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| <p>1. What are the three main parts of national government? (Clue: E, L, J)</p> <p>Executive, legislative, judicial</p> | <p>2. What are the responsibilities of these three parts? (executive, judicial, legislative)</p> <p>The Legislative Branch of our government makes the laws. The Executive Branch of our government enforces our laws. The Judicial Branch of our government comprises the Judges and the courts, and exercises the power to interpret and apply the law through the court system.</p> |
| <p>3. What are some examples of things that national level government are responsible for?</p> <p>Healthcare, roads, schools, welfare systems, taxes, infrastructure and more!</p> | <p>4. What are some examples of things that local level government are responsible for?</p> <p>public transport, rates, parks, libraries, rubbish collection, street lamps, sewage treatment and more!</p> |
| <p>5. How is national level government funded?</p> <p>Taxes from income and business, state asset income, GST (goods and services tax).</p> | <p>6. How is local level government funded?</p> <p>Rates</p> |
| <p>7. How often are general elections held in New Zealand?</p> <p>every 3 years</p> | <p>8. What does MMP stand for?</p> <p>mixed member proportional</p> |
| <p>9. How does the MMP system work?</p> <p>you get 2 votes, one for a local representative and one for the political party. These votes are proportionally decided.</p> | <p>10. What is the difference between a list MP and an electorate MP?</p> <p>An electorate MP represents the people in their local electorate. A list MP comes from the party list.</p> |
| <p>11. What are the responsibilities of the Prime Minister?</p> <p>The Prime Minister's formal constitutional role is to chair the Cabinet, appoint ministers, advise the Governor General, and act as key spokesperson for the government both in Parliament and out.</p> | <p>12. What are the responsibilities of MPs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing the views and concerns of the people of New Zealand • Making new laws and updating laws • Approving how tax money is spent • Checking the Government makes wise and responsible decisions. • Opposition MPs play a key role in checking up on the Government. • All MPs who aren't ministers can submit draft laws called members' bills. • MPs can also present petitions from the public to the House of Representatives. |
| <p>13. What are the responsibilities of the Leader of the Opposition?</p> | <p>14. What are the responsibilities of the Governor General?</p> |

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| <p>The leader of the Opposition leads a Shadow Cabinet, which scrutinises the policies and actions of the Cabinet led by the prime minister, as well as offer alternative policies. The Opposition leader may be viewed as an alternative prime minister.</p> | <p>Constitutional functions of the governor-general include presiding over the Executive Council, appointing ministers and judges, granting royal assent to legislation, and summoning and dissolving parliament. These functions are generally exercised only according to the advice of an elected government</p> |
| <p>15. How old do you have to be to vote in elections in New Zealand?</p> <p>18 years old</p> | <p>16. What other requirements must you meet to be able to vote?</p> <p>You're eligible to enrol and vote if you are 18 years or older, a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, and you've lived in New Zealand continuously for 12 months or more at some time in your life.</p> |
| <p>17. Who CAN NOT vote in elections?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People below 18 years old. People who are not NZ citizens or permanent residents. NZ citizens who haven't visited New Zealand in the past 3 years. NZ permanent residents who haven't visited NZ within the past 12 months. • You have to leave New Zealand by a set date, such as a date on a student, work, or visitor permit • you're serving a prison sentence of 3 years or more in a New Zealand prison • you've been in a psychiatric hospital for over 3 years after being charged with a criminal offence • you've been convicted of a corrupt practice and added to the Corrupt Practices List | <p>18. What is a bill?</p> <p>Bills are proposals to make a new law or to change an existing one. Only Parliament can pass a bill. Each bill goes through several stages, giving MPs and the public the chance to have their say.</p> |
| <p>19. What is the process a bill must go through to become law?</p> <p>Introduction First reading Select committee Second reading Committee of the whole House Third reading Royal assent.</p> | <p>20. What is an Act?</p> <p>Acts are bills that have been passed by Parliament and have received the Royal assent.</p> |