Southern Cross University
School of Law & Justice

Legal Studies
‘Human Rights’
#1

What is self-determination?

- The right to vote
- The right to a jury trial
- The right to legal representation
- The right of a group to make decisions for itself
d) The right of a group to make decisions for itself
Which of the following rights is an example of universal suffrage?

A: The right to vote
B: The right to marry
C: The right to education
D: The right to freedom of religion
a) The right to vote
Which of the following human rights is directly recognised in the Australian Constitution?

A: Right to vote  
B: Right to privacy  
C: Freedom of speech  
D: Freedom of assembly
a) Right to vote
Which of the following best explains state sovereignty?

A: A head of state can make all laws
B: A head of state can enter into international treaties
C: Nation states are in control of their own domestic affairs
D: Nation states can intervene to protect human rights in other nations
c) Nation states are in control of their own domestic affairs
The *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* is an example of which of the following?

A: A statute

B: A treaty

C: Common law

D: Customary law
b) A treaty
#6
How does the separation of powers relate to human rights in Australia?

- The judiciary amends the legislation
- The executive applies the legislation
- The legislature interprets the legislation
- The Governor – General reviews the legislation
b) The executive applies the legislation
Which of the following can be a member of the United Nations?

- A: A head of state
- B: A sovereign state
- C: A state government
- D: A minister for foreign affairs
b) A sovereign state
How are international human rights protected under Australian Law?

- **A:** Treaties are enacted by a federal statute
- **B:** Covenants are ratified by the Governor-General
- **C:** Declarations are incorporated into the Australian Constitution
- **D:** Conventions are enforced by the Australian Human Rights Commission
a) Treaties are enacted by a federal statute.
#9
Which of the following involves both a human rights issue and a criminal law issue in Australia?

A: A woman demands equal pay

B: A refugee is arrested for assault

C: A child is forced to work in a factory

D: A same-sex couple is denied the right to marry
c) A child is forced to work in a factory
The separation of powers in the Australian Constitution establishes the independence between:

A: barristers, judges and juries
B: local, district and supreme courts
C: judiciary, legislature and executive
D: local, state and federal governments
c) judiciary, legislature and executive
Which of the following would be a feature of a statutory Charter of Rights in Australia?

- **A:** It would be able to be adapted to changing values
- **B:** It could be changed by the House of Representatives
- **C:** It could be changed by citizens through a referendum
- **D:** It would be incorporated into the Australian Constitution
a) It would be able to be adapted to changing values
Which of the following is an example of an intergovernmental organization?

A: Federal Parliament
B: Amnesty International
C: Commonwealth of Nations
D: Australian Human Rights Commission
c) Commonwealth of Nations
Parliament cannot change human rights legislation

Judges interpret and apply human rights legislation

A referendum is required to amend human rights legislation

Human rights treaties are enshrined in the Australian Constitution
b) Judges interpret and apply human rights legislation
International human rights are best protected in NSW by ...
a) common law
A government prevents women from voting in an election. This action violates the state’s own domestic legislation.

Which of the following does this action demonstrate?

- **A**: Non-compliance
- **B**: Changing values
- **C**: Universal suffrage
- **D**: A non-legal measure
a) Non-compliance
Great Job!!!!

Thank you for playing!