

## Weekly Spelling Test

Name:
Date:
Soundwaves words:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
Words from writing:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
Subject words:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

**Score:**

# Civics and Citizenship

## Lesson 3—Systems of Government



	What I think	Definition
What does 'system of government' mean?		
What is Democracy?		
What is Australia's system of government?		
What other countries influenced Australia's system of government?		

# The Role Of The Monarchy 1

In 1901 when Australia became a federation, a new system of government was developed based on the British Westminster system. This system became known as federalism or the federal system. This system of government is still in place today.

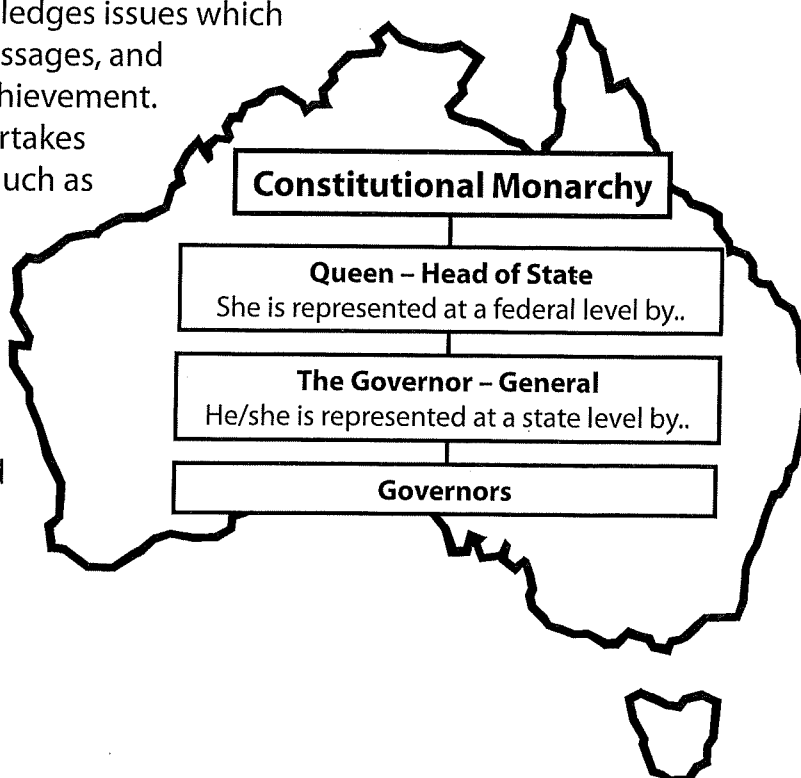
One part of our federal system of government is the Queen. She is Australia's head of state even though she resides in the UK. She is represented at the federal level by our Governor-General who resides in Australia. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister of Australia.

The Queen is represented at a state level by the Governors of each state who are appointed by her on the advice of each state's Premier.

Because Australia has a monarch as the head of state, Australia's system of government is also known as a constitutional monarchy.

When the Queen acts on behalf of Australia she is known as the Queen of Australia, not as the British monarch. As our head of state, she has made an oath before God to dedicate her life to serving all of the Australian people according to its rules and customs. She often acknowledges issues which affect Australia through messages, and congratulates Australian achievement.

When in Australia she undertakes various ceremonial duties, such as the opening of important events and buildings. She supports Australian public service through her patronage of a large number of organizations, such as The Partially Blinded Soldiers Association of Australia and The Royal Children's Hospital.



☐ Use the information on page 12 to complete the questions below.

1. Who is Australia's head of state?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who represents the Queen at a federal level?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who represents the Queen at a state level?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is a constitutional monarchy?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is our current system of government known as?

\_\_\_\_\_

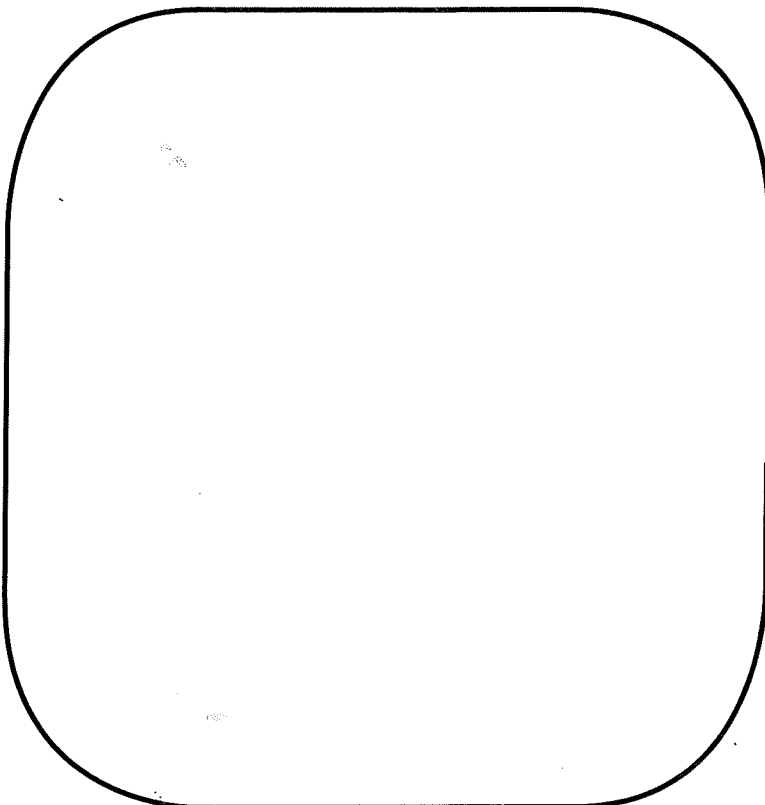
6. Who is the current Governor-General in Australia?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Find out who is next in line to the throne.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The Queen has been asked to attend your school assembly and tell you about her relationship with Australia. In the speech bubble write down what she tells you.



# Parliament 1

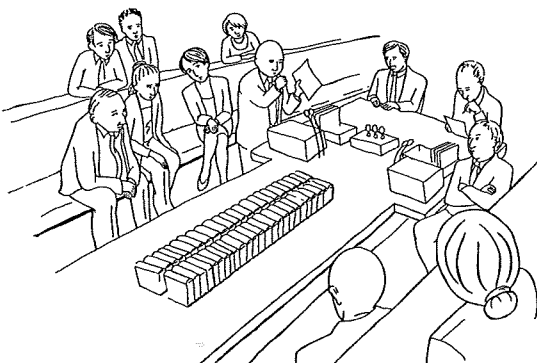
There are three parts to the federal government. The Queen is the first part. She is the head of state and is represented by the Governor-General in Australia. Because Australia has a monarch as the head of state, Australia's system of government is known as a constitutional monarchy. The other two parts are the two Houses of Parliament. They are:

- *The House of Representatives (or lower house);*
- *The Senate (or upper house).*

Both Houses have very different roles. Any parliament that is made up of two Houses is known as a bicameral parliament, such as England and the USA. In Australia the people elect representatives for each House.

## The House of Representatives

This House is traditionally the more powerful of the two. The Prime Minister must come from this House and its most important role is to form the government. The government is formed by the political party with the majority of members in the House of Representatives. Usually proposals for laws start in this House and it is this House (the lower house) that is responsible for laws to do with taxation and spending money. The 150 members of the House of Representatives represent the people who live in their electorate and they often spend a large part of their time in their electorate dealing with local issues. Members are elected for a period of three years. The décor in the House of Representatives is green.



## The Senate

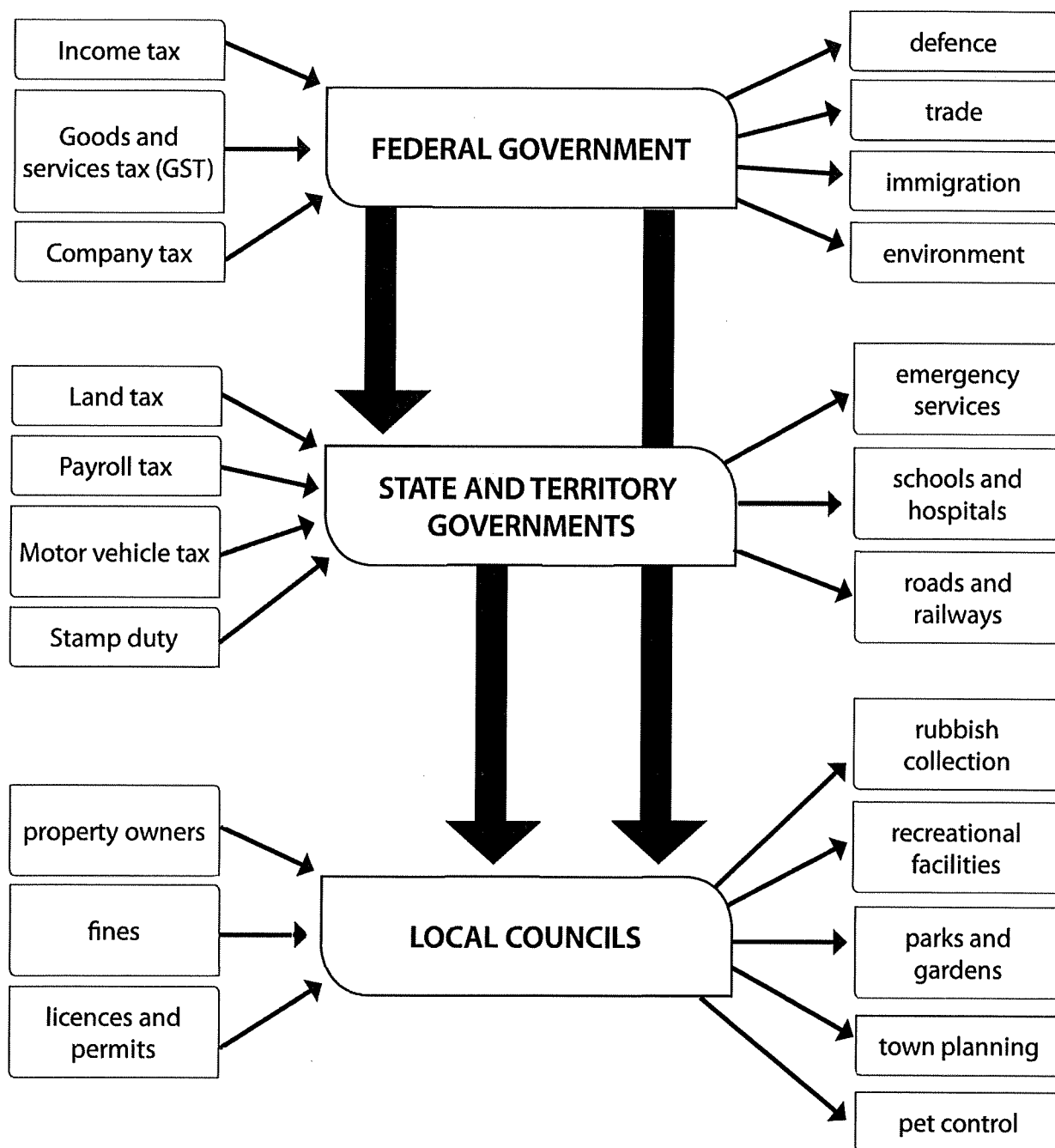
This House is sometimes known as the state's house. When the idea of federation (the joining of the colonies together) was proposed, many of the smaller states were worried that their interests would be overlooked and their concerns not listened to. The Senate was established as a 'state's house' where each state would elect the same number of senators regardless of the size of their population. As political parties have grown over the years, the role of the Senate as a state's house has changed, with senators often voting according to the views of their political party rather than their state. The Senate also operates as a house of review for proposed laws (called bills). For a bill to become law it must be voted for by a majority in both Houses. There are 76 senators (12 representing each of the six states and two senators representing each of the two territories). Members are elected for six-year terms. The décor in the Senate is red.

☐ After reading the information on page 14, complete the questions below.

1. Name two other countries that have two Houses of Parliament.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which House of Parliament has more power? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which House is known as the lower house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which House is known as the upper house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many members are there in the House of Representatives?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who does each member of the House of Representatives represent?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where do the members of the House of Representatives spend most of their time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. For how long are the members of the House of Representatives elected?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What colour is the décor in the House of Representatives?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What colour is the décor in the Senate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. In which House are laws usually proposed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. In which House are laws usually reviewed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What is the Senate also known as, and why do you think this is?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Why do you think that it is important to have the Senate as well as the House of Representatives?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. How many members of the Senate are there and who do they represent?  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. For how long are members of the Senate elected?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Australia's three levels of government

In Australia, there are three levels of government. Each level has different areas of responsibility, including finance. The Federal government allocates part of its budget to the state/territory and local governments. Each level is responsible for raising money through various taxes and spending money within different areas. The flow chart shows examples of money raised and spent by each government.



1. Write the name of your state or territory and its leader.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Research one area your state/territory government spends a lot of its money on. Do you agree this is an important area to spend money on? On a separate piece of paper, write a persuasive text justifying your opinion. Include statistics and facts to support your argument.



# Can you un-mix a mixture?



1

Milk is a mixture. What sorts of substances are found in milk? What sorts of extra substances do people like to mix into milk?

## Vocabulary

mixture  
dissolve

solution  
suspension

filter  
filtration



## Materials needed

## INVESTIGATION 1 QUESTION 4

## Mixing mixtures

You will need:

- 4 clear cups
- 4 labels or sticky notes
- 1 teaspoon
- Several sheets of paper towel
- Salt or sugar
- Flour
- Sand
- Sprinkles
- Jelly crystals
- Ground coffee
- Milo® or flavoured milk powder
- Milk
- Water
- Vinegar
- Oil



## INVESTIGATION 2 QUESTION 5

## Un-mixing mixtures

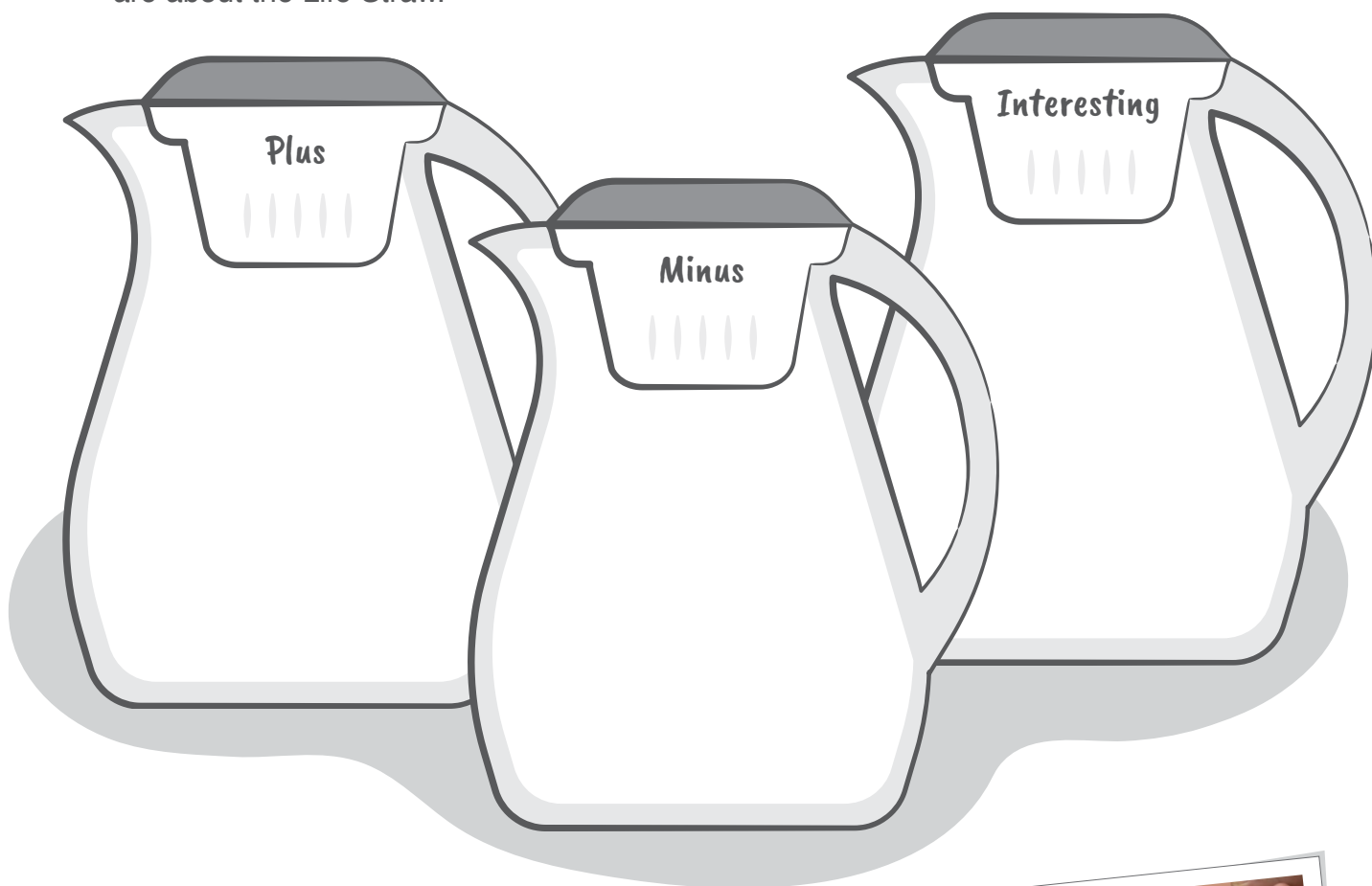
You will need:

- Mixtures from Investigation 1
- 2 clear cups
- Funnel or cut-off end of a plastic bottle
- Paper towel



2 Watch the video about Life Straws.

3 Complete the PMI and decide what the positive, minus and interesting things are about the Life Straw.



When some solids are added to water and stirred, they seem to disappear. They have **dissolved** – broken up into tiny invisible pieces spread throughout the water. The mixture is called a **solution**.

Sometimes adding a solid to water and stirring makes a **suspension**. The solid does not disappear but floats around and then settles to the bottom of the container.

The same things can happen when liquids are added to water. Cordial will dissolve and mix evenly into the water to form a **solution**. Oil will form a **suspension** when stirred, then separate out again.



Sugar dissolves in tea or coffee.



Oil and vinegar will mix together to form a suspension for salad dressing, but they will not stay mixed.

#### 4 Investigation 1: Mixing mixtures!

**Step 1:** Collect the materials listed on page 2.

**Step 2:** With a partner, choose a solid and a liquid to mix together. Add half a teaspoon of the solid to a cup half full of the liquid and stir them together thoroughly. Observe what happens closely.

**Step 3:** Use the information on page 4 to decide whether you have made a solution or a suspension.

**Step 4:** Write a label for the cup so you know what is in it. Record your results in the table below.

**Step 5:** Repeat Step 2, 3, and 4 three more times. On the fourth time, instead of adding a solid to a liquid, add one liquid to another liquid. Make sure you rinse and dry your spoon each time.

**Step 6:** Share your results with another group. Record any new mixtures they made in the table.

Mixture number	Solid (or liquid)	Liquid	Observation (what happened)	Solution or suspension?
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

A **filter** is a device that is used to separate out the parts of a mixture. Which of the solid pieces get caught in the filter depends on their size – bigger ones will be trapped, while smaller ones will be able to pass through.

Tea can be made with tea leaves and hot water in a teapot. Some parts of the leaves dissolve to form tea. A tea strainer is used to separate the tea leaves from the tea.



## 5 Investigation 2: Un-mixing mixtures

**Step 1:** Collect the materials listed on page 2.

**Step 2:** Cut out a circle of paper towel, fold it in halves, then quarters, then open one of the quarters out to form a cone. Place the cone inside the funnel/ bottle end to make a filter. Place your filter in a clean cup.

**Step 3:** Take one of your suspension mixtures from Investigation 1 and pour it carefully and slowly into your filter. Do not let the filter overflow.

**Step 4:** Prepare another piece of paper towel and place it into the funnel, in another clean cup.

**Step 5:** Repeat Step 2, this time with one of your solution mixtures from Investigation 1. Record your observations in the results table below.



### Results

Which mixture is being filtered?	Observation (what happened)	Has the mixture been separated?
Suspension mixture:		
Solution mixture:		

- 6 To summarise what you have learnt in the investigations, complete the following sentences.

Mixtures that are solutions \_\_\_\_\_

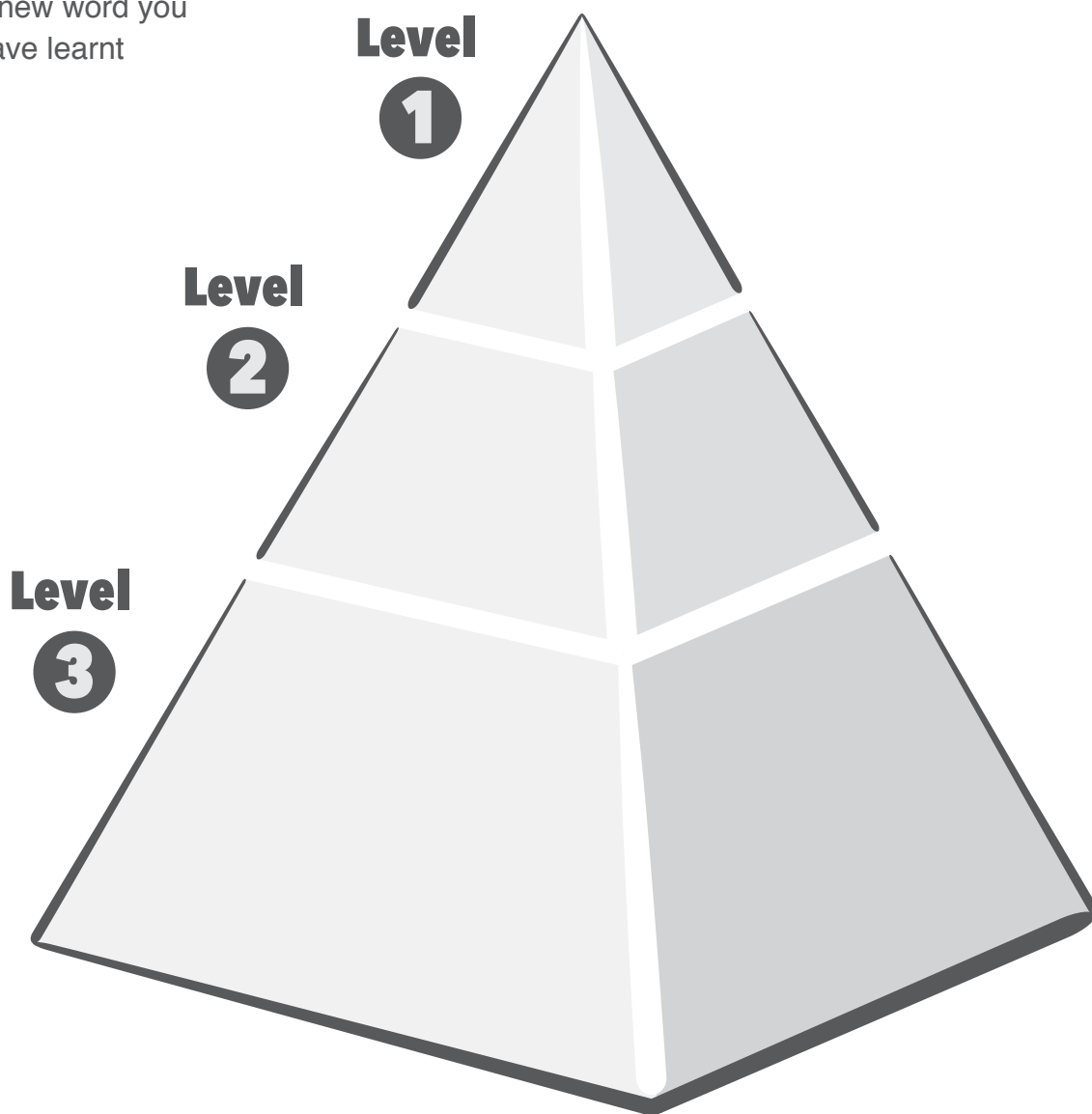
\_\_\_\_\_

Mixtures that are suspensions \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7 Complete the pyramid with:

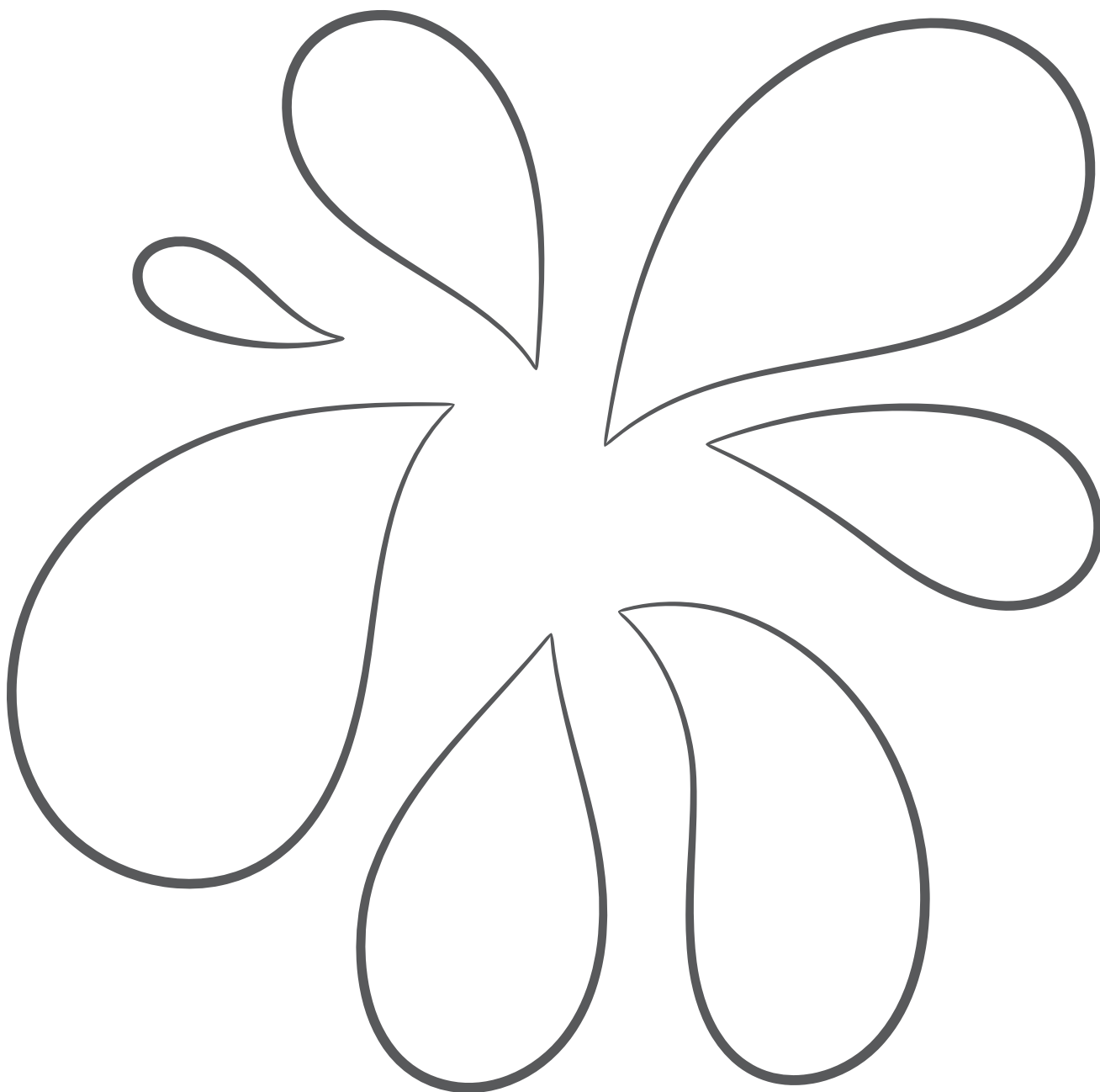
- 3 things you have discovered during this lesson
- 2 questions you have
- 1 new word you have learnt



**8**

Blood is a very important mixture in your body. Using the websites provided, find out information about this substance and make your own mind map of fast facts. Use this checklist to make sure you've included important details:

- ☐ Different substances found in blood
- ☐ Ways scientists separate blood
- ☐ A sketch or diagram included
- ☐ Ways blood donation can help people
- ☐ Interesting and new facts



Decide: Is blood a solution or a suspension? \_\_\_\_\_

**9**

Oil and water do not mix. You may have observed that for yourself this lesson!

Crude oil is an important resource that is transported around the world on huge tankers. Sometimes oil is spilt from these ships into the ocean which becomes a big problem for marine life.

Devise two possible ways of removing large oil spills from the ocean.

