

Principles of Australian Law and Justice

Civics And Citizenship · Practice Test · 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