



INFORMED VOTER QUIZ LEVELS 1-7 QUESTIONS

(Please note these questions are randomized in the quizzes when you take them)

1. In what year did Australia federate as a nation?
 - a. 1891
 - b. 1901**
 - c. 1921
 - d. 1931

2. Australia's first Prime Minister was:
 - a. Henry Parkes
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. Edmund Barton**
 - d. Samuel Griffiths

3. Australia's current Prime Minister is:
 - a. Tony Abbott**
 - b. Angela Merkel
 - c. Anthony Albanese
 - d. Shinzo Abe

4. Australia's current Governor-General is:
 - a. Her Excellency Ms Quentin Bryce AC CVO**
 - b. President HE Mr Xi Jinping
 - c. Lt Gen Rt Hon Sir Jerry Mateparae
 - d. President HE Ms Park Guen-hye

5. The compulsory voting age in an Australian federal election is:
 - a. 16
 - b. 18**
 - c. 21
 - d. not compulsory

6. In Australia's Federal Parliament, the Lower House is called the:
 - a. House of Lords
 - b. House of Representatives**
 - c. House of Speakers
 - d. Senate

7. A double dissolution election is:
- A simultaneous election of all members of both houses at the same time.**
 - Simultaneous elections held by two bordering States.
 - Two federal elections held within the same calendar year.
 - The election following the complete collapse of two political parties.
8. How often can the Governor-General announce a general election of the House of Representatives?
- It is fixed every three years.
 - Any time within a three year period.**
 - It is fixed every four years.
 - Any time within a four year period.
9. If voting for a political party in the House of Representatives, you must:
- Vote in the Senate election, numbering one box above the line, or every box below the line.
 - Not vote in the Senate election
 - Vote for the same political party as in the House of Representatives
 - None of the above.**
10. What is the earliest age you can apply for enrolment?
- 16 years**
 - 17 years
 - 18 years
 - You can enrol from birth.
11. Which of the following are not eligible to vote:
- People under the age of 18
 - People who are only citizens of the United States of America.
 - People convicted of treason or treachery without being pardoned.
 - All of the above.**
12. How do you register to vote?
- You do not enrol – registration occurs automatically upon leaving school.
 - You get a registration form by contacting the AEC by phone or website.
 - You get a registration form at any post office.
 - Both b or c.**
13. What is the penalty for not voting in a federal election once registered?
- A fine**
 - Imprisonment
 - A warning from police.
 - No penalty
14. Prisoners are only entitled to vote if:
- They are serving sentences of less than 3 years**
 - They are serving sentences of less than 5 years
 - They are convicted of a crime other than murder
 - All prisoners can vote.

15. Which of the following are not eligible to vote:
- People under the age of 18
 - People who are not Australian citizens or not British subjects before 1984.
 - People convicted of treason or treachery without being pardoned.
 - All of the above.**
16. Politicians seeking election to the Federal Parliament must be:
- Australian citizens**
 - 21 years old
 - Members of a political party
 - All of the above.
17. Voting in Federal Elections, as at 2013, CANNOT be done:
- By Polling Booth
 - By Post
 - By the Internet**
 - From Overseas
18. Federal elections are where the people elect which branch of government?
- Legislature**
 - Executive
 - Judiciary
 - All of the above.
19. In Australia's Federal Parliament, the Upper House is called the:
- House of Lords
 - House of Representatives
 - Referendum
 - Senate**
20. An elected member of any seat in a Federal Lower House election is entitled to put which letters after his name:
- MP**
 - EL
 - PO
 - FM
21. The Member of Parliament who presides over the House of Representatives and is administratively responsible for proceedings is called the:
- Leader
 - Enforcer
 - Speaker**
 - Thinker
22. The Senator who presides over and regulates proceedings of the Senate is called the:
- Prime Minister
 - President**
 - Emperor
 - Paramount Leader

23. Potential acts of parliament before they are voted into law are called:
- Bills**
 - Papers
 - Theses
 - Standing Orders
24. A donkey vote is:
- A vote made by four-legged mammals.
 - A vote made on a fake ballot paper left in the voting booth to confuse the voter.
 - A ballot paper marked 1, 2, 3, 4 straight up or down with no proper consideration given to any particular candidate.**
 - None of the above.
25. When a person is enfranchised, it means the person:
- Has the right to vote**
 - Has no right to vote
 - Can only vote on behalf of someone else
 - Cannot vote because they are running for Parliament
26. Opinion polls carried out in the weeks leading up to the election:
- are not compulsory
 - are not 100% accurate
 - can show the election trend
 - all of the above**
27. When a political party chooses its candidate to represent its party in a seat, this is called:
- natural selection
 - party picking
 - preselection**
 - allotment
28. When you are eligible to vote in an election, your name is recorded on the:
- electoral list
 - electoral catalogue
 - electoral record
 - electoral roll**
29. An elector that does not steadily vote for the same party or person at every election is called a:
- lost cause
 - swinging voter**
 - wavering supporter
 - dithering advocate

30. An absolute majority is required in a House of Representatives election for a candidate to be successful in their division. An absolute majority is where, after distribution of preferences,
- A candidate receives more votes than any other candidate.
 - A candidate receives 50% of the votes.
 - A candidate receives more than 50% of the votes.**
 - None of the above.
31. You cannot be a candidate for a Federal general election if:
- you have previously been a member of a State or Territory Parliament
 - you are 19 years old
 - you are a permanent member of the Australian Defence Force**
 - None of the above.
32. The process by which a person indicates that they wish to stand in an election is called:
- Redistribution
 - Deposit
 - Publication
 - Nomination**
33. There is a media blackout from Midnight on a Wednesday before a Federal general election until the Saturday that the election is held. This means that:
- Political parties can still advertise but candidates cannot
 - That no candidate or party can purchase television or radio airtime to broadcast political messages**
 - Candidates and political parties advertise more frequently
 - None of the above
34. An informal vote is:
- a ballot paper that has not been filled in correctly, or not filled in at all**
 - A ballot paper has been marked 1, 2, 3, 4 straight up or down with no proper consideration given to any particular candidate.
 - A ballot paper that was wrongly counted by Australian Electoral Commission employees.
 - A ballot paper that has been filled in correctly.
35. A 'safe seat' is:
- The name given to the comfortable chair occupied by the Prime Minister in parliament.
 - An electorate or division where the same party consistently wins, and has more than 60% of the vote.**
 - The name given to the position held by the Leader of the Opposition.
 - The name given to the oldest member in the Parliament.
36. Place the following events in the correct order that they occur:
- Nomination, Election, Writ, Scrutiny of voting
 - Writ, Nomination, Election, Scrutiny of voting**
 - Scrutiny of voting, Election, Nomination, Writ.
 - Writ, Scrutiny of voting, Nomination, Election.

37. In an election, the phrase ‘turnout’ is most commonly used to describe:
- The result of the election.
 - The number of people elected.
 - The percentage of enrolled electors who voted.**
 - The percentage of informal votes.
38. The ballot box is:
- The box in which you place your completed ballot paper.**
 - The box in which you collect how-to-vote cards.
 - The box in which opinion polls are kept.
 - The in-flight monitoring system on government planes that record vital airplane statistics in case of an emergency.
39. Tony Abbott became Prime Minister of Australia in:
- 2010
 - 1999
 - 2013**
 - 1996
40. The Acting Leader of the Opposition is:
- Chris Bowen**
 - Malcolm Turnbull
 - Tanya Plibersek
 - Warren Truss
41. In which year for the first time did voters in every state have the capacity to vote by secret ballot?
- 1856
 - 1870
 - 1926
 - 1900**
42. Which Australian referendum recorded the highest ever YES vote with every state consenting and 90% of Australians overall passing the ballot?
- 2002 Terrorism referendum granting Parliament special powers
 - 1967 Aboriginal rights referendum**
 - 1977 Retirement of judges referendum
 - 1900 Federation of Australia referendum
43. In 1900, which colony (now a State) had not agreed to federate and become part of the Commonwealth?
- Western Australia**
 - Tasmania
 - South Australia
 - Queensland

44. How many senators represent each State in Commonwealth Parliament?
- 8
 - 12**
 - 16
 - 24
45. How many senators represent each Territory in Commonwealth Parliament?
- 2**
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8
46. What voting system is used in Commonwealth Senate elections?
- First past the post
 - Proportionate preferential / single transferable vote**
 - Single non-transferable vote
 - Parallel voting
47. Which country could by referendum opt to join the Commonwealth of Australia?
- Norfolk Island
 - Fiji
 - Papua New Guinea
 - New Zealand**
48. The principle “one vote one value” means:
- All members of parliament should vote for themselves
 - Electorates should have approximately equal numbers of people voting**
 - The parliament should have as many different political parties as possible
 - Every elector should only vote once.
49. Political posters, pamphlets and advertising must:
- be Authorised by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth
 - be Authorised by the Federal Court
 - be Authorised by any elector**
 - have government approval
50. The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 makes it compulsory to:
- Enrol to vote
 - Mark your ballot paper
 - Deposit your ballot paper in a ballot box
 - All of the above**
51. It is compulsory to vote in Australia as a result of:
- The Constitution
 - Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918**
 - Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865
 - None of the above

52. When visiting Parliament House in Canberra, you know you are in the House of Representatives chamber when the colour of the seats are:
- Red
 - Brown
 - Green**
 - Navy Blue
53. Parliamentary privilege has the effect of:
- Preventing MP's from being arrested within 5 days of a sitting of Parliament
 - Ensuring MP's have appropriate access to the parliament
 - preventing defamation actions should an MP make an insulting or defaming statement of any other person
 - All of the above**
54. Money bills (legislation raising taxes or relating to finance) always begin:
- With Royal Assent
 - In the Senate chamber
 - With Parliamentary Committee endorsement
 - In the House of Representatives**
55. The Opposition party or parties in a parliament are:
- the largest number of non-government House of Representative members**
 - the largest number of non-government Senators.
 - Rebel backbenchers
 - MP's from the same party as the Speaker
56. Responsible government means:
- governments abiding by law
 - governments with public support
 - governments with majority support in House of Representatives**
 - governments with a perfect attendance record
57. The Governor-General has, in his reserve powers, the power to:
- Appoint or dismiss the Prime Minister**
 - Appoint or dismiss the Opposition Leader
 - Select the Speaker of the House of Representatives
 - Make the Northern Territory a State.
58. In what year was the Whitlam government dismissed by the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr?
- November, 1965
 - November, 1975**
 - April, 1983
 - August, 1987
59. Cabinet ministers must be:
- British subjects
 - Aged 21 years or older
 - Be an MP or become one within 3 months of appointment**
 - Be under 70 years of age

60. Although the Constitution requires the appointment of a Chief Justice and two other justices to the High Court of Australia, how many judges are their now?
- 3
 - 5
 - 7**
 - 9
61. An independent legal system means:
- Judges are protected from pressure or influence from other areas of government.**
 - All justices have never been politically active
 - All judges have worked as defence lawyers
 - Governments can't impose a retirement age on judges.
62. The Commonwealth of Australia has:
- 50 States
 - 8 States
 - 6 States**
 - 10 States
63. Does the Australian Constitution guarantee trial by jury?
- No
 - Yes, for any crime.
 - Yes, for breaches of State Law only.
 - Yes, for breaches of Commonwealth law only.**
64. Under the Constitution, the official religion of Australia is:
- Church of England
 - Roman Catholic Church
 - Christianity
 - None of the above**
65. Australia has a Bill of Rights called:
- The Charter of Freedoms and Responsibility
 - United Nations Declaration on Civil and Political Rights
 - The First Amendment
 - None of the above**
66. The Republic referendum was held in:
- 1899
 - 1999**
 - 1993
 - 1929

67. Australia has had a total of 44 referendums. How many have been successful in achieve constitutional change?
- a. 0
 - b. 8**
 - c. 27
 - d. 42
68. The Australian Constitution has remained unaltered since:
- a. 1977**
 - b. 1996
 - c. 1907
 - d. 1946
69. The national capital is located in:
- a. Sydney
 - b. Canberra**
 - c. Melbourne
 - d. Brisbane
70. The Australian Flag contains:
- a. 8 stars
 - b. 7 stars
 - c. 6 stars**
 - d. 5 stars
71. The Governor-General has official homes in:
- a. Canberra and Sydney**
 - b. Canberra and Melbourne
 - c. Canberra and London
 - d. Canberra only
72. The first Australian-born Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia was:
- a. Sir Donald Bradman
 - b. Sir Isaac Isaacs**
 - c. Gough Whitlam
 - d. Sir William Deane
73. Australia's first Aboriginal member of parliament was:
- a. Sir Doug Nicholls
 - b. Warren Mundine
 - c. Charles Perkins
 - d. Neville Bonner**
74. Which former leader of an Australian political party has served jail time?
- a. Bob Brown
 - b. Pauline Hanson**
 - c. Graham Campbell
 - d. Gordon Barton

75. Voting by electoral machine is valid:
- in all States of America
 - in all provinces in Canada
 - in some States of Australia
 - None of the Above**
76. To cast a valid vote for the House of Representatives you must:
- Follow a how to vote card
 - Number all boxes
 - Vote for a major party candidate
 - Make your voting intention clear**
77. In Federal elections, if you identify yourself on the ballot paper:
- you invalidate your vote**
 - you get a fine sent to the address you identified, if you wrote one down
 - you are barred from voting in future elections of the same nature
 - your vote is formal and counted as normal
78. The Australian Constitution was a law passed by:
- Britain only
 - All Australian Colonies/States and Britain**
 - All Australian Colonies/States
 - Australia and the United Nations
79. Federal Parliament has only ever sat in:
- Canberra
 - Canberra and Sydney
 - Canberra and Brisbane
 - Canberra and Melbourne**
80. The year 1988 is important because:
- It is Australia's bicentenary
 - Australia's new Parliament House in Canberra opened
 - The ACT obtained self-government
 - All of the above**
81. Seats in parliament are preserved for:
- Indigenous Australians
 - Remote and Regional Voters
 - External Territories
 - None of the Above**
82. The current federal government is comprised of:
- Labor Party MPs.
 - Labor Party, Green and Independent MPs.
 - Liberal and National Party MPs.**
 - Liberal, Australian Democrat and Family First MPs.

83. The official opposition party in Federal Parliament is represented by:
- a. Liberal National Coalition MPs
 - b. Liberal National Coalition & Independent MPs
 - c. Liberal National Coalition & Australian Greens MPs
 - d. **Australian Labor MPs**
84. When were the very first Aboriginal Australians able to vote in a Federal election?
- a. 1901
 - b. 1941
 - c. **1967**
 - d. 1994