

Fines activity

See if you can guess the penalty notice amount that needs to be paid for each of the following offences.

Offence	Penalty notice
Putting feet on seats on public transport (train, bus, ferry, light rail, including at the station or stop etc)	
Travelling without a valid ticket/card	
Littering on public transport	
Smoking on public transport	
Drinking alcohol on public transport	
Using offensive language, offensive behaviour or spitting on public transport	
Blocking doors or interfering with equipment	
Damaging vehicles or property through graffiti or vandalism	
Trespassing on railway land	
Throwing an object in, at, or from a public passenger vehicle or station	
Interfering with the comfort or safety of other passengers	
Spit while on public transport	
Jaywalking	
Riding without a helmet	

Police powers activity

Cut and fold the chatterbox and test your friends to see how much they know about police powers.

	<p>1</p> <p>What rights do under 18s have when interviewed by the police?</p> <p>An under 18 has the right to have a support person over 18 present (e.g. a parent, friend, carer or counsellor). They cannot question you without this support person.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>What can someone do if they are treated unfairly by the police?</p> <p>Remain polite and respectful during all interactions, request the police officers' names, badge numbers and station and then make a complaint to the NSW Police on 1800 622 571.</p>	
<p>8</p> <p>What is a strip search?</p> <p>The police can remove a person's clothes to search them if its really urgent, serious & necessary. It should be done in a private place by an officer of the same gender as you and if you're under 18 a parent should be present.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>What is a frisk search?</p> <p>The police can quickly run their hands or a metal detector over a person to feel for guns, knives, drugs or other items. They can request outer garments be removed, check pockets, check a person's mouth or ask them to shake their hair.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Who can you contact for help if you come into contact with the police?</p> <p>Youth Law Australia provides free legal information at yia.org.au and legal advice at lawmail.org.au. You can also call the Legal Aid Youth Hotline on 1800 10 18 10</p>	
<p>7</p> <p>When can the police confiscate an item?</p> <p>The police can confiscate something if they reasonably suspect its stolen, can be used to prove a crime was committed, is dangerous or is an illegal drug. They can also confiscate alcohol, spray cans and cigaretttes from under 18s.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>What is the right to silence?</p> <p>Generally a person does not have to answer questions asked by the police. However there are two exceptions to this – if the police ask for your full name or address you must provide these details.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>What is a move along power?</p> <p>The police can ask a person or group of people to leave a place and not to return for a certain amount of time if they are being disruptive, dangerous or dealing/buying drugs.</p>	

Cyberbullying activity

See how many different cyberbullying laws you can find in the below. For an extra challenge, see if you can complete the find-a-word in under one minute.

X	N	M	N	B	I	N	T	I	M	I	D	A	T	I	O	N	T
G	T	R	N	F	D	G	J	K	M	B	S	A	C	T	Y	U	I
M	S	I	R	B	N	H	A	R	A	S	S	M	E	N	T	S	O
E	I	N	M	I	O	P	L	K	H	T	M	E	N	T	Y	A	N
N	N	G	M	I	G	H	B	C	N	M	E	N	A	C	I	N	G
A	C	S	W	B	D	R	I	N	T	F	G	S	Q	U	M	M	G
T	I	T	S	V	G	A	Q	W	N	H	B	L	O	M	P	F	P
U	T	Y	U	N	B	D	T	S	D	I	R	T	K	E	E	D	D
N	I	T	I	O	N	F	A	I	I	O	P	T	R	R	R	Y	L
S	N	S	J	P	V	I	A	Q	O	P	E	R	S	T	S	A	K
I	G	Z	Q	E	W	E	V	I	S	N	E	F	F	O	O	N	M
C	S	T	R	Y	Z	C	D	T	I	O	B	S	S	T	N	A	L
K	U	S	U	C	O	F	A	H	Y	M	N	F	F	G	A	M	K
L	I	F	F	Y	L	L	I	N	A	I	C	V	F	H	T	E	I
A	C	N	M	K	K	Y	U	H	U	R	R	V	D	T	I	S	N
X	I	B	B	I	A	R	L	O	Y	S	B	R	C	I	O	S	G
Z	D	H	N	S	S	Q	P	Z	X	Z	N	H	C	T	N	R	H
H	E	G	N	I	N	E	T	A	E	R	H	T	B	E	H	A	H

Image based abuse activity

In each of the following scenarios:

1. Highlight the sexual image, photo or video referred to;
2. underline the section that indicates consent was not given or was later taken away; and
3. Write on the line if the kind of image-based abuse that occurred was sharing, requesting, taking or a threat to do one of these things (or a combination).

1. Jenny was snapchatting Martha and they were both joking around. One picture contained Jenny's face and she was only wearing a sports bra. Martha screenshotted it. Jenny replied saying "omg how embarrassing. Why did you save that? Don't do anything with it!!". Martha and Jenny had a huge fight and Martha posted the image on Facebook with a caption about Jenny being easy.

2. Alecto and Miles have been together for 3 years and in that time they have shared many intimate photos with each other and Skyped several times performing sexual acts. In one Skype session, Miles is very turned on by what Alecto is doing and decides to screen record it. He doesn't tell Alecto he is screen recording because he figures that they've sent enough photos and videos by now for it to be okay.

3. Stacey lent her ex-boyfriend money and he promised to pay her back. He is now refusing to pay her back unless she sends him nude photos. He has also threatened to post videos he took of them having sex together online. Stacey had no idea that he had filmed them together in the past.

Consent activity

Based on the common factors that may affect consent and your own knowledge, write a clever hashtag that could be used to promote consent and safe sex practices on the paper provided. Some examples of hashtags are found below.

#theresnogreenlighttogoiftheysayno

#itscooltoaskfirst

#itsnotayesiftheyreforced

#friendsdontmakefriendssayyeswhen
ndrunk

#iftheyreasleepdontbeacreep

Signing contracts activity

One person in the group will read out the following contract clauses supposedly made by famous celebrities and everyone else in the group will put their hands on their head if they think the contract is real, and their hands on their hips if they think the contract is fake (*answers are at the bottom of the page*).

1. Samuel L. Jackson has written into all of his contracts that he is allowed to golf twice a week during movie shoots.

2. Queen Latifah has an anti-death clause in all her contracts so that her characters cannot die.

3. Justin Beiber demands that all of his music videos be shot at a specific time of day to make sure his skin looks fresh.

4. Tom Cruise demanded his own personal screenwriters to ensure his dialogue was in line with his “personal brand” in the movie *The Mummy*.

5. Robert Downey Jr. demands that there be sparkling water available on the set of any movie he films, and it must be chilled to a specific temperature.

6. George Clooney had a clause for a custom-made beach hut and basketball court for him to use when he was bored whilst filming the movie *Gravity*.

1 REAL. 2 REAL. 3 FAKE. 4 REAL. 5 FAKE. 6 REAL

Employment law activity

Match the following terms to their correct definition.

Tax File Number	The employee has ongoing employment, works, on average, around 38 hours each week and gets minimum entitlements (e.g. sick leave and holiday leave).
Superannuation	A document that you should receive each time you are paid. It may be sent to you as an email or printed out. It must show the payment date, payment period, number of hours worked, total pay and any superannuation paid on your behalf.
Employment Contract	The employee has no guaranteed hours of work, usually works irregular hours (but can work regular hours), doesn't get paid sick or annual leave and is allowed to end employment without notice.
Probation Period	A unique number assigned to you by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). It's your personal number that identifies you when you start paying tax. It never changes even if you change your name, occupation, or address.
Payslip	A period of time where you and your employer can both decide whether you are suited to do the job.
Unpaid Trial	Money that employers are legally required to put aside on behalf of their employees. When the employee reach retirement age, you're allowed to access the money paid into any superannuation account in your name.
Part Time Employment	The employee has ongoing employment, works, on average, less than 38 hours per week, usually works regular hours each week and gets the same minimum entitlements (e.g. sick leave and holiday leave) as a full-time employee, based on how many hours they work each week.
Full Time Employment	When a workplace hires someone without paying them to give them a taste of the work.
Casual Employment	A written document or verbal agreement that outlines the 'terms and conditions of employment.' It may contain information such as how much you will be paid, the title of your job, the duties you are responsible for, the hours of work and rules of the workplace.

Consumer law activity

Crack our 8 digit code! Below are a series of steps in random order to request a refund or a return on an online Australian store. In the boxes below, re-order the steps so that they are in the correct order (e.g. if you think that the step corresponding with “4” is step number 1, then place a 4 in the first box). You will then come up with our 8 digit pin code to reveal Youth Law Australia’s phone number! We’ve given you one number to start with

How to get a refund

- 5. Contact the Fair Trading Office or the national ACCC Infoline on 1300 302 502.
- 3. Contact the shop as soon as possible to discuss your options.
- 8. Send a formal letter and give the business a reasonable time to respond. Make sure you keep a copy of the letter for your records.
- 9. Stop using the item as soon as possible.

How to get a return

- 5. If the company does not respond or you are unable to organise a return, you can consider contacting your bank, PayPal or another third party that you paid through for assistance (e.g. requesting your bank chargeback the amount).
- 0. You can consider making a complaint to Fair Trading or contact the national ACCC Infoline on 1300 302 502 for help.
- 9. Check the site’s return policy and the requirement for returning an item. If the company has no returns policy, send them an e-mail or call them to ask what their returns policy is.

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HOW TO GET A REFUND

HOW TO GET A RETURN

Sexting activity

True or False?

1. Sexting only refers to nude photos T/F
2. The law says it is illegal to send a sexual communication T/F
3. “sexting” is a term used to refer to consensual sharing of sexual communications T/F
4. Sexting can include photoshopped or drawn images T/F
5. There are no laws that apply to child pornography in NSW T/F
6. The exception to sexting laws *only* applies to the *NSW* laws T/F
7. Child pornography laws can apply to anyone under 16 in NSW or 18 throughout Australia T/F
8. The best thing to do if you receive a sext from someone under 18 is to delete it immediately T/F
9. A child can include someone that appears to be underage due to the circumstances T/F
10. Because both NSW and national laws apply, it is still risky to send a nude when you are under 18 because the second law applies in all states and territories including NSW T/F

Age of consent activity

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. Sex means when a penis, finger, _ _ _ _ _ or any part of a _ _ _ _ _ is partially or fully _ _ _ _ _ another person's vagina or anus ("penetrative sex" or "sexual intercourse") or any kind of _ _ _ _ sex.
2. The _ _ _ _ _ is the legal age a person must be before the law says they can consent to have sex with another person.
3. In NSW the age of consent is _ _ years old.
4. In NSW, the age of consent is raised to 18 years old if the older person is in a position of _ _ _ _ _ over the younger person.
5. If a person is older than 14, they can legally consent to have sex with another person who is not more than _ _ _ days older than them.