Part C

Chapter 3
The School Assessment Booklet

Appendix 2
Year 6 Assessment Booklet

MCEETYA
National Assessment Program – Civics and Citizenship
Year 6 School Assessment

2004
Chapter 3
The School Assessment Booklet

The school assessment of civics and citizenship comprises a pencil-and-paper assessment, with 33 multiple-choice and short-answer type questions. The assessment is designed to assess all five proficiency levels (page 15 Table 7.1) and both Key Performance Measures of the national civics and citizenship assessment domain.

A summary of the skills and understandings assessed by each item in the school assessment is provided in Table 3.1.

Preparing the Assessment Booklet

The Year 6 School Assessment Booklet can be found at Appendix 2. It has been formatted to be suitable for printing or copying.

When photocopying the test for a class, it is important to ensure that the format displayed in the resources is maintained in the back-to-back mode, with pages 2 and 3 facing one another.
Table 3.1 Summary of the aspects covered in the school assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qn.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>KPM</th>
<th>Item Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Class Captain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identifies two democratic features of an electoral process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Class Captain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identifies two undemocratic features of an electoral process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Becoming an MP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recognises the process required for election to Australian parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bike Helmets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recognises that laws can be made in parliaments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bike Helmets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Explains how laws can reflect social responsibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Early Colonial Times</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies a complaint of the Australian free settlers about their governance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7a</td>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>States the meaning of the Union Jack as a symbol on the Australian national flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7b</td>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>States the meaning of the Southern Cross as a symbol on the Australian national flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7c</td>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>States the meaning of the Federation Star as a symbol on the Australian national flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>States the meaning of the black colour as a symbol on the Australian Aboriginal flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8b</td>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>States the meaning of the red colour as a symbol on the Australian Aboriginal flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>GG Responsibility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recognises a responsibility of the Governor General.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Citizenship Pledge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies freedom of religion as manifested in the Australian citizenship pledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Citizenship Pledge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies that some shared values exist within Australian society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Citizenship Pledge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recognises that Australian citizens have both freedoms and responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Citizenship Pledge</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explains the principle of the precedence of the common good over individual rights in Australia's democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>National Elections</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recognises the minimum frequency of Australian Federal elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Responsibilities of Citizens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies financial obligation of citizens in a democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sorry Day</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Recognises the purpose of material encouraging social action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sorry Day</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explains how recognition of the concerns of a group might support social harmony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sorry Day</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explains how publicising the concerns of a group might lead to social disharmony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sorry Day</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Analyses the political motivation for the inclusion of specific information in promotional material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>State and Federal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recognises a feature of the relationship between the Federal and State and Territory governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Unpopular decisions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Explains why a democratic government may act against the wishes of the electorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ham Ban</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Infers cultural inclusivity represented by a government’s actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ham Ban</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Recognises the difficulty of balancing inclusivity and unmanageable precedent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Littering</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Explains a link between education campaigns and responsible social behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Littering</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies the historical event remembered on Australia day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Littering</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies how an education campaign regarding risk can be used to encourage prosocial behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Littering</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identifies that social responsibility consistently underlies prosocial behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Infers the motivation behind a public protest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>States two feasible ways of supporting a change in the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Explains, in a simple context, how community standards may affect the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Aust-Invasion Day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifies the significance for some that the British colonisation of Australia was without treaty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Aust-Invasion Day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Explains the significance for some that the British colonisation of Australia was without treaty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Voltaire Quote</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Infers a principle of free speech from a well-known quotation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: KPM1 = Civics: Knowledge & Understanding of Civic Institutions & Processes  
KPM2 = Citizenship: Dispositions & Skills for Participation
Appendix 2
Year 6 Assessment Booklet
Name: ______________________

National Assessment Program:

Year 6 Civics and Citizenship School Assessment

2004 Released Items
Below you will find four Practice Questions

Practice Questions 1 and 2

Below is a letter to a local newspaper.
Read the letter and answer Practice Questions 1 and 2.

Dear Editor,
Two weeks ago my neighbour pulled down part of my fence. He did not even ask me and now my chickens keep escaping. He refuses to speak to me about the fence. I have telephoned the council but they haven’t helped.

Ms C Finch

PQ1 What is the first thing the neighbour should have done before pulling down the fence?
☐ telephoned the local council
☐ built a cage for Ms Finch’s chickens
☐ told Ms Finch that he was going to pull down the fence
☐ asked for Ms Finch’s permission to pull down the fence

PQ2 Ms Finch wants to have the fence fixed.
Do you think that writing a letter to the local newspaper is the best way to make this happen?
☐ Yes  OR  ☐ No

Put a ✓ in one box and give a reason for your choice.
Practice Question 3

The table below contains a statement about Australia.

Decide whether you think the statement is true or false. Indicate your answer by circling ‘True’ or ‘False’ in the table as shown in the shaded example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hobart is the capital city of Australia.</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PQ3</td>
<td>Australia has six states and two territories.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice Question 4

PQ4 Parliament House is the building that houses the Australian Parliament.

Why do you think that Parliament House is in Canberra?

This is the end of the Practice Questions.

The National Civics and Citizenship School Assessment questions begin on the next page.

Please do NOT turn the page until told to do so.
Below is a notice pinned up at Elsmouth Primary School.

Elsmouth Primary School
Year 6 Election for Class Captain

• All candidates (people wanting to be elected) must make a $30 donation to the school library.
• Each candidate must give a short speech to the class explaining why they are the best person for the job of Class Captain, and what they would do if they were elected.
• There will be two rounds of voting.
• In the first round each person in Year 6 votes by standing up and telling the class who they are voting for.
• Each person has one vote.
• In the second round each person will be asked to vote secretly for one of the two candidates who received the most votes in the first round.
• The new Class Captain is the candidate who had the most votes in the second round of voting.

Q1 Name two things about this class election that you think are democratic.

1.
2.

Q2 In your own words name two things about this class election that you think are not democratic.

1.
2.
Question 3

Q3 In Australia, how does someone become a member of parliament?
- by a random ballot of anyone who expresses interest
- by being nominated by a current member of parliament
- by standing for election and being voted in by the public
- by making a written application to parliament, and being interviewed

Questions 4 and 5

In each Australian state or territory, the law says people have to wear helmets whenever they ride their bikes.

Q4 Who made this law?
- the police forces
- the parliaments
- the Australian Medical Association

Q5 Simon and Sophie are discussing this law.
Read the conversation and complete Sophie's reply.
Simon: I don't see the need for this law. I know the risks. If I have an accident, it's only me who gets hurt. So it should be my choice.
Sophie: No, it isn't just your choice, because …
Question 6

Q6 In early colonial times one of the major complaints of the free settlers was that they
- did not have the same rights as convicts.
- could not avoid customs taxes.
- were not represented in government.
- were not able to return to Britain.

Questions 7 and 8

Below is a picture of the Australian flag. It was selected as the winning design from a public competition and first raised on 3 September 1901.

Q7 Complete the table below by explaining what each of the symbols represents about Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The Union Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>The Southern Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>The seven-pointed star</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Australian Aboriginal flag below was designed by Harold Thomas, an Aboriginal rights activist and artist. This flag was first raised on 12 July 1971.

The yellow circle in the middle of the flag represents the sun.

Q8 Complete the table below by explaining what each of the symbols represent about Aboriginal Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The black colour at the top of the flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>The red colour at the bottom of the flag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q9 Which of the following is one of the Governor General’s official responsibilities?

- to suggest new laws
- to sit on the High Court
- to swear in new Governments
- to control Australia’s Government
Questions 10 to 13

The Australian Citizenship Pledge is made by people when they become citizens of Australia.

**The Australian Citizenship Pledge**

From this time forward, under God*,
I pledge my loyalty to Australia and its people,
Whose democratic beliefs I share,
Whose rights and liberties I respect, and
Whose laws I will uphold and obey.

*The words ‘under God’ are optional.

☐ Q10 Why do you think that people are allowed to choose whether or not they say the words ‘under God’?

☐ Q11 Why do you think that people who are Australians by birth or grow up as Australian citizens are not asked to make this pledge?

☐ Q12 The pledge suggests that Australian citizens
   ○ have both freedoms and responsibilities.
   ○ are required to be loyal only to Australia.
   ○ should always agree with each other.
   ○ have more freedoms than citizens of other countries.

☐ Q13 One principle of democracy is that all people are entitled to hold their own opinions.

   The Citizenship Pledge includes the line ‘Whose democratic beliefs I share’.

   Do you think it is right for the pledge to require people becoming Australian citizens to have democratic beliefs?

   ☐ Yes ☐ OR ☐ No ☐

   Put a ✓ in one box and explain your answer.
Question 14

Q14 In Australia, national elections for the Federal Parliament are held
- every year.
- only when the Prime Minister resigns or dies.
- whenever the Government and the Opposition disagree on an issue.
- at least once every three years.

Question 15

The table below contains a series of statements about life in Australia. Decide if you think each statement refers to a responsibility Australian citizens have. Indicate your answer by circling ‘True’ or ‘False’ for each statement in the table, as in the shaded example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q15 Australian citizens have a responsibility to …</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vote at elections if 18 or over.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay a percentage of what they earn to the Federal government.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give a certain percentage of their income to a registered charity.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following advertisement for the first National Sorry Day appeared on a media website in 1998.

If someone did something to you that you thought was bad, you’d expect them to apologise.
Today is ‘Sorry Day’, and the people who are organising it have a rather big apology in mind.
For decades Australian governments took Indigenous* children away from their families and sent them to live with white families.
Now, Indigenous Australians want an apology. Many groups have been prepared to say sorry.
Today is a chance for all Australians to recognise the pain thousands of Indigenous people went through. It’s the first ‘Sorry Day’ and there are hundreds of activities organised to take place around the country.
The Australian Federal Government isn’t taking part in ‘Sorry Day’.
It says people who removed Indigenous children thought they were doing the right thing. It also says people now shouldn’t have to say sorry for what people did in the past.

*Indigenous Australians are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.

Q16 The main purpose of this advertisement was to
- show people that ‘Sorry Day’ would be a lot of fun.
- explain why people should take part in ‘Sorry Day’ activities.
- make people feel guilty about what happened to Indigenous people.

Q17 The advertisement states that ‘Sorry Day’ is ‘a chance for all Australians to recognise the pain thousands of Indigenous people went through’.
Why would the organisers of ‘Sorry Day’ feel it is important that Australians have the chance to recognise this pain?

Q18 What problems might an event such as ‘Sorry Day’ create for Australian society?
Q19 Read the last paragraph of the advertisement. In this paragraph the writers have given two reasons they say explain why the Australian Federal Government was not taking part in ‘Sorry Day’. Why did the writers include this paragraph in their advertisement?

Question 20

Q20 Which of the following is a true statement about the relationship between the Australian Federal Government and the State and Territory Governments?

- The Federal Government chooses the State and Territory Governments.
- The Federal Government is elected by the State and Territory Governments.
- The Federal Government gives money to the State and Territory Governments.
- The Federal Government is made up of all of the State and Territory Governments working together.

Question 21

Sometimes democratic governments make decisions that they believe the majority of the public disagrees with.

Q21 Give a good reason for a democratic government to do this.
### Questions 22 and 23

A local council in Australia recently decided that it would ask a caterer to stop using ham and other pork products in the food provided for council meetings. The council decided this because many people who attended the meetings, both councillors and members of the public, belonged to religions which teach that pork is unclean and forbid it from being eaten.

**Q22** What do you think is the important idea behind the council’s decision?

**Q23** Some people complained about the council’s decision. What do you think would be an important argument against the council’s decision?

### Questions 24 to 27

Australia has laws against littering. In addition to passing these laws, governments also run anti-litter campaigns to try and stop people from littering.

**Q24** Why do you think governments run anti-litter campaigns as well as making laws against littering?
Here is a poster from an anti-litter campaign.

![Poster](image)

**Q25** How does this poster try to stop people from littering?
- by ordering them not to litter
- by encouraging them to be responsible
- by showing them the dangers of littering
- by explaining to them why they should not litter

The poster below takes a different approach to try and stop people from littering.

![Poster](image)

**Q26** What message does this poster send people about littering?

**Q27** Jenny is walking along the street and has some rubbish to get rid of. She knows it is against the law to litter, but there are no bins around. She also knows it is very unlikely that she will be caught and get a fine.

In this situation, why is it **not** okay for Jenny to drop her rubbish on the ground?

Give what you think is the **most important** reason.
The article below describes an event in 1902.

William Henry Gocher took a swim in the ocean wearing a neck-to-knee costume at midday today. He had earlier announced in the *Manly and North Sydney News* that he would break local government laws against public bathing during daylight hours.

The lone bather entered the water twice, but the police chose to ignore him. At this point, Mr Gocher reminded them that he was breaking the law and went out into the surf a third time. He was finally escorted from the water and arrested.

According to the Manly Council, the issue is about proper standards of public behaviour.

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**Q28** Mr Gocher was not just trying to draw attention to himself or trying to be a nuisance. What do you think was Mr Gocher’s main reason for making sure that the police arrested him?

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**Q29** Name two other actions that Mr Gocher could have taken in order to achieve his aim.

1. ____________________________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________________________

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**Q30** In 2004 Mr Gocher would not be breaking the law if he went swimming in public during the day. Why do you think the law has changed?

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Questions 31 and 32

Q31 What event is remembered on Australia Day?

Q32 Why is Australia Day also known by some Australians as ‘Invasion Day’?

Question 33

Read the comment below. Many people see it as an important statement about free speech in a democracy.

*I don’t like what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it.*

Q33 What does this comment suggest about free speech?

- People should agree to disagree about free speech.
- Free speech encourages people to agree with each other.
- Free speech should only be given to people who deserve it.
- People have a right to free speech no matter what they believe.