



## 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