

A STORY OF AUSTRALIA
Practice Questions

1 Humans have inhabited Australia for at least

- 1) 40 000 to 60 000 years
- 2) 10 000 to 20 000 years
- 3) 1 000 to 2 000 years
- 4) a million years

2 Aboriginal people came to Australia through what is now

- 1) Japan
- 2) Hawaii
- 3) New Zealand
- 4) Indonesia

3 How did Abel Tasman name the island now known as Tasmania?

- 1) New Holland
- 2) Dutch East Indies
- 3) New Friesland
- 4) Van Diemen's Land

4 William Jansz was

- 1) a Dutch explorer who in 1606 landed on the western side of Cape York Peninsula
- 2) a Portuguese who sailed through the strait to the north of the continent
- 3) the botanist in Captain Cook's exploring party
- 4) the first governor of New South Wales

5 Captain Cook's ship was called

- 1) Mateship
- 2) Banksia
- 3) Endeavour
- 4) Hulk

6 Most of Australia's first European settlers were

- 1) seamen
- 2) convicts
- 3) explorers
- 4) retired soldiers

7 The First Fleet of 11 ships was brought to Australia from Britain by

- 1) Captain Cook
- 2) Captain Arthur Philip
- 3) Abel Tasman
- 4) Lachlan Macquarie

8 Australia's National Day commemorates

- 1) the landing at Sydney Cove in 1788
- 2) the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula
- 3) the day when the first Australian Government was sworn in
- 4) the discovery of Australia

9 Australia's National Day is

- 1) July 14
- 2) January 26
- 3) April 25
- 4) September 3

10 If convicts committed a serious crime again,

- 1) they were sent back to Britain
- 2) they were sent to a remote settlement or hanged
- 3) they were fed to sharks
- 4) they were sent to Japan

11 Governor Lachlan Macquarie is remembered with great affection because

- 1) he wrote the song that became Australia's national anthem
- 2) he treated reformed convicts as if they had never offended
- 3) he discovered gold in Kalgoorlie
- 4) he designed a scheme to dam water near Perth

12 Australians are

- 1) ashamed of their convict past
- 2) proud of their convict past
- 3) uncertain about their convict past
- 4) indifferent about their convict past

13 In 1813 three men got across the Blue Mountains. They were:

- 1) Flinders, Jansz and Tasman
- 2) Luis, Vaez and Torres
- 3) Van Diemen, Burke and Wills
- 4) Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson

14 Who disappeared while trying to cross the continent from east to west in 1848?

- 1) the German-born explorer Ludwig Leichhardt
- 2) Burke and Wills
- 3) the government engineer Charles O'Connor
- 4) Edward "Weary" Dunlop

15 The story of Burke and Wills remains

- 1) a symbol of a man's victory over the ocean
- 2) a symbol of a country that can destroy you
- 3) unknown
- 4) forgotten

16 A battler is

- 1) a convict who commits another crime
- 2) a man who survives even if he does not prosper
- 3) an ordinary soldier
- 4) a dancer's headdress

17 The Snowy Mountains Scheme was a massive undertaking that took

- 1) 25 years
- 2) 50 years
- 3) 5 years
- 4) 10 years

18 Gallipoli Peninsula is part of what country?

- 1) Australia
- 2) Egypt
- 3) France
- 4) Turkey

19 Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula on April 25,

- 1) 1941
- 2) 1889
- 3) 1915
- 4) 1854

20 Gallipoli landing

- 1) took 25 days and was one of Australia's greatest victories
- 2) marked the start of a campaign which lasted 8 months and was a failure
- 3) resulted in 250 000 Australian casualties
- 4) resulted in Britain's decision to give Australia independence

21 John Simpson

- 1) was the commander of the Australian forces
- 2) worked in the field ambulance
- 3) was one of the most creative generals in the war
- 4) was the only Australian general who has come close to having heroic status

22 During World War II, Australians withstood a long siege by the Germans and Italians in the north-African town of

- 1) Kokoda
- 2) Tobruk
- 3) Gallipoli
- 4) Eureka

23 Australians were different from other captives working on Thai-Burma railway because

- 1) they looked after each other better than other captives and made less distinction between officers and men
- 2) they refused to work
- 3) they helped the Japanese in their fight with the British
- 4) they had a very tight discipline

24 Australia became a prosperous country very quickly because

- 1) it was populated with convicts
- 2) aboriginal peoples had to give away their gold to settlers
- 3) it could grow wool to supply the English woollen mills
- 4) of the mateship

25 The Eureka rebellion

- 1) has become a symbol of protest and popular rights
- 2) took place at 11 AM on 11 November, 1854
- 3) was the beginning of the struggle between the squatters and the government
- 4) took place aboard Captain Cook's ship, *the Endeavour*

26 The stripper harvester is

- 1) a labour-saving device for fishing
- 2) a military device invented in Australia
- 3) the name of the judgement that set minimum wages, in 1907
- 4) a labour-saving device for farming

27 In the 1980s, the Country Party changed its name to

- 1) Labor Party
- 2) Liberal Party
- 3) National Party
- 4) Nationalist Party

28 The Labor Party's first task was

- 1) to privatize most industries
- 2) to improve the workers' wages and conditions
- 3) to reduce protection for local industry
- 4) to stop Chinese immigration

29 Phar Lap

- 1) won the Melbourne Cup in 1930
- 2) was the greatest cricket batsman of all time
- 3) became the first player to twice win the Australian, French, US Opens and Wimbledon, in the one year
- 4) lit the torch at Sydney Olympic Games in 2000

30 Australian Rules Football was developed in

- 1) Melbourne
- 2) Sydney
- 3) Queensland
- 4) Canberra

31 The horse race with the richest prize in Australia is called

- 1) the Sydney Cup
- 2) the Melbourne Cup
- 3) the Brisbane Cup
- 4) the Davis Cup

32 Phar Lap's heart is kept in

- 1) Sydney
- 2) Canberra
- 3) Perth
- 4) Melbourne

33 Australian cricketers first beat the English in England in

- 1) 1882
- 2) 1989
- 3) 1978
- 4) 1801

34 The Invincibles was the name of a cricket team led by

- 1) Sir Hubert Opperman
- 2) Sir Henry Parkes
- 3) Sir Donald Bradman
- 4) Evonne Goolgong

35 Melbourne staged the Olympic Games in

- 1) 2000
- 2) 1956
- 3) 1980
- 4) 1933

36 Rugby is particularly popular in

- 1) Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania
- 2) New South Wales and Queensland
- 3) Tasmania and Northern Territory
- 4) Victoria and Queensland

37 A B (Banjo) Patterson was

- 1) the founder of the Heidelberg School
- 2) gave a famous speech at Tenterfield, near the Queensland border
- 3) the author of Waltzing Matilda
- 4) a long-distance cyclist

38 The “Father of the Federation” is:

- 1) Edmund Barton
- 2) Alfred Deakin
- 3) Henry Lawson
- 4) Sir Henry Parkes

39 Australia’s first Prime Minister was

- 1) Sir Henry Parkes
- 2) Edmund Barton
- 3) Fred McCubbin
- 4) Arthur Streeton

40 In 1931,

- 1) Australia acquired full powers over its defence and foreign affairs
- 2) Japan became Australia's leading trading partner
- 3) *White Australia* policy was dismantled
- 4) an attempt to make Australia a republic was defeated

41 After the British settled in Australia in the late 18th century, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

- 1) suffered great loss and disadvantage; were victims of disease brought by the colonists; had their land taken from them
- 2) were immediately given official recognition and their rights were fully respected
- 3) suffered occasional discrimination but were normally treated as any settler
- 4) received great benefits in terms of technology and medicine

42 Who claimed the continent of Australia in the late 18th century?

- 1) Alfred Deakin
- 2) Douglas Mawson
- 3) Governor Hunter
- 4) Captain Cook

43 After 1851, many immigrants came to Australia to look for

- 1) furs
- 2) copper
- 3) gold
- 4) precious stones

44 Gold was first discovered in Australia in

- 1) the 1850s
- 2) 1923
- 3) 1722
- 4) 1890

45 Mabo decision

- 1) restored unsold land to Aboriginals if they maintained their traditional ties to it
- 2) stopped the policy of forcible removal of children from their parents
- 3) changed the Aboriginal sections of the Constitution
- 4) installed the minimum wages in Australia

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KEY

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BEING AN AUSTRALIAN
Practice Questions

1 Australian citizens can register any child

1. as an Australian Citizen by naturalization
2. as an Australian Citizen by descent
3. as an Australian Resident by descent
4. as an Australian Resident by naturalization

2 What is a ballot box?

1. It is the checkbox that people use to mark who they vote for
2. It is a place where an Electoral Enrolment Form can be obtained
3. It is the cabin where Australians fill in their ballots
4. It is a sealed box where the votes are put during the elections

3 While overseas, Australian citizens

1. can claim protection from Australian diplomatic missions
2. do not have the obligations of Australian citizens
3. lose their privileges of vote and eligibility for public office
4. need a return visa to come back to Australia

4 Freedom of religion means

1. Australians are allowed to select any religion they want to follow from a list of authorized State religions
2. Australians are religion-free
3. Australians are free to follow any ramification of the Christianity or Islam
4. Australians are free to follow any religion they choose as long as its practices don't break any Australian laws

5 Australian citizens

1. are able to travel worldwide without a passport
2. have the privilege of being able to apply for an Australian passport
3. do not need a passport to re-enter Australia
4. must apply for a passport

6 Australian citizens must

1. enrol on the Electoral Roll and vote at Federal and State/Territory elections and referenda
2. vote at least once in their lifetime
3. vote for the party that has majority in the Parliament
4. serve on referenda

7 To defend Australia, should the need arise, is

1. a right of every Australian-born citizen
2. a responsibility of every Australian citizen
3. a decision that every Australian takes individually
4. not required from naturalized Australians

8 To serve on a jury is

1. only compulsory for residents of New South Wales
2. a privilege of native-born Australians
3. a duty of every Australian
4. not mandatory for naturalized Australians

9 Australian citizens must obey the laws

1. at all times
2. if they agree with them, because of the freedom of speech
3. unless their political party disagrees with them, because of the freedom of assembly
4. unless the government says otherwise

10 What is part of an Australian Citizenship Ceremony?

1. checking the candidates' ability in the English language
2. making the Australian Citizenship Pledge
3. Singing the Australian National Anthem and checking police records of applicants
4. receiving the Australian Passport and ID Card

11 Australian values include:

1. Buddhist principles
2. Judeo-Christian ethics
3. Support for absolute monarchy
4. Quest for conformity

12 Australians are free to say or write what they think

1. About any subject or issue or person, as long as they do not endanger people, defame anyone or obstruct the free speech of others
2. About anybody or anything
3. About anybody or anything, as long as it is true
4. But this doesn't apply to press or other media

13 To stand for election to Parliament, a candidate who is also a citizen of another country,

1. cannot be legally elected
2. must give up his or her other citizenship
3. must pledge allegiance to Australia under God
4. must show that everything possible has been done to renounce the other citizenship

14 What are three responsibilities of Australian citizens?

1. To support the monarchy, to seek employment opportunities in the Australian public service, and to be peaceful
2. To vote in federal, state and territory elections and at a referendum, to serve on a jury is called on to do so, and to follow a religion
3. To vote in federal, state and territory elections and at a referendum, to serve on a jury is called on to do so, and to defend Australia should the need arise
4. To be compassionate towards those in need, to seek consular assistance from Australian diplomatic representatives while overseas and to serve on a jury

15 Service in the Australian Defence Force is

1. voluntary
2. mandatory for men
3. mandatory for Australian-born citizens
4. optional for Australian-born citizens

16 The voting process is monitored by

1. the Australian Government
2. the United Nations
3. the Australian Electoral Commission
4. the Governor-General

17 What is the meaning of “Fair Go”?

1. Permanent residents have the same right of entry as Australians
2. Australians must defend the country should the need arise
3. What a person achieves in life should be the product of their talents, work and effort rather than an accident of birth
4. Australians are free to go to any other country if they wish

18 “Live and let live” principle has to do with

1. the belief that change should occur by discussion
2. the rejection of violence
3. helping each other, especially in times of adversity
4. tolerance, mutual respect and compassion for those in need

19 What is mateship?

1. Helping and receiving help from others voluntarily, especially in times of adversity
2. Being equal under the law
3. Being non-violent
4. Being respectful of other people’s religions and beliefs

20 Does freedom of religion imply that all religious practices are legal?

1. Yes, Australia has secular government, therefore all religious practices are legal
2. Yes, governments treat all citizens as equal regardless of religion, therefore all religious practices are legal
3. No, religious laws have no legal status in Australia. Australians are free to follow any religion, so long as its practices do not break any Australian law
4. Yes, it is implied by the Constitution of Australia

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PRACTICE SHEET 2**CitiTest.com**

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PRACTICE SHEET 3**CitiTest.com**

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GOVERNING THE COUNTRY
Practice Questions

1 What are the three arms of the national government?

- 1) civil, military and religious
- 2) industrial, agricultural and financial
- 3) legislative, executive and judicial
- 4) national, foreign and aboriginal

2 The three arms of the national government are

- 1) each run by a Government Minister
- 2) joined and administered by the Prime Minister
- 3) elected by the people and administered by the ruling Party
- 4) separate

3 Local councils make decisions on local, town or city matters. These include:

- 1) libraries and halls, rubbish collection, employment, taxation
- 2) police, immigration, roads, trade, foreign affairs
- 3) child immunization, drains, food and meat inspection, street signs
- 4) taxation, street signs, parks, forestry, schools

4 The Prime Minister is

- 1) the parliamentary leader of the party or coalition of parties with a majority of seats in the House of Representatives
- 2) the person appointed by the Queen to run the country
- 3) the person elected by the Parliament to run the country
- 4) the person appointed by the High Court to run the country

5 The Australian Constitution came into effect on

- 1) 1 January 1901
- 2) 1 January 1982
- 3) 25 January 1901
- 4) 25 January 1939

6 The Cabinet is:

- 1) the office of the Prime Minister
- 2) the office of the Governor General
- 3) the key decision making body of the government
- 4) the group of leading parliamentarians

7 The process of signing of a newly passed law by the Queen's representative is called

- 1) Royal Consent
- 2) General Assent
- 3) Royal Assent
- 4) High Seal

8 The only way to change the Australian Constitution is by

- 1) a referendum
- 2) getting the majority of votes in the Senate
- 3) getting the majority of votes in the House of Representatives
- 4) getting the absolute majority of votes in the Parliament

9 Australia's effective Head of State is

- 1) the Queen Elizabeth II
- 2) the Governor-General
- 3) the Prime Minister
- 4) the President of the Commonwealth

10 Federal Government is responsible, among other things, for:

- 1) taxation, immigration, trade, employment, defence forces
- 2) defence forces, hospitals, schools, street signs
- 3) building permits, street signs, hospitals, taxation
- 4) trade, police, child immunization

11 Australia's constitutional Head of State is

- 1) the Queen Elizabeth II
- 2) the Governor-General
- 3) the Prime Minister
- 4) the President of the Commonwealth

12 House of Representatives consists of

- 1) 148 Senators appointed by the Queen and the Prime Minister together
- 2) 150 Members, each Member representing about 80 000 voters living in one particular area
- 3) 76 Members, each Members representing the so-called Electorate, of approximately 100 000 voters
- 4) 76 Senators who make new laws

13 In the House of Representatives, all states, no matter what their population, have the same number of representatives

- 1) True, with the exception of Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, which have only 2 members each
- 2) True
- 3) False, the number of representatives depends on a State's territory, not population
- 4) False

14 Like the Commonwealth Parliament, each state has two Houses of Parliament

- 1) True
- 2) True, with the exception of New South Wales
- 3) True, with the exception of Western Australia
- 4) True, with the exception of Queensland

15 What is the title of the leader of a territorial government?

- 1) the Leading Minister
- 2) the Premier
- 3) the Chief
- 4) the Chief Minister

16 What are the major political parties in Australia?

- 1) Liberal, National and Labor
- 2) Australian Greens, Australian Democrats, Family First
- 3) Liberal, Family First, Greens
- 4) Labor, National and Australian Democrats

17 What is the name of the parliaments in the territories and in Queensland?

- 1) Senate
- 2) House of Representatives
- 3) Legislative Assembly
- 4) Legislative House

18 In Australia, there are

- 1) about 250 local council areas
- 2) about 850 local council areas
- 3) about 450 local council areas
- 4) about 24 local council areas

19 Councils are led by

- 1) the Chief Minister
- 2) the Premier
- 3) the Mayor or Shire President
- 4) the Council's Head

20 A political system where all citizens have a say, is called

- 1) meritocracy
- 2) aristocracy
- 3) democracy
- 4) autocracy

21 Australia is

- 1) a royal republic
- 2) a constitutional monarchy
- 3) an absolute monarchy
- 4) a republic

22 A Parliament is

- 1) a group of people appointed by the Governor-General to make laws
- 2) a group of people elected by voters to make laws on their behalf
- 3) a group of people who govern the country in ministries and departments
- 4) a group of people appointed by the Government to make laws

23 Who appoints the Governor-General?

- 1) The Senate
- 2) The Parliament
- 3) The Prime Minister
- 4) The Queen

24 The Queen's power in Australia is

- 1) limited by the Governor General
- 2) limited by the Constitution
- 3) only limited when she is out of the country
- 4) unlimited

25 Did Australians ever want to become a Republic?

- 1) Yes, 85 percent of Australians voted for the Republic in a 1999 referendum
- 2) No, Australians have never expressed a need to change the government system
- 3) Yes, and it did become a Republic in 1999
- 4) Yes, and this proposal was defeated in a 1999 referendum

26 Who can be nominated for election to Parliament?

- 1) Any adult Australian-born citizen
- 2) Any adult Australian citizen
- 3) Any Australian citizen who achieved extraordinary merits
- 4) Anybody who collected enough signatures for nomination

27 The Senate consists of

- 1) 148 senators who represent their electorate
- 2) 148 members who travel around the country and present proposals to the Prime Minister
- 3) 76 senators elected by the Members of the House of Representatives
- 4) 76 senators who represent their State or Territory

28 A very important part of the Parliament's work is voting on new laws

- 1) No, laws are made by the Government. The Parliament only makes sure they are respected
- 2) No, Parliament can only veto laws made by the Prime Minister.
- 3) No, laws are made by the Governor-General. The Parliament helps in that process.
- 4) True. Before any law or change to existing law can be made, a majority of Members of the House of Representatives and of Senators must agree

29 What is a Bill?

- 1) a law signed by the Queen
- 2) a member of Parliament who proposes a new law
- 3) a project of law
- 4) a law vetoed by the Queen

30 What is the role of the Opposition?

- 1) to control the Parliament
- 2) to check what the Government is doing and to present other ideas on how to run the country
- 3) to make sure voters do not elect the same party again
- 4) to oppose the Government in all they do and prevent it from achieving its goals

31 Building permits is the responsibility of

- 1) state or territory governments
- 2) private companies and non-profit organisations
- 3) the local governments
- 4) federal government

32 The highest court in Australia is called

- 1) the Upper Court
- 2) the Supreme Court
- 3) the Premier Court
- 4) the High Court

33 The Upper House in State Parliaments is referred to as

- 1) Legislative Council
- 2) State Council
- 3) Senate
- 4) House of Representatives

34 What is the Opposition?

- 1) anybody who doesn't agree with the government
- 2) politicians who do not agree with the Prime Minister, even if they are in the government
- 3) the political party who wins the second largest number of seats in the House of Representatives
- 4) people who oppose the fact that Australia is a monarchy

35 Airports and air safety are responsibility of

- 1) Local government
- 2) Territory governments
- 3) Australian (federal) government
- 4) State governments

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PEOPLE AND SYMBOLS
Practice Questions

1 People from how many countries make up the Australian population?

1. 17
2. 19
3. More than 200
4. Approximately 25

2 The population of Australia is

1. 12 million people
2. 29 million people
3. 21 million people
4. 38 million people

3 The capital of Australia is

1. Melbourne
2. Brisbane
3. Canberra
4. Sydney

4 What are the three elements of the Australian flag?

1. the Union Jack, the Southern Cross and the Commonwealth Star
2. the Kangaroo, the Emu, and the Union Jack
3. the Federation Cross, the Shield, and the Gold Star
4. the Southern Star, the Commonwealth Cross and Dhari

5 What is the title of the Australian National Anthem?

1. God Save the Queen
2. Advance Australia Fair
3. Rejoice, Australians
4. Rule, Australia

6 The capital of the Northern Territory is

1. Perth
2. Hobart
3. Ayers Rock
4. Darwin

7 The capital of South Australia is

1. Melbourne
2. Perth
3. Adelaide
4. Hobart

8 For what country was the continent of Australia claimed in late 18th century?

1. For France
2. For Great Britain
3. For Japan
4. For the USA

9 The Australian Coat of Arms features the following animals:

1. the kangaroo and the koala
2. the kangaroo and the emu
3. the kangaroo and the duck
4. the ostrich and the red kangaroo

10 What are Australia's national colours?

1. green and gold
2. blue and red
3. gold and red
4. blue and white

11 Indigenous peoples of Australia include

1. Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders
2. Torres Strait Islanders and Tasmanians
3. Aboriginals, early settlers and Tasmanians
4. Native Australians and Torres Island peoples

12 The national languages of Australia are

1. English, Aboriginal, and Torres Strait Island languages
2. only English
3. English, Chinese, Greek, Maltese, Italian and Aboriginal languages
4. English and Aboriginal languages

13 In terms of size, Australia is

1. the seventh largest country in the world
2. the fifth largest country in the world
3. the sixth largest country in the world
4. the fourth largest country in the world

14 What state is known as “Festival State”?

1. South Australia
2. Victoria
3. Queensland
4. Western Australia

15 Why is there a Union Jack on the Australian flag?

1. because the Queen of Australia is also the Queen of the United Kingdom
2. to show Australia's historical links with Great Britain
3. as tribute to Captain Cook
4. to stress the fact that English is the national language of Australia

16 What is Australia's official floral emblem?

1. the Southern Rose
2. the Royal Mayflower
3. the Golden Wattle
4. the Austral Tulip

17 For how long did the indigenous peoples occupied the land which is now Australia?

1. For almost 60 000 years
2. For 16 000 years
3. For 6 000 years
4. Since approximately 5000 B.C.

18 How does the Aboriginal flag look like?

1. it is divided into two halves of red (top) and yellow (bottom), with a black circle in the centre
2. it is a black circle on a yellow background
3. it is a red circle on a black and yellow background
4. It is divided into two halves of black (top) and red (bottom), with a yellow circle in the centre

19 How does the Torres Strait Islander flag look like?

1. it has a Union Jack, a red Southern Cross and a Federation Star on a dark-blue background
2. It looks like the Aboriginal flag, only with a Dhari
3. It has a yellow circle on a black and red background
4. It features three horizontal stripes, green at the top and bottom and blue in between divided by thin black lines; a white dhari sits in the centre, with a five-pointed white star underneath it

20 What percentage of Australian population are Indigenous?

1. 2.3%
2. 14%
3. 0.4%
4. 14.2%

21 The second religion in Australia is

1. Christianity
2. Buddhism
3. Islam
4. Hinduism

22 Australia's national gemstone is

1. Emerald
2. Opal
3. Sapphire
4. Topaz

23 *Advance Australia Fair* was composed by

1. Peter Dodds McCormick
2. Arthur Philip
3. Sir Donald Bradman
4. Sir Hubert Opperman

24 Wattle Day is celebrated on

1. October 1
2. October 20
3. September 1
4. August 1

25 *Acacia pycnantha* is the Latin name of

1. emu
2. opal
3. kangaroo
4. wattle

26 The median age in Australia is

1. 25
2. 44
3. 37
4. 57

27 The name "*Australia*" derives from the Latin "*australis*", meaning

1. made of gold
2. the land of jumping creatures
3. of the south
4. southern star

28 Easter commemorates

1. Birth of Jesus Christ
2. Death of Jesus Christ
3. Death and resurrection of Jesus Christ
4. Victory in the World War I

29 Queen's Birthday is celebrated on 11 June everywhere in Australia, except

1. Western Australia
2. Queensland
3. Tasmania
4. Victoria

30 What line follows "*For those who've come across the seas*" in the Australian national anthem?

1. We'll toil with hearts and hands
2. Of beauty rich and rare
3. Our home is girt by sea
4. We've boundless plains to share

PRACTICE SHEET 1

CitiTest.com

1	7	13	19	25
2	8	14	20	26
3	9	15	21	27
4	10	16	22	28
5	11	17	23	29
6	12	18	24	30

PRACTICE SHEET 2

CitiTest.com

1	7	13	19	25
2	8	14	20	26
3	9	15	21	27
4	10	16	22	28
5	11	17	23	29
6	12	18	24	30

PRACTICE SHEET 3

CitiTest.com

1	7	13	19	25
2	8	14	20	26
3	9	15	21	27
4	10	16	22	28
5	11	17	23	29
6	12	18	24	30

KEY

1 3	7 3	13 3	19 4	25 4
2 3	8 2	14 1	20 1	26 3
3 3	9 2	15 2	21 2	27 3
4 1	10 1	16 3	22 2	28 3
5 2	11 1	17 1	23 1	29 1
6 4	12 2	18 4	24 3	30 4