

QUIZ ANSWERS



THE PARLIAMENTARY PROCESS

1. Acting on behalf of voters and citizens - representation
Making laws - legislation
Examining the government - scrutiny
Formation of government- governing
2. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition lead their parties in the House of Representatives
3. It meets to decide upon Bills and other major matters of national importance.
4. The role of the Serjeant-at-Arms is give advice to the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives
5. The Mace is the symbol of the authority of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is made of gilt silver and bears a royal crown, a coat of arms, the royal monogram and emblems of the 6 states.
6. A coalition party is when two or more political parties join in order to create a majority party to win government.
7. The Lower House
8. The Upper House
9. 150 members hold their seats for 3 years
10. 150
11. Each member represents an electorate of approximately 125,000 people.
12. Cabinet is the main decision making body of the executive government. It is a committee of 30 government ministers and senators including approximately 17 senior ministers.
13. Ministers are Members of the House of Representatives in the same political party as the Prime Minister. They are selected by the Prime minister for their ability to take on e\extra duties and additional responsibilities.

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14. Shadow Ministers are members of the opposition party. Their role is to scrutinise the actions and decisions of the government in power.

15. Australian Labor Party
Liberal Party
Australian Democrats
The Green Party

16. The Prime Minister is an elected Member of Parliament in the House of Representatives who is the leader of the party that has the majority of seats in the House of Representatives.

17. Parliament usually meets for two consecutive weeks each month except January and July.

18. A bill is a new law put before parliament to be voted upon.

19. A bill becomes an Act of Parliament after it has been passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and signed by the Governor-General or given Royal Assent.

20. Parliament has 76 Senators –12 from each state who are elected to represent their own state interests.

21. Frontbenchers sit in the lower central part of the House of Representatives and are generally more senior and experienced members and ministers. Backbenchers sit behind Frontbenchers are usually newer less experienced members.

22. This occurs when a Member chooses not to vote (on a bill) on the same side as their party, but walks across the room to vote with the other side.

23. The Prime Minister answers the questions and accusations of the Members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

24. Hansard is a written record of everything that has been said by members and senators in Parliament.

25. A petition can draw attention to a problem to be discussed and resolved in parliament through – initially as a bill and then as an Act Of Parliament.