

Principles of Australian Law and Justice

Civics And Citizenship · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Which legal principle ensures that no individual, including government officials, is above the law?

A) The separation of powers

B) The rule of law

C) Bicameralism

D) Parliamentary sovereignty

2. In the Australian court hierarchy, which court is the only one created directly by the Australian Constitution?

A) The Federal Court

B) The Family Court

C) The High Court

D) The Supreme Court

3. What is the formal term for the process where a bill must be signed by the Governor-General before it becomes law?

A) Royal Assent

B) Proclamation

C) Executive Order

D) Legislative Decree

4. Which document established the principle that the monarch is subject to the law, influencing modern Australian legal concepts?

A) The Bill of Rights 1689

B) The Magna Carta 1215

C) The Statute of Westminster

D) The Australian Constitution 1901

5. What constitutes the 'Separation of Powers' in the Australian system of government?

A) Local, State, and Federal governments

B) The Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet

C) The Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary

D) The Senate, the House of Representatives, and the High Court

6. Under the Australian Constitution, which body has the specific power to interpret the law and resolve constitutional disputes?

A) The Parliament

B) The High Court

C) The Attorney-General's Department

D) The Privy Council

7. What is the primary function of the 'adversarial system' used in Australian courts?

A) The judge acts as the primary investigator of facts

B) Two opposing sides present evidence before an impartial adjudicator

C) The jury is responsible for determining the sentence

D) The government automatically wins unless evidence is provided

8. Which term describes a law that is created by a parliament rather than through the decisions of judges in court cases?

A) Common law

B) Statute law

C) Equity

D) Precedent