



# Law Rap

Law, Language and Civics  
Workbook



## **Law Rap is a tool to help us be active and informed citizens, aware of everyday legal rights and responsibilities and how to practice them.**

Catchy songs and raps help us memorise key information which is reinforced, layered and expanded through language activities, analysis and dialogue.

*We'll use songs, rhyme, rap and roleplay,  
reading, writing and talking about everyday  
laws and rights and what we can do,  
to be responsible citizens, me and you!*

**Audio, videos, and a music book of the songs, plus Chapter tests and a Key Contacts list are online at [www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)**

Law Rap covers the key standards for civics education in Australian schools.

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The information in this resource is not legal advice. See a lawyer to get advice about specific legal questions.

[www.rails.org.au](http://www.rails.org.au)

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We acknowledge and pay respect to the First Nations people of this land.

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All other acknowledgments at [www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)



**RAILS**  
REFUGEE & IMMIGRATION  
LEGAL SERVICE INC

# Law

## **We'll learn about:**

- The first law in Australia
- Where Australian law comes from
- Difference between laws and rules
- How laws are made and changed
- The structure and key players in the legal system
- What is fair process in law
- Key legal help services

# Key Words

Word	Meaning	
<b>conflict</b>	disagreement, Argument, Dispute <i>Beekay had a conflict with Jay about his barking dog.</i>	
<b>enforce</b>	make sure it happens <i>The police enforce the law by stopping drivers who speed.</i>	
<b>equal</b>	same <i>Estee got equal pay because she did the same work as Arbee.</i>	
<b>law</b>	rules made by government and enforced by police and courts <i>If you steal you are breaking the law.</i>	
<b>legal (lawful)</b>	about the law. Allowed by the law <i>I was driving at the legal speed of 60.</i>	
<b>obey</b>	do what someone says. Follow orders <i>Bee obeyed the police officer and stopped the car.</i>	
<b>penalty</b>	punishment for breaking a law or rule <i>The penalty was 3 months jail.</i>	
<b>resolve</b>	to fix or sort out a problem <i>The way to resolve the problem is if both of us work together.</i>	
<b>responsibility</b>	must do something <i>You have a responsibility to look both ways before you cross the road.</i>	
<b>rhythm</b>	A repeated pattern of sound or movement <i>The rhythm was <b>one</b> two three <b>one</b> two three.</i>	

# Key Words

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	
<b>Aboriginal</b>	first people of a place <i>The British didn't understand the Aboriginal people.</i>	
<b>convict</b>	someone who did a crime (a wrong) and was punished (convicted) <i>The first British fleet of ships brought 759 convicts to Australia.</i>	
<b>colony</b>	an area controlled by another country <i>Queensland was a British colony before 1901.</i>	
<b>Constitution</b>	rules saying out how a country is set up <i>The Australian Constitution sets out how the courts and government work.</i>	
<b>democracy</b>	government voted in by the majority (most) of people <i>In our democracy all citizens 18 and over vote.</i>	
<b>govern</b>	be in control over or have power over <i>The law governs the way bosses must make sure the workplace is safe for workers.</i>	
<b>government</b>	group of people who govern or control a country or a state <i>The government made some bad decisions.</i>	
<b>migrants</b>	people who move to a new place <i>Aybee was a migrant from Canada. She arrived in Australia two years ago.</i>	
<b>multicultural</b>	many different cultures <i>Australia is a multicultural country with people from many countries living here.</i>	
<b>sacred</b>	holy, religious, deserves deep respect <i>The Bible and Koran are sacred books to many people.</i>	

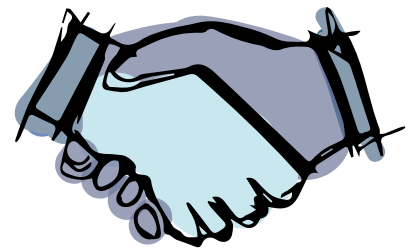
# Key Words

Match words with the right picture

Arguement  
Conflict  
Dispute  
Fight



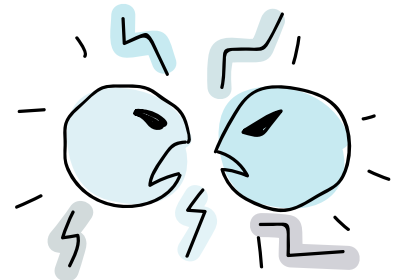
Equal  
Balance  
Fair



Responsibility



Law



Resolve  
Agree

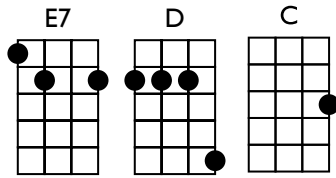


# History



## All Together

Ukulele



**Listen closely to the song.**

**What are the key messages?  
Analyse the music.**

**Learn to play it on ukulele.**

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

First law of this land is \_\_\_\_\_ law.

For 50,000 years maybe many many more.

Earth, the people the life giving sun.

All together all \_\_\_\_\_ things are one.

Then Captain Cook took a look at this \_\_\_\_\_ south land.

Put a \_\_\_\_\_ in the sand at Possession Island.

A few years later a fleet of tall ships

sailed into Sydney with a mob of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 1788, birth of 'white Australia'. Too right mate!

Britain planted their law, Arthur Phillip Governor.

Created a colony. Ignored the tribal law.

Settlers came, from \_\_\_\_\_ and Ireland.

Took away First Peoples' home land.

Brought new animals, farmed the land,

their law and culture reshaped the 'Great \_\_\_\_\_ Land'.

In 1901, \_\_\_\_\_.

Colonies formed a nation. \_\_\_\_\_ creation.

Australia celebration!

Millions of migrants have settled on our shores

looking for a new life or escaping wars.

We're a \_\_\_\_\_ nation in a world economy.

We're all together, one community.

flag

South

convicts

multicultural

Constitution

Britain

Democracy

Aboriginal

sacred

26 January

living

# History

Put in correct sequence

'On'

'Then in'

'After that'

'Now'

'Aboriginal'

Number 1 to 5	Words	Event
		we're a multicultural nation one community
		1901 the colonies formed into one nation under a Constitution
		26 January 1788 British ships arrived in Sydney.
		settlers came from Britain and Ireland and other countries
		law has been in Australia for over 50,000 years.

*'Australia' comes from 'Australis' - a Latin word for 'South'.*

*Much of Australia's law and language comes from ancient Romans who spoke the Latin language.*

In the past, Australia was/is called the "Great \_\_\_\_\_ Land".

What other words can be used to mean 'in the past'? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Captain Cook was/is a British sailor who explores/explored Australia.

What are the direction points of the compass? \_\_\_\_\_

Which direction are you facing now? \_\_\_\_\_

In which direction is your home? \_\_\_\_\_



# National Symbols

Australia's First Nations peoples (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) have lived on this land for over 50,000 years.

From 1788 Britain imposed their colonies and law by force. On 1 January 1901 Australia became a nation. The British Parliament passed a law allowing the colonies to govern themselves as States in a 'Commonwealth of Australia'. A Constitution was agreed which still left the British Crown as 'Head of State'. Australian parliaments make laws, but the Bills have to be signed by Governors, representing the British Crown, before they become law.

## What do the symbols on Australia's three national flags mean?



Aboriginal

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Torres Strait Islander Flag

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Australian Flag

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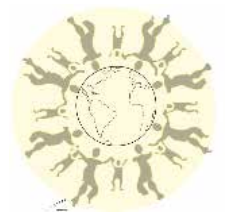
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## What does this chorus mean?

*“Earth, the people, the life giving sun.*

*All together all living things are one”*

*- Chorus from ‘All Together’*



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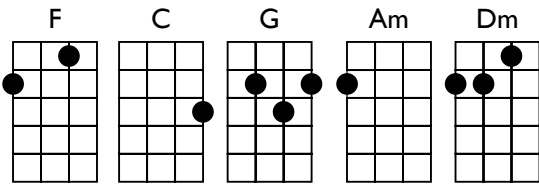
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# Law



## Peace Keeper

Ukulele



\_\_\_\_\_ are made to keep things fair

Follow them to show you \_\_\_\_\_

In sport, at home or in the school

Follow rules and you'll be cool

\_\_\_\_\_ are rules for everyone

Keep the peace - we'll all have fun

If you mess up and do a crime

You could get \_\_\_\_\_ and do jail time

KEEP THE PEACE

I want to keep the peace

Want to know the law

Got to give and get respect

Make \_\_\_\_\_ not war

KEEP THE PEACE

Our families deserve \_\_\_\_\_

Parents, siblings and the pet

Every one of us has \_\_\_\_\_

So keep the peace let's not \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ is the word

On the street, have you heard

You want rights and a voice

Show you care, it's a choice

KEEP THE PEACE

Song made with students from Milpera State School. Search youtube RAILS educate.

**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?  
Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

**Laws**

**Rules**

**fight**

**respect**

**rights**

**caught**

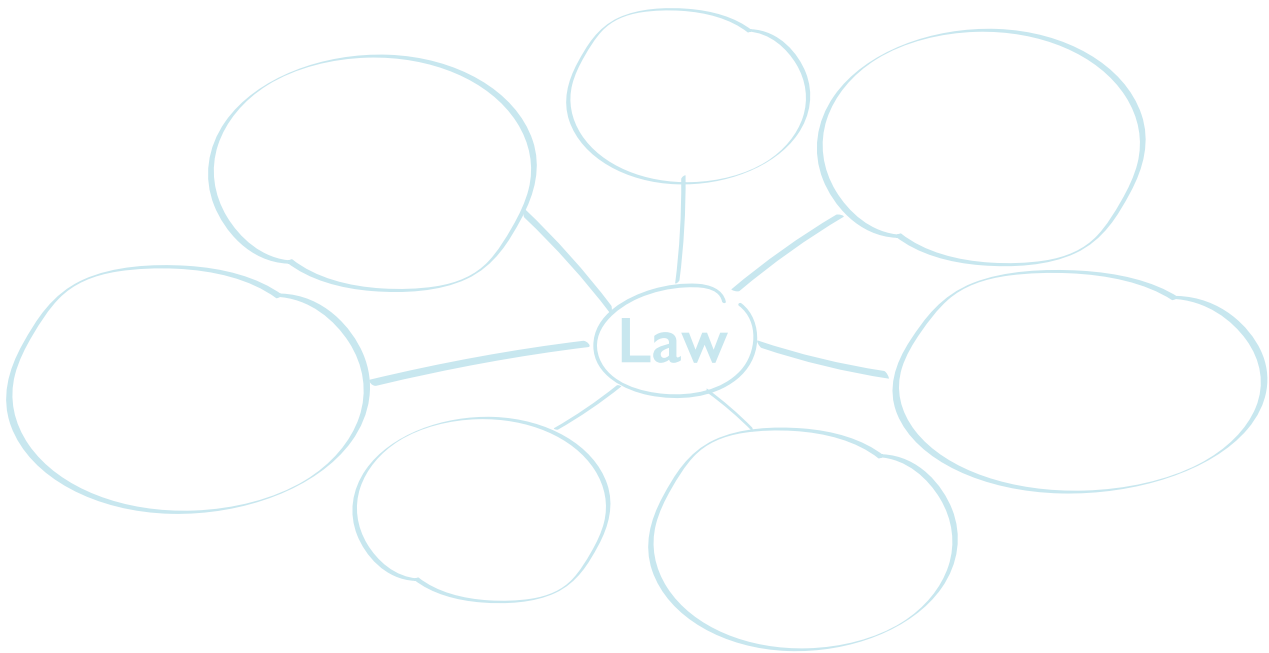
**peace**

**care**

**Responsibility**

# Law

**‘Brainstorm’ the words that pop into your head when you think of ‘LAW’**  
THERE ARE NO WRONG ANSWERS!



**RULES** are guidelines about how something should be done.

**LAWS** are rules made by government and enforced by police and courts.

Examples of rules are rules at home and rules of games.

Examples of laws are rules about driving on the roads.

There are **CONSEQUENCES** for breaking rules and laws.

There are **REASONS** why rules and laws are made.

## Write Examples

HOME RULE	Consequence	Reason for the rule
1. No playing ball inside at home	Ball is taken away from you for a day	May break things if play ball game inside.
2.		

LAW	Consequence	Reason for the law
1. Stop car at traffic light		
2.		

# Law

## **Tobacco ..... Act 1998 (Qld)**

Section 26VC A person must not smoke in a motor vehicle IF:

- (a) the vehicle is on a road ... ; and
- (b) another person in the vehicle is under 16 years of age.

**Maximum penalty—20 penalty units. 1 PENALTY POINT = \$110**

This law means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The consequence - Maximum (highest) penalty (punishment) = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

The reason for the law is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Find laws at [www.austlii.edu.au](http://www.austlii.edu.au) or search 'Law Handbook' online.**

Australia is a 'representative democracy' where 'adult citizens' decide through elections who will govern them. There is a federal parliament (for all of Australia) and parliaments in each state. Laws are made by governments when a majority of the Members of Parliament (MP's) vote to pass a law (statute).

Laws also come from / decisions of courts who build up legal principles or rules over time called the 'common law'.

When you're an adult citizen, you must help to defend the nation. Vote in elections and referendum. Serve on a jury if called to do. Can seek election to parliament, be a politician too. Citizens have rights and responsibilities.

Get a passport, come and go, whenever you please. Seek help from government officials overseas. Apply for jobs in public service and in defence. Your overseas born children are by descent, Citizens with rights and responsibilities.

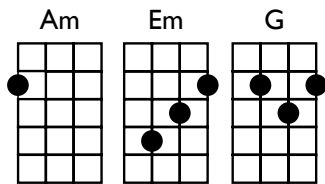
Citizens Rights song: [www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

# Democracy



## Making Law

Ukulele



Australia who's your Head of State?

King or Queen of \_\_\_\_\_ listen closely mate:

We're a Constitutional monarchy  
with parliamentary \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_ rules over us all  
since 1901, stands proud and tall.

We can only change the Constitution  
by a double majority referendum.

If you want a change. Organise.

Dialogue. Hear all sides

Start talking to your elected representative

\_\_\_\_\_ choose the \_\_\_\_\_

by voting local members into Parliament

Electoral Commission makes sure no-one cheats.

The government's the party with the most \_\_\_\_\_

There's separation of power of the \_\_\_\_\_

that's the Parliament, from the executive,

that's the Governor and Minister's who action the laws

while judges interpret and apply that law.

National, \_\_\_\_\_ and Territory Governments

each have their own Parliaments

with Ministers Members and Senators.

\_\_\_\_\_ government has Mayors and Councillors.

Members of Parliament propose new laws

called Bills which they \_\_\_\_\_ on the floors

of each House of Parliament and it becomes law

once it's \_\_\_\_\_ by a Governor.

**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?  
Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

signed

Government

Constitution

democracy

seats

State

Local

debate

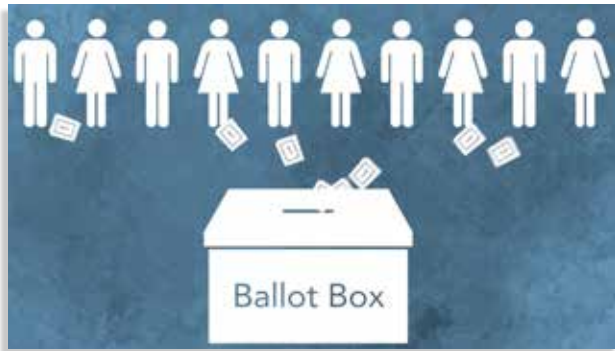
England

Citizens

legislative

# Democracy

What do these images from the 'Making Law' music video mean?




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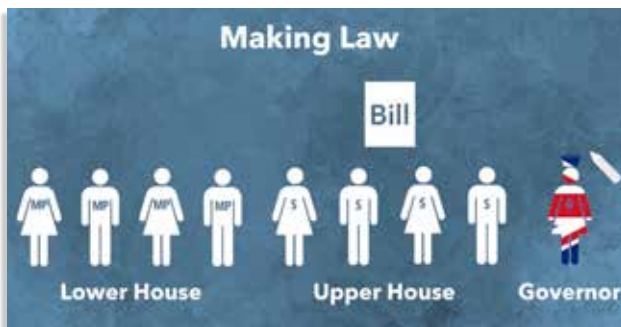
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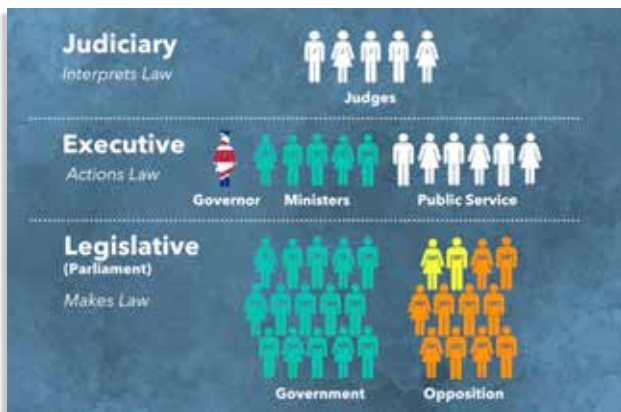
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## More Challenging – Discuss Separation of Powers

There's separation of power of the legislative, that's the Parliament, from the executive. That's the Governor and Minister's who action the laws while judges interpret and apply that law.




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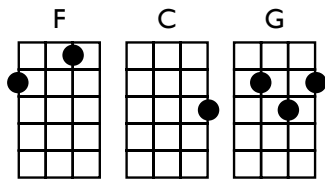
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# Legal System



## Law Rules

Ukulele



Hey there \_\_\_\_\_ here's a story about the law  
 It should be \_\_\_\_\_ to all whether you're rich or poor.  
 Politicians, \_\_\_\_\_ and people on the street  
 Should be \_\_\_\_\_ by the law if you're violent or you cheat  
 Yea 'Rule of law' says there's one law for all  
 Law should \_\_\_\_\_ you whether you're rich or \_\_\_\_\_

Yeah, What's the law. Let's talk about the law  
 Rule of law. All must follow the law  
 Law should protect you, process must be fair  
 Justice must be seen to be done everywhere

Judges and police must \_\_\_\_\_ our respect  
 and if they truly get it wrong, \_\_\_\_\_, complain object.  
 Fair process means we're all \_\_\_\_\_ equally  
 With our differences treated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Politicians make the laws and if they seem \_\_\_\_\_  
 Try to change them peacefully \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere

About that law. Let's talk about the law.  
 Before the law. We should all be equal that's for sure  
 Judge everybody equally, but also individually

Law's not \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes the bad guy gets away  
 or you can't afford a \_\_\_\_\_ to help you have your say  
 in court or a transaction to help to make things fair  
 at home and \_\_\_\_\_ and play, in life the law is \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not always perfect, but it can help to make things \_\_\_\_\_

What's the law? Let's talk about the law  
 Rich or poor, should all have access to the law  
 Legal Aid can help you. \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Centres too

**Listen closely to the song.**

**What are the key messages?**

**Analyse the music.**

**Learn to play it on ukulele.**

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

**poor**

**protect**

**police**

**fair**

**punished**

**people**

**unfair**

**protest**

**appeal**

**judged**

**individually**

**earn**

**fair**

**lawyer**

**work**

**everywhere**

**perfect**

**Community**

# Legal System

## 1901 CONSTITUTION

The main law which sets out the way government and courts work



**Federal Laws** - for all of Australia e.g. *immigration*

or

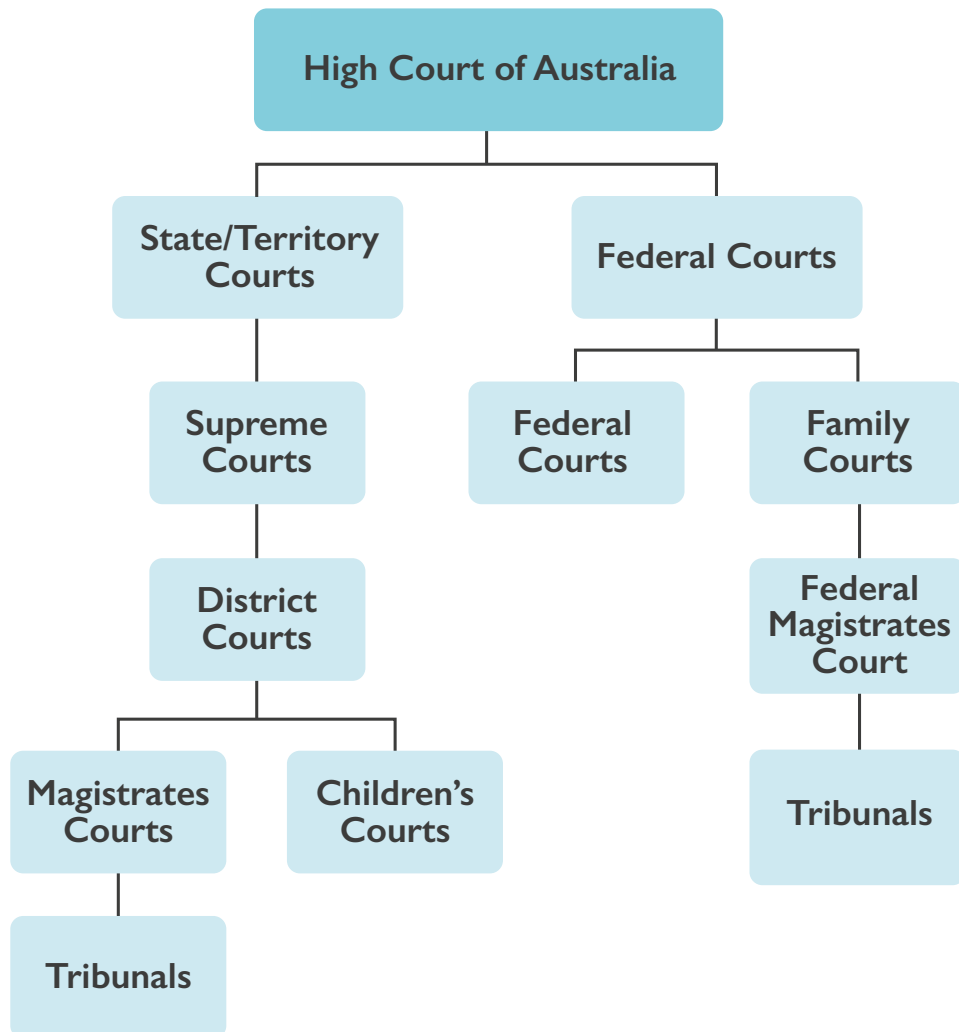


**State Laws** - only for a State e.g. *police, traffic*

or



**Local Laws** - for a local Council area e.g. *rubbish, pets, parks*





# Legal System



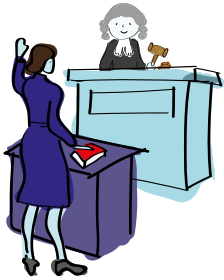
Write the name and role



Po \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Ma \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ju \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



La \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Med \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Law is divided into three main types:**

**Civil law** - disputes between people or organisations.

**Criminal law** - where the State (through the police) bring charges against people.

**Administrative law** - disputes between people and government agencies.

	Write what type of law it is
You buy a phone but it doesn't work	
Police charge you with stealing a wallet	
A builder fixes your roof but it still leaks	
Police charge you for injuring someone in a fight	
The Immigration Department cancels your visa	
You slip on a wet floor in a shop and get injured	
Siblings disagree over what to do with their parents house after they died and left no will.	

**How might these legal problems above be dealt with by legal systems in other countries?**



Australian law is 'adversarial' where each party puts their case and a Judge or Magistrate makes a decision. In many civil disputes 'self-help' is best. We can sort problems out fairly between ourselves as long as we know our legal rights. Mediation is also used in law – where a mediator helps people talk together to try to sort out their disputes themselves.

# Law must be fair

## Fair process in law means:

- No-one should be favoured above anyone else
- Everyone should have a chance to fully put their case to a court and have a chance to answer any information against them.
- The decision maker (judge, magistrate) weighs all the information to decide what is the truth and what the law says should happen.

## Rule of Law means:

- Everyone must obey laws. No one is above the law, even people in power like politicians or the police. There is 'One law for all'.

'Justitia' or 'Lady Justice'. The ancient Roman Goddess of Justice holding a sword and scales. These are used as symbols for legal systems in some countries.

## What do they represent?



Object	Metaphor
	Law must be fair: Judges will hear each side in a dispute and weigh up the information and make a decision
	Law has force and can punish
	Judges must be unbiased

To try to make law more fair, Legal Aid and Community Legal Centres give free legal help. These are funded mostly by governments with some community donations. Private lawyers also give free help through volunteer 'pro bono' legal work.

## Legal Aid Rap

1300 651 188

Call Legal Aid before it's too late

Confidential free advice. Lawyers there are very nice



# Should we obey law?

## Should we obey laws? Why?

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Some people don't want to follow laws because they think the laws are unfair or wrong.

Some people obey law to avoid punishment or because they believe that laws help the society run better.

Some people believe we should be totally free and able to organise ourselves without any laws or control.

People's religious beliefs may influence if they will obey law. In Australia, laws are non-religious (secular). There is no state religion. The British law had Christian traditions but the law of the state and religion are treated as separate. Religious laws are a private thing. The law gives people freedom to practice any religion or no religion.

Our personal rules direct how we behave and these rules usually first come from our family and from what has shaped them. As we get older, we might begin to make our own personal rules about what we think and how we will behave.

One rule shared by many is the 'Golden Rule' which says  
**"Treat others how you want them to treat you".**

Another belief is that everything is connected so we have deep respect for nature and treat all living things and all people as our family. This view comes out in the song 'All Together'

**"Earth, the people, the life giving sun. All together, all living things are one"**

**What do you think of the 'Golden Rule' and the 'All Together' worldviews?  
Are there other worldviews you think are good?**



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# Changing Law

Laws can be changed if enough people put enough peaceful pressure on the government.

If you want a change.  
Organise.  
Dialogue.  
Hear all sides.  
Start talking to your representative  
(Chorus from 'Making Law')

**'Dialogue' means**

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**'Hear all sides' means**

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**'Elected Representative' means**

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**How would you go about persuading students and teachers to change something at a school to make it a better place?**

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**On a larger scale, how would you try to persuade government to change laws?**

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**Australia is a 'representative democracy' where the people have a say in who should govern them. What can be done to make our democracy work most effectively?**



**What other systems of government are there around the world?  
How effective are they?  
How much say do they give people?**

# Human Rights

## **We'll learn about:**

- Australia's democratic values
- Human rights laws
- Equality and fairness
- Balancing rights with responsibilities
- Law and cultural change
- The laws about discrimination

# Key Words

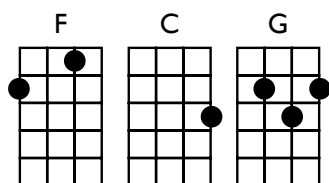
Word	Meaning	
<b>characteristic</b>	a quality or feature that identifies a person or thing	
<b>discrimination</b> <b>discriminate</b>	seeing the difference between things <i>Dee could discriminate between the different fabric used to make the clothes.</i>	
<b>unlawful discrimination</b>	treating someone worse because of characteristics like their race (ethnic background), age, sex <i>'Refusing to serve me is discrimination' said Ellie in a strong voice.</i>	
<b>diversity</b>	difference <i>There was a diversity of views about what we should do next.</i>	
<b>entitled</b>	have a right to, can have	
<b>equal</b> <b>equality</b>	things are the same in some way <i>Everyone should be given equal education.</i>	
<b>ethnicity / race</b>	about where someone comes from – their national or cultural origin.	
<b>harass</b>	to pressure aggressively	
<b>intimidate</b>	threaten, frighten	
<b>Ignorance</b> <b>ignorant</b>	lack of knowledge or awareness <i>She was ignorant about many things that had happened in her friend's first home country.</i>	
<b>include</b> <b>Inclusive</b>	to make a part of <i>Leena included Saba in her group of friends.</i>	
<b>opportunity</b>	chance	
<b>prejudice</b>	to judge or have an opinion before you know <i>He had a prejudice against that group.</i>	
<b>right</b>	Correct. Allowed or entitled to have or do something (legal right)	

# Democratic Values



## Stand Together

Ukulele



Golden wattle, green and gold,  
Southern Cross, opal stone,  
stand together. It's our \_\_\_\_\_.

Kangaroo and emu too  
Commonwealth, that's me and you  
Let's stand \_\_\_\_\_, Not alone

Parliamentary \_\_\_\_\_  
Rule of law, live peacefully  
\_\_\_\_\_ to all. Help those in need.

\_\_\_\_\_ of speech, of expression  
Freedom of association  
Follow any \_\_\_\_\_ or none at all

Freedom it has a price  
You can criticise but not harm with lies  
With freedom comes \_\_\_\_\_

Equality of \_\_\_\_\_  
In a fair society, you can reach your goals  
Through work and ability

Men and women are \_\_\_\_\_ too.  
No violence, when we argue  
No violence

*Stand together, not alone*  
*Australia is our home.*

**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?  
Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.  
[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

**together**

**equal**

**home**

**Respect**

**opportunity**

**Freedom**

**religion**

**democracy**

**responsibility**

# Democratic Values

Australia is a democracy where adult citizens freely choose representatives to govern and make laws. The representatives must answer to the people at each election.

In a democracy, key beliefs or values are: parliamentary democracy; rule of law; live peacefully; respect for all; help those in need. All Australians are expected to support these values. Permanent residents applying to become citizens must know these values to pass the Citizenship Test.

Freedom of speech

Freedom of religion

Peacefulness

Freedom of the individual

Equality under the law

Equality of men and women

Freedom of association

Equality of opportunity

Egalitarianism

Value	What the value mean
	Every person should be treated with respect whatever their background, sexuality, age or ability.
	We can say and write what we think, within the law.
	We can follow any religion so long as it doesn't break any Australian law. Australia does not have a state religion. Only laws made by parliament apply.
	We can gather together and join groups.
	All Australians should be equal under the law
	Men and women have equal rights.
	You achieve because of your talents, work and effort rather than because of birth or favouritism.
	Change should happen by dialogue, peaceful persuasion and the democratic process.
	Equality – we should be treated the same whatever our status. No one is above anyone else



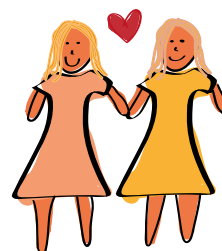
# Human Rights Law

There are basic rights everyone should have because we are human. Everyone should be treated fairly and equally. Human Rights laws are based on standards set out in international charters developed by the United Nations, which have been accepted by many countries. One example is the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)*. Google it!

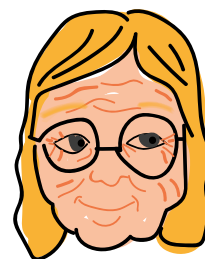
These international rules are not part of the law of a country until they are made into local laws. In Australia human rights laws have developed over time. The laws below, have been made to try to make sure everyone is given equal chance or opportunity,

## Match the laws with the image

1975 – Racial Discrimination Act  
Race/Ethnic equality



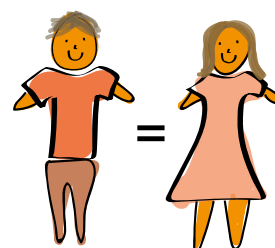
1984 - Sex Discrimination Act  
Sex equality



1992 – Disability Discrimination Act  
Disability equality



2004 - Age Discrimination Act  
Age equality



2008 – Same-Sex Relationships Act  
Sexuality equality



2017 – Marriage Equality Law  
Same-sex marriage equality



# Equality and Fairness

Law should bring justice – fairness.

The law says people must be treated equally. But it also allows for groups to be given a hand up when they need it. For example, schools must build ramps so people in wheelchairs can have fairer access to education.

Equality does not mean treating everyone the same. It is more about trying to give everyone the same chance. 'Equal opportunity'. A 'fair go'.

## Equality is not always Fairness



This is EQUALITY



This is FAIRNESS

What's happening in the image above? Is it a good thing? Why?



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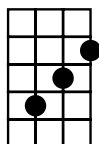
# Discrimination



## Discrimination Haiku

Ukulele

Em



**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

Discrimination

Open our eyes and our minds

Get educated

Educate Educate Educate our selves

Don't judge the whole group

by the actions of the few

No more prejudice

No more pre- No more pre- No more pre-judging

Discrimination

Ignorance and prejudice

We can do better.

We can do We can do. We can do better

Respect regardless

of sex, colour, culture, creed

Human Rights for all

Human Rights. Human Rights. Human Rights for all

This song is based on the 'Haiku', a Japanese poem of 3 lines with 5, then 7 then 5 syllables.

The song can be done as a body percussion piece.

Body percussion is using different parts of your body to make a rhythm.

The body clap beats go:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Clap Right hand (RH) + Left Hand (LH)	RH + chest	LH + chest	RH + thigh	LH + thigh	Right foot stomp	Left foot Stomp

# Discrimination

Unlawful 'discrimination' is treating someone worse because of some part of their identity such as their sex, race, religion, politics, gender identity, sexuality, age.

It's unlawful to discriminate against someone in work, education, government, accommodation, supply of goods and services (Anti-Discrimination Act (Qld) 1991).

An example of discrimination is refusing to serve someone at a shop or refusing to rent someone a house because they are Muslim or Aboriginal.

Contact the Human Rights Commission if you think you are being discriminated against.

## Find the highlighted words

d	g	r	u	s	p	e	c	d	b	b	n	a	d
e	i	u	n	e	h	h	n	w	q	c	v	r	c
c	o	s	l	c	s	u	a	p	f	a	u	r	o
r	r	d	a	r	f	m	m	t	e	g	f	l	m
e	s	e	w	r	a	a	l	r	s	e	h	y	m
f	i	y	f	f	i	n	r	i	g	h	t	s	i
u	d	d	u	u	k	m	t	n	e	q	h	q	s
n	z	d	l	n	t	e	i	e	s	t	k	l	s
d	r	y	n	d	w	c	h	n	e	a	l	u	i
v	b	c	a	v	b	e	c	a	u	s	e	t	o
s	a	t	t	s	s	i	s	i	j	t	i	y	n
d	i	s	c	r	i	m	i	n	a	t	i	o	n
v	l	p	o	v	c	t	g	i	a	a	e	o	y

# Discrimination

Discrimination is treating someone \_\_\_\_\_ than others because of where they come from, their culture, religion, politics, disability or gender.

If you think someone is treating you unfairly then it's often best to first try to resolve the problem by \_\_\_\_\_ with them about it, but only if you feel safe to do so.

You can complain to the \_\_\_\_\_ Commission if you think you have been discriminated against.

A complaint must be in \_\_\_\_\_ and can be made in any language.

Discrimination is very hard to prove so you should get legal advice \_\_\_\_\_ deciding whether to put in a complaint.

You can get advice from Legal Aid or contact the Human Rights \_\_\_\_\_ and talk to them to see if it's worth going ahead to make an official complaint.

If you can prove discrimination then you may get an apology and \_\_\_\_\_ (money).

If discrimination happens at work, you can complain about the person doing it and also complain about the \_\_\_\_\_ (boss) for allowing discrimination to happen.

Public acts that spread hate, such as putting \_\_\_\_\_ comments on websites or shouting abuse in public about someone's ethnic identity, are against the law.

racist

worse

before

Commission

compensation

employer

writing

Human Rights

talking

**What are the linking/connecting words in the sentences above?**



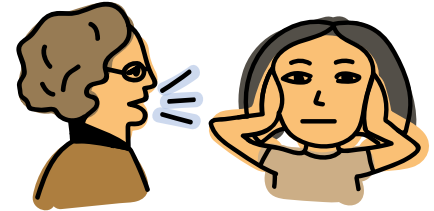
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# Balancing rights and responsibilities



**Human rights have to be balanced.**

One of the key values in a democracy is 'Freedom of thought and speech'. In a free country we should be able to think and say what we want.

But freedoms must be used responsibly. Speech can cause great harm, especially when aimed at a whole group.

So the law has tried to balance free speech with 'hate-speech' which may harm society.

The Racial Discrimination Act 1975 in section 18C says it's unlawful to do a public act which is likely to 'offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate' someone because of their race, colour or national or ethnic origin.

An example may be shouting out in public or posting on social media hateful words about a person's ethnic identity (cyber-racism).

The Act also says if the hurtful comments were made as 'fair public comment' or as part of artistic or scientific work then they may not break the law.

In 2017 the federal government tried to change section 18C to take out the words 'offend', 'insult' and 'humiliate' and replace with 'harass'. So the offence then would have been to 'harass or intimidate'. The government said it would make the law clearer and protect free speech. Those opposing said it would weaken race discrimination laws.

The push for this change came after radio talk show host Andrew Bolt was found by the Federal Court to have breached the Racial Discrimination Act. He wrote a media article suggesting light-skinned people who identified as Aboriginal did so for personal gain. The Judge said the article was not written in 'good-faith' and contained wrong facts.

The proposed law to water down 18C did not pass through parliament.

**What are some arguments for and against having 'race-hate speech' laws?**



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# Law and Culture Change

Law sometimes changes culture and sometimes culture pressures law to change. For example, male homosexuality was a crime in Australia until states began to change their laws from the mid 1970's. Tasmania was the last state to change its law (in 1997) to make gay sex no longer a crime. It is now widely accepted in Australia that people should be free to be whatever sexuality they wish. Sexuality is a private thing and should not be interfered with by the law. This is not so in some other countries.

In 2017 the majority of people in Australia a popular vote (a 'plebiscite') said the law should be changed to allow same-sex partners to marry.

**Research the federal Marriage Act 1961, section 5. How is marriage defined in law to show that it is not limited to being between a man and a woman?**

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**What is Australian culture? Australia has been said to be the land of the 'fair go' where no one should be above anyone else – an equal, or egalitarian, society. Do you agree or disagree?**



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White racism is deeply embedded in Australia. When the British took over Aboriginal land in 1788 Aboriginal people were treated as less than human and laws were made to try to destroy their cultures. There was a 'White Australia Policy' which lasted up to the 1970's which aimed to exclude mostly people who were not white Europeans.

These laws have changed. A *Native Title Act* was passed in 1993 to recognise Indigenous Australian's rights to land. An immigration program welcomed people from all countries.

Australia has accepted people from different cultures from all over the world. People are free to practice their culture as long as it doesn't break Australian law.

Human Rights laws created from the 1970's aim to give all people a 'fair go'. These laws have made Australia a fairer place for minority groups. But society is complex and problems are deep. There is still much inequality and disadvantage in this country.

# Law and Culture Change

Culture is complex and changing. It shows through in different law, language, religion, food, music, dance, dress, communication, family ways, and other things. Culture is sometimes said to be ‘the way we do things around here’.

If we link together over things we share, then our community becomes stronger.

This helps build bridges across our differences and can bring people closer.

**Form into lines or groups with other people who share common things together.**

For example: *All people in the room who: were born overseas; parents born overseas (divide into continents); like to dance; like football; enjoy reading; like adventure movies; sometimes are shy; like chocolate; like pop music (name artists); etc.*

**Discuss the common things and how they bring us together.**

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**Discuss aspects of culture in other countries and how they are different or the same to Australia.**

**What culture or laws could change to make Australia a better place for all?**

**What can we do in our own lives to help this?**

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# Money

## **We'll learn:**

- What consumer law is
- Responsibilities of businesses when making and selling things or providing services
- What to do if things you buy are faulty
- What to do about scams
- Your rights with Door-to-Door sellers
- Credit and Debt
- How to be money wise and budget

# Key Words

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b> <i>Example or a Sentence</i>	
<b>borrow</b>	to take with a promise to return <i>Jai asked if he could borrow the lawn mower.</i>	
<b>budget</b>	plan of how to spend the money you have <i>She made sure she didn't spend over her budget.</i>	
<b>consume</b>	to use, eat, drink, buy	
<b>consumer</b>	person who buys goods or services to use	
<b>enforce</b>	Make you obey	
<b>enforceable</b>	Able to be enforced	
<b>contract</b>	an agreement to do something. To bring together <i>She read the contract before signing it.</i>	
<b>durable</b>	strong. Last a long time <i>The shoes were well made and durable.</i>	
<b>exchange</b>	giving back one thing and getting another <i>She exchanged the dress for another one.</i>	
<b>faulty</b>	does not work properly <i>The phone had a faulty switch.</i>	
<b>goods</b>	personal property	
<b>guarantee</b>	promise that something will happen <i>I guarantee that I will fix it if it breaks.</i>	
<b>interest</b>	extra money to pay on top of money you borrow <i>The interest rate is 18%.</i>	
<b>lend / loan</b>	give something expecting it to be returned	
<b>products</b>	things produced or made	
<b>receipt</b>	note saying what you bought and its price	
<b>refund</b>	pay back money	
<b>replace</b>	put something back	
<b>repair</b>	fix	
<b>service</b>	helping or doing work for someone	
<b>scam</b>	dishonest scheme. A trick. A fraud	

# Key Words

g	r	e	s	p	e	c	d	b	b	n	a	d
f	u	i	e	h	k	n	w	q	c	v	r	z
o	l	a	c	s	u	a	p	f	a	u	r	l
r	d	c	r	f	s	m	t	e	g	f	l	d
s	e	r	e	a	e	l	r	s	e	h	y	u
i	y	r	f	q	n	r	v	c	e	i	l	r
d	d	m	u	k	r	t	n	e	q	h	q	a
z	d	i	n	t	e	r	e	s	t	k	l	b
r	y	n	d	w	c	h	u	e	a	l	u	l
b	c	a	v	i	e	a	r	r	a	n	t	e
a	t	t	s	s	i	s	i	j	k	i	y	x
i	v	i	c	o	p	f	l	i	c	t	t	k
l	p	o	v	c	t	g	i	a	a	a	a	y

- Interest
- durable
- receipt
- refund
- guarantee

## Write the meaning

**Contract**    *An agreement to buy or sell or do something*

**Consume**    \_\_\_\_\_

**Borrow**    \_\_\_\_\_

**Faulty**    \_\_\_\_\_

**Refund**    \_\_\_\_\_

## Write a sentence using the words 'refund' and 'faulty'

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

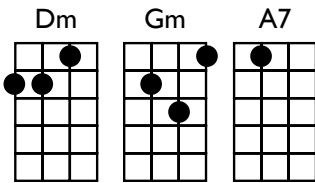
## DRAW something you or someone in your family bought recently.

# Consumer Guarantee



## Consumer Rights

Ukulele



Listen closely to the song.

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

care

don't

sign

Fair

safe

break

guarantee

service

they're

honest

defects

refund

beware

pay

can't

caused

you're

Business must use good \_\_\_\_\_ and skill

Be \_\_\_\_\_ and provide you with what they say they will

Provide \_\_\_\_\_ in a reasonable time

and if they don't do all of this, then \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the bill

Know about consumer law. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ on the line unless \_\_\_\_\_ sure.

Sharks can bite you, dodgy dealers sting. Call Consumer Affairs or \_\_\_\_\_ Trading

Business must give a \_\_\_\_\_,

that goods must be \_\_\_\_\_ and durable and free from \_\_\_\_\_ you can't see

If the goods \_\_\_\_\_ or don't do what \_\_\_\_\_ meant to do,

get them repaired, replaced or get a \_\_\_\_\_ consumer law protects you

But if you \_\_\_\_\_ the fault yourself or knew of it when you bought

you \_\_\_\_\_, take it back, the law's white and black,

'Buyer \_\_\_\_\_ what you bought'

### 'Bad Goods' Rap

Good day, how's it going? I bought this from your store

Here's the \_\_\_\_\_, there's a problem, it's not working anymore

So to be fair you must \_\_\_\_\_, replace it or refund

That's \_\_\_\_\_ law. It covers everyone.

Consumer

receipt

repair

# Contracts

A **contract** is an agreement which is enforced by law.

A legal contract needs an offer, acceptance, an intent to be bound, and some type of payment. When you buy something or get someone to do something for you for payment, you are making a legal contract. If it is a legal contract then each side has to do what they have agreed to.

If you sign a written agreement, or press 'accept' on the internet you are saying you've agreed to it.

Contracts can be in writing or spoken. Though some agreements have to be in writing such as contracts for credit, insurance, door to door sales, and buying land.

Some contracts have 'cooling off' periods where you can end the contract during that time.

Contracts with people under 18 are legal if they're for necessary things like food, clothing, shelter, education and some work agreements. A contract for a phone might be binding.

If you are buying in Australia, then the laws here apply. If you buy on the internet and the seller is overseas, then it is very hard to have your legal rights enforced.

You should safely file any contracts and receipts.

## Case study - Unfair contract ?

Consumer law says you aren't bound to a contract if it is 'unfair'. What is unfair depends on each case.

You enter an agreement with an internet provider which says the provider can increase its price without advising the customer and the customer does not have a right to end the contract.

**Is this fair? Why?**

**Where would you get help to find out if it was?**



## Case study - Is it a contract ?

A contract can be as simple as buying some food from the shop or as complex as buying a house. Sometimes you may not know you've made a contract.

You drive into a shopping centre carpark and see a sign which says you have to pay a penalty if you park longer than the time limit. You keep driving and then park for longer than the time limit and get a notice saying you have to pay the fee. You don't pay. You then get a letter from the carpark lawyers to pay. They say by parking you were accepting the offer and are bound by the 'contract'.

**Do you have to pay? Was this a legal contract? Is it 'enforceable'?**

**Google 'ABC News - Payment demands from shopping centre car parks 'may be unenforceable'**



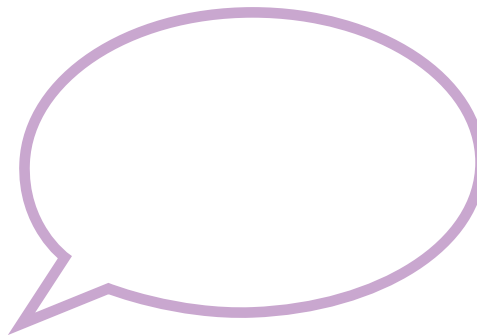
# Buying

**ROLEPLAY** buying something from a shop.

Write in the bubbles the key things the buyer should say to the seller.



The buyer finds out the product is faulty and goes back to the shop and complains. What would the buyer say?



**Put in correct sequence**

- A. I said we don't give refunds.
- B. Two days ago. Here's the receipt
- C. Giddy! When did you buy it?
- D. Why? The law says you must refund or replace faulty goods, or repair them it's a minor fault..
- E. What's wrong with it?
- F. If we can't sort something out I'll complain to Fair Trading.
- G. Here, I'll show you.
- H. I don't think I can give a refund.
- I. I didn't break it. I'd like a refund please.
- J. Hi, how's it going? I bought this from your store the other day. It's faulty.
- K. Yes I can see the fault. Did you cause it?

	What can the buyer do under the law?
Bee buys a computer game from a store. It doesn't work when she tries it out	
Dee buys new black shoes. When she gets home she decides she wants red ones.	
Elle buys a kettle. On the way home she drops it and it breaks.	

# Consumer Rights

properly

want

help

before

talk

seller

choose

time

receipts

unsafe

Australian consumer law says buyers can get a refund, repair or replacement if:

- goods are \_\_\_\_\_;
- goods don't work \_\_\_\_\_;
- goods break after a short \_\_\_\_\_; or
- goods don't match what the \_\_\_\_\_ or the advertisement says they can do.

The seller does not have to give a refund:

- If you just decide you don't \_\_\_\_\_ the goods anymore or
- if you knew the goods were faulty \_\_\_\_\_ you bought them, or
- if you broke the goods or caused the fault.

If the problem is only small, the law says the seller can \_\_\_\_\_ to repair rather than replace or refund.

If I have a problem with something I buy, I should first \_\_\_\_\_ to the seller about it. I will be calm and say: "Excuse me, I have a problem with this product that I bought from you. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ please."

I will keep \_\_\_\_\_ to prove I bought the goods, in case I need to return them.

legal advice

Fair Trading

Financial

007 007

[www.accc/consumer-help](http://www.accc/consumer-help)

dishonest

If I have a problem with a seller I can say "If we can't sort this out together I'll contact the Office of \_\_\_\_\_ or the 'A Triple C' (ACCC – Australian Competition and Consumer Commission).

Do an internet search at \_\_\_\_\_ to get information about consumer help.

Before I sign a contract, I can say "I want to get \_\_\_\_\_ about this first".

If I have problems with paying my bills I can get help by phoning **Financial Counsellors** on 1800 \_\_\_\_\_

A 'scam' is a trick or something \_\_\_\_\_. Don't give any details if you think someone is scamming you. You can go to [www.scamwatch.gov.au](http://www.scamwatch.gov.au) to check if it's a scam.

# Buyer Beware

don't

they're

sticker

unless

quicker

Consumer

Bye

tell

buy

line

law

Politely

If someone's selling something and \_\_\_\_\_ knocking at your door

Play it cool, \_\_\_\_\_ law says:

You \_\_\_\_\_ have to buy from a door-to- door

Don't sign on the line \_\_\_\_\_ you're sure.

You don't have to \_\_\_\_\_ from a door to door

\_\_\_\_\_ say 'no', \_\_\_\_\_ them to go

Look the seller fella in the eye – tell the seller ' \_\_\_\_\_ bye'

If they say 'Buy', you say 'Bye Bye' . If they say 'Buy' you say 'Bye Bye'

Put a 'Do not knock' \_\_\_\_\_ on your front door

They get the message \_\_\_\_\_ , it's the \_\_\_\_\_.

You don't have to buy from a door-to- door

Don't sign on \_\_\_\_\_ unless you're sure

'Buyer Beware' please take care.

There's a cooling off period to keep things fair.

And when something's bought or sold,

remember that all that glitters is not gold,

and money doesn't grow on trees,

so check interest rate, budget and fees.

Look before you leap. Don't get in too deep

But if you're scammed by something shining,

remember that every cloud has a silver lining.

## Pick the Proverbs in the song

### What do they mean?

(A 'Proverb' is a popular, simple, common sense truth).



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# Scams

A scam is a dishonest scheme trying to get money or something valuable out of people.

## Tips

- Don't give your identity or bank card details to suspicious phone or internet messages.
- Messages about big winnings or free money are usually scams. Don't reply or click on these links.
- Threats saying pay money or face arrest are scams. Ignore or report them.
- If they say they're from government and you're unsure, then check the department directly. Don't use contact details the scammer gives you.
- Never send money by wire transfer to anyone you don't know or trust.
- Report scammers to [scamwatch.gov.au](http://scamwatch.gov.au)

## Case study

You get a phone call from someone you don't know.

You think it may be a scam as they're saying you have to pay something or that they can get money for you.



**What would you do or say?**

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## Scam Jam RAP

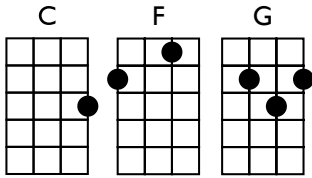
Excuse me Sir! Excuse me Ma'am!  
That 'get rich quick' thing might be a scam  
Check it out closely to see if it's true  
Google scamwatch dot gov dot au

# Money Wise



## Money Dreams

Ukulele



**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

Want to take a holiday, or buy a motor car.

Get fancy new clothes, new computer

Money's all around but none in my hand.

Better wise up quickly make a money plan.

Work out what you spend, on power, gas and \_\_\_\_\_  
rent, computer, transport, and any other \_\_\_\_\_.

Doctors and dentists, and education \_\_\_\_\_

Food, cosmetics and \_\_\_\_\_

*Drive your budget wisely, control that money wheel.*

*Read your bank and credit statements. Know what's the deal.*

*Got to make ends meet, and live within your means*

*before you dream, dream, dream, your money dreams.*

Save, save, \_\_\_\_\_, as much money as you can

Shop around for best price, make a savings \_\_\_\_\_.

When you take out credit, remember it's a loan

add on \_\_\_\_\_, you bet your debt has \_\_\_\_\_

If things crash and you can't \_\_\_\_\_ a loan

Call a financial counsellor, pick up the phone

1800 \_\_\_\_\_ beat the budget blues, end up in budget \_\_\_\_\_.

Don't need much money to find happiness

And when you got a little extra – be \_\_\_\_\_.

007 007

fees

interest

save

groceries

generous

phone

pay back

heaven

plan

grown

loan

'pay back'

# Credit and Debit

**Credit cards** allow you to borrow money up to a limit.

They charge interest if you don't fully pay off what's owing each month.

Credit cards have high interest rates. If you only make minimum repayments each month, you'll pay a huge amount of interest over time before it's all paid off. So it's best to pay it off quickly.

**Debit cards** take money directly from your bank account to pay for what you buy. This means you don't run up a debt which you have to pay back later.

**Debit cards use money you have, while credit cards use money you don't have.**

Check your bank statements each month for charges and payments made.

Contact your credit provider if you find any transactions (payments) you didn't make.

**Use the Credit Card Calculator at** [moneysmart.gov.au](http://moneysmart.gov.au) to fill in the blanks below

Amount borrowed	Monthly repayment	How much you pay over how long
\$5000 @ 18%	Minimum (\$102 first month)	\$17,000 over 33 years
	\$200 per month	\$6,000 over 2 years 7 months
\$8000 @ 18%	Minimum (\$163 first month)	
	\$400 per month	

**Debt** means you owe or have to pay something back.

With some loans, if you can't pay the law says you can write to the lender and ask for more time to pay. You may be able to go through a dispute resolution process if the lender doesn't agree. If you weren't able to repay a loan in the first place when you got the loan, then it may be an unfair loan.

Call Financial Counsellors or a Community Legal Centre if you have debt collectors after you and for information about debts.

**Who can you go to to get help if in debt? Sing the relevant verse from 'Money Dreams'.**

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**What does the last verse in 'Money dreams' mean? Do you agree with it?**

*Don't need much money to find happiness*

*And when you got a little extra – be generous.*

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# Driving

## **We'll learn about:**

- Driving safely
- Key road rules
- How to get a driver's licence
- Vehicle registration and insurance
- Traffic offences
- Buying a car

# Key Words

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b> <i>Example or a Sentence</i>	
<b>accelerate</b>	go faster <i>You need to accelerate to pass the car.</i>	
<b>guarantee</b>	promise that something will happen <i>I guarantee I will fix the oil leak tomorrow.</i>	
<b>hazard</b>	danger or risk <i>The water on the road was a hazard.</i>	
<b>insurance</b>	guarantee against loss or harm <i>I paid for my car insurance today.</i>	
<b>licence</b>	official permission <i>She gave the police officer her driver's licence.</i>	
<b>mechanic</b>	person with skills in fixing machinery <i>He saw a mechanic to get the engine fixed.</i>	
<b>provisional</b>	not full. Temporary <i>The licence was a provisional one.</i>	
<b>restraint</b>	keeps something under control <i>You must have a child restraint seat in the car.</i>	
<b>registered</b>	recorded on an official list <i>I need to pay to get my car registered.</i>	
<b>restriction</b>	limit, boundary <i>There's a restriction on what cars young people can drive.</i>	
<b>supervise</b>	keep a watch over; be in charge of, oversee, check. <i>I had to supervise my younger brother.</i>	
<b>valid</b>	Acceptable. Legally acceptable <i>You must have a valid driver's licence.</i>	
<b>vehicle</b>	means of transport, a car, truck or motorbike <i>A few vehicles stopped as it was flooded.</i>	
<b>warranty</b>	promise to fix or replace something <i>There's a 24 month warranty on this computer</i>	

# Key Words

awareness

licence

registered

insurance

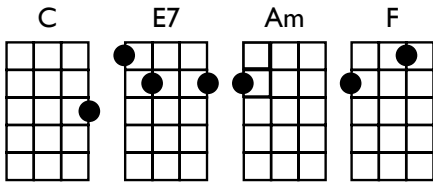
safety

g	r	e	s	p	e	c	d	b	b	n	a	d
f	u	i	e	h	a	n	w	q	c	v	r	z
o	l	a	c	s	w	a	p	f	a	u	r	l
r	d	c	r	f	a	m	t	e	g	y	l	e
s	e	r	e	a	r	l	r	s	t	h	c	u
i	y	l	i	c	e	n	c	e	e	n	l	l
d	d	m	u	k	n	t	f	e	a	h	q	x
z	d	i	n	t	e	a	e	r	t	k	l	s
r	y	n	d	w	s	h	u	e	a	l	u	p
b	c	a	v	i	s	s	r	r	a	n	t	e
a	t	t	s	s	n	s	i	j	k	i	y	x
i	r	e	g	i	s	t	e	r	e	d	t	k

# Drive Safely



Ukulele



**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

Check hand break, mirrors, check all \_\_\_\_\_ on

Check fuel level, turn ignition

In the right gear, foot on the clutch

\_\_\_\_\_ slowly, not too much

Eyes on the road, \_\_\_\_\_ all around

Follow the road signs wherever you're bound

Learning to drive safely

Instructor says "turn left here!" Look all around

See if our way's clear.

Indicator on, slow down. Turn steering wheel, left hand down,

In a lower gear foot off the clutch. Ease off slowly, just enough.

Learning to drive safely

Now I've got a brand new \_\_\_\_\_, a second hand car

It looks really cool, Oohh la la

Car's \_\_\_\_\_, insurance is paid

Going for a drive, my plans are laid

No speeding, no \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ too,

and I won't get picked up by the girls and boys in blue,

as I've learnt to drive safely

Know where we're going, where we've come from

Stay focussed, life's road is long.

Don't worry, don't hurry but don't go too slow

Watch the \_\_\_\_\_ to find when to give way or go,

And be \_\_\_\_\_ don't get bogged in road \_\_\_\_\_

as you're traveling across life's stage

please always drive safely

**drink driving**

**licence**

**signs**

**patient**

**registered**

**awareness**

**seatbelts**

**rage**

**accelerate**

# Learner Driver

Most people need to get a \_\_\_\_\_ Permit before they can get a driver's licence. They first have to pass a \_\_\_\_\_ test.

All drivers must have a \_\_\_\_\_ driver's \_\_\_\_\_. You can drive on a foreign driver's licence if you are a visitor. But if you are a permanent resident you can only use your overseas licence for 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

The Department of Transport can organize an \_\_\_\_\_ for the road rules. But you still must be able to understand \_\_\_\_\_ signs in English.

Driving without a driver's licence is a \_\_\_\_\_ offence.

traffic

serious

Learner's

months

interpreter

valid

road rules

licence

**ROLE PLAY a learner driver and instructor lesson. Then write the most important things about driving that the instructor should say to a learner.**

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# Road Rules



## What does this sign mean?

- A. Danger—road bends sharply to the right.
- B. You must not turn right.
- C. Speed zone ends.
- D. No sharp right hand bends ahead.



## When a traffic light turns from green to yellow, you should:

- A. speed up and try to get through the lights
- B. stop, even if you must stop on the intersection and then reverse back to the stop line
- C. stop, even if you are in the intersection
- D. stop if you can do so safely before reaching the stop line.

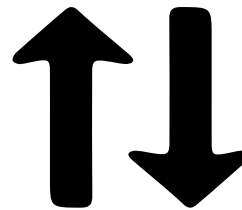
## What does this sign mean?

- A. U-turns allowed.
- B. No right turn.
- C. Give way to vehicles on the roundabout.
- D. Turning area for heavy vehicles ahead—give way.

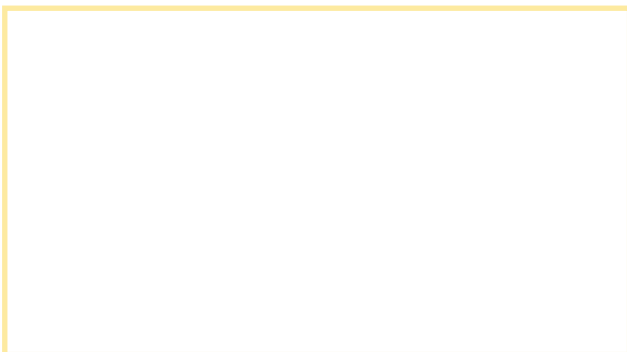


## What does this sign mean?

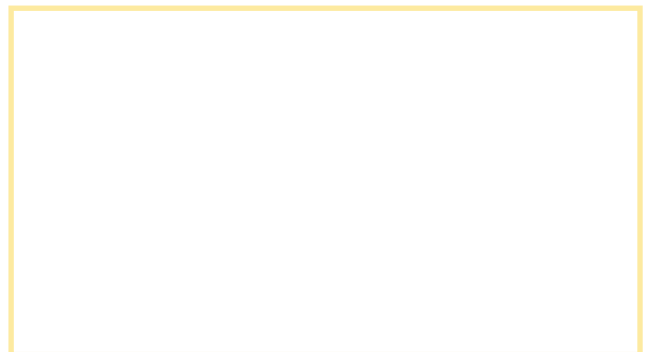
- A. Vehicles travel in both directions on this road.
- B. No right or left turn.
- C. No parking.
- D. No U-turns allowed.



## Draw a STOP sign



## Draw a GIVE WAY sign



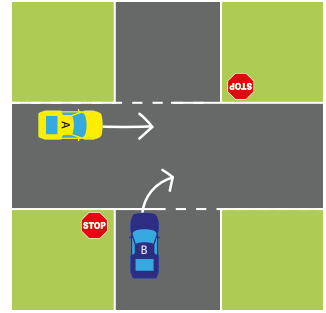
## What name are the shapes of the Stop and Give Way signs?

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**Which car must give way?**

- A. Car A
- B. Car B



**Write a sentence giving reasons for your answer**

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**You are driving Vehicle A from private property.**

**You must give way to:**

- A. Vehicle B
- B. No one, the other vehicles must give way to you
- C. Both vehicles B and C



**Write a sentence giving reasons for your answer**

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**Can a car legally pass a cyclist?**

**If yes, how far away from the bike must a car be?**

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**Draw a car and the position of where the L or P plates should be.**

# Licences

driving logbook

16

L plates

mobile

4

written test

<b>(A) Learners licence</b>	<b>Restrictions on learners licence</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be aged ____ or over</li> <li>2. Pass a _____</li> <li>3. Get a learners licence and keep it with you whenever you drive</li> <li>4. Complete a _____ which records supervised driving</li> <li>5. Have _____ on the car whenever you drive</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no more than ____ demerit points in 12 months or loss of licence</li> <li>• drive with driver who has had open licence for at least a year</li> <li>• not talk on _____ phone while driving</li> <li>• no alcohol in your body when driving</li> </ul>

supervised driving

17

driver's test

red P plates

alcohol

banned

<b>(B) Provisional licence P1</b>	<b>Restrictions on Provisional licence</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be aged ____ or over</li> <li>2. Had learners licence for one year and completed 100 hours _____.</li> <li>3. Pass a _____</li> <li>4. Keep P1 licence with you whenever you drive</li> <li>5. Have _____ on your car when you drive</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not talk hands free on mobile while driving (passengers also _____ from loudspeaker use)</li> <li>• no _____ when driving</li> <li>• no more than 4 demerit points in 12 months or loss of licence</li> <li>• if under 25 only one passenger under 21, excluding immediate family members between 11pm and 5am.</li> </ul>

Green

licence

hazard perception

25

powered

alcohol

### (C) Provisional licence P2

### Restrictions on P2 licence

1. P1 licence for one year
2. Pass a \_\_\_\_\_ test.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ P plates on your car whenever you drive
4. Keep P2 \_\_\_\_\_ with you whenever you drive
5. P2 licence until old enough for open licence

- if under \_\_\_\_\_, vehicle power restrictions
- no \_\_\_\_\_ in your body
- no more than 4 demerit points in 12 months or loss of licence
- no high \_\_\_\_\_ vehicle for P1 and P2 (unless causes hardship)

open licence

12

Transport Authority

3

### Open Licence

### Restrictions for open licence

1. P2 licence held for 1 or 2 years depending on your age when P1 or P2 issued.
2. Go to \_\_\_\_\_ to apply for an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Renew Open licence when it expires

- no more than \_\_\_\_\_ demerit points in \_\_\_\_\_ years or loss of licence
- Blood Alcohol Content no more than 0.05

# Registration and Insurance

All vehicles must be \_\_\_\_\_ when driving on the roads.  
A vehicle is a means of transport, such as a car, truck or motorbike.

Vehicle registration is for 6 or 12 months. You must get it \_\_\_\_\_  
before it expires.

Advise the Transport Authority if you change \_\_\_\_\_ as they send  
reminders when your registration is about to \_\_\_\_\_.

When you pay your car registration this also pays for 'compulsory insurance'.  
This covers any physical \_\_\_\_\_ you cause someone if you have a crash.

There is other insurance you can choose to pay for. These are:

- Comprehensive insurance - covers damage to your vehicle and  
any \_\_\_\_\_ you cause to other vehicles.
- Third Party Property \_\_\_\_\_ - only covers the cost of damage to the  
\_\_\_\_\_ vehicle, not to your vehicle. This is cheaper than 'comprehensive'  
and you should at least buy this insurance.

If there is an \_\_\_\_\_, you must stop your vehicle and help  
any injured people. If someone is injured call emergency. Phone \_\_\_\_\_.

A driver must exchange name, address and vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ number.  
Take \_\_\_\_\_ of any damage.

The \_\_\_\_\_ must be called if a person is injured, or if there is  
alcohol or drugs involved, or if a driver doesn't give their details.

If you're involved in a traffic accident and police question you,  
then you must give them information about the driver and owner  
of the vehicle and about how the crash \_\_\_\_\_.

You may be in shock so be careful about saying the crash was your \_\_\_\_\_.

insurance

other

renewed

address

damage

injury

expire

registered

photos

fault

happened

accident

000

police

registration

# Traffic Offences

court

whether

before

longer time

break

penalties

Legal

speeding

not

explain

registered

licence

dangerously

lose

pay

If you break traffic laws you will be fined and may \_\_\_\_\_ your licence

It's against the law to drive a car which is not \_\_\_\_\_ or drive without a valid driver's \_\_\_\_\_.

If you keep breaking the traffic laws and get caught the \_\_\_\_\_ get bigger.

An **'infringement notice'** is a ticket given to you 'on the spot' or through email or post. They are given for things like \_\_\_\_\_, not wearing seatbelts or not having a train or bus fare (called 'fare evasion').

The notice says you must pay a 'fine'. A fine is an amount of money you have to pay if you \_\_\_\_\_ the law.

An infringement notice usually gives you 28 days to choose \_\_\_\_\_ to:

- \_\_\_\_\_ the fine
- dispute the notice with the agency that sent the notice
- ask to have it heard in \_\_\_\_\_.

If you did the offence then you should pay the fine \_\_\_\_\_ it is due otherwise the fine will increase. If you cannot pay, contact the agency before the due date to see if you can pay it off over a \_\_\_\_\_.

For more serious offences or if you think you were wrongly charged you should get advice from \_\_\_\_\_ Aid or a Community Legal Centre.

If someone else was driving your car and speeding, and you get sent a notice about a fine, you should write to the department that sent the notice and tell them you were \_\_\_\_\_ the driver and fully \_\_\_\_\_ the situation.

**Research** - If you drive a vehicle dangerously you may go to prison. In Queensland the maximum penalty is 3 years, or 5 years if you are affected by drugs. If the dangerous driving causes serious injury or death, the penalty can be up to 14 years prison.

Google section 328 A(1) and 328 A(2) Criminal Code Act 1899 (Queensland).

**What is it about? What are the penalties? Do you think they're fair or unfair? Why?**

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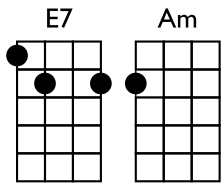
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# Car Cha Cha



Ukulele



**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

When you buy a car cha cha cha. Beware the blah, blah, blah  
\_\_\_\_\_ don't panic, get an independent \_\_\_\_\_  
to check for \_\_\_\_\_ you may not see, until the end of the \_\_\_\_\_  
on the car cha cha cha. A cool car Ooo La La

When I buy my car cha cha cha. My cool car, Ooo La La.  
I'll check the property security register  
to make sure no money's \_\_\_\_\_ on the car,  
and won't let no wheeler dealer steal my hard- \_\_\_\_\_ cash,  
I'll buy \_\_\_\_\_ in case I have a crash  
in my car cha cha cha .Won't crash my car Ooo La La

Now I've got a car Ha Ha ha. I own a cool car Ooo La La.  
When I put my car in for \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
I'll get 2 quotes to make sure the \_\_\_\_\_ is fair,  
And tell them "Only do repairs I \_\_\_\_\_".  
I'll check their \_\_\_\_\_ carefully  
I'll be consumer- \_\_\_\_\_  
about my Car cha cha cha. My cool car Ooo la la

Mechanics must use \_\_\_\_\_ care and skill,  
So make sure all the work is done before you pay the \_\_\_\_\_  
Put complaints in writing  
to help \_\_\_\_\_ the fighting and  
if it's not sorted call a Community Legal Centre  
who give \_\_\_\_\_ advice for free,  
about your car Cha cha cha

**insurance**

**warranty**

**invoice**

**good**

**faults**

**authorise**

**mechanic**

**Shop around**

**resolve**

**price**

**owing**

**legal**

**repairs**

**earned**

**wise**

**bill**

# Buying a car

To buy a vehicle (car/motor bike) you need to \_\_\_\_\_ money carefully.

Do up a budget to make sure you spend money wisely. Be careful of taking on \_\_\_\_\_ debt.

The car dealer \_\_\_\_\_ give you some papers. These are: a copy of the signed \_\_\_\_\_; a \_\_\_\_\_ certificate; information about who owned the car before; and a notice about the warranty.

A warranty (or guarantee) is a promise from the seller or manufacturer that certain faults will be \_\_\_\_\_ for free during the warranty period.

A second-hand car warranty usually does not cover things like defects (faults) in tyres, lights, sound systems or damage you should have been \_\_\_\_\_ when you bought the car (eg paintwork).

If you have complaints about car dealers put them in writing to the dealer. If that doesn't sort it out then contact \_\_\_\_\_ or Consumer Affairs to get information about consumer help.

You could also get legal advice from a community legal centre. Do an internet search for Community Legal Centres at \_\_\_\_\_.

If you buy a car privately, not from a car dealer, then there are very few \_\_\_\_\_ or warranties.

able to see

contract

Fair Trading

save

protections

fixed

too much

safety

[www.nacalc.org.au](http://www.nacalc.org.au)

must



# Safe Homes

## **We'll learn about:**

- Family rules
- Rights and responsibilities of parents
- Rights and responsibilities of children
- Laws about violence in the home
- Where to get help

# Key Words

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	
<b>boundaries</b>	A line which marks the edge or limit. <i>His parents set very firm boundaries about when he should come home.</i>	
<b>confidential</b>	kept secret <i>'The advice that we give is completely confidential and we don't tell anyone' said the lawyer.</i>	
<b>discipline</b>	train someone to follow rules, and correct or punish them if they don't follow a rule <i>Her parents gave firm discipline. She was not allowed to visit her friends for two weeks.</i>	
<b>domestic</b>	relating to home, family <i>It was a domestic problem that needed to be discussed.</i>	
<b>intimidate intimidation</b>	frighten, menace, scare <i>He pointed angrily and shouted to intimidate her.</i>	
<b>respect</b>	to admire or value someone <i>He showed respect by listening to the young person and hearing the whole story.</i>	
<b>threat</b>	words or actions which show you want to hurt someone <i>He raised his fist. It was a clear threat.</i>	
<b>trust</b>	believe in <i>I could trust that she would always listen to me and give me good advice.</i>	

# Family Rules

List some rules that would make a happy family. Why are these good rules?

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computers

loving

boundaries

responsibly

involved

care for

Discipline

18

safe

clearly

friends

The law says parents must feed, clothe, house and \_\_\_\_\_.

Their children until they turn 18. They must make sure their children go to school.

Parents can set rules or \_\_\_\_\_ for their children.

\_\_\_\_\_ means to train someone to follow rules and punish them if they don't follow the rules.

The law says parents can discipline their children. For example, they can stop their children using their \_\_\_\_\_ or visiting \_\_\_\_\_ if they don't follow the rules.

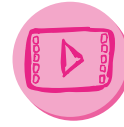
But the law says the discipline must not be so harsh that it harms the child. Homes should be \_\_\_\_\_.

Parents should be \_\_\_\_\_ but firm with their children. Parent's discipline should be consistent and \_\_\_\_\_ explained to their children.

At home as children get older they may be allowed to be more \_\_\_\_\_ in decisions and the parent's role may become more about giving advice.

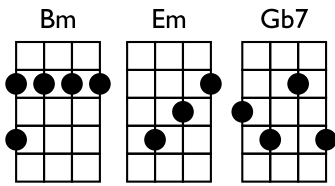
As children get older the law gives them more rights and freedoms. But freedoms should be exercised \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the law says at 18 you can buy cigarettes but it doesn't mean you should smoke.

# Family Violence



## Storms

Ukulele



Sailing together in the intimacy,  
of a relationship \_\_\_\_\_ is the key.  
But when storms come around then life gets rough  
Staying \_\_\_\_\_ can be really tough

Conflict is natural but can be sorted out  
By \_\_\_\_\_ about our fears and doubts  
By giving and being \_\_\_\_\_, and loving again  
and never stop respecting even when love brings pain

But when love and \_\_\_\_\_ are broken - and so is respect  
In icy cold water, relationship's wrecked  
Storms are all around and life gets really tough  
Where's the \_\_\_\_\_ when you've had enough of

Violence is violence is against the law  
It's hitting, it's punching and it's so much more  
It's threats It's control and \_\_\_\_\_  
Family Violence is a \_\_\_\_\_ will you leave this time?

When you need to be rescued, when you're drowning alone,  
in this deep dark ocean of \_\_\_\_\_ in the home  
But you're still in love and can't work it out  
Where do you go to sort your \_\_\_\_\_ and doubts  
Talk to \_\_\_\_\_ and counsellors and legal aid  
There's free \_\_\_\_\_ to go to if it's not safe to stay  
\_\_\_\_\_ they must help you, Magistrates too  
when family violence is threatening you .

**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

love

lifeboat

fears

equal

Police

trust

violence

talking

crime

friends

shelters

afloat

intimidation



**What are some of the most important points the song makes?**

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# Safe homes

fear

danger

harms

injury

trusted

Everyone has a right to be safe and not live in \_\_\_\_\_. If parents hit or treat their children in a way that \_\_\_\_\_ them, it could be against the law.

For example, hitting can cause \_\_\_\_\_ and could be **'child abuse'**. This could lead to action by the government Child Safety department or the police.

Everyone should stand up against abuse but we need to be careful and not put ourselves in \_\_\_\_\_ if possible. Get help.

Get help from \_\_\_\_\_ adults or free services like 'Kids Help Line' or Lifeline.

home

law

threats

safe

free

violence

Violence in the \_\_\_\_\_ is against the law. It is called family or domestic \_\_\_\_\_. It is very serious and the police and courts get involved.

Hitting your spouse or partner is violence and is against the \_\_\_\_\_.

But domestic violence can also be other things like damaging property or making \_\_\_\_\_ which makes a person live in fear. This is also violence.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ places to go (shelters) to escape family violence and \_\_\_\_\_ advice services.

# Getting Help

Legal Aid and other services give free confidential advice about domestic and family violence.

**‘CONFIDENTIAL’ means:**

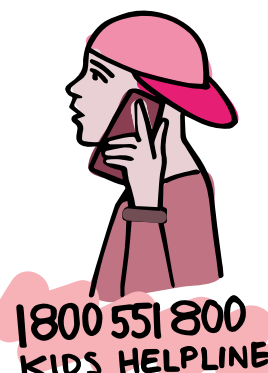


## ‘Kids Helpline’ Rap

No problem too big, no problem too small,  
Got worries? Give Kids Helpline a call.  
If you’re under 25, 1800 55 1800 Uhh  
is the number to dial to get support for a while  
1800 55 1800

## DV Helpline Rap

1800 737 732  
Domestic violence Helpline can help you  
1800 RESPECT is what you should get  
No excuse for abuse, so connect  
to 1800 737 732



## Part of the group can put this beatbox rhythm under the rap. The words are:

“Sup? Sup? I Check Uuh.  
Sup tin up? Check”.  
The words mean “What’s up? I’m checking in to see how you are.”  
Stress the ‘S’ and the ‘Ch’ to get rhythm.



## How to help

Imagine that a friend tells you that things aren’t very good at home. Your friend says my parents argue a lot, and Mum seems to be scared and sad all the time.



**What could you say or do that might make your friend feel better and help?**

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# Sex & Relationships

## **We'll learn about:**

- What is a respectful relationship
- What consent means
- Laws around sexting
- What sexual harassment is
- Sex offences
- Saying 'No'

# Key words

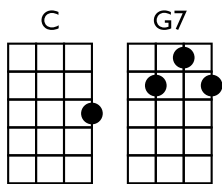
Word	Meaning	
<b>assertive</b>	confident <i>She knew how to be assertive. She strongly and respectfully told him that she didn't want him to do that.</i>	
<b>consent</b>	agree to do, give permission <i>He gave his consent for his information to be shared with others.</i>	
<b>crime</b>	an act which can be punished by the law <i>What he did was a very serious crime and he could go to jail.</i>	
<b>exploit</b>	To make use of. To use in a way that may be unfair or wrong.	
<b>harass</b> <b>harassed</b> <b>harassing</b> <b>harassment</b>	to pressure aggressively <i>At work he often stood very close to her and kept asking her if she would go out with him for a drink. She would say 'No thank you'. After a few times she said "You're harassing me and I want you to stop. If you don't, I'll make a formal complaint".</i>	
<b>respect</b>	to admire or value <i>He showed respect to others by being polite and listening carefully.</i>	



# Take Care



## Ukulele



**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

When you go walking on the streets Take care now  
and if at night stay in the \_\_\_\_\_. Take care now  
\_\_\_\_\_ your windows and the door Take care now  
And to be sure \_\_\_\_\_ the law

If someone tries to \_\_\_\_\_ you. Take care now  
Hurry inside or run and \_\_\_\_\_. Take care now  
But if it's \_\_\_\_\_ to stand your ground Take care now  
Look the guy right in the eye and say:

Don't do that, it shows no \_\_\_\_\_ Don't do that  
Don't harass, don't you \_\_\_\_\_. me. Don't do that  
Don't do that, it makes me \_\_\_\_\_ Don't do that  
Don't do that. Don't you get it yet? Don't do that

Shout it out, \_\_\_\_\_ out loud "Don't you do it no more".  
\_\_\_\_\_ it out "HEY, it's against the law".

**respect**

**know**

**bully**

**Lock**

**complain**

**light**

**safe**

**upset**

**harass**

**hide**

**Shout**

# Respect and Consent



**What does a respectful relationship look like? List at least three things.**

**Try to list more.**

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respectful

allowed

respect

communities

marry

partners

consent

We all have a right to \_\_\_\_\_ relationships.

It may be wise to delay sexual relationships until we are mature. That way there will be a better chance our relationships will have deeper love and \_\_\_\_\_.

In Australia, people 18 and over can \_\_\_\_\_ as long as they both fully \_\_\_\_\_ . Forced marriage are illegal.

The law also accepts 'de facto marriages' – where \_\_\_\_\_ live together like a marriage but don't get married under the law.

Same-sex marriages are \_\_\_\_\_ by the law.

Stable relationships help build strong \_\_\_\_\_.

16

change

consent

not

want

serious

If someone does a sexual act with another person who is under \_\_\_\_\_ years old it is a very \_\_\_\_\_ crime. It is a crime even if the under 16 year-old person agrees.

For people over 16, the question is if both people WANT the sexual contact to happen. This is called "\_\_\_\_\_".

Consent means that both people agree and \_\_\_\_\_ it to happen. A person can consent but then \_\_\_\_\_ their mind and not want to go on. It is a very serious crime if the other person then does \_\_\_\_\_ stop.

**Watch a video called Consent and tea by Thames Valley Police on YouTube**



# Sexting

Sexting is sending sexual photos or videos through internet or phone. There are dangers in sexting, especially for young people.

Where sexting involves images of **a person under 16** it is a serious crime. In Queensland there are offences of 'possessing child exploitation materials' or 'child pornography'. The maximum penalty is 14 years prison (s.228C and s.228D Queensland Criminal Code). It is a crime even if the person agrees.

Queensland law says you can consent to most forms of sex and sexting once you turn 16. But **people under 18** can also be charged. There is a federal (national) law which says it is a crime to use the internet or post to send sexual images of someone (including yourself) who is or appears to be under 18. The maximum penalty is up to 15 years jail (s.474 Federal Criminal Code).

People found guilty of child pornography can be put on a 'sex offenders register' where you have to tell police where you are living, your social media accounts and you won't be able to get jobs working with children. These laws are mainly aimed at adults and where sexting is between teenagers, police sometimes will give young people a caution (warning) or make them attend a conference. However, it's still a very serious issue.

For **people of any age**, sexting can be a crime where the sexual images are sent with threats of harm. It's unlawful to use internet, social media or phone to menace, harass or cause offence (s.474.17 Federal Criminal Code). The maximum penalty is 3 years prison or \$30,000 fine. This is a serious form of 'cyber-bullying'.

Sexting may also turn into 'stalking'. For example you ask the person to stop sending you sexts but they keep doing it again and again. The maximum penalty is 5 years prison (in Queensland s 359B Criminal Code).

**Think**

**tell that person**

**talk to an adult**

**say 'No'**

**Don't forward**

**delete it**

- If someone asks you to send a sexual image or video \_\_\_\_\_. It could be shared with other people.
- If you receive a sexual image of someone who is under 18 or appears to be under 18 then \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you know the sender, \_\_\_\_\_ not to send any more images.
- If the person continues to send you images \_\_\_\_\_ you can trust or report it to the police. \_\_\_\_\_ these images onto other people as you may be charged with distributing child exploitation material.
- \_\_\_\_\_ before you 'Send.' Friendships can change. Private messages on the internet can become public to the whole world very easily.

# Sex offences

police

safety

stop

unwelcome

private

consent

equally

following

10 years

Men and women should be treated \_\_\_\_\_ and given equal respect.

Any \_\_\_\_\_ ongoing sexual comments, questions or touching is called sexual **harassment**.

**Stalking** means \_\_\_\_\_ or contacting someone in a way which frightens them. Maximum penalty in Queensland is 5 years jail. If you think you're being stalked call the police. Keep details of the stalker's actions.

If someone touches or forces someone to do a sexual act without their \_\_\_\_\_ it is called a **sexual assault**. The maximum penalty is \_\_\_\_\_ prison.

Taking photos or videos of people in \_\_\_\_\_ situations without their consent is a crime. For example in the shower, toilet, undressing. This is called breach of privacy.

Showing or sending these private images to other people, such as through social media, is also a crime. The maximum penalty, in Queensland is 2 years prison (s.227A and B *Criminal Code Qld 1899*).

If the person is under 18 the 'breach of privacy' offences are far more serious and it can become child pornography.

sexting

sexual harassment

sexual assault

stalking

What happened	Offence name	What could you do about it
force someone to do a sexual act without their consent		
follow or contact someone in a way which frightens them		
make unwelcome ongoing sexual comments, jokes or questions		
send sexual pictures of yourself to someone who likes you		

# Saying 'No'

safety

Assertive

police

stop

Your personal \_\_\_\_\_ must always be first in any response to abuse.

One response to harassment is to be upfront and assertive. An example would be to firmly say 'That behaviour's not welcome. I want you to \_\_\_\_\_ it'.

If sexual harassment doesn't stop then a complaint can be made to employers in the workplace or to the Human Rights Commission or to the \_\_\_\_\_.

'\_\_\_\_\_' means speaking in a strong but respectful way about what you think and feel.

'Passive' means to just let things affect you or avoid facing them. 'Aggressive' is forceful and may be violent

Someone you know goes to put their arm around you and you don't want this. What could you do and say? If you were the person rejected what would you say?

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At a party, Bee is dancing in a sexually suggestive way with Jay. Is Bee saying 'Yes' to sex? Does 'maybe' mean 'yes'?

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Your boss starts to compliment you everyday on your looks. You feel uncomfortable. What do you do?

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This goes on for some time then your boss starts being more forward and gives sexual hints. You think you may lose your job if you say no. What would you do?

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## Speaking Out

The social media campaign #MeToo about women abused by men with power over them, went viral on the internet. Some high profile men lost their jobs over it. Search #MeToo and discuss.

Lasting social change needs ongoing community, business and government pressure. The key to this is for women, but also for men to stand strong and speak out against sexual abuse of women

**Don't stay silent. Stand Strong. Speak out against sexual harassment and abuse.**

# Case Study



Sheza meets Hemann at school. They have some of the same classes. Sheza likes Hemann. He is very respectful and smart, and he's funny. He makes everyone laugh. At the end of semester, Hemann asks Sheza if she'd like to go to the movies with him. She says yes.

They meet at Southbank cinemas. They go and see a movie, and afterwards they buy coffee and talk. Sheza is having fun – he's a really nice guy.

When they finish their coffee, Hemann suggests that they walk along the river. As they're walking, Hemann touches Sheza's hand. They hold hands. Hemann leads Sheza to a quiet part of the park and they sit down. He tries to kiss Sheza. Sheza pulls away, shyly, and smiles at Hemann. Hemann moves forward to kiss her again. Sheza pushes him away, smiling. She says, "Stop that!"

Hemann laughs and keeps moving closer to her. Sheza laughs and tries to stand up. She says, "Come on, let's keep walking..."

## Discuss

- Do you think Sheza feels comfortable?
- What do you think Hemann is thinking? Is he listening to Sheza?

Hemann moves closer to Sheza. He pushes her against the back of the seat. She stops smiling. She tries to push him away, but he's trapping her against the end of the seat. She frowns at him and says, "I asked you not to do that. Please stop touching me." Hemann gets angry. He stands up and says, "I bought you coffee, and paid to go and see that stupid movie, and now you won't even let me touch you?"

## Discuss

- What do you think might happen next?
- Do you think Hemann respects Sheza?
- Imagine that Hemann and Sheza are both your friends. Sheza tells you what happened. What would you do?
- Has Hemann broken the law?

## Write

What assertive things did Sheza do to try to stop Hemann? If Hemann kept going, what else could Sheza do?

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# Violence

## **We'll learn about:**

- Some reasons for violence
- Crimes of violence
- Responding to violence from others
- Managing our own violence
- How to control anger
- Laws about violence
- What to do about bullying and cyber-bullying
- Laws against bullying
- Being resilient
- Ways to resolve conflict peacefully

# Key Words

Word	Meaning	
<b>Abuse</b>	cruel or violent treatment. Improper use of something. <i>He abused her mentally over many years.</i>	
<b>aggressive</b>	Forceful, Likely to attack.	
<b>arrogance</b>	Attitude of superiority. You think you're better.	
<b>bully</b>	Someone who tries to hurt, frighten or intimidate someone	
<b>control</b>	Power to rule or direct someone or something	
<b>exploit</b>	To make use of. To use in a way that may be unfair or wrong.	
<b>fear</b>	Bad feeling caused by threat of danger, harm or pain	
<b>harass</b>	to pressure aggressively <i>He often stood close to her, asking if she would go out for a drink after work. After a few times she said "You're harassing me and I want you to stop".</i>	
<b>intimidate</b>	frighten or menace someone, usually to make them do what you want	
<b>respect</b>	to admire or value <i>He showed respect to others by being polite and listening carefully.</i>	
<b>resilience</b> <b>resilient</b>	Able to recover or adjust after a difficulty, setback or misfortune	

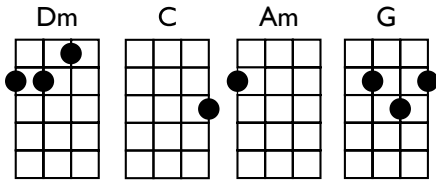


# Fighting Violence



## Fighting Violence

### Ukulele



**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

Don't judge people by the way they look.

See more than the cover, read the book.

We don't \_\_\_\_\_, what we don't know, so look and \_\_\_\_\_  
and learn and grow.

If we don't try, to \_\_\_\_\_

it can lead us on, to fear and hate.

Keep your cool, Keep a \_\_\_\_\_ head. Just one punch, can leave  
someone dead.

Sometimes even good friends fight. Usually both sides think  
they're right.

Every body, should give and get \_\_\_\_\_. Violence and hatred we  
must reject.

Why words get turned to war!

Give and take, \_\_\_\_\_. Tell the truth, tell no lies.

Your words won't hurt me because I'm proud of who I am.

I deserve to be respected. I do the best I can.

Though I might not look and talk like you, I'm same as you inside.

If you're going my direction brother, come and join the ride.

Violence breeds violence nobody will win.

True \_\_\_\_\_ is finding the strength within.

No words can change what's true inside.

You don't need to fight to protect your \_\_\_\_\_.

**understand**

**listen**

**communicate**

**wise**

**respect**

**compromise**

**courage**

**pride**

Song made with students from Sunnybank High School. Search youtube 'RAILSeducate Fighting Violence'

# Reasons for Violence

Violence can happen when people can't control anger or are arrogant, or want something you have, or want to control you or hurt you.

Violence also happens when people feel aggressive towards others because they belong to a different group or because something was done in the past which hasn't been resolved.

Violence may get worse if someone is affected by alcohol or other drugs.

Violence is not only physical. People can harm and be harmed emotionally and mentally. This is still abuse and a form of violence.

Violence in the home is called family and domestic violence and is covered in the 'Safe Homes' chapter.

**Draw an angry face and a calm face. What makes them look different?**



**Note what happens to people's bodies when they're angry or scared**

Fear makes our body want to fight or run away. It's called the 'fight or flight response'.

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# Crimes of Violence

An **assault** is if you use force against someone without their consent. Even if you just threaten someone and they have a real fear that you will harm them, then it might still be an assault in law

A **common assault** is where someone threatens, or spits, or pushes or hits another but doesn't cause injuries to the body. The maximum penalty is 3 years prison (s.335 Criminal Code Qld). There are fines and other punishments a court may order where a common assault is not at the most serious end of the scale.

An assault where there is injury is called **Assault causing bodily harm** and has a maximum penalty of 7 years prison.

**Assaults done in company** with someone else or with a weapon have a maximum of 10 years prison (s 339 Criminal Code Qld)

Assaults where there is very serious injury has a maximum penalty of 14 years (called '**Grievous bodily harm**' – s.320 Criminal Code Qld).

**Sexual assaults** are also very serious and have penalties of up to 14 years prison.

**Stalking** is doing things that frighten people, like following them, contacting them repeatedly when they don't want you to, or sending them things that offend them. The maximum penalty is 5 years, or 7 years if there's threats of violence (see s.359 Criminal Code Qld)

Facts	Name of offence	Maximum penalty
Kay pushes and hits Bee, but no injuries are caused		
Dee and Artee attack Jay leaving him with scratches on his arms		
Albee keeps sending Teedie sexual texts for weeks after they break up. He also keeps calling her, asking her to come back to him.		
Esstee hits Vee with a cricket bat and breaks her thumb.		
Dee hits Jay who falls over and hits his head, causing a serious brain injury.		

## Research:

Search for the above offences. Just Google them or search the internet.

AustLII data base (Australasian Legal Information Institute).

# Responding to other's violence

## Can you use self-defence?

The law allows you to use equal force to try to stop an attack against you, BUT:

- You **MUST** try to get away from the conflict if that's possible.
- **AND** if you use greater force than the attacker used, then you may be the person charged with assault even though you didn't start it.

If someone attacks you and you fight back and injure the attacker, the police may charge YOU with a crime. To beat this charge you would have to prove in court that you acted in 'self-defence'. This means you would have to prove you did not use 'excessive (too much) force'. That can be difficult.

## Give an example of excessive force used in a fight:

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## Write a mini-story of a fight showing why it started and what happened:

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## Write a mini-story about two people having an angry argument and then one of them does or says something that stops the argument getting violent.

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# Managing our own violence



## What can we do to manage our anger?

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- Accept you are angry or in fear, but don't let those thoughts and feelings control what you do. Anger and fear are normal. You be in control. We can use our anger and fear to give us energy (pump us up), but this doesn't have to be violent.
- To manage anger you can: walk away and deal with the problem later when you're not angry; do physical exercise; take long, slow, deep breaths; drink water; talk to friends or other helpers; pray or meditate; hit a pillow if you feel like you have to hit something.

## What can we do if we are violent?

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- If you are violent, admit it to yourself. Then seek help from trusted wise people. There are confidential free services that can help (eg. Kids Help Line 1800 55 1800; Lifeline 13 11 14)
- Imprint positive, peaceful words and images in your mind. Keep repeating these and begin to reshape yourself as a strong and peaceful person, not a violent one.
- There are in-depth anger-management courses available.

# Bullying and Cyber-bullying

A **bully** is a person who tries to hurt or frighten you to force you to do something. Bullying is violence.

A **cyber-bully** is someone who tries to hurt someone by sending messages through the internet. Cyber bullying includes online teasing, spreading rumours, sending hurtful, hateful messages or threats of physical harm.

Bullies want to have power over you and hurt you.

Bullies can cause physical or emotional harm. Emotional pain is similar to physical pain and can be very serious. If you keep emotional fear or pain inside then it gets bigger.

Cyber bullying can happen in school, college or at work, from people you know or people you don't know. It can leave you feeling unsafe and alone.

If you have been physically hurt or followed, or you fear for your safety, report it to police (131 444)

## **Complaining about bullying**

Schools and workplaces have duties under the law to keep their places safe. They should have clear rules about bullying and how it should be dealt with.

All complaints about bullying should be investigated fairly. The person accused or blamed for doing the bullying has the right to a 'fair process' – that is, to be able to have their say, to be given a fair decision, and to be able to appeal against that decision. Everyone has a right to be treated with respect

# Laws against bullying

Bullying is often best dealt with between people themselves or with help and action from teachers or work managers. However, if a bully causes physical harm or damages property or threatens to seriously harm someone, it will be a crime and the police should be involved.

Bullying can be an **'assault'** if someone threatens serious harm and it is likely that the threat might be carried out (s.245 Criminal Code Qld).

Bullying can be the crime of **'stalking'**. Queensland Criminal Code(s.359B) says unlawful stalking includes **'... ongoing contact by phone, mail, fax, email or through any technology .. so as to cause fear or offence to a person, including mental or emotional harm'**. The maximum penalty is 5 years prison.

### Cyber-bullying can be a crime:

It's an offence under federal law to use internet, social media or phone to **'menace, harass or cause offence'**. Maximum penalty 3 years prison or \$30,000 fine (s.474.17 Federal Criminal Code Act 1995).

Cyber-racism (posting hate messages online) is unlawful under the Racial Discrimination Act 1975 which says it's unlawful to do a public act likely to **'offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate'** someone because of their race, colour or national or ethnic origin (s.18C).

### Search **'assault'** and **'stalking'** in Queensland Criminal Code Act 1899:

- s.245 - how does it say that a threat to harm can be an assault?
- s.359B - what things are defined as stalking in paragraph (C)?
- s.359E- how many years imprisonment does it mention?

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# Being resilient



We can build resilience against bullying by better understanding the bully and ourselves.

## Know bully fully

Word bullies try to have power over you. The bully wants to make you upset and angry. It's almost like a game to them. The bully thinks they win if they make you upset. The more you get upset the more they like it.

But you could react in a way where you don't get upset. You can be resilient, strong, mentally tough.

So no matter what the bully says, you decide you won't get upset. You build 'tough skin' and allow the hateful words to bounce off you.

If you don't get upset then often the bully will leave you alone as they feel they're not winning or enjoying it anymore.

And, if you also respond with **respect** – in a way you would want to be treated (the 'Golden Rule') - the bully is more likely to stop teasing you (see [www.brooksgibbs.com](http://www.brooksgibbs.com)).

## Dealing with Feelings

Our thoughts affect our feelings, which affect our actions. We can be in control of our thoughts. This is called being 'mindful'. Check out how you feel and react when stressed or angry. Practice long slow breathing. Develop positive thoughts about yourself. Change negative (red) thoughts into positive (green) thoughts.

Red thought	Green thought	Red thought	Green thought
I failed/got it wrong		I only have a few facebook friends	

**Make up examples of being bullied but where you are resilient.  
What do you do or say?**

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**Make up a mini story about someone avoiding or stopping a bully in a non-violent way.**

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A small bit of teasing can be part of everyday life. But serious bullying is a deeper social problem which needs strong cooperation between the whole community (search 'Cyberbullying roundtable called by Queensland Premier').



# Dealing with Bullying

## **BULLYING**

- If you keep emotional fear or pain inside then it gets bigger.
- Talk to trusted family, teachers or friends.
- There's free confidential helplines (Kids Helpline 1800 55 1800, Lifeline 13 11 14)
- If the bully harms or threatens to harm you or property, contact police 131 444 or 000 in an emergency.
- Build resilience if you can - choose to react in a way where you don't get upset.
- Speak up for people who are being bullied.

## **CYBER BULLYING**

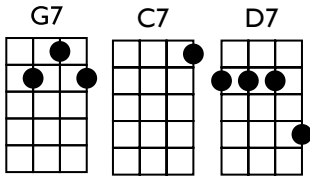
- You be in control. Don't let anger or fear guide what you do or say.
- Don't respond to a bully. Talk to trusted people about it.
- If it's friends teasing, ask them to stop.
- Block and delete bullies
- Save the evidence. Report the abuse to the website administrator.
- Have strong Privacy Settings. Be careful who you 'friend'
- Turn on comment moderation on blogs
- Be careful about what you say on the internet. The whole world could see it.

# Conflict Resolution



## Soul Shoes

Ukulele



Problems, \_\_\_\_\_, for a few days.  
Feeling \_\_\_\_\_, don't know what to say.  
So I went to the wise one to give me some clues  
She said 'See the problem from the other person's view'.

Slip into the other soul's shoes.  
Try to see the problem from the other's \_\_\_\_\_  
Slip into the other soul's shoes

Pluck up the \_\_\_\_\_ try to sort it face to face  
You've a right to peace and quiet, to enjoy your space.  
Break the ice, say something nice.  
Chat for a while, remember to smile, and..

Check if now's a good time, to \_\_\_\_\_, the issue through  
Listen to the other, respect they have their view  
Be \_\_\_\_\_ about the problem, but use diplomacy.  
Don't \_\_\_\_\_ by saying 'you' and 'you' instead use 'I' or 'We'.

And focus on the problem, say how it makes you \_\_\_\_\_.  
Look for any positives and ways to make a \_\_\_\_\_,  
Be open to change, don't block it with your pride.  
\_\_\_\_\_ in deep and slow, don't just \_\_\_\_\_ and hide.

Stories have so many sides, there's always give and take.  
Work on things that can be changed. Keep the \_\_\_\_\_ you make.  
If talking doesn't work it out, don't worry don't be nervous,  
there's always a free \_\_\_\_\_ Service.

Who can help you safely talk it out and hear each other's views,  
and make sure your view is understood too.  
So you both can decide on where to go from here.  
The situation will be clear.

**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

arguments

angry

honest

point of view

courage

Breathe

talk

deal

feel

blame

run

promises

mediation

# Conflict Resolution



Conflict is natural. Everyone has conflict - family, friends, neighbours, workmates and people from all walks of life.

**AS LONG AS IT'S SAFE**, talking is a good way to resolve our conflicts. Be polite but firm and try to reach an agreement. This is called **negotiation**

Sometimes **mediation** is helpful. This is where a third party helps people talk to each other so they can sort out the problem themselves.

There are free Mediation services where trained mediators help resolve family, neighbour and work disputes. Sometimes a trusted community member may be a good mediator. Make sure you know your legal rights first.

Mediation or self-help is not suitable where there may be threats of violence.

There are laws to help with **neighbour disputes** about trees and fences, noise, rubbish etc. Contact your local Council, the Police or the Environmental Protection Authority. If someone does not allow you to enjoy the use of your land, the law calls this a legal 'nuisance'.

Organisations, businesses and government should have **complaint policies** or rules about resolving disputes. Check [www.complaints.qld.gov.au](http://www.complaints.qld.gov.au)

If disputes can't be sorted out you may be able to take it to a civil court or tribunal to get a decision. This may cost you a lot of time and money.

It's wise to know your legal rights first whenever there's a dispute. Community Legal Centres can help. Check [www.naclc.org.au](http://www.naclc.org.au).

**What tips are there from the song 'Soul Shoes' about how to resolve conflict?  
Talk about any disputes you know about and how they were resolved.**

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# Cops and Crime

## **We'll learn about:**

- Why people do crimes
- What courts consider when sentencing
- Your rights and responsibilities with police
- How criminal courts operate

# Key Words

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	
<b>arrest</b>	stop someone and detain (hold) them under law	
<b>assault</b>	attack physically <i>By pushing him it was an assault.</i>	
<b>authority</b>	power - to give orders, make decisions, punish <i>The police had authority to search the car.</i>	
<b>bail</b>	release of a person while they wait to go to court <i>She was given bail to turn up to court in a week.</i>	
<b>consequence</b>	the result or effect <i>The consequences were that he had to pay a large fine and got criminal record.</i>	
<b>crime</b>	an act which can be punished by the law <i>Stealing is a crime.</i>	
<b>criminal</b>	<i>person who is found guilty of a crime</i>	
<b>evidence</b>	<i>information showing something is true. Proof</i>	
<b>fine</b>	<i>money to pay as a penalty (also, good, thin)</i> <i>He asked for more time to pay off the fine.</i>	
<b>guilt, guilty</b>	<i>blame, fault, responsible</i>	
<b>innocent</b> <b>innocence</b>	<i>not to blame, not guilty, not at fault</i> <i>She was innocent as she didn't take it.</i>	
<b>offence</b>	<i>wrong doing, break the law, illegal (annoyance)</i> <i>What you did was an offence</i>	
<b>responsibility</b>	<i>have to do something, to blame for something</i>	
<b>victim</b>	<i>person harmed as result of a crime or event</i> <i>She was a victim of a terrible crime.</i>	

# Key Words

## Find the highlighted words:

Police must stop crime and keep the community safe. **If police** treat you badly you can make an official **complaint** about this.

'Arrest' means to stop someone and **detain** (hold) them under law.

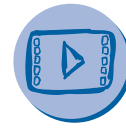
If you didn't do the crime then you're innocent and should plead '**not guilty**' in court.

## Three other words are in the grid which make up a wise message about this:

If police think you've broken the law, they have authority to arrest you. If you fight against police when they're trying to arrest you, then you can be charged with 'resisting arrest'. Even if you didn't commit (do) any crime. So it's unwise to resist arrest, even if you haven't broken the law.

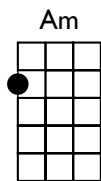
r	r	n	o	t	g	c	t	b	b	n	a	d
f	e	i	e	h	u	e	d	q	c	v	r	z
o	l	s	c	s	i	a	p	e	a	u	r	l
r	d	c	o	o	l	m	t	e	t	f	l	h
c	e	d	o	n	t	r	r	s	e	a	y	u
i	o	s	r	q	y	e	v	c	e	i	i	l
d	a	m	n	k	e	s	n	e	q	h	q	n
z	p	b	p	e	p	i	b	c	u	k	l	s
r	y	o	o	l	a	s	u	i	a	l	u	p
b	c	a	l	u	a	t	a	r	r	e	s	t
a	t	t	s	i	t	i	i	j	k	i	y	x
i	v	i	c	o	c	f	n	i	c	t	t	k
t	i	n	n	o	c	e	n	t	a	a	a	y
f	e	n	j	e	c	i	l	o	p	f	r	i

# Criminal Justice



## Beat the Rap

Ukulele



When you deal with \_\_\_\_\_  
You have a right to be treated with dignity  
Play it cool, know the rules, remember we are free Innocent unless  
proved \_\_\_\_\_.

Police have the right and \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the community  
and enforce all law \_\_\_\_\_ and only use force reasonably.

Can you beat the rap? Rap beat.beat  
Beat beat. 'Beat the Rap' rap. Beat beat.

You have a \_\_\_\_\_  
to prove your identity  
Give police your name and address  
And don't \_\_\_\_\_.

You have a \_\_\_\_\_ to silence  
and to be treated without violence.  
If you are charged with a criminal \_\_\_\_\_  
got a right to see a lawyer to act in your defence.

You have a right to tell your story in the \_\_\_\_\_ of this  
land, with an \_\_\_\_\_, if you can't understand  
and the court must have sufficient \_\_\_\_\_  
to prove you guilty of the \_\_\_\_\_.

We all must face the legal \_\_\_\_\_  
If found guilty of a criminal offence  
Ignorance of the law is \_\_\_\_\_  
You can act in self-defence but don't get loose

If authorities show you no respect  
You have a right to \_\_\_\_\_. You can object.  
Expect to be treated with \_\_\_\_\_

**'Beat the rap'** – means to get off or beat a criminal charge.  
The 'rap' is the sound of the judge's hammer (gavel) on the bench.

Listen closely to the song.

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

offence

right

evidence

guilty

authority

respect

responsibility

courts

consequence

resist arrest

equally

interpreter

duty

no excuse

offence

complain

# Causes of Crime

A crime is an act which the State says will be punished by the law. Police will charge a person who they think did, or helped do, a crime. They will then have to go to a court.

Police will prosecute (continue) the case in court and if it is proved that you did (are guilty of) the crime, the court will sentence (punish) you.

**Criminal law is different to civil law.** Civil law deals with legal rights and responsibilities between people. People, not the police, bring legal actions or 'sue'. The police are not involved in civil law matters.

Cases	What might be reasons for these crimes?
<b>Bee</b> is 13. He loses his basketball so steals a new one from a shop. He loves the game and practised at home with a ball and hoop his father had given him. His father has been in and out of jail a few times for theft and other crimes.	
<b>Seedee</b> goes out with his fiancée and friends to celebrate their engagement. Seedee gets really drunk and as they happily stagger home, Seedee thinks someone passing by is making fun of him and flirting with his fiancée. Seedee king hits the person who falls and cracks his head, and later dies.	
<b>Jay</b> believes that men should be the boss of the house. He was taught that by his family. Jay controls the household money and the friends his wife sees. He also slaps her if she talks back at him.	
<b>Kay's</b> parents are poor and often don't have enough food for their family. Kay finds a credit card and does some paywaves to buy food and clothes for the family.	
<b>Emmen</b> has no friends. He tries to join a group in his neighbourhood and they tell him he needs to steal something to prove he's tough. He steals a Tee shirt and is caught.	
<b>Peeque</b> became very depressed after her marriage broke down. She began taking cocaine to help her feel better. She's caught by police with cocaine.	
<b>Artee</b> was made to marry a man years ago and the marriage worked out very well. Artee has now pressured her 18 year old daughter Elle to travel overseas and marry an 'acceptable' man from her old home country. Elle didn't want to.	



# Causes of Crime

The causes of crime are complex.

Research shows there are some things which bring a higher risk that someone might do crime. Sometimes it might be because of poor parenting, or bad friends, or drug abuse.

Poverty, especially if it leads to poor parenting, can be a factor.

Sometimes people think they have been treated unfairly and may want to hit back by being violent or doing other crime. Some people are violent when they haven't learnt to control anger. Many men use violence in the home to control their partners. Extreme control can be against the law even if there is no physical violence.

All these things can increase the chance of doing crime, But many people who have these backgrounds don't get into crime at all, or if they do they soon stop.

## Who's to blame?

At what age do you think the law should hold people responsible for crimes? Why?

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In Australia a child aged under 10 cannot be charged with a crime.

Children aged 10 to under 14 can only be charged if the police can prove that the child knew what they were doing was wrong.

Children under 18 are dealt with by the Children's Court for criminal offences. People 18 and over get dealt with in adult courts

Children's courts usually give lesser penalties than adult courts because of the age and lack of experience of the young person.

Jay wants to make friends with a group. The leader says Jay must steal something to show he's 'tough' before he can join the gang. What might Jay do? What would you do? Why?

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Some people join groups or 'gangs' to feel they belong and are accepted, or because of peer pressure, or for protection, or to be 'cool'. There are many positive sports, art and community activities that groups can get into. These are 'good gangs'. But If the group is involved in violent, aggressive or criminal behavior it can badly affect your whole life. It's strong to say 'No' to pressure to join bad gangs.

# Punishing Crime



The purpose of punishment	What do these words mean?
retribution deterrence rehabilitation protecting society	

Judges and Magistrates have power to punish people who break the criminal law. They must look at a range of factors when deciding the penalty (sentence) such as; the maximum or minimum penalty set by law, any injury caused, what caused the criminal behaviour, any previous offences. Parliaments have made laws to guide courts in sentencing (for example, google Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 (Qld), section 9)

Judges and Magistrates usually have choice (discretion) as to a range of penalties.

What factors might judges take into account when deciding if a penalty should be lighter or heavier?

**You be the Judge and give penalties for these crimes mentioned before.**

Crime	You're the Judge, What penalty you would give and why?
Bee – stealing	
Seedee – murder	
Jay – family violence	
Kay - stealing	
Emmen - stealing	
Peecue – possessing dangerous drugs	
Artee – forced marriage	

# Police

## Questioning

advice

safe

interpreter

why

questions

name

adult

polite

Legal Aid

legal

officer in charge

break

urgently

detain

Police have a very hard job. Their role is to keep the community \_\_\_\_\_ and to catch people who \_\_\_\_\_ the law.

I must give police my \_\_\_\_\_ and address if they ask.

It is wise to be \_\_\_\_\_ with police and not get aggressive.

If police question me I can say "I will help officer but I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ you are asking me \_\_\_\_\_".

If I have information to help police I can give it to them. But if I'm worried I can say: "I will cooperate but I don't want to say anything more until I get legal \_\_\_\_\_".

If I am under 18 I must have an \_\_\_\_\_ support person when questioned by police unless it's a very minor offence.

If someone doesn't understand English well, they can ask for an \_\_\_\_\_ when questioned by police.

Police must

You do not have to

You must

Police can

you should

You have

they must

may be

\_\_\_\_\_ give your name and address to police if they question you.

\_\_\_\_\_ answer any other questions unless the law requires.

This is called the 'right to silence'.

If police question you about a serious offence (called an 'indictable' offence) they must give you a 'caution'. This means \_\_\_\_\_ tell you that anything you say could be used as evidence against you.

If you do speak with police \_\_\_\_\_ tell the truth.

Anything you say \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by police without you knowing.

\_\_\_\_\_ show you their ID if they question you when they are not in uniform.

\_\_\_\_\_ a right to have a support person for serious offences if under 18

\_\_\_\_\_ detain (hold) a person for questioning for up to 8 hours (but can only question for 4 hours) and must apply to a Magistrate if they want to detain beyond that time.

# Police

## Search

not aggressive

stolen goods

stop injury

reason

search warrant

Police have power under law to stop and search you or your vehicle if they believe you have \_\_\_\_\_, illegal drugs or a weapon. They don't need a search warrant.

Police must have a \_\_\_\_\_ to search someone's place. But they don't need a warrant if they're invited in, or if they believe that evidence of serious offences will be hidden or destroyed.

If police come to search your home you should ask the \_\_\_\_\_. You can say 'I don't consent to this search officer. I want to see a search warrant first please.' Keep repeating this. Be firm but \_\_\_\_\_ as you could be charged with 'obstructing police'.

Police can also enter property without permission to arrest someone and to \_\_\_\_\_ or noise.

## Arrest

notice to attend

summons

not free

detain

must tell

fingerprint

force

arrest

If police think you've broken the law they can:

a) \_\_\_\_\_ (order) you to go to a court

b) give an 'on the spot' \_\_\_\_\_ court

c) \_\_\_\_\_ you

If arrested you are \_\_\_\_\_ to go,

Police \_\_\_\_\_ you why you are being arrested.

If arrested, Police will \_\_\_\_\_ and photograph you and may take DNA samples.

Police can use reasonable \_\_\_\_\_ to arrest someone, but not so much force as to cause serious injury. Police can call on the public to help them with an arrest.

Police can also \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) someone: to search them; or to stop injury; or at a crime scene; or to question them about a serious offence.

The law gives police wide powers. In Queensland the main law is the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*.

# Criminal process

## Bail

court

must give

can

promise

free

must stay

If charged you may get 'police bail'. **'Bail'** is a \_\_\_\_\_ to turn up at court. You are \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the police station but you must go to court on the date you are told, otherwise the court will punish you.

The police \_\_\_\_\_ you the name, rank and station of your arresting officer in writing before they release you.

If police refuse bail you \_\_\_\_\_ in police custody till you go to court. If your case is not finished on the day you go to court you \_\_\_\_\_ ask the court for bail.

The \_\_\_\_\_ may or may not grant you bail.

## Guilt or Innocence

guilty

punishment

learnt

police

conviction

court

Legal Aid

It is the \_\_\_\_\_ not the \_\_\_\_\_ who have the power to decide if you are \_\_\_\_\_ (you did the offence).

It is the court not the police who say what \_\_\_\_\_ a person might get. You should get legal advice from a \_\_\_\_\_ duty lawyer before you plead 'guilty' or 'not guilty' to a criminal charge.

If guilty, you should tell the court what you've \_\_\_\_\_ and why you won't break the law again. It's useful if you can get genuine references which say you're a good person and should be given a chance. In some cases the court may not record a \_\_\_\_\_, which means you won't have a criminal record.

# Criminal process

## Advice and complaints

I have

complaint

1800 527 527

legal advice

Legal Aid

If I am treated badly by police I can say: "I am upset about how I was treated. I want to make a \_\_\_\_\_. I can complain to the Officer in Charge of the police station and then get \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ a right to speak to a lawyer.

I will get free advice from \_\_\_\_\_. Their phone number is 1300 651 188.

Legal Aid also has a Youth Legal Advice Hotline where lawyers give advice about talking with police – the number is 1800 LAQ LAQ which is \_\_\_\_\_.

## On the streets

shouting

move on

resist

reason

obstruct

scared

If I behave in a public place in a way that disturbs others it can be against the law. For example, swearing and \_\_\_\_\_ in a way which might make others feel \_\_\_\_\_ or not able to enjoy the public space. This is called 'public nuisance'. 'Nuisance' means to annoy or bother.

If Police think someone will disturb the peace they can make them \_\_\_\_\_ from a public place and not come back for 24 hours. Police must have a good \_\_\_\_\_ for doing this.

If you don't move on when police tell you then you can be arrested.

It is against the law to \_\_\_\_\_ police or try to \_\_\_\_\_ police if they want to arrest you. To 'obstruct' means to block or get in the way of. 'Resist' means to fight against.

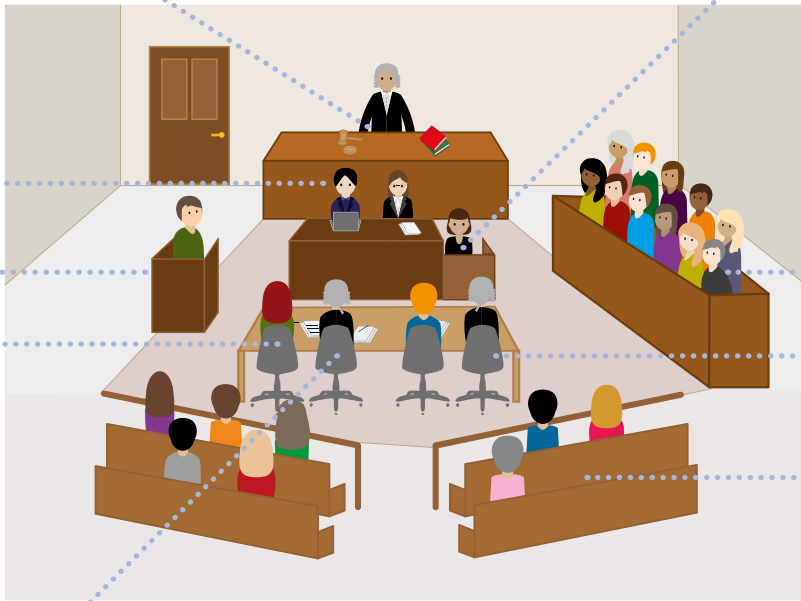
# Court



Most courts are open to the public. Visit them.

Name the roles in a criminal court. What do they do?

- Prosecution
- Judge/Magistrate
- Court clerk
- Witness
- Defendant/Accused
- Defence counsel
- Public
- Jury



Place the statements below in the correct section:

- Sit quietly
- Hear all of the evidence against me
- Talk respectfully
- Give evidence to help my case
- tell the truth
- Arrive on time
- Have a lawyer
- appeal the decision
- fair judge or magistrate
- Have an interpreter if needed

My rights in court	My responsibilities in court

# Court Words

Complete the word	Definition
I	did no wrong
S	to look carefully for something
E	information or facts showing if something is true
T	a person who steals
V	someone who is harmed or wronged
S	to take something without consent of the owner
W	Saw something or has information to give
G	you did it
L	untruth
T	fact, correct

## Circle the correct words

### Police Officer witness:

"I ask/asked the defendant about the bag. He say/said nothing. I say/said I suspected there may be stolen good/goods in the bag so I had a right under law to search. We search/searched the bag and found a wallet and a red tee shirt."

### Police Office witness:

"The defendant first say/said the T shirt was his. I then ask/asked him about the wallet and he say/said 'I don't know anything about it'. I then tell/told him I was arresting him on two charges of stealing."

### Prosecutor to accused:

"You lied/lie about the T shirt and now you're lie/lying about the wallet."

### Defence lawyer to witness:

'So you don't/didn't get a chance to clearly see/ saw who steal/ stole your wallet'



**Write sentences using these words.  
Which are strongest/most persuasive?**

**might**

**could**

**may**

**should**

**ought to**

**can**

**must**

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# Crime Role Play

Write a 'crime thriller' and role play the criminal process from crime to court.

arrested

bail

legal advice

questioned

searched



Here's an example:

Vee is at home in her bedroom and hears a noise at the front door. She hurries out and sees a man taking her wallet and computer from the kitchen table. He pushes past Vee as he runs out with the goods. The computer and wallet had important documents and photos in them, plus cash. Vee is very shaken and calls police. She gives them a statement. Police then question, search and arrest a suspect.

You can then play a court scene. (See also an example in the 'Thief' resource which includes a script for court - [www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education))

## Call the Police

131 444

Call the Police, they've got to come for sure

In emergency, call triple zeeee Ro.

Oh Oh Oh

131 444 (repeat)

## Police statement

Write how you investigated and found enough evidence to charge the accused with a crime.

## Victim statement

Write about what happened. Include how it made you feel. Discuss how crime affects victims.

## Accused/Defendant

You give identity details to police but don't answer more questions. You call Legal Aid and tell your story to a lawyer. The lawyer advises if you broke the law and about the criminal process. You have to decide whether to plead guilty or not guilty. The lawyer must fight for your best interests but cannot lie and has an over-riding duty to the court.

## Judge/Magistrate

If there is a 'guilty' plea the judge then hands down a sentence (punishment). If there is a 'not guilty' plea the police (Prosecution) bring witnesses and evidence and the defendant then presents their case. Each witness must promise to tell the truth and is then questioned by each side. After hearing all the evidence, if the judge has a 'reasonable doubt' that the accused did the crime, then the decision must be 'not guilty'. In the most serious cases a 'jury' of citizens from the community sits in court and decides on what they believe are the facts and whether the accused is guilty. If the accused is guilty they are 'convicted' and the judge hands down a sentence.

# Work

**We'll learn about:**

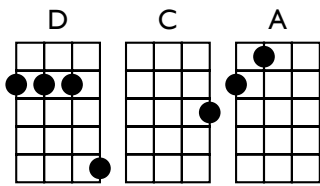
- Your basic rights and responsibilities at work

# Work Rights



## Work Rights

Ukulele



You got work. You got to work right.  
So you got work rights, hey hey yeah

Now what's the story, here's a story of the law  
in a factory or on the shop floor

\_\_\_\_\_ based on job and age

Give a \_\_\_\_\_ days work, get a fair days pay

You got to work, right, so you got work rights hey hey

Proper work conditions in accord with the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ place of work where you shouldn't get hurt

or bullied or harassed, Got a right to join a \_\_\_\_\_,

can't get sacked unfairly, got a right to be heard,

There's holiday and other \_\_\_\_\_ – check out your rights,

roll up your sleeve and get to work

You got work \_\_\_\_\_. You got to work right.

Proper work \_\_\_\_\_ in accord with the award

*I'll find some work maybe some day. I'll get some work and I'll have some  
pay I'll stand up for my rights and I'll have my say. I'll have work rights.*

If you get hurt at work, you get compensation

Permanent job, you get \_\_\_\_\_

Must be treated fair, \_\_\_\_\_

We must have fair work laws across the nation

So when you work, you got work rights hey hey

You've got to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Listen closely to the song.**

What are the key messages?

Analyse the music.

Learn to play it on ukulele.

[www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education)

**work**

**fair**

**conditions**

**rights**

**Minimum wage**

**Safe**

**Union**

**award**

**leave**

**no discrimination**

**superannuation**

# Work Rights

employee

Fair Work

employer

wage

Union

deductions

minimum

discrimination

hourly rate

payment advice

rest break

probation

file

I have a new job. My \_\_\_\_\_ wants me to start work on Monday.

I am not the only new \_\_\_\_\_; two other people are also starting work here next week. Our work conditions depend on if we are casual or permanent employees.

When I start my new job I will have to pay tax to the government. I will need to fill in a form to let the tax department know that I am working, and give my tax \_\_\_\_\_ number.

This job has a \_\_\_\_\_ period of 3 months; during that time my employer will be deciding if I am the right person to stay in the job for longer.

The amount of money I get for each hour of work is called my \_\_\_\_\_ or my \_\_\_\_\_. It is also know as a pay rate or rate of pay.

The lowest rate of pay is called the \_\_\_\_\_ wage. This is set by law and depends on the award rate for my age and type of work.

If I work for 5 hours without stopping, then I am allowed a \_\_\_\_\_.

Every time I get paid, my employer should give me a \_\_\_\_\_. This shows me how much I will get paid and how many hours I have worked for that pay period. It also shows how much leave I have, and has details of any \_\_\_\_\_ taken from my pay for tax and superannuation.

At work, I can join a \_\_\_\_\_. As a member, I can then get help if I have problems with my employment contract or my employer.

If I'm treated unfairly at work because of my race/colour, nationality, sex/gender, age or disability, this is called \_\_\_\_\_ and is against the law.

I can get a lot of information from the \_\_\_\_\_ Ombudsman – at [www.fairwork.gov.au](http://www.fairwork.gov.au)

Workers rights	Worker's responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be paid the correct wage</li> <li>• a safe workplace</li> <li>• certain working conditions</li> <li>• protection from unfair dismissal</li> <li>• choice to belong to a union or not</li> <li>• protection from discrimination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be at work on time</li> <li>• dress suitably</li> <li>• take care of employer's property</li> <li>• follow employer's reasonable instructions</li> <li>• respect others in the workplace</li> </ul>

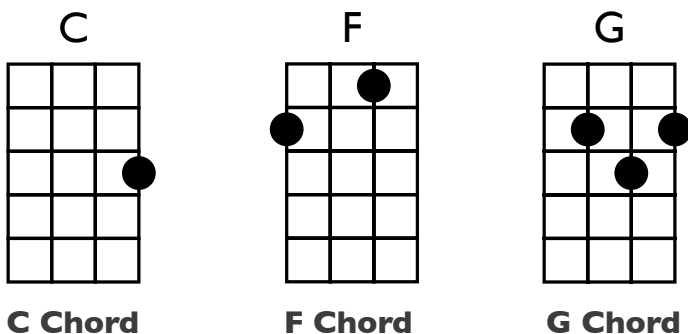
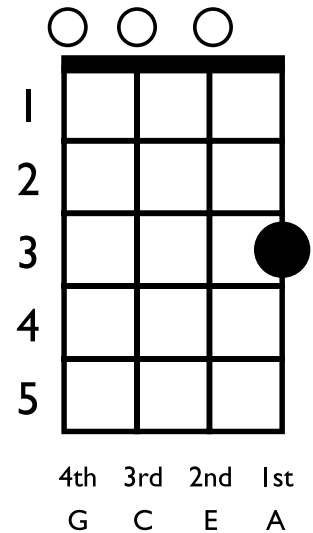
# Learn and play music

Music promotes our self-expression, language, emotions and memory. It is at the heart of all cultures and a key way of passing on stories. Music helps us to share and unite.

The songs in this Workbook have ukulele chords, and there's a Songbook at [www.rails.org.au/education](http://www.rails.org.au/education). The ukulele is the people's instrument. It's small, cheap, easy to play, and to play along with others. It came from Hawaii, probably via Portugal in the late 19th Century.

The ukulele has four strings which are tuned by turning the knobs to tighten (sharpen) or loosen (flatten) the strings. You can get tuners online to help tune up. Ukuleles are usually tuned to G, C, E, A. This means when the strings are strummed open (with no fingers down) then the notes G, C, E and A are being played.

A 'C chord' is made up of the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of the C scale. So counting up from the C the C chord is the C, E, G notes played together. In the diagram below a C chord on the ukulele is played with one finger on the third fret of the A (1st) string and all the other strings open. (To find the C note on the A string you go up 3 frets: A to Bb to B to C. The note played on the 3rd fret of that first (A) string is a "C" note. The other strings played open are G C and E, and they are all notes of the C chord.



The C chord is C, E, G. The F chord is F, A, C, and the G chord is G, B, D. Their shapes on the ukulele are shown above.

To play a C chord, place your ring finger on the third fret of the 1st string. To play an F chord, put your index finger on the first fret of the 2nd string, and your middle finger on the second fret of the 4th string. To play a G Major chord, place your index finger on the second fret of the 3rd string, your middle finger on the second fret of the 1st string and your ring finger on the third fret of the 2nd string.

With these chords you can play hundreds of songs. Practice playing them to different rhythms.

Strumming can be done in different ways. You can use either your thumb or first finger for the down and up strokes, or use your second and third fingers (middle and ring) on the downstroke and thumb on the up strokes. Your fingers should strum not directly above the sound hole but up the neck a little way. Keep a relaxed strumming hand and keep your back straight.

Timing is vital and a 4 count is very common in popular music. Try counting 1, 2, 3, 4 while strumming down strokes. After a while try 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and - with the 'and' being the up stroke. Start slowly and gradually sped up. To help timing get a metronome online.

Play along with the songs in this Workbook and learn important messages about the law. Make up your own songs. Practice regularly and you can become a good ukulele player.

