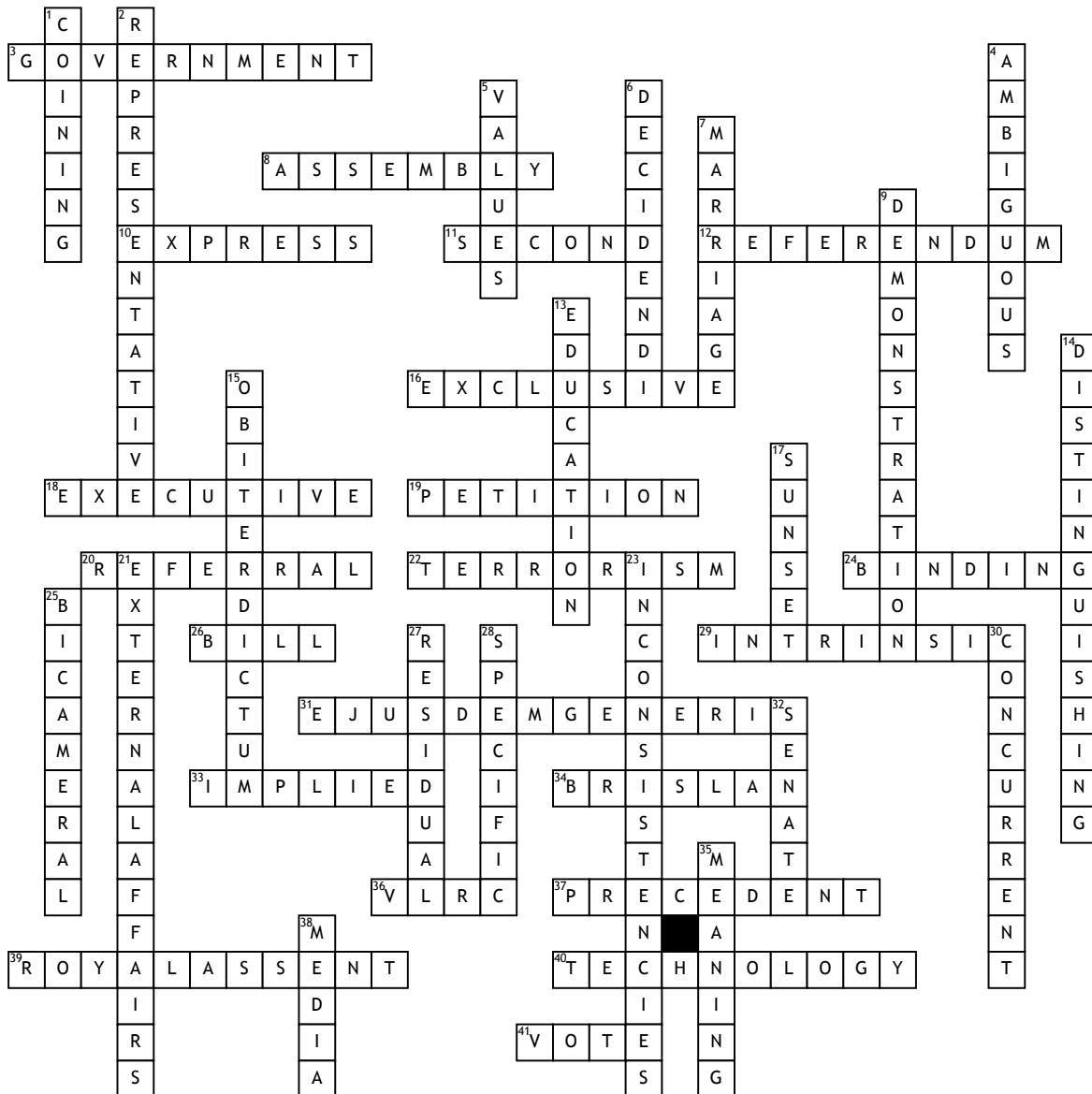


Unit 3 Legal Studies Crossword



Across

3. The political party who holds a majority of seats in the lower house
8. The lower house of Victorian Parliament is known as the Legislative _____
10. Rights that are explicitly written in the constitution
11. The purpose of the bill is outlined during this stage; _____ reading.
12. s128 outlines this process
16. The type of power where only Commonwealth Parliament can legislate in _____
18. The principal of separation of powers involves the three powers of legislative, judicial and _____
19. A formal written request to change the law
20. When State Parliament pass on some of their law-making powers to Commonwealth Parliament.
22. An example of a referral of power was in relation to _____
24. A decision of a court that must be followed by all courts lower in the same hierarchy
26. A proposed law
29. When interpreting statutes, courts may look at other sections of the act, the long title, preamble etc. This approach is using _____ materials
31. A method used by courts when interpreting statutes known as the class rule
33. Freedom of political communication is an example of this type of right

34. This High Court Interpretation case involved the interpretation of s51(5) "other like services"
 36. The name (abbrev) of the law reform body that investigates area of law for Victorian Parliament
 37. When a court makes a law, this is known as a _____?
 39. When the Governor-General or Governor sign off on a bill after it has passed through both house of parliament.
 40. As new situations arise, they need to be covered by the law to reduce the opportunity for individuals and groups being exploited or harmed; this is due to advances in _____
 41. The right to _____ is protected through structural protection
- Down**
1. s115 prevent State Parliaments from _____ money
 2. A government that reflects the needs of the people is said to be a _____ government.
 4. A reason why courts may need to interpret a statute is due to words having more than one meaning, this means that words are _____
 5. Laws may change due to a change in our morals and beliefs. This reason is referred to as changing _____
 6. The binding part of a judge's statement is the ratio _____
 7. An example of a concurrent power
 9. A method individuals and groups may use to influence change when they gather in large groups
 13. An example of a residual power

14. A judge may find material facts of the case that are different, and therefore is not bound to follow a precedent.
15. Judges opinion/ Things said by the way
17. When Canadian Parliament repass legislation that goes against a right within their charter, this law lasts for 5 years and is known as the _____ clause.
21. The Tasmanian Dam case involved the High Court interpreting s51(xxix). This section related to _____
23. s109 of the constitution deals with areas of _____
25. The system of having two houses, an upper and lower house
27. Areas of law-making left with the states at the time of Federation.
28. All powers given to Commonwealth Parliament under the constitution
30. Shared law-making powers of State and Commonwealth Parliament.
32. The name given to the upper house of Commonwealth Parliament.
35. The High Court interpretation of the constitution does not change the wording but gives _____ to it.
38. Newspapers, talk-back shows and letters to the editor are examples of this method individuals and groups can use to influence change