policy Implementation
- D) Policy Evaluation**

12. The Reserve Bank of Australia is responsible for implementing which type of policy?

- A) Fiscal Policy
- B) Monetary Policy**
- C) Environmental Policy
- D) Industrial Policy

13. A policy aimed at providing financial assistance to low-income families to help with the cost of living is an example of:

- A) Trade Policy
- B) Social Policy**
- C) Defence Policy
- D) Infrastructure Policy

14. In Australia, the process of a bill becoming an Act of Parliament involves assent from:

- A) The Prime Minister
- B) The Governor-General (on behalf of the King)**
- C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives
- D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

15. When different levels of government work together to address a national issue, such as climate change, this is known as:

- A) Unilateral governance
- B) Federalism**
- C) Centralisation
- D) Decentralisation

16. A policy that seeks to encourage trade between Australia and other countries is part of:

- A) Fiscal Policy
- B) Social Policy
- C) Trade Policy**
- D) Education Policy

17. Which of the following is a primary mechanism for citizens to influence public policy in a democracy?

- A) Lobbying government officials directly
- B) Participating in elections and contacting elected representatives**
- C) Writing anonymous letters to the editor
- D) Forming private interest groups with no public announcement

18. When the government decides to build new roads or upgrade public transport, this relates to:

- A) Monetary Policy
- B) Infrastructure Policy**
- C) Environmental Policy
- D) Defence Policy