



Australian Government

Australian Citizenship

Our Common Bond

Workbook

Our Common Bond: The Australian Citizenship course-based test will help you learn about Australia, our democratic beliefs, our government and laws and the responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship.

We hope you enjoy the course.

Australian Citizenship is Our Common Bond.

This workbook has been created as a resource to prepare for the Australian Citizenship test.

This workbook has been funded by the Victorian State Government. The project was facilitated by the City of Greater Bendigo and developed by Stanford Marketing in collaboration with Bendigo Community Health Services and Loddon Campaspe Multicultural Service.

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Use of the Coat of Arms

The terms under which the Coat of Arms can be used are detailed at the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet website — <https://www.pmc.gov.au/government/commonwealth-coat-arms>.

Enquiries

Enquiries regarding this booklet are welcome at:

City of Greater Bendigo
Community Partnerships Unit
PO Box 733
Bendigo VIC 3550

Email: inclusive.communities@Bendigo.vic.gov.au

Disclaimer

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are warned that this publication contains images and/or content relating to deceased persons.

Information amended May 2024



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Welcome!

About the course

This course has been designed to help you learn about Australia in preparation for the Australian Citizenship test. This course is administered over 7 sessions, in total 20 hours.

Sessions 1 to 6 last three hours each. Session 7 lasts two hours.

To pass the course you must:

Attend class

You must attend all 7 sessions.

You must arrive to class on time.

Participate in class

You must participate in class and complete all the activities

Complete assessments

You will have assessments for the following sessions: session 2, session 3, session 4, session 5 and session 6.

You will need to get 75% correct on each assessment. If you do not pass, you can try again at the next session. If you do not pass an assessment the second time, you cannot continue in the course.

Course materials

To complete this course please make sure you have available the following course materials.

Dictionary

You will need a dictionary to help you translate words from your language into English.

Learner Activity Workbook

This book gives you all the information you need for this course. Included in this workbook are activities, assessment summary and home study information.

The Australian Citizenship Pledge

It is important for all Australian citizens to understand our responsibilities and privileges and what it means to be a citizen, whether we are Australian by birth or by choice. This is critical to the continuing success of our nation.

When you attend your Australian citizenship ceremony, you will make the Australian Citizenship Pledge. In doing so, you are making a public commitment to Australia and accepting the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

This is the pledge you will make:

**From this time forward, under God,*
I pledge my loyalty to Australia and its people,
whose democratic beliefs I share,
whose rights and liberties I respect, and
whose laws I will uphold and obey.**

* A person may choose whether or not to use the words 'under God'.

As you read this book, you will gain a better understanding of the meaning behind the Pledge and how you can enhance your role in Australian society.

What does Australian Citizenship mean to you?



PART ONE

Australia and its people



Australia is said to have the world's happiest animal, the Quokka. This animal has become the most popular tourist attraction at Rottnest Island in Western Australia.

Australia's states, territories and capital cities

- Australia is a federation of states and territories.
- The capital city of Australia is Canberra.
- Australia has six states and two territories.





Aboriginal culture is the oldest on earth. It is estimated that Australia's original inhabitants, the Aboriginal people, have been here for between 40,000 – 60,000 years.

Important days for Australians

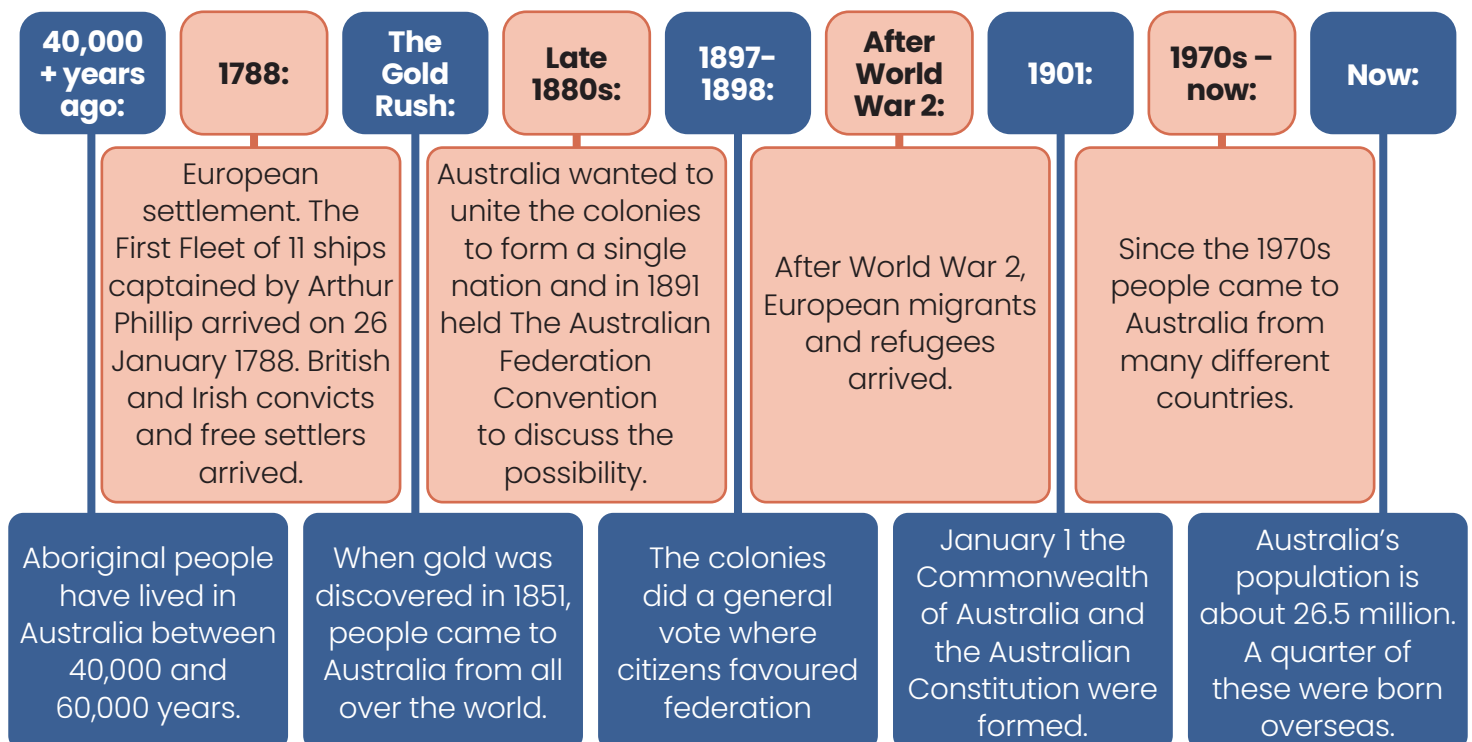
ANZAC Day 25 April is ANZAC Day. On 25 April 1915 the Anzacs landed at Gallipoli in Turkey during World War 1.

Australia Day 26 January is Australia Day. On 26 January 1788 the First Fleet consisting of 11 ships landed in Australia.



ANZAC Day is celebrated across the country. Most towns hold their own ceremonies, including marches and laying wreaths at memorial sites.

The timeline of Australia's people



Population reference period 2021 released 28/06/2022 from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.



Australia's national flags and symbols

Australia's flags

Aboriginal flag	
Australian flag	
Torres Strait Islander flag	

Australia's symbols

Official symbol of Australia: Commonwealth Coat of Arms	
Australia's national flower: Golden Wattle	
Australia's national colours: Green and gold	

Australia's people, traditions and symbols

Australia's Indigenous people Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Australia's national language is English

Australia's traditions Welcome to country and acknowledgement of country.



Both kangaroos and emus lack the ability to walk backwards. It was for this reason they were chosen for Australia's coat of arms – to symbolise a country always moving forwards.

Australia's National Anthem

Advance Australia Fair

*Australians all let us rejoice,
For we are one and free;
We've golden soil and wealth for toil;
Our home is girt by sea;
Our land abounds in nature's gifts
Of beauty rich and rare;
In history's page, let every stage,
Advance Australia Fair.
In joyful strains then let us sing,
Advance Australia Fair.
Beneath our radiant Southern Cross
We'll toil with hearts and hands;
To make this Commonwealth of ours
Renowned of all the lands;
For those who've come across the seas
We've boundless plains to share;
With courage let us all combine
To Advance Australia Fair.
In joyful strains then let us sing,
Advance Australia Fair.*



Vocabulary

Look at your dictionary. Write these words in your language.

English

Your language

Capital city

Coat of arms

Federation

First Fleet

Gold rush

Indigenous people

Loyalty

National pledge

Settler

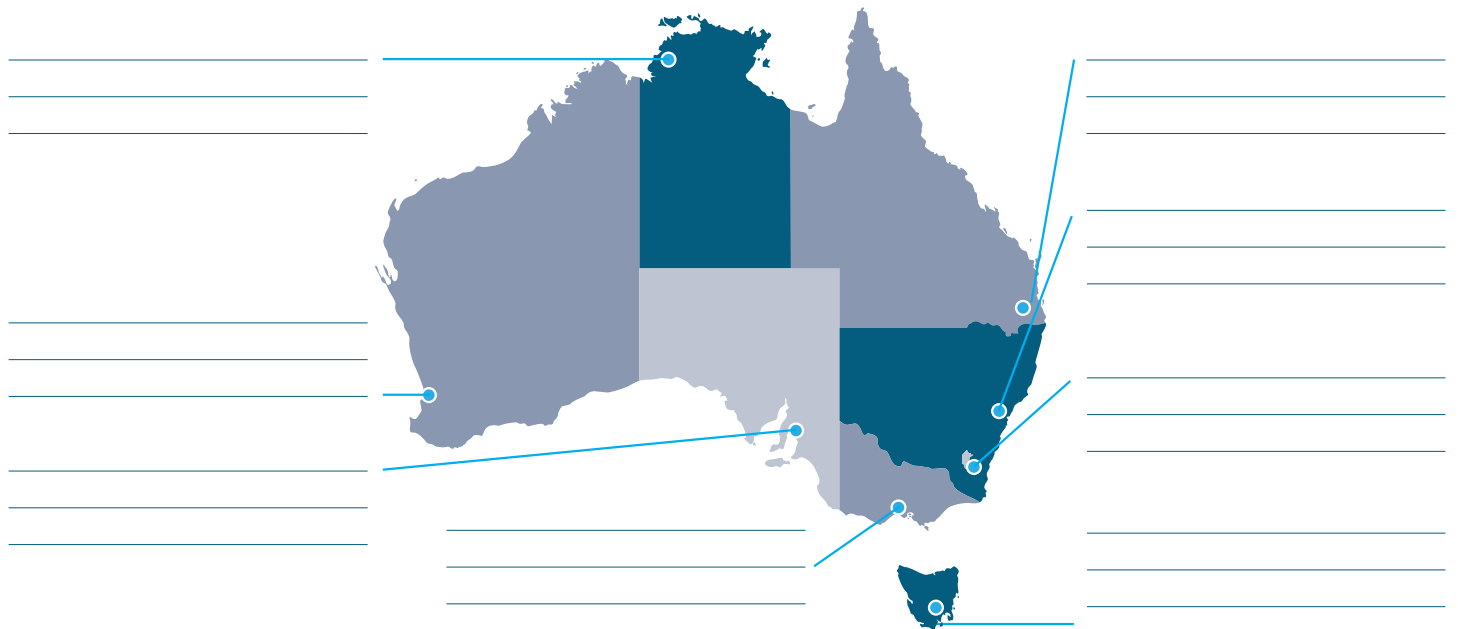
State

Symbol

Territory

Australia's states and capital cities

Fill in the blanks with the states, territories, their capital cities and populations.



States and territories

Western Australia (WA)	Victoria (VIC)	Northern Territory (NT)	New South Wales (NSW)
South Australia (SA)	Tasmania (TAS)	Queensland (QLD)	Australia Capital Territory (ACT)

Capital cities

Brisbane	Sydney	Melbourne	Hobart
Adelaide	Perth	Canberra	Darwin

Populations

2.660 million	6.503 million	232,605	454,571
1.781 million	557,571	5.156 million	8.072 million

Population reference period 2021 released 28/06/2022 from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Timeline of Australia's people

Connect the Australian event with the year it happened.

1970s	Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for between 40,000 and 60,000 years.
1851	The First Fleet arrived in Australia.
1945	People began to come to Australia when gold was discovered. This was the beginning of the Goldrush.
1788	After World War 2, European migrants and refugees arrived.
Before 1788	People began to come to Australia from many different countries.



Part 1: Australia and its people

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass ✓ ✕	Pass ✓ ✕ Second attempt
Australia’s states, territories and capital cities		
Australia’s people, traditions and symbols		
Vocabulary		
Fill in the blanks		
Timeline activity		

Home Study

Complete the following for your next session.

Part 2: Australian democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

Part 2: Vocabulary exercise

Part 2: Dictionary exercise



PART TWO

Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties



Australia's democratic beliefs

1. Parliamentary democracy

- The power of government comes from people.
- We vote for the people in our parliaments.
- In parliamentary democracy, only parliament can make and change the law.

2. The rule of law

- No person, group or religious rule is above the law.
- This includes government, community and religious leaders and the police.

3. Living peacefully

- Change should occur through peaceful discussion and democratic process.
- We reject violence.

4. Respect for every person

- We believe in respect for every person.
- We treat each other with respect regardless of race, country of origin, sexual orientation, marital status, age, disability, culture, politics, wealth or religion.

*Sydney has more than 100 beaches,
including the world famous Bondi Beach.*



Australia's freedoms

1. Freedom of speech and expression

- We are free to say and write what we think as long as it does not harm others.
- This includes newspapers, television, radio and other forms of media.

2. Freedom of association

- Australians can join any legal political party, union or cultural group.
- We are allowed to protest peacefully.

3. Freedom of religion

- Australians are free to follow any or no religion.
- Religious practices must not break Australian laws.
- Australian government is secular.



Australia's equalities

1. Equality of men and women

- Men and women have equal rights in the home and in society.
- Men and women have the right to make their own choices about personal matters.

2. Equality of opportunity

- Australians believe in a 'fair go' for all.
- Everyone should have the same opportunity.
- Success in life should be from hard work and talents, not wealth or background.



Vocabulary

Look at your dictionary. Write these words in your language.

English

Your language

Against the law

Democratic beliefs

Discriminate

Equality

Freedom

Member of parliament

Parliament

Parliamentary democracy

Peace

Protest

Respect

Right

Rule of law

Uphold



More than one-third of Australia is desert.

Connect the word to the definition

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.

Freedom of speech

Australians are free to follow any or no religion.

Freedom of association

The power of government comes from people.

Freedom of religion

We are free to say and write what we think as long as it does not harm others.

Parliamentary democracy

No person group or religious rule is above the law.

The rule of law

Australians can join any legal political party, union or cultural group.

A large sea turtle, likely a Galapagos tortoise, is shown swimming in clear blue water above a diverse coral reef. The turtle is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing towards the left. Its head is slightly tilted upwards, and its front flippers are extended. The coral reef below is composed of various types of coral, including branching and table corals, in shades of brown, orange, and white. The water is a deep blue, and the overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest eco-system in the world, made up of nearly 2,500 individual reefs. It is visible from space.

Crossword puzzle

Complete the crossword puzzle below.

[illegible]

Across

6. A chance to do something, a 'fair go'.
7. An organised group of workers who protect their rights on the job.
9. Government in which the highest power is held by the people and is usually used through representatives.
10. Showing admiration, way of treating or thinking about something or someone.

Down

1. The state of being the same, especially in status, rights, and opportunities.
2. A particular system of faith and worship.
3. Free from disturbance, especially no violence.
4. The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants.
5. Prejudice against people; race, sex, age, or disability.
8. Objection against an idea, an act, or a way of doing things.



Part 2: Australia’s democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Second attempt
Australia’s democratic beliefs		
Australia’s freedoms		
Australia’s equalities		
Vocabulary		
Connect the word		
Crossword		

Home Study

Complete the following for your next session.

Part 3: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian Citizenship

Part 3: Vocabulary exercise

Part 3: Dictionary exercise



PART THREE

Responsibilities and privileges of Australian Citizenship



Difference between responsibility and privilege

- A responsibility of citizenship is something that you give to Australia.
- A privilege of citizenship is something that Australia gives you.

Responsibilities of Australian citizenship

- Obey the laws of Australia.
- Vote in the federal and state or territory elections, and in a referendum.
- Defend Australia if the need arises.
- Serve on a jury if called to do so.

Privileges of Australian citizenship

- Vote in the federal and state or territory elections.
- Apply for work in the public service or the Australian Defence Force.
- Seek election to parliament.
- Apply for an Australian passport and re-enter Australia freely.
- Receive help from an Australian official while overseas.
- Register your children born overseas as Australian citizens by descent.

The Melbourne Cricket Ground, commonly known as the MCG, is the largest sports stadium in Australia.



Vocabulary

Look at your dictionary. Write these words in your language.

English	Your language
Defence force	
Defend	
Election	
Enrol to vote	
Jury	
Obey the law	
Parliament	
Privilege	
Protect	
Public service	
Responsibility	
Register	
Seek election	
Serve on a jury	



Connect the word to either a responsibility or a privilege of Australian citizenship.

Draw a line from the word to its correct answer.

Responsibility

Seek election to parliament.

Responsibility

Register your children born overseas as Australia citizens by descent.

Responsibility

Vote in federal and state or territory elections.

Privilege

Obey the laws of Australia.

Privilege

Serve on a jury if called to do so.

Privilege

Apply for work in the public service or Australian Defence Force.

Responsibility

Apply for an Australia passport and re-enter.

Privilege

Defend Australia if the need arises.

One of Australia's most amazing natural features is called Uluru – a sacred Aboriginal site which rises from the desert in the centre of Australia. Standing at 335 metres tall, it's one of the largest rocks in the world.



Fill in the gaps

Work in pairs. Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

Responsibility	Defend	Register	Public Service	Receive
Jury	Passport	Election	Obey	Vote

1. It is a responsibility of Australian citizens to _____ the law.
2. It is a responsibility of Australia citizens to _____ in federal and state or territory elections and in a referendum.
3. It is a responsibility of Australian citizens to _____ Australia if necessary.
4. It is a responsibility of Australian citizens to serve on a _____ if asked to do so.
5. Australian citizens can apply for a job in the Australian _____.
6. Australian citizens can seek _____ to parliament.
7. Australian citizens have the right to _____ help from an Australian official while overseas.
8. Australian citizens have the right to _____ their children born overseas as Australian citizens.
9. Voting in Australia is both a privilege and a _____.



Part 3: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian Citizenship

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass ✓ ✗	Pass ✓ ✗ Second attempt
Responsibilities and privileges of Australian Citizenship		
Vocabulary		
Connect the word		
Fill in the gaps		

Home study

Complete the following for your next session.

- Part 4: Australian Government and its leaders
- Part 4: Vocabulary exercise
- Part 4: Dictionary exercise



PART FOUR

Australian Government and its leaders



The Australian Parliament

- We vote for representatives to each House.
- Citizens can contact their elected representatives to discuss matters that are important to them.

Electing the Australian Parliament

- Citizens vote to elect the Australian parliament.
- All Australian citizens aged 18 years or over must enrol to vote.
- Your vote is secret, and you are free and safe to vote for any candidate.

How did we establish our system of government?

Prior to 1901

- Each Colony had its own constitution and laws relating to defence, immigration, postage, trade and transport.

Late 1880s

- Australians wanted to unite the colonies to form a single nation.

1891

- The Australian Federation Convention was held in Sydney to discuss the possibility of federation.

1897-1898

- The colonies did a general vote where citizens favoured federation.

January 1, 1901

- The colonies united to become a federation of states called the Commonwealth of Australia.

1902

- The first federal elections were held, allowing citizens to vote for representatives in Parliament.

Present Day

- Australia remains a federation of states and territories, governed by the Australian Constitution, with a constitutional monarchy system and parliamentary democracy.

The Australian Constitution

- The Australian Constitution is a legal document that sets out the rules for the government of Australia.
- Australia is a constitutional monarchy.

The Australian constitution divides the power of government between:

1. Legislative power
 - The power to make laws.
 - Parliament has the power to make and change the laws in Australia.
2. Executive power
 - Power to put laws into practice.
 - The executive includes the government ministers and departments.
3. Judicial power
 - Power to interpret and apply the law.
 - The courts and judges have judicial power and are independent of parliament and government.



Referendum

The Australian people can change the constitution by voting in a referendum.

For a referendum to change the Australian constitution, there needs to be a 'double majority'. This means voters must vote to pass the changes:

- A majority of voters in a majority of states
- A majority of voters across the nation

In the 1967 referendum, 90% of Australians voted that Aboriginal people should be counted in the census.

Australia's leaders

Australia's Head of State

His Majesty King Charles III

Governor-General

The King's powers are delegated to the Governor-General in Australia. They are not part of the government but preside over the Federal Executive Council facilitating the work of the Commonwealth Parliament and Government.

Prime Minister

The leader of the Australian Government is the Prime Minister.

Premier

The leader of the State government.

Chief Minister

The leader of a territory government.

Government Minister

A member of Parliament chosen by a government leader to be responsible for an area of government.

Senator

An elected member of a state or territory.

Mayor or Shire President

The leader of a local government.

Councillor

An elected member of a local council.

Local Member of Parliament

A spokesperson for local interests, facilitator of government matters and representative within debates and national issues.

Australia is one of the largest countries on earth and the only country that covers an entire continent.



Vocabulary

Look at your dictionary. Write these words in your language.

English

Your language

Head of state

Local government

Mayor

Permit

Prime Minister

Represent

Responsibilities of government

Shire

Shire President

Social security

Uphold



Connect the word to the definition.

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.

The Australian Constitution

Legislative power

Executive power

Judicial power

Prime Minister

Premier

Councillor

The power to put laws into practice.

The leader of the Australian Government.

An elected member of council.

The leader of the state government.

A legal document that sets out the rules for the Australian government.

The power to interpret and apply the law.

The power to make laws.



90% of Australia's indigenous species occur nowhere else such as the platypus, kangaroo, echidna and koala

Fill in the gaps

Work in pairs. Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

Australian
Services

Government
Social security

Premier
Prime minister

Schools
Permits

Head of State
State

1. Australia has three levels of _____.
2. State and territory governments make laws for their _____ or territory only.
3. Local governments provide _____ to local areas.
4. The Australian Government is responsible for _____.
5. State and territory governments are responsible for _____.
6. Local governments are responsible for building _____.
7. Australia's _____ is the King of Australia.
8. The leader of the Australian Government is called the _____.
9. The leader of a state government is called the _____.



Part 4: Australian Government and its leaders

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second attempt
Australia's levels of government		
Australia's leaders		
Vocabulary		
Connect the word		
Fill in the gaps		

Home study

Complete the following for your next session.

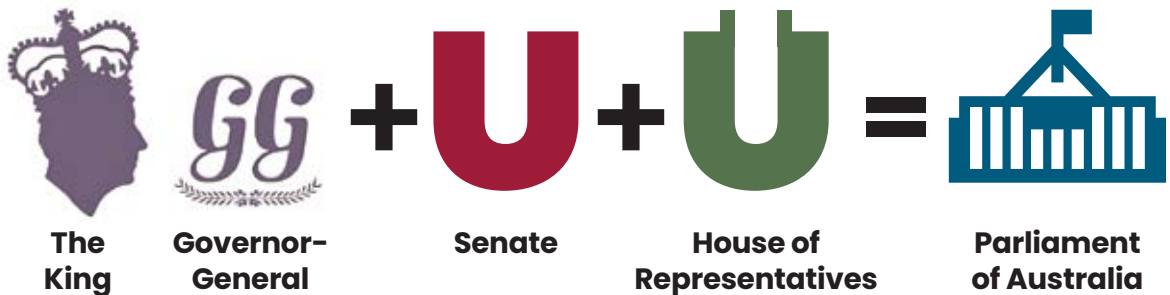
- Part 5: Australian Government and the law
- Part 5: Vocabulary exercise
- Part 5: Dictionary exercise



PART FIVE

Australian Government and the law

House of Representatives
is green.



How is Australia governed?

The Australian Parliament

- Also called the Federal Government or Commonwealth Government.
- It is made up of two Houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The House of Representatives (Lower House)

- People elected to the House of Representatives are called Members of Parliament.
- Members of Parliament (MPs) represent the people in their electorate.
- The role of MPs is to consider, debate and vote on proposals for new or changes of laws.

The Senate (Upper House)

- People elected to the Senate are called Senators.
- Voters also elect Senators to represent them.
- The role of the Senate is also to consider, debate and vote on proposals for new or changes of laws.

State and Territory Government

- There are six states and two territories.
- Each state government has its own parliament and constitution, so they can make their own laws about issues they are responsible for.

Local government

- The states and the Northern Territory are divided into local government areas.
- Each area has its own local council.
- Councils are responsible for planning and delivering services to their local community.
- Citizens vote to elect their local councillors.

What do the three levels of government do?

Each level of government provides different services.

The Australian Government is responsible for:

- Taxation
- National economic management
- Immigration and citizenship
- Employment assistance



*The Senate
is red.*

- Postal services
- Social security
- Defence
- Trade and commerce
- Foreign affairs

State and Territory governments are responsible for:

- Hospital and health services
- Schools
- Roads and railways
- Forestry
- Police and ambulance services
- Public transport

Local governments are responsible for:

- Street signs, traffic control
- Local roads, foot paths, drains
- Parks, playgrounds and recreational centres
- Animal control
- Rubbish collection
- Community centres
- Build permits
- Social planning
- Local environmental issues

How the Australian Government is formed

1. After an election, the political party that wins most Members in the House of Representatives forms the Australian Government.
2. The leader of the political party or coalition of parties that wins the election becomes the Prime Minister.
3. The Prime Minister chooses some MPs or Senators to become government ministers.
4. The political party or coalition of parties with the second largest number of Members in the House of Representatives becomes the opposition.

Political parties

A political party is a group of people who share similar ideas about how a country should be governed.

The major political parties in Australia are:

- The Liberal Party of Australia
- The Australian Labour Party
- The Nationals
- The Australian Greens

Most members of parliament belong to political parties. Some do not belong to any party, and they are called 'independents'.

You are free to join or follow a political party if you choose.



Australia's laws

How are laws made?

The Australian Parliament can make and change laws that benefit the nation.

1. A member of the Australian Parliament proposes a new law or change the law. This is called a 'Bill'
2. The House of Representatives and the Senate consider, debate and vote on the Bill
3. The Bill must be voted on and passed by both Houses
4. The Governor General signs the Bill and it becomes law

State and territory parliaments make laws in a similar way.

How are laws enforced?

In Australia, people are considered innocent until proven guilty. Every person has the right to be represented by a lawyer in court.

The Courts

- The Courts decide if a person has broken the law and decide the penalty.
- They must base their decision on evidence.

Judges and magistrates

- They are the highest rank in a court.
- They are appointed by government, but the government cannot remove them if they disagree with their decision.

Juries

- The jury is a group of ordinary Australian citizens randomly chosen from the public.
- The role of a jury is to decide if a person has broken the law. In a criminal case, if a jury will decide if a person has broken the law, the judge will decide the penalty.

The Police

- The police maintain peace and order.
- If the police think someone has broken the law, they can arrest them and bring them to court.
- The States and Northern Territory have their own police forces, who deal with crimes under state and territory law.
- Australian Federal Police (AFP) investigates crimes against federal laws. They are also responsible for the Australian Capital Territory.
- The police and Australian community have a good relationship. You can report crimes and seek assistance from your local police.



Obeying the law

You must be familiar with the laws in Australia. If you break an Australian law that you did not know about, you could be charged, as not knowing the law is no excuse.

Criminal offences

Some serious crimes include murder, assault, sexual assault, violence against people or property, armed robbery and theft, having sexual relations with children or young people below the age of consent, dangerous driving, possession of illegal drugs and fraud.

Violence towards another person is illegal in Australia and is a very serious crime. Violence in a home and within a relationship or marriage is known as domestic or family violence.

A person who commits these crimes can go to jail, whether they are a man or woman.

Traffic offences

Road and traffic rules are controlled by state and territory government. You can be fined or sent to prison for breaking traffic laws.

To drive a car in Australia:

- You must have a local driver's licence and the car must be registered.
- Everyone in the car must be wearing a seat belt, babies and young children must be in an approved car seat.
- It is illegal to drive after taking drugs or if you are above the blood alcohol limit.
- It is illegal to use a hand-held mobile device while driving.
- You must follow speed limits.



Vocabulary

Look at your dictionary. Write these words in your language.

English

Your language

Administer the law

Apply the law

Constitution

Court of law

Court case

Elect

Government department

Introduce

Judge

Jury

Referendum

Secret vote



The duck-billed platypus and the echidna are the world's only egg-laying mammals.

Fill in the gaps

Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

Crimes	Parliament	Constitution	Police	Political Party
Commonwealth Government	Electorate	Senators	Laws	

1. The Australian Parliament is also called the Federal Government or _____.
2. Members of Parliament (MPs) represent the people in their _____.
3. People elected to the Senate are called _____.
4. Each state government has its own _____ and _____.
5. The Australian Parliament can make and change _____ that benefit the nation.
6. The _____ maintain peace and order.
7. Some serious _____ include murder, assault, sexual assault, violence against people or property, armed robbery and theft, having sexual relations with children below the age of consent, dangerous driving, possession of illegal drugs and fraud.
8. A _____ is a group of people who share similar ideas about how a country should be governed.

In Australia, we have big attractions, such as the Big Banana in Coffs Harbour. While there is no official count, there is thought to be over 100 'big' attractions to see.



Connect the word to the definition

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.

Parliament	They maintain peace and order.
Law	Often referred to as the Upper house.
Bill	People elected to the House of Representatives.
House of Representatives	The highest ranking person in court.
Senate	Rules that are made by the legislative power.
Judge	A proposed new law or change to a law.
Police	Also referred to as the Federal Government.
Political Party	A group of people randomly chosen from the public to decide if a person has broken the law.
Members of parliament	Often referred to as the lower house.
Jury	A group of people who share similar ideas about how a country should be governed.



Part 5: Australian Government and the law

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass ✓ ✗	Pass ✓ ✗ Second attempt
How is Australia governed?		
Australia's laws		
Vocabulary		
Fill in the gaps		
Connect the word		

Home study

Complete the following for your next session.

Part 6: Australian Values

Part 6: Vocabulary exercise

Part 6: Dictionary exercise



PART SIX

Australian Values

Australia is one of the world's most ethnically diverse nations. Nearly a quarter of the people who live in Australia were born in other countries.



Australian values

Our values define and shape our country and are the reason why so many people want to become Australian citizens.

Commitment to the Rule of Law

- All Australians are protected by our laws and legal systems.
- Australians recognise the importance of laws in maintaining a peaceful and orderly society.
- Australian laws apply to all people in Australia regardless of your background or culture and you must follow Australian laws.

Parliamentary Democracy

- Our system of government is Parliamentary democracy.
- The power of the government comes from the Australian citizens who vote for people to represent them in parliament.
- Voting is compulsory in Australia.

Freedom of speech

- People in Australia can express their ideas freely, if it is within the law.
- People are free to say and write what they think about any topic.
- Promoting violence is unacceptable.

Freedom of association

- People are free to join or leave any group voluntarily if it is within the law.
- This includes political parties, trade unions, religious, cultural or social groups.
- Religious laws have no legal status in Australia.
- Some religious and cultural practices are against the law, including polygamy and forced marriage.

Equality of all people under law

- Australians are all equal under the law, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, race or ethnic origin.
- Law is applied so that people are not given preferential treatment or discriminated against.

Equality of opportunity

- Everyone deserves a 'fair go'.
- Everyone is given an opportunity to achieve success in life.

Mutual respect and tolerance

- Individuals must respect the freedom and dignity of others, including their opinions and choices.
- Religious intolerance and racism are not acceptable in Australia.
- Violence against others is against the law.

Freedom of Religion

- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion in public or private, either alone or in a community.

Bendigo is located on the traditional lands of the Dja Dja Wurrung and Taungurung Peoples of the Kulin Nation.



Our community

Making a contribution

- Citizenship gives you the opportunity to participate fully in our nation's life and community.
- As an Australian citizen, you are expected to participate in society and make a contribution to our community.
- Everyone is responsible for supporting themselves and their families.

Compassion for those in need

- We value mateship.
- We help each other in times of need.
- In Australia, community service and volunteering are common.

English as the national language

- People living in Australia should make an effort to learn English.
- It helps to get an education, job and better integrate into the community.

Helping keep society safe

- We all have a responsibility to help protect Australia.
- If you suspect that someone may be planning to commit a crime, you should report this to the police.

Loyalty to Australia

- In the citizenship pledge, citizens pledge their loyalty to Australia and its people.
- Citizens may hold citizenship of another country or countries if the laws of those countries allow.
- Some Australian laws must still be followed by Australian citizens even when they are overseas.



Vocabulary

Work in pairs. Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

English

Values

Equality

Freedom

Tolerance

Peaceful

Religion

Opportunity

Fairness

Respect

Safe

Consent

Democracy

Your language



Connect the word or phrase to the definition.

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.

Freedom of speech

All Australians are equal under the law, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, race or ethnic origin.

Parliamentary Democracy

People are free to join or leave any group voluntarily if it is within the law.

Freedom of association

Individuals must respect the freedom and dignity of others, including their opinions and choices.

Equality

The power of the government comes from the Australian citizens who vote for people to represent them in parliament.

Respect and tolerance

People in Australia can express their ideas freely if it is within the law.

Fill in the gaps

Work in pairs. Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

Values	Tolerance	Religion	Respect	Democracy
Equality	Trade union	Opportunity	Safe	Rule of Law
Freedom	Protest	Fairness	Consent	

1. Australian _____ shape our country.
2. Australian society values _____ of all people, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, race, or national or ethnic origin.
3. In Australia, individuals must respect others _____ to express their opinions and choices.
4. Australia values the principles of mutual respect and _____.
5. Australians are free to join a _____ if they would like to improve conditions of their employment.
6. Australians can gather to peacefully _____ against a government action or an organisation.
7. People in Australia are free to follow any _____ they choose.
8. Everyone is given an equal _____ to achieve success in life, regardless of their background.
9. Everyone has the same legal rights. This is an important aspect of _____ in Australian society.
10. Racism, abuse and violence are all examples of a lack of _____.
11. In Australia, we each have a responsibility to keep others _____ and help protect Australian society.
12. In Australia, the age of sexual _____ is 16 or 17 depending on which state or territory you reside in.
13. Australia's system of government is a parliamentary _____, which means that Australian citizens are involved in how the country is governed.
14. Under the _____, all Australians are equal in relation to the law and no person or group is above the law.



Part 6: Australian Values

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass ✓ ✕	Pass ✓ ✕ Second attempt
Our values		
Our community		
Vocabulary		
Connect the word		
Fill in the gaps		

Home study

Complete the following for your next session.

Part 7: Next steps to citizenship



PART SEVEN

Next steps to citizenship



Next steps to citizenship

After the course

1. The department of Immigration and Border Protection will be told if you have passed the course.
2. The department will check that you meet the other requirements for citizenship.
3. The department will send you a letter.
4. The letter will tell you the next steps.
5. You will be invited to attend a citizenship ceremony.
6. If you would like more information, you can call 131 880 or visit www.citizenship.com.au.



The Australian Alps in winter produce up to 34 inches of snow per year.

Fill in the gaps

Work in pairs. Choose words from the box to complete each sentence.

Pledge	Respect	Share	Democracy	Vote
Peaceful	English	Obey	Freedom	Rule

1. At the citizenship ceremony, we _____ our loyalty to Australia and its people.
2. We pledge that we _____ Australia's democratic beliefs.
3. We pledge that we _____ Australia's rights and liberties.
4. We pledge that we will uphold and _____ Australia's laws.
5. Australia's national language is _____.
6. Australia's system of government is a parliamentary _____.
7. Australian citizens _____ for a person to represent them in parliament.
8. In Australia there is _____ of speech.
9. We believe in the _____ of law. No one is above the law.
10. Australia is a _____ country.



Part 7: Next steps to citizenship

How did you go?	Attendance <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Pass ✓ ✗	Pass ✓ ✗ Second attempt
Next steps to citizenship		
Fill in the gaps		



PRACTICE TESTS

Please complete the following practice tests in preparation for your Australian Citizenship test.

We recommend you complete all three practice tests to prepare for your Citizenship test.

All information is in this workbook or in *Australian Citizenship: Our Common Bond* booklet.

To pass the test you must:

- answer the 20 multiple choice questions
- answer all 5 of the Australian values questions correctly, and
- get a mark of at least 75% overall

Once you have completed the practice tests, use the answers section of this workbook to correct your answers.

Practice Test	Complete	Score
Practice test 1		/20
Practice test 2		/20
Practice test 3		/20

Practice test 1

1. How many states and territories are there in Australia?

- a) 6 states and 2 territories
- b) 6 states and 1 territory
- c) 4 states and 2 territories
- d) 6 states and 3 territories

2. What is the national flower of Australia?

- a) Lily
- b) Rose
- c) Golden Wattle
- d) White wattle

3. Which two animals do you see on the Australian Coat of Arms? Pick two.

- a) Wombat and koala
- b) Echidna and platypus
- c) Kangaroo and koala
- d) Kangaroo and emu

4. Which statement is incorrect about parliamentary democracy?

- a) The power of the government comes from the people
- b) We vote for the people in parliament
- c) Only parliament can make and change the law
- d) Government, religious leaders and the police do not have to abide by the law

5. We are free to say and write what we think as long as it does not harm others. This is an example of:

- a) Freedom of religion
- b) Freedom of association
- c) Equality of men and women
- d) Freedom of speech and expression

6. Freedom of expression means:

- a) People have the freedom to make facial expressions
- b) People may express their views freely, even violently
- c) People may express their views freely, however violence is rejected
- d) People may swear at anyone

7. Australian citizens have a legal right to:

- a) Travel to any country without a passport
- b) Apply to the Australian defence force
- c) Vote for the next King
- d) All of the above

8. Serve on a jury if called to do so is a:

- a) Responsibility
- b) Privilege
- c) Both

9. Registering your children born overseas as Australian citizens is a:

- a) Responsibility
- b) Privilege
- c) Both

10. On what date did Australia become a federation of states to form the Commonwealth of Australia?

- a) January 1, 1901
- b) January 26, 1788
- c) April 25, 1915
- d) June 20, 1988

11. A referendum is:

- a) A vote to elect a different Prime Minister
- b) A vote to elect a different King
- c) A vote to amend the Australian Constitution
- d) All the above

12. The proposal to make a law in parliament is called the:

- a) Debate
- b) Bill
- c) Law
- d) Amendment

13. Australia's head of state is:

- a) King Charles III
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor General
- d) President

14. The leader of the political party that wins the election becomes what?

- a) The Premier
- b) The Governor General
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The Opposition leader

15. What is the role of members of parliament and senators?

- a) To consider, debate and vote on proposed laws and changes to laws
- b) To try and get elected into parliament
- c) Enforce the law
- d) Decide if someone has broken the law

16. Should people make an effort to learn English?

- a) People in Australia should speak whatever language they want to and should only try to learn English if they want to
- b) There is no expectation to learn any language in Australia
- c) English is the national language of Australia, and it helps to get an education, a job and to integrate into the community
- d) No, it doesn't matter

17. If you suspect that someone is going to commit a crime you should:

- a) Keep it to yourself, it's not your business
- b) Tell your friend
- c) Post it on social media
- d) Report it to authorities

18. Freedom of speech means:

- a) People in Australia can express their ideas freely, if it is within the law
- b) People can express their ideas only if the Government allows you to
- c) People are free to say and write what they think about any topic
- d) A and C

19. You cannot discriminate against someone because of their:

- a) Gender
- b) Sexual orientation
- c) Race
- d) All of the above

20. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the Australian value of commitment to the rule of law?

- a) All Australians are protected by our country's rules and legal systems
- b) Australians recognise the importance of laws in maintaining a peaceful and orderly society
- c) Australian laws apply to all people in Australia
- d) If you didn't know or understand a law, you can't be arrested for breaking it.

Practice test 2

1. What is the approximate population of Australia now?

- a) 20 million
- b) 22 million
- c) 24 million
- d) 60 million

2. Who were the first inhabitants of Australia?

- a) the British settlers
- b) Torres Strait Islander people
- c) Aboriginal people
- d) Both b and c

3. Anzac Day commemorates what important date in Australian history?

- a) First fleet arrival in Australia
- b) The Gold Rush
- c) The Australian soldiers landing in Gallipoli during WWI
- d) European migrants' arrival in Australia

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

- a) The national flower
- b) The King
- c) The national anthem
- d) Commonwealth Coat of Arms

5. Which of these is an example of freedom of speech?

- a) People can peacefully protest against a government action
- b) Men and women are treated equally in a court of law
- c) Australians are free to not follow a religion
- d) Australia citizens can vote in all elections

6. Voting in the federal and state or territory elections is a:

- a) Responsibility
- b) Privilege
- c) Both

7. Seeking election to parliament is a:

- a) Responsibility
- b) Privilege
- c) Both

8. What is the name of the legal document that sets out the basic rules for the government of Australia?

- a) The Australian Federation
- b) The Australian Commonwealth
- c) The Australian Constitution

9. The courts and judges are a part of which government power?

- a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judicial
- d) Democratic

10. Who is the executive power?

- a) Parliament
- b) Government ministers and departments
- c) The courts
- d) Judges

11. The leader of the state government is called:

- a) Government minister
- b) Governor General
- c) Premier
- d) Mayor

12. The courts, judges and magistrates, juries and police are all in charge of what?

- a) Creating laws
- b) Obeying the law
- c) Enforcing the law
- d) Forming the government

13. Members of Parliament are a part of which House?

- a) The Senate
- b) House of Representatives
- c) The police
- d) The Courts

14. Who elects the Members of Parliament?

- a) The Senate
- b) The King or Queen of the Commonwealth
- c) They are voted into power by elections
- d) The Governor General

15. The party or coalition of parties that wins the second largest number of votes in an election is called:

- a) The Opposition
- b) The Senate
- c) The Parliament
- d) The Government

16. Freedom of speech means:

- a) People in Australia can express their ideas freely, if it is within the law
- b) People can express their ideas, only if the Government allows you to
- c) People are free to say and write what they think about any topic
- d) A and C

17. Should you encourage violence against a person or group of people in Australia?

- a) Yes, if they have different opinions to mine
- b) No, it is not respectful and against the law
- c) Yes, if I am not actually going to do it
- d) Sometimes, only if they have offended me

18. Which of these statements about voting in Australian elections is correct?

- a) People are free and safe to vote for any candidate
- b) Voting is by a show of hands
- c) People over 18 must vote in federal and state or territory elections
- d) A and C

19. Respect and tolerance should extend to other peoples':

- a) Opinions
- b) Culture
- c) Religion
- d) All of the above

20. What is parliamentary democracy?

- a) Australian system of law
- b) Our system of government in Australia
- c) Australian citizens vote for people to represent them in parliament
- d) B and C

Practice test 3

1. What is the capital of Australia?

- a) Melbourne
- b) Sydney
- c) Brisbane
- d) Canberra

2. What are the colours on the Aboriginal flag?

- a) Yellow, white and red
- b) Red, black and yellow
- c) Green, red and white
- d) Black, green and red

3. What year did European settlement in Australia begin?

- a) 1600
- b) 1988
- c) 1788
- d) 1901

4. What percentage of people living in Australia were born overseas?

- a) Around 20%
- b) Less than 20%
- c) About 25%
- d) More than 50%

5. Which of these statements about government in Australia is correct?

- a) The government does not allow some religions
- b) The government in Australia is secular
- c) Religious laws are passed by Parliament
- d) A and C

6. 'Fair go' means:

- a) Everyone has equality of opportunity
- b) A person's achievements should be based on talent and effort
- c) A and B
- d) Australians can live in any part of Australia

7. Which of the following is true about freedom of association in Australia?

- a) Australians cannot hold any protests against the government
- b) Australians are required to get approval from the Prime Minister before holding any protests
- c) Australians can hold protests only in poor economic times
- d) As long as they act legally, Australians can protest against the government

8. Australia is described as:

- a) Monocultural
- b) Bicultural
- c) Anticultural
- d) Multicultural

9. Obeying the laws of Australia is a:

- a) Responsibility
- b) Privilege
- c) Both

10. The ability to apply for an Australian passport and re-enter Australia freely is a:

- a) Responsibility
- b) Privilege
- c) Both

11. Which of these statements about government in Australia is correct?

- a) The government does not allow some religions
- b) The government in Australia is secular
- c) Religious laws are passed in parliament
- d) Australian government is chosen by the King

12. Which arm of government has the power to make and change laws?

- a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judicial

13. When were the colonies united into a federation of states called the Commonwealth of Australia?

- a) 1888
- b) 1986
- c) 1901
- d) 1945

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

- a) The appointment of state premiers
- b) Signing all Bills passed by the Australian Parliament into law
- c) The appointment of the Head of State

15. The executive power, according to the constitution, has the power to what?

- a) Make laws
- b) Put laws into practice
- c) To interpret and apply the laws
- d) No power to do anything

16. What are the names of the two Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament?

- a) The Senate and Town Hall
- b) The Senate and the House of Representatives
- c) The Parliament House and the Senate
- d) The House of Representatives and the House of Commons

17. Which of the following maintains peace and order in Australia?

- a) Police
- b) Judges
- c) Lawyers
- d) Prime Minister

18. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the Australian community?

- a) We show compassion to those in need
- b) We have a responsibility to help keep Australia safe
- c) We are all expected to participate in society
- d) People in Australia shouldn't make an effort to speak English

19. Which of the following statements best demonstrates the Australian value of freedom of association?

- a) People can express their ideas freely
- b) Australian are all equal under the law
- c) People are free to join or leave any group voluntarily
- d) Voting is compulsory in Australia

20. Which of the following is an example of NOT contributing to the Australian community?

- a) Fundraising for a charity
- b) Voting in an election
- c) Volunteering at a community sporting club
- d) Not making an effort to get to know other people

21. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the Australian value of mutual respect and tolerance?

- a) Individuals must respect the freedom and dignity of others
- b) Religious intolerance and racism are not acceptable in Australia
- c) Violence against other is not acceptable under any circumstance
- d) You can be violent against another person if they have disrespected or insulted you

22. Loyalty to Australia means:

- a) Only holding a passport to Australia
- b) Following some laws even when you are overseas
- c) Pledging loyalty to Australia in the citizenship pledge
- d) B and C



ANSWERS

Fill the gaps

Connect the words

Practice tests x 3

Australia and its people

Australia's states and capital cities

Fill in the blanks with the states, territories, their capital cities and populations.



Timeline of Australia's people

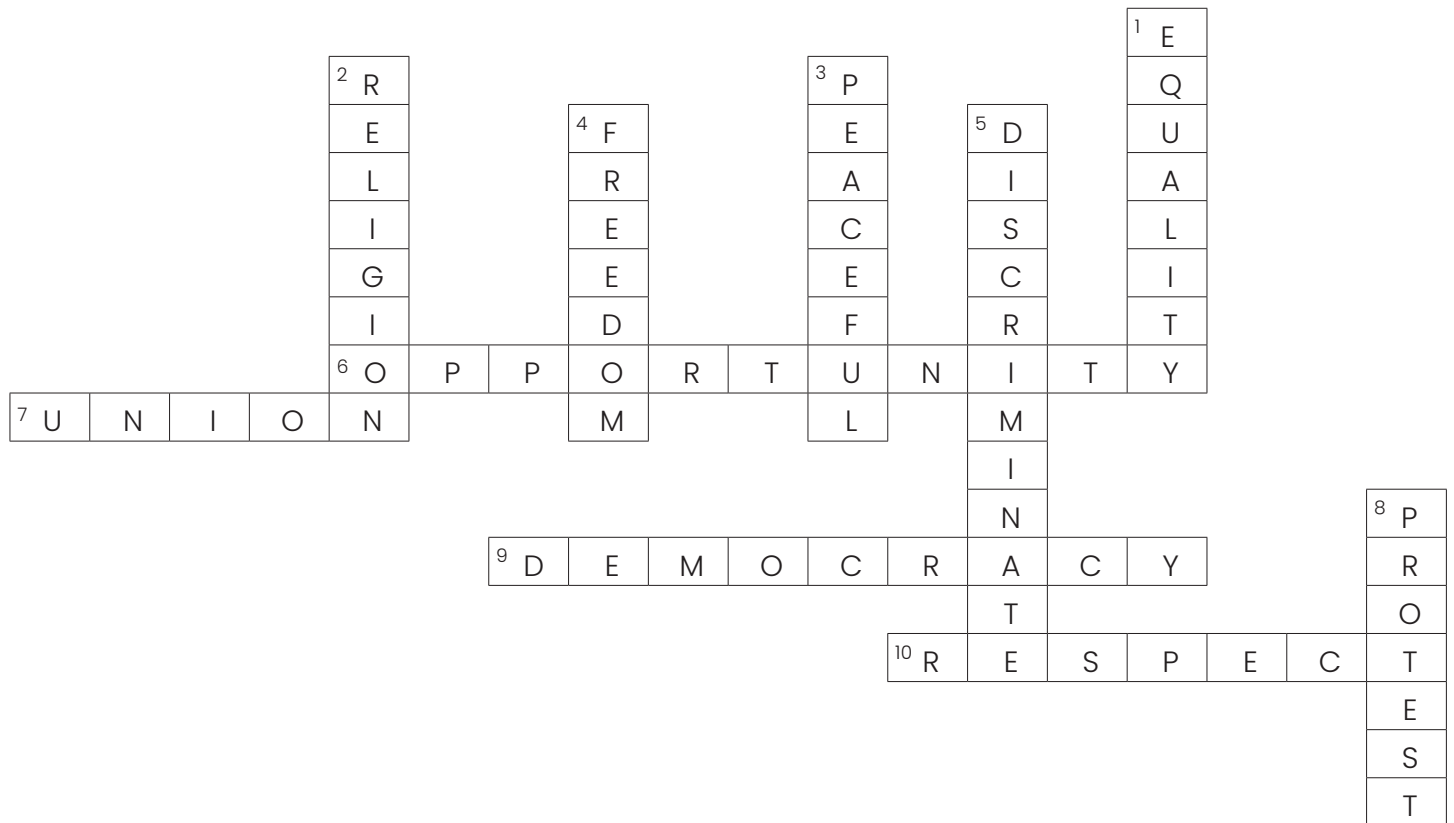
Connect the Australian event with the year it happened.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1970s | Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for between 40,000 and 60,000 years. |
| 1851 | The First Fleet arrived in Australia. |
| 1945 | People began to come to Australia when gold was discovered. This was the beginning of the Goldrush. |
| 1788 | After World War 2, European migrants and refugees arrived. |
| Before 1788 | People began to come to Australia from many different countries. |

Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

Crossword puzzle

Complete the crossword puzzle below.



Connect the word to the definition

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.

Freedom of speech		Australians are free to follow any or no religion.
Freedom of association		The power of government comes from people.
Freedom of religion		We are free to say and write what we think as long as it does not harm others.
Parliamentary democracy		No person group or religious rule is above the law.
The rule of law		Australians can join any legal political party, union or cultural group.

Australia's responsibilities and privileges

Fill in the gaps

Work in pairs. Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

Responsibility	Defend	Register	Public Service	Receive
Jury	Passport	Election	Obey	Vote

1. It is a responsibility of Australian citizens to **obey** the law.
2. It is a responsibility of Australia citizens to **vote** in federal and state or territory elections and in a referendum.
3. It is a responsibility of Australian citizens to **defend** Australia if necessary.
4. It is a responsibility of Australian citizens to serve on a **jury** if asked to do so.
5. Australian citizens can apply for a job in the Australian **public service**.
6. Australian citizens can seek **election** to parliament.
7. Australian citizens have the right to **receive** help from an Australian official while overseas.
8. Australian citizens have the right to **register** their children born overseas as Australian citizens.
9. Voting in Australia is both a privilege and a **responsibility**.

Connect the word to either a responsibility or a privilege of Australian citizenship.

Draw a line from the word to its correct answer.

Responsibility	Seek election to parliament
Responsibility	Register your children born overseas as Australia citizens by descent
Responsibility	Vote in federal and state or territory elections
Privilege	Obey the laws of Australia
Privilege	Serve on a jury if called to do so
Privilege	Apply for work in the public service or Australian Defence Force
Responsibility	Apply for an Australia passport and re-enter
Privilege	Defend Australia if the need arises

Australian Government and its leaders

Fill in the gaps

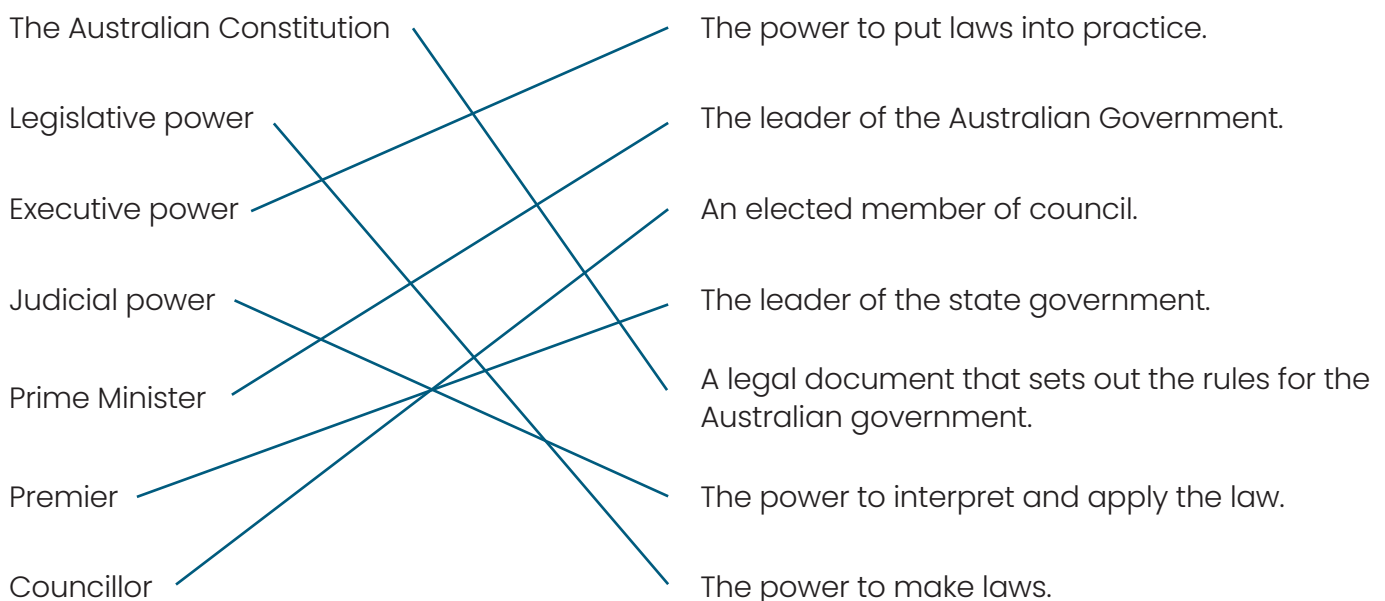
Work in pairs. Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

Services	Social security	Prime minister	Permits	State
Government	Premier	Schools	Head of State	Territory

1. Australia has three levels of **Government**.
2. The State Government makes laws for their state or **territory** only.
3. Local governments provide **services** to local areas.
4. The Australian Government is responsible for **social security**.
5. State and territory governments are responsible for **schools**.
6. Local governments are responsible for building **permits**.
7. Australia's **Head of State** is the King of Australia.
8. The leader of the Australian Government is called the **Prime Minister**.
9. The leader of a state government is called the **Premier**.

Connect the word to the definition.

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.



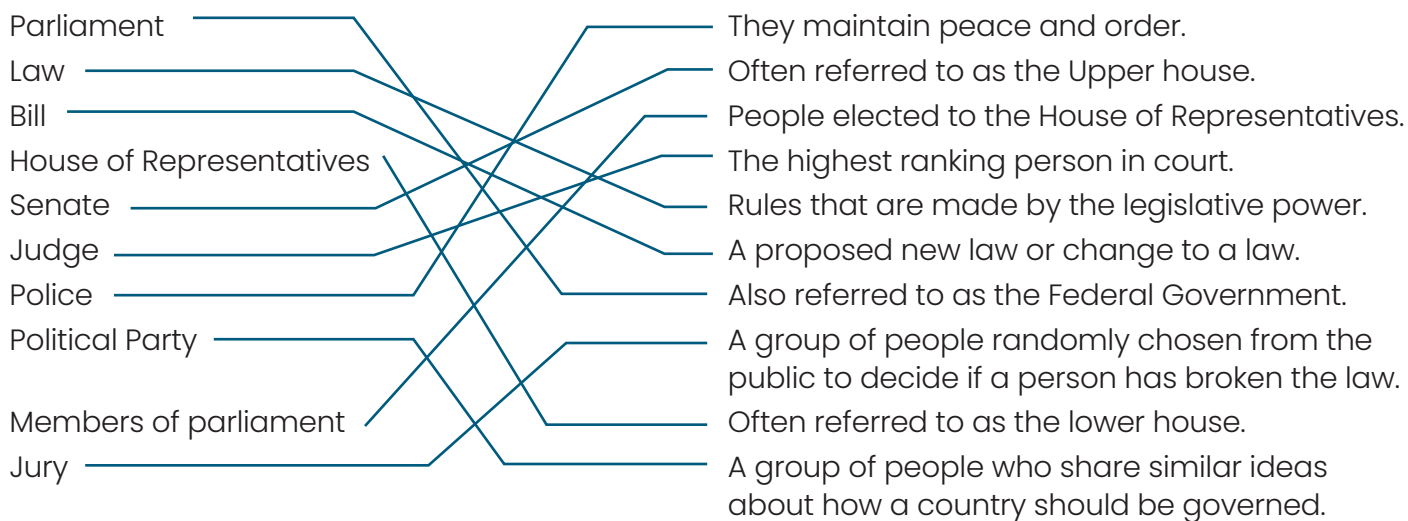
Australian Government and the law

Connect the word to the definition

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.

Connect the word to the definition

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.



Fill in the gaps

Choose words from the list below to complete each sentence.

1. The Australian Parliament is also called the Federal Government or [Commonwealth Government].
2. Members of Parliament (MPs) represent the people in their [electorate].
3. People elected to the Senate are called [Senators].
4. Each state government has its own [parliament] and [constitution].
5. The Australian Parliament can make and change [laws] that benefit the nation.
6. The [police] maintain peace and order.
7. Some serious [crimes] include murder, assault, sexual assault, violence against people or property, armed robbery and theft, having sexual relations with children below the age of consent, dangerous driving, possession of illegal drugs and fraud.
8. A [political party] is a group of people who share similar ideas about how a country should be governed.

Australian Values

Fill in the gaps

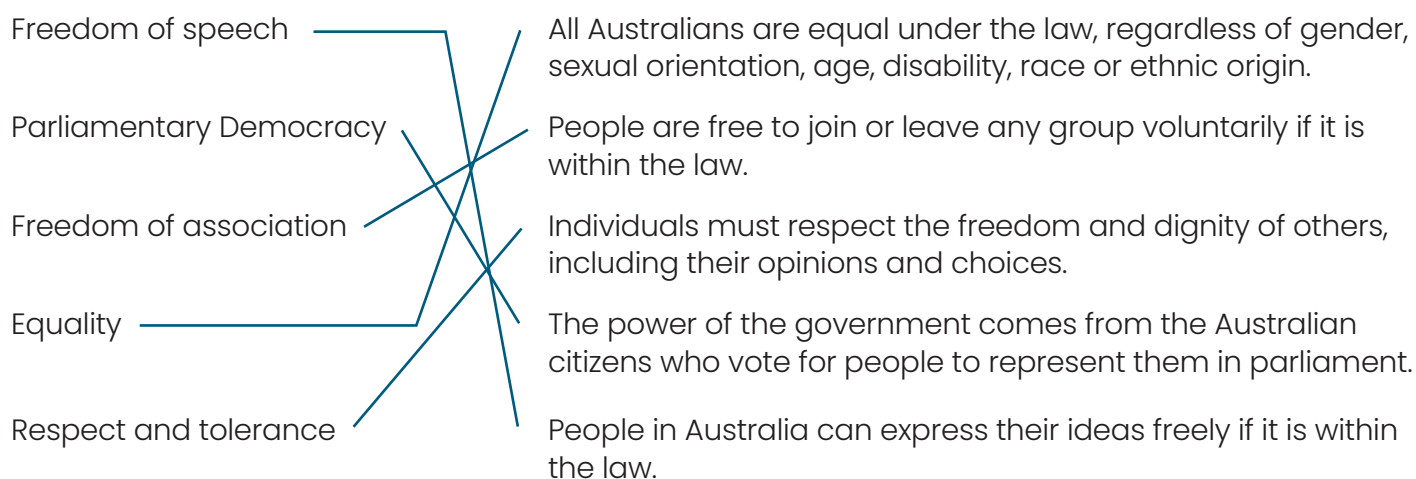
Work in pairs. Choose words from the box to complete each sentence.

Values	Tolerance	Religion	Respect	Democracy
Equality	Trade union	Opportunity	Safe	Rule of Law
Freedom	Protest	Fairness	Consent	

1. Australian **values** shape our country.
2. Australian society values **equality** of all people, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, race, or national or ethnic origin.
3. In Australia, individuals must respect others **freedom** to express their opinions and choices.
4. Australia values the principles of mutual respect and **tolerance**.
5. Australians are free to join a **trade union** if they would like to improve conditions of their employment.
6. Australians can gather to peacefully **protest** against a government action or an organisation.
7. People in Australia are free to follow any **religion** they choose.
8. Everyone is given an equal **opportunity** to achieve success in life, regardless of their background.
9. Everyone has the same legal rights. This is an important aspect of **fairness** in Australian society.
10. Racism, abuse and violence are all examples of a lack of **respect**.
11. In Australia, we each have a responsibility to keep others **safe** and help protect Australian society.
12. In Australia, the age of sexual **consent** is 16 or 17 depending on which state or territory you reside in.
13. Australia's system of government is a parliamentary **democracy**, which mean that Australian citizens are involved in how the country is governed.
14. Under the **Rule of Law**, all Australians are equal in relation to the law and no person or group is above the law.

Connect the word or phrase to the definition.

Draw a line from the word to its correct definition.



Next steps to citizenship

Fill in the gaps

Work in pairs. Choose words from the box to complete each sentence.

Pledge	Respect	Share	Democracy	Vote
Peaceful	English	Obey	Freedom	Rule

1. At the citizenship ceremony, we **pledge** our loyalty to Australia and its people.
2. We pledge that we **share** Australia's democratic beliefs.
3. We pledge that we **respect** Australia's rights and liberties.
4. We pledge that we will uphold and **obey** Australia's laws.
5. Australia's national language is **English**.
6. Australia's system of government is a parliamentary **democracy**.
7. Australian citizens **vote** for a person to represent them in parliament.
8. In Australia there is **freedom** of speech.
9. We believe in the **Rule of Law**. No one is above the law.
10. Australia is a **peaceful** country.

CONGRATULATIONS ! CITIZENSHIP IS OUR COMMON BOND

Practice Test Answers

Practice Test 1	Practice Test 2	Practice Test 3
1. a	1. b	1. d
2. c	2. d	2. b
3. d	3. c	3. c
4. d	4. d	4. c
5. d	5. a	5. b
6. c	6. c	6. c
7. b	7. b	7. d
8. a	8. c	8. d
9. b	9. c	9. a
10. a	10. b	10. b
11. c	11. c	11. b
12. b	12. c	12. a
13. a	13. b	13. c
14. c	14. c	14. b
15. a	15. a	15. b
16. c	16. d	16. b
17. d	17. b	17. a
18. d	18. d	18. d
19. d	19. d	19. c
20. d	20. d	20. d
		21. d
		22. d

