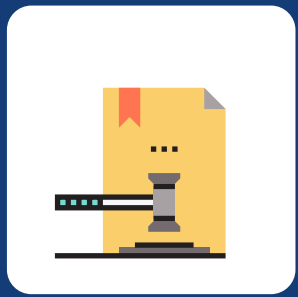




Parliamentary Alphabet



A

Act: A law that has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and received Royal Assent.



B

Black Rod: The symbol of the Legislative Council.



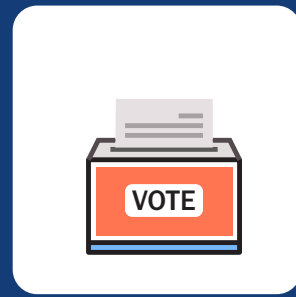
C

Committees: Small groups of MPs/MLCs who investigate issues and report to Parliament.



D

Debate: What Members of Parliament do when working in the Chambers.



E

Election: How Members of Parliament get their jobs – they are elected by the people.



F

First Reading: The first step in passing a Bill (a new idea for a law). The Clerk reads its title out loud.



G

Government: The party with the support of the majority of Members of the House of Assembly. Its leader is the Premier who chooses the Ministers to govern the State and run the public service.



H

House of Assembly: The lower house in our Parliament, with 47 Members each representing an electorate of around 27,000 voters, for a 4 year term.



I

Independent: A Member of Parliament who is not aligned to a political party.



J

Journals: Records of the activities of the Houses, such as which votes took place, and what Bills came up on a given day.



K

Kaurna Land: Parliament House stands on the land of the Kaurna people, the traditional owners of the Adelaide plains.



L

Legislative Council: The upper house in our Parliament, with 22 Members who serve for 8 years and represent all of South Australia.



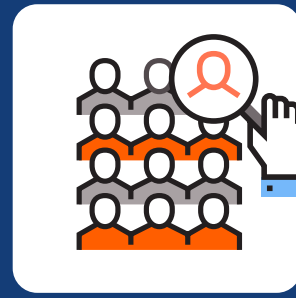
M

Mace: The symbol of the House of Assembly and the Speaker.



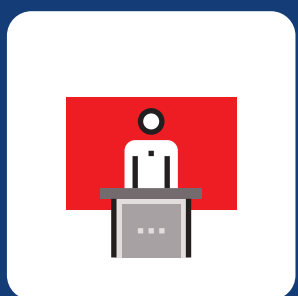
N

Notice Paper: The list of what will be happening in Parliament each sitting day.



O

Opposition: The party with the second largest number of seats in the House of Assembly. Its leader chooses the Shadow Ministers who examine and scrutinise Government Ministers.



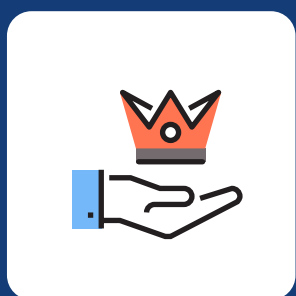
P

President: Oversees and keeps order in the Legislative Council.



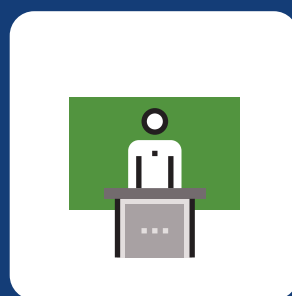
Q

Question Time: Part of a sitting day where Members can ask Ministers about how they are running their areas of the public service.



R

Royal Assent: The final step to make a Bill a law. The Governor provides Royal Assent.



S

Speaker: Oversees and keeps order in the House of Assembly.



T

Tabling: Giving documents to the House by handing them to the Clerks at the table.



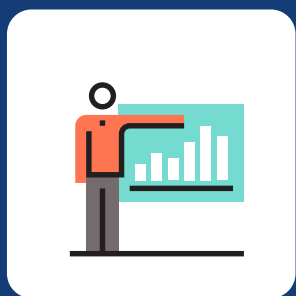
U

Unanimous: When everyone votes the same way.



V

Votes: Members vote on each Bill or motion proposed.



W

Whip: Whips keep their party business on track by making sure their Members are present for debates and votes.



X

X Bench – Cross Bench: Members of Parliament not in the Government or Opposition. There can be minor parties and independents on the cross bench.



Y

Youth Parliament: A chance each year for young people to speak up and take part in Youth Parliament.



Z

GaZette: A record of laws that have come into effect, and other Government activities.

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