Name: Teacher:

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| **Total Mark:**  **48** | **%** | **Weight**  **7.5%** |
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My Target Score: \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_%

Year 8 HASS- Assessment 6 In-Class Multiple Choice, Short Answer and Extended Answer Responses, Validation

**Time: 3 minutes reading time and 50 minutes working time.**

***MULTIPLE CHOICE:*** *Carefully read each task below and respond selecting the most appropriate response.* (27 marks)

1. A lobby group is best defined as:
   1. A group formed to influence legislation on a particular issue
   2. A group formed to represent particular issues and put pressure on the government to make changes
   3. A political party campaigning for their beliefs
   4. An organisation of workers formed to protect the rights and interests of its members
2. Which of the following actions is a way to participate in the Australian democracy?
   1. Forming a lobby group
   2. Joining a political party
   3. Signing a petition
   4. Voting
   5. All of the above
3. Freedom of association is best defined as:
   1. The right to join group or leave them, and the right of the group to take action
   2. The right of an individual or group to come together to express their ideas
   3. The right to express any opinion without censorship
   4. The right to choose who you associate with in public
4. Free speech is best defined as:
   1. The right to join group or leave them, and the right of the group to take action
   2. The right of an individual or group to come together to express their ideas
   3. The right to express any opinion without censorship
   4. The right to choose who you associate with in public
5. A bicameral parliament is when:
   1. A parliament has three chambers
   2. A parliament has two chambers
   3. A parliament that has no leader
   4. A parliament with two leaders
6. How many representatives are there in the Australian House of Representatives?
   1. 100
   2. 120
   3. 76
   4. 151
7. How many senators are there in the Australian Senate?
   1. 100
   2. 120
   3. 76
   4. 150
8. Australia is a:
   1. Republic
   2. Constitutional monarchy
   3. Dictatorship
   4. Oligarchy
9. An electorate is best defined as:
   1. All the people in an area who are entitled to vote in an election
   2. A suburb
   3. People who are elected to be Prime Minister
   4. An area in Australia where people do not vote
10. On what date was the Australian Constitution enacted?
    1. 3rd October 1987
    2. 1st January 1901
    3. 26th January 1901
    4. 22 April 1788
11. What are human rights?
    1. Basic rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to, such as the right to life and liberty
    2. The system of courts that interprets and applies the law
    3. The right to practice any religion you want
    4. A group of people elected to make laws for a country
12. What does the term ‘common law’ refer to?
    1. Law that is common to all states
    2. Law created by parliament
    3. Law created by judges
    4. Law that Australia shares with England
13. What does the term ‘statute law’ refer to?
    1. Law that is common to all states
    2. Law created by parliament
    3. Law created by judges
    4. Law that Australia shares with England
14. ‘Government’ is best defined as:
    1. Basic rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to, such as the right to life and liberty
    2. The system of courts that interprets and applies the law
    3. The right to practice any religion you want
    4. A group of people elected to make laws for a country
15. What does the term ‘civil law’ refer to?
    1. Laws that address crimes in which financial compensation is being pursued
    2. Laws that are designed to protect the community from harming one another
    3. Laws relating to relationships between countries or states
    4. Laws relating to relationships between the government and its citizens
16. What does the term ‘criminal law’ refer to?
    1. Laws that address crimes in which financial compensation is being pursued
    2. Laws that are designed to protect the community from harming one another
    3. Laws relating to relationships between countries or states
    4. Laws relating to relationships between the government and its citizens
17. What is the judicial system?
    1. Basic rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to, such as the right to life and liberty
    2. The system of courts that interprets and applies the law
    3. The right to practice any religion you want
    4. A group of people elected to make laws for a country
18. In Western Australia, if you are under 18 and accused of a crime you will have to attend:
    1. The Children’s Court
    2. The Supreme Court of Western Australia
    3. The District Court of Western Australia
    4. The Magistrates Court of Western Australia
19. What is freedom of religion?
    1. Basic rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to, such as the right to life and liberty
    2. The system of courts that interprets and applies the law
    3. The right to practice any religion you want
    4. A group of people elected to make laws for a country
20. Which of the following correctly describes the hierarchy of Western Australia’s courts, from the lowest to highest court?
    1. Supreme Court of Western Australia, District Court of Western Australia, Magistrates Court of Western Australia
    2. District Court of Western Australia, Magistrates Court of Western Australia, Supreme Court of Western Australia
    3. Magistrates Court of Western Australia, Supreme Court of Western Australia, District Court of Western Australia
    4. Magistrates Court of Western Australia, District Court of Western Australia, Supreme Court of Western Australia
21. Which Western Australian court can hear criminal cases for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment?
    1. Magistrates Court of Western Australia
    2. Coroners Court
    3. Supreme Court of Western Australia
    4. District Court of Western Australia
22. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Australian legal system?
    1. All persons are considered innocent until proven guilty
    2. The power of the government is divided between the judiciary, executive and legislature
    3. All persons are equal before the law
    4. The decisions of all the courts are final and cannot be challenged
23. In a criminal case the right to a fair trial, means that the trial must be fair to who?
    1. The defendant
    2. The victim
    3. Witnesses
    4. All of the above
24. How many people serve on a jury?
    1. 21
    2. 12
    3. 10
    4. 13
25. The term given to people who are responsible for keeping society safe and orderly
    1. Judges
    2. Jury
    3. Police
    4. Security guards
26. Being held in Custody means
    1. Imprisonment prior to court hearing
    2. Imprisonment after court hearing
    3. Being held before you are charged
    4. When a police officer grabs you
27. A person who brings a case against another in court in known as
    1. Defendant
    2. Plaintiff
    3. Defence
    4. Offence

***CASE STUDY:***  *Carefully read the following case study and answer the following questions.*

**Cockatoo cleared of wrongdoing in Adelaide suburban dispute**

[**By AAP**](https://www.9news.com.au/meet-the-team/contributors/aap)

3:36pm Nov 1, 2019

A pet cockatoo at the centre of a bitter neighbourhood dispute because of its screeching has been cleared of wrongdoing, in a case described by an Adelaide judge as "completely unjustified".

The dispute was settled in the District Court this week, after a woman's decision to take the family next door to court backfired.

She had lived in her northern suburbs rental property for a few months when she earlier this year asked a magistrate to award her damages because her neighbours were causing a nuisance.

In the claim, she said the family's cockatoo screeches, their dogs bark "day and night", their young children play outside and "often scream as loud as they can" and the man whistles while he mows the lawn.



Investigations by the City of Prospect council disproved the allegations, including a report that found the noise generated by the cockatoo was not excessive and there was no cause for complaint.

The family, however, lodged a counter-claim, alleging the woman harassed them by needlessly calling the police to their property 15 times in five months, including six times because of "loud talking on Christmas Day".

They described their experience with her as "a nightmare" and said they installed security cameras and fences in an effort to keep the woman off their property.

A magistrate in July dismissed the woman's nuisance claim but awarded the family more than $11,000 in damages for the harassment they had suffered.

The woman appealed that ruling, and Judge Patrick O'Sullivan this week reversed the decision and ordered that neither party should be paid damages.

In his judgment, he said the woman's claim was "completely unjustified" and her complaints amounted to "no more than the ordinary activities of a young family living in a suburban environment".

"For reasons unknown, in my view, the (woman) has set about a campaign against (the family) in relation to any noise emanating from their property," Judge O'Sullivan said.

"I have no doubt that (the family) have been subjected to behaviour on the part of (the woman) which has had a significant impact on their lives."

But he said while the woman's harassment had been relentless, her making complaints to the council and police did not constitute a nuisance worthy of damages.

Australian Associated Press, 2019, <https://www.9news.com.au/national/south-australia-news-cockatoo-noise-complaint-dispute/92dbe992-71fa-4894-8e81-57f20958f1c4> , accessed 13/11/2019

1. State whether the case study is a criminal or civil case. (1 mark)

1. Explain why the case study is either a criminal or civil case. (4 marks)

1. Summarise the case study into four main points. (8 marks)















***EXTENDED ANSWER RESPONSES:***

*Choose* ***one*** *of the following questions to answer.*

1. (8 marks)
   1. Outline how a bill becomes a law.

**OR**

* 1. Explain the differences between ‘Customs’, ‘Rules’ and ‘Laws’.

End of test