

Answers

Adult Literacy and Numeracy Education program Workbook

Note: some answers are incomplete or require further discussion in the classroom

UNIT ONE GALLERY

Picture 1: The three levels are commonwealth (or federal), state and local government

Picture 2: The (Victorian) state government

Picture 3: Legislative Council

Picture 4: To get approximately equal numbers of voters in each electorate

Picture 5: The response to this question builds on your interpretation and your opinion – but be sure you can provide good arguments for your preferences

Picture 6: Class discussion

Picture 7: The Premier must be a member of the Lower House

Picture 8: There are various interpretations, and yet a lot of common agreement; compare responses for reference to people's participation, accountability of governments, one person one vote, and similar

Picture 9: Women could not yet be elected to parliament in 1887, and women could not vote in Victorian state elections before 1908

UNIT ONE PART A

Question A1: State

Question A2: The building is the Parliament House of Victoria. The Law Courts are located in another place; they have a separate function which is independent of parliament (this is called the separation of powers)

Question A3: Bicameral = two Houses. Red carpet = Upper House; green carpet = Lower House

Question A4: 1856

Question A5: Region is bigger, 88 electoral districts

Question A6: a F

b T

c F

Question A7: F

Question A8: a 52

b The reason for the delay is that women had traditionally been shut out of politics. The words 'a tightly-contested by-election' refer to a close result in a by-election (an election in one electorate held between general elections)

Question A9: a Open day in 2008 acknowledged the centenary (100th anniversary) of women in Victoria getting the vote

d Joan Kirner

Question A10: The message concerns the gradual decrease in the traditional power of the Upper House and their resistance to the change

Question A11: a Tensions... [Tick the second box]

Question A12: 5 million, 3 million,

a 34000

b your arguments

c your opinions

Question A13 Word-search: State / Parliament / Bill / Lower / Green / Bicameral / Women / Member / Premier

Question A14: Right-hand side/write notes, put the brake on/want to break some traditions, steal the mace/temporary steel barrier, their local council/to counsel students, allowed to talk/amount of torque in a car engine, daily polls/flags hanging on poles;

Question A15: Government, Month, Money

UNIT ONE PART B

Question B1: **a** state **b** state

Question B2: railways, health, education

Question B3: Not built (155 years ago or more)

Question B4: **a** Green carpet - Legislative Assembly, red carpet - Legislative Council,
b Room

Question B5: 50,000

Question B6: **a** 48

b 88 MPs elected to Lower House. Each Lower House MP would represent approximately 66,000 people

c Electorates with lower population density need larger areas to reach the average total of voters per electorate

d Much bigger

e More time and costs spent by MP in travel throughout the electorate

f 1921

Question B7: For example, debate over allocation of funding

Question B8: **a** Athens; more than 20 centuries old / one century is 100 years

b The right for adult men and women to vote

Question B9: 2008

Question B10: Laws...legislation / parliament / electorate / government

Question A11 Word search #2: VOTE / GREEN / PARLIAMENT / DEMOCRACY / SPRING / GOVERNMENT / MP / LAWS

Question B12: Commonwealth government

Question B13: Classroom discussion

Question B14: No

Question B15: **a** Australian **b** Classroom discussion

Question B16: The Premier standing to speak has already retired from parliament

Question B17: **a** YES **b** 265,756 people might have to pay a fine

Question B18: 19 (State MPs 1 + 5; Federal MPs 1 + 12)

Question B19: **a** Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, **c** New South Wales / Queensland / South Australia / Tasmania / Victoria / Western Australia

Question B20: 1901 – 2000 (although some people would argue for 1900 – 1999) The construction of Victoria's Parliament House began in the 19th Century

Question B21: Responses should be examined through classroom discussion

Question B22: Responses should be examined through classroom discussion

UNIT TWO GALLERY

Picture 2: Classroom discussion

Picture 4: England/United Kingdom

Picture 5: The dome was never built

Picture 6: Local indigenous people

Picture 7: The carpet in the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House) is green ... although there is debate over the reasons for this choice of colour

Picture 8: An important role for the Legislative Council (the Upper House) is to critically examine suggested legislation which has been provisionally accepted by the Lower House

Picture 9: Peter Lalor was a leader of the protesting miners at the Eureka Stockade and that he also became the Speaker of Parliament of Victoria's Lower House three decades later;

UNIT TWO PART A

Question A2: Entrance

Question A3: No, it was named after Queen Victoria

Question A4: **a** the Mace and the Black Rod **b** classroom discussion (about power)
c settlement by England

Question A5: No, the dome was never built (perhaps Victoria ran short of money when the major gold fields became less productive)

Question A6: Between two and three decades later

Question A7: **a** 2 **b** 4 **c** 1 **d** 3

Question A8: Classroom discussion

Question A9: **a** 1

b 1 because Victoria has had only one woman Premier (up to and including 2016)

Question A10: Classroom discussion

Question A11: WORD SEARCH – VESTIBULE / LEGISLATIVE / CHAMBER / UPPER / HOUSE / ASSEMBLY / COUNCIL

Question A12: Vic / Fol / MLA / Parlt / MP / Govt / MLC / PPP

Question A13: Classroom discussion

Question A14: 1200 - 1299 / **a** yes **b** five minutes late **c** 160cm

UNIT TWO PART B

Question B3: **a** Former premiers **b** Queen Victoria

Question B4: **a** green = Assembly, red = Council **b** classroom discussion

Question B6: State Library of Victoria in Swanston Street

Question B7: **a** The Speaker

b A leader of miners protesting at the Eureka Stockade who, three decades later as a parliamentarian, was the Speaker of the Lower House (but with one arm missing – from injury at the Stockade)

Question B8: **a** 180 years ago

b Classroom discussion

Question B10: 3, 1, 5, 4, 2

Question B11: **a** A4 sheet of paper

b Classroom discussion

Question B12: **a** 18 and classroom discussion

b Classroom discussion

Question B13: Classroom discussion

UNIT THREE GALLERY

Picture 1: Answers should include some reference to the importance in a democracy that these three main branches of government are kept separate so that they cannot all be controlled by the elected government of the day or by any one party or interest group

Picture 5: A 'law' which sets out the powers of the government and parliament

Picture 6: England

UNIT THREE PART A

Question A1: **a** Triangle **b** A – Executive B – Judiciary C - Legislature

Question A2: The Speaker

Question A3: Such protests are not against the law

Question A4: **a** Some or most politicians give their messages the very best interpretation

Question A5: True

Question A6: **a** 11.23am

b YOUR experience

Question A7: **a** The right for adult men and women to vote

c Federation Square might be used for protests about Federal Government matters but protests about State Government matters would probably be held in front of the state Parliament House

Question A8: **a** "spin" in this context means giving words their most favourable interpretation

b Damage to innocent people from bombing, downsize – make things smaller / call is important – stay on telephone / politically correct – speak according to fashion

Question A9: **a** Courts – common law, while parliaments – statute law

b B E D C A

c The Upper House has more restrictions on its power to deal with finance bills

Question A10: **a** 4 / 2 / 3 / 1 / 5 / 6

b 2 / 5 / 4 / 1 / 3 / 6

Question A11: **a** Most people would say sentence one is "more personal"

b we / our / she / it / us

c Sentence one is concrete but Sentence two is abstract

d Use the abstract form (so that no one can blame YOU)

Question A12: Budget / Ombudsman / Legislation / Question / Protests / Constitution / Judiciary / Executive / Whistleblower / Westminster

Question A13: Science / psychology / centuries / secret

Question A14: 50K / Nearly 190 years ago / 1856 / 1901 / 1908 / 1914 – 1918 / late 1920s and into 1930s / 1939 – 1945

Question A15: **a** Your opinion and your evidence

b Your own example

c “implications” means “possible consequences” / for example, some people get quick access but other people get no access or breakdown in communication because of dead spots or rogue messages / need time to check accuracy

UNIT THREE PART B

Question B1: **a** For example, this separation stops the government controlling decisions which are made in the courts when the law has to be interpreted

b Canberra as the national capital

c your general knowledge

Question B2: **a** The picture shows a (former) premier who is no longer an MP

b Jeff Kennett and Steve Bracks

Question B3: Different locations because the protest relates to a responsibility of a federal government or a state government

Question B4: **a** Your opinion (with your arguments) **b** probably a cliché **c** your investigation

Question B5: **b** True

Question B6: For example, New Zealand or Canada or India

Question B7: **a** The official printed reports of parliamentary debates / for example, “complete”, “accurate”, “permanent” and ‘essential’

b Named ‘Hansard’ after the family which eventually developed this service

Question B8: **a** Classroom discussion

b A referendum (in Australia is a YES or NO vote on a particular issue and requires a majority of states and territories as well as a majority of voters to get a YES result ... Your own opinion about voting in a referendum by SMS

c Australian Labor Party / the Nationals / the Democratic Labor Party / the Liberal Party / the Greens...The political party in government in Victoria is xx (it changes over time) and the Whip coordinates the involvement of MPs from his or her political party

Question B9: Referendum / Constitution / referendum

c “Question without Notice” means there has been no earlier writing down of the question which is going to be asked

Question B10: **a** the right for adult men and women to vote

b 37

Question B11: 3 / 1 / 2

Question B12: Classroom discussion

Question B13: Classroom discussion

Question B14: Classroom activity

UNIT FOUR GALLERY

Picture 2: MPS should represent all people in their electorate

Picture 4: Informal for the Lower House

Picture 8: One signature is definitely not enough

UNIT FOUR PART A

Question A1: **a** 11,

b Yes though size would differ

Question A2: Find your posters

Question A3: **b** ALP / Liberals / DLP / Nationals / Greens (might change from election to election)

Question A4: **a** informal

b No

Question A5: Access to most public information

Question A6: This is a classroom or personal research task

Question A7: 1 - A / 2 - F / 3 - A / 4 - F / 5 - A / 6 - F / 7 - F / 8 - F / 9 - F

Question A8: **a** 50%

b 62

c Your opinion

d Your arguments

Question A9: Electorate / FOI / Party / Represent / Ballot / Principles / PPP / Democracy / Office

Question A10: **a** Anti-climax

b pre-historic

c post-election

Question A11: -cracy / -ment / -ation / -ism, **b** (administration words) Government / Document / Legislation but (theories and ideas words) Democracy / Socialism

Question A12: 2m

Question A13: **a** What do your colleagues think?

b 15 minutes / 45 minutes / 20 minutes

UNIT FOUR PART B

Question B1: Electorates are intended to include approximately equal numbers of voters and therefore electorate areas are affected by population density

Question B2: **a** Candidate C cannot win but Candidate B could win (in theory) by getting nearly all of Candidate C's second preferences

b yes

Question B3: **a** Blue / green and yellow

b Some people associate the colour 'red' with communism or left wing beliefs in politics, the colour 'blue' with conservative attitudes; in more recent years, the colour 'green' has been associated with environment concerns in politics

c A 'conscience vote' happens when MPs do not have to follow the 'party line' on which way to vote

d A 'pressure group' in this context concerns the attempt by a group of people with a particular interest to persuade the government (or the opposition, or an individual MP) to vote in a particular way, while 'lobbying' is a process of meeting with MPs and ministers to persuade them to accept and promote particular ideas or interests [see page 31 of Inside the Parliament of Victoria]

Question B4: **a** Usually Saturday but pre-poll day voting (postal voting and absentee voting) expand this opportunity

b Picture 4 does not say that voting is compulsory; however 'Generally, every Australian citizen over the age of 18 years and permanently resident in the state of Victoria is entitled to vote in elections and is, in fact, required to do so by law' [page 21, Inside the Parliament of Victoria] **c** they can pre-arrange absentee voting

Question B5: Your opinion and your evidence

Question B6: **a** No

b Bells and lights

Question B7: Classroom discussion

Question B8: Classroom discussion

Question B9: Depends on where you attend class

Question B10: Classroom discussion

Question A11: Every four years and therefore 2014, 2018, 2022...

Question B12: Economic, Education, Jobs and Skills Committee

Question B13: Classroom discussion

Question B14: Information included in online version only, not in hard copy version: Privacy Act 2000

Question B15: legal → political → educational → symbolic

Question B16: [Partial repeat of Unit 3 Part A's Question A10] 4 / 2 / 3 / 1 / 5

Question B17: Financial details not released to the general public (or the Opposition)

Question B18: 100 years / 30000 / one quarter

Question B19: Classroom discussion

Question B20: 3 / 3 / 1 / 3 / 1 / 2 / 4 / 4

UNIT FIVE GALLERY

Picture 3: b / e / c / a / d

UNIT FIVE PART A

Question A1 – Question A5: Classroom activity

Question A6: One minute for each question from the five students

UNIT FIVE PART B

Question B1 – Question B3: Classroom discussion and negotiation

Question B4: **a** Canberra / Sydney / Darwin / Brisbane / Adelaide / Hobart / Melbourne / Perth and classroom discussion as well as online research at the ABS site

b [Look at the most recent statistics, and then] ...12:09:08 in Canberra 'just after noon'

Then this changes into 'just after 1 o'clock in the afternoon in Melbourne (if Melbourne has daylight saving) And 'just after 10 o'clock in the morning in Perth (if Perth does not observe daylight saving)

822.58 births

421.46 deaths

SUMMARY VERSION GALLERY

Picture 2: Commonwealth / Federal Government

Picture 4: Something is still missing!

Picture 8: Districts are small in area (with one MP as Representative) but Regions are large in area and have five MPs as Representatives)

SUMMARY VERSION QUESTIONS

Question 1: **a** State **b** Federal/Commonwealth Government **c** Local Council or Shire
d State

Question 2: Federal/commonwealth government runs the postal service (although some private companies provide a similar courier service, as happens in the USA)

Question 3: <http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/virtualtour/>

Question 4: **a** the dome **b** financial problems when a depression followed the gold boom

Question 5: Queen Victoria

Question 6: Green carpet in the Lower House and red carpet in the Upper House

Question 7: Your opinion

Question 8: The Opposition can ask the government to explain...

Question 9: **a** 88 **b** 5 **c** Upper House region

Question 10-11: Own work

Question 12: State / Parliament / Bill / Lower / Green / Bicameral / Women / Member / Premier

Question 13: right...write / brake...break / steal...steel / council...counsel / talk...torque / polls...poles

Question 14: 150 year celebration took place in 2006 / 50,000

Question 15: Vic / MP / Govt / FoI / MLA / MLC /Parlt / PPP

Question 16: **a** Protecting the Speaker **b** Find the stolen mace

Question 17: **a:** Vestibule / Victoria / Legislative / Chamber / Upper / Lower / House / Assembly / Council **b:** Electorate / FoI / Party / Represent / Ballot / Principles / PPP / Democracy / Office

Question 18: **a** At several places including: at their electorate offices, out in the community of their electorate, and occasionally on fact-finding visits interstate or overseas

Question 19: **a** and **b** Numbers which depend on up-to-date information

c your own opinion but your response will probably include a reference to 'historical attitudes'

d 1908 and 1933

e If a Lower House poster has more than 88 photos, this increase probably results from inclusion of MPs who retired or resigned mid-term and have therefore been replaced during a by-election

Your own investigation

Question 20: **a** The Upper House has a chance to investigate the arguments for and against a proposed bill and can 'suggest amendments' **b** Legislative Assembly

Question 21: **a** and **b** Your investigation

Question 22: A tour is free

Question 23: 3 / 1 / 4 / 2

Question 24: Classroom activity

Question 25: The federal government and the state governments in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia

Question 26: **a** Two prongs or three prongs depending on how you interpret the diagram

b Classroom activity