

Terminology Review

1. _____ is the name for the set of rules imposed by the state upon its citizens.
2. Law made by judges is referred to as _____.
3. The process by which the colonies of Australia joined to form one nation is called _____.
4. Powers which only the Commonwealth parliament has to make laws are known as _____ powers.
5. The theory of the separation of powers splits the responsibilities of government between three 'arms'. These are _____, _____ and _____.
6. The _____ Court hears disputes over the interpretation of the Commonwealth Constitution.
7. The three elements of Commonwealth parliament are _____, _____ and _____.
8. The final stage in the process of a bill becoming an act is called _____. It does/does not become an operative law at this date.
9. Laws made outside parliament, but under its authority are called _____.
10. The principle that every citizen should be entitled to vote at elections for parliament is called _____.
11. When a rule of common law conflicts with a rule of equity, _____ will prevail.
12. The principle of parliamentary sovereignty means _____.
13. The system of trial used in Australian courts, based on each party being responsible for the presentation of their own case, with the judge playing a neutral role, is the _____ system.
14. When a judge decided a current case based on similar past decisions, they are said to be applying the doctrine of _____.
15. The rules of equity were originally applied by the _____.
16. A person suing for damages of \$100,000 in NSW should go the _____ Court.
17. The standard of proof required in a civil case is _____.
18. There are two tests that a person may be required to satisfy before legal aid is granted. These are _____, _____.
19. The name for the general type of law which deals with enforcing rights and duties is _____.
20. Laws based on traditions and the way things are usually done in the community is called _____.
21. Laws made by parliament are referred to as _____.
22. Bicameral parliament consists of _____ houses of parliament. The _____ and _____ are an example of this system.
23. Law which deals with actions between the individual and the state are known as _____.
24. In a jury trial, what are the representative functions of the judge and jury are _____.
25. The party who brings an original action in a civil court is the _____.
26. The general burden of proof in a criminal trial lies with the _____.
27. The standard of proof required in a criminal trial is _____.
28. A person arrested generally has a right to be released on conditions, this is known as _____.
29. Two different types of remedies available in a civil court are _____ and _____.
30. An offence which does not give the defendant the right to a jury trial is called _____.