



Australia

Red desert and coral reef, koalas and kangaroos, beaches and big cities: a whole island continent, home to one of the oldest living cultures on Earth.

AT A GLANCE

Facts to know

CAPITAL

Canberra

POPULATION

About 28 million (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 31 March 2026: 27.9 million)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

No official language is set down in law. English is the national language in practice, and Auslan (Australian Sign Language) and many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are also used

CURRENCY

Australian dollar (AUD), divided into 100 cents, in use since 1966

AREA

About 7.69 million km², the sixth-largest country in the world

GOVERNMENT

Federal parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy of six states and ten territories. As of 2026 the monarch is King Charles III, represented in Australia by the Governor-General

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Mount Kosciuszko in New South Wales, 2,228 m, the highest on the mainland (some Australian islands and Antarctic territory have higher peaks)

LONGEST RIVER

The Murray, 2,508 km, which flows into the sea in South Australia

NEIGHBOURS

No land borders. The nearest countries are Papua New Guinea (Saibai Island in the Torres Strait is only about 4 km from its coast), Indonesia and Timor-Leste to the north, and New Zealand across the Tasman Sea

DRIVES ON THE

Left

CALLING CODE

+61

A 45-minute trip to Australia

Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 0 to 5 min | Welcome. Show the map page and find Australia together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there? |
| 5 to 15 min | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story: 1606: The Duyfken reaches Cape York; 1927: Parliament moves to Canberra; 2023: The Voice referendum. |
| 15 to 25 min | At the table: talk about Meat pie and Pie floater. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help. |
| 25 to 30 min | Say it like a local: practise "G'day!" (Hello (short for 'good day')), "How are you going?" (How are you?), "No worries!" (You're welcome, no problem, that's all right). Everyone says them together. |
| 30 to 40 min | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at https://worldstroll.com/countries/australia/group . No scores needed. |
| 40 to 45 min | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page. |

You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

Australia and its cities



- Canberra (Australian Capital Territory): Parliament House, opened in 1988, Lake Burley Griffin, The Australian War Memorial and national museums
- Sydney (New South Wales): The Opera House and the Harbour Bridge, Bondi and other surf beaches, Ferries across the harbour
- Melbourne (Victoria): As of 2026, the largest urban tram network in the world, The Melbourne Cricket Ground and Australian football, The Melbourne Cup horse race
- Brisbane (Queensland): South Bank parklands on the Brisbane River, Easy trips to the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast beaches, A subtropical climate
- Perth (Western Australia): Kings Park, one of the largest inner-city parks in the world, Rottnest Island and its quokkas, The port town of Fremantle
- Adelaide (South Australia): The Adelaide Festival and Fringe, Food and wine, The pie

floater

- Hobart (Tasmania): Salamanca Market and the Georgian buildings of Salamanca Place, MONA, the Museum of Old and New Art, The finish of the Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race
- Darwin (Northern Territory): The start of the Stuart Highway, which crosses the continent to South Australia, A gateway to Kakadu National Park, A hot tropical climate with a wet and a dry season
- Cairns (Queensland): Boat trips to the Great Barrier Reef, The Daintree rainforest, The Esplanade lagoon pool
- Alice Springs (Northern Territory): The MacDonnell Ranges, The Old Telegraph Station, A base for trips to Uluru, about 450 km away by road

A short history of Australia

For tens of thousands of years before Europeans arrived, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples lived across the whole continent and its islands, with hundreds of languages and deep knowledge of the land. Dutch sailors charted the coasts in the 1600s, and James Cook claimed the east coast for Britain in 1770. British settlement from 1788 took land from Aboriginal people without treaty, and conflict and disease caused great suffering. The colonies grew with free settlers and gold, united in 1901, and the country has since worked, not always easily, to face the harder parts of its past.

1606 **The Duyfken reaches Cape York**

In 1606 the small Dutch ship Duyfken, captained by Willem Janszoon, sailed from Java and charted part of the Cape York Peninsula, landing near the Pennefather River in the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is the first recorded European landing in Australia. The Dutch later called the land New Holland.

1642 **Abel Tasman reaches Tasmania**

On 24 November 1642 the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman sighted the west coast of a large island in the far south. He named it Van Diemen's Land after the Dutch governor in Batavia. It was later renamed Tasmania in his honour.

1770 **Captain Cook charts the east coast**

In April 1770 James Cook's ship Endeavour reached the east coast of Australia and landed at Botany Bay, where two Gweagal men opposed the landing. Cook sailed north, charting the coast, and on Possession Island near Cape York he claimed the whole east coast for Britain.

1788 **The First Fleet arrives**

Eleven British ships under Captain Arthur Phillip, carrying about 1,500 people, around half of them convicts, reached Botany Bay in January 1788. Phillip moved on to Port Jackson, and on 26 January 1788 the colony of New South Wales was founded at Sydney Cove. The date is now Australia Day, and since at least 1938 it has also been a day of mourning and protest for many Aboriginal people.

1851

The gold rush begins

In May 1851 Edward Hargraves announced that he had found gold near Orange in New South Wales, and within months even richer goldfields were found in Victoria, at Ballarat and Bendigo. People came from around the world, and Australia's population grew from about 430,000 in 1851 to 1.7 million in 1871.

1868

The last convict ship arrives

On 10 January 1868 the Hougoumont docked at Fremantle in Western Australia with 280 convicts, including 62 Irish Fenian political prisoners. It was the last convict ship to Australia. Between 1788 and 1868 about 162,000 convicts had been sent to the Australian colonies.

1901

Federation

On 1 January 1901 the six British colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania united to form the Commonwealth of Australia. The first federal Parliament opened in Melbourne on 9 May 1901, in the Royal Exhibition Building.

1915

The Anzacs land at Gallipoli

On 25 April 1915, during the First World War, soldiers of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landed at what became known as Anzac Cove on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey. The campaign failed, but 25 April became Anzac Day, when both countries remember those who served and died in war, often at dawn services.

1927

Parliament moves to Canberra

Sydney and Melbourne both wanted to be the capital, so a new city was planned between them, designed by the American architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin, and named Canberra in 1913. On 9 May 1927 Parliament moved there from Melbourne, into a provisional Parliament House.

1932

The Sydney Harbour Bridge opens

The steel arch bridge across Sydney Harbour, nicknamed 'the Coathanger', was formally opened on 19 March 1932. Its arch spans 504 m, and its top is 134 m above the water. Before it opened, it was tested by loading its rail tracks with up to 96 steam locomotives.

1967

The 1967 referendum

On 27 May 1967 Australians voted on changing the Constitution so that Aboriginal people would be counted in the national population and so that the federal Parliament could make laws for them. It was approved by 90.77 percent of voters and in all six states. It is often said that it gave Aboriginal people the vote or citizenship, but it did not: all Aboriginal people could already choose to vote in federal elections from 1962.

1973

The Sydney Opera House opens

Queen Elizabeth II formally opened the Sydney Opera House on 20 October 1973. The Danish architect Jørn Utzon had won the design competition in 1957, but he left the project in 1966, and an Australian team led by Peter Hall completed the building. It became a World Heritage Site in 2007.

1992

The Mabo decision

On 3 June 1992 the High Court of Australia decided the case brought by Eddie Mabo and others from Mer (Murray Island) in the Torres Strait. The court rejected the idea that Australia had belonged to no one (terra nullius) when the British arrived, and recognised native title, the rights of Indigenous peoples to land under their traditional laws.

1999

The republic referendum

On 6 November 1999 Australians voted on whether to become a republic with a president chosen by Parliament. The proposal did not pass: 54.87 percent voted No, and no state had a Yes majority. Australia remains a constitutional monarchy.

2008

The National Apology

For much of the 20th century, government agencies and church missions took Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families. A 1997 report, *Bringing Them Home*, found that in some places and periods between one in ten and one in three Indigenous children were removed between 1910 and 1970. These children are known as the Stolen Generations. On 13 February 2008 the Parliament of Australia formally apologised to them and their families.

2023

The Voice referendum

On 14 October 2023 Australians voted on a proposal to recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Constitution through

an advisory body called the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice. The proposal was not approved: about 60 percent of voters and a majority in every state voted No.

What people eat in Australia

Australians usually eat three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner, with a morning or afternoon tea break for many. Everyday food has British roots, such as meat pies, roasts and fish and chips, but waves of migrants brought Italian, Greek, Lebanese, Vietnamese, Chinese and Indian cooking, and good espresso coffee is found in almost every town. The warm climate makes outdoor eating popular, from a backyard barbecue with friends to a sausage sizzle outside the hardware shop. Aboriginal peoples have eaten native foods, from seeds and nuts to fish and game, for tens of thousands of years, and the macadamia nut is a native Australian plant. Some favourite sweets, such as pavlova and Anzac biscuits, are loved on both sides of the Tasman Sea, and Australians and New Zealanders still argue, in a friendly way, about who made them first.

Meat pie

All over Australia

A hand-sized pie of minced or diced beef in thick gravy, with a shortcrust base and often a flaky top. It is eaten hot, straight from the hand, usually with tomato sauce squeezed on top.

Pie floater

Adelaide, South Australia

A meat pie sitting in, or turned upside down into, a bowl of thick green pea soup, usually with a swirl of tomato sauce on top.

Sausage sizzle

All over Australia

A barbecued sausage, often called a 'snag', wrapped in a slice of white bread with fried onions and tomato sauce or mustard. It is sold cheaply at fundraisers for schools, sports clubs and charities.

Vegemite on toast

Melbourne, 1922

Hot buttered toast with a thin scrape of Vegemite, a thick, dark brown, salty spread made from leftover brewer's yeast. It has a strong taste, so it is spread very thinly.

Pavlova

Australia or New Zealand, early 20th century

A large round of baked meringue, crisp outside and soft like marshmallow inside, topped with whipped cream and fresh fruit such as strawberries, kiwi fruit and passionfruit. It is a favourite summer dessert, especially at Christmas.

Lamingtons

Queensland, around 1900

Squares of sponge or butter cake dipped in thin chocolate icing and rolled in desiccated coconut. Some are cut in half and filled with jam and cream.

Anzac biscuits

Australia and New Zealand, First World War era

Crunchy or chewy biscuits of rolled oats, flour, sugar, butter, golden syrup and usually coconut, with no eggs. They are baked at home especially around Anzac Day on 25 April.

Damper

The Australian bush, colonial times

A simple bread of flour, water and salt, with a little butter if there is any, traditionally baked in the hot ashes of a campfire or in a camp oven. It is eaten warm with butter, jam or golden syrup.

Flat white

Australia or New Zealand (both claim it)

Espresso coffee with steamed milk and only a very thin layer of fine foam on top, usually stronger in taste than a latte and without the thick froth of a cappuccino.

Barramundi

Northern Australia

A large fish of the tropical rivers and coasts with firm, mild white flesh. It is often pan-fried or grilled with crispy skin, or served as fish and chips.

Chicken parma

Australian pubs, from Italian-American cooking

Chicken parmigiana: a crumbed, fried chicken breast topped with tomato sauce, ham in some places and melted cheese, usually served with chips and salad. It is a classic meal in Australian pubs.

Fairy bread

Australia, first recorded in Hobart in 1929

Slices of white bread spread with butter and covered with 'hundreds and thousands', tiny round coloured sprinkles, then cut into triangles. It is a must at children's birthday parties.

Tim Tam

Arnott's biscuit company, 1964

A chocolate biscuit made of two malted biscuits with a chocolate cream filling, all coated in chocolate. Many Australians bite off opposite corners and sip hot drink through it, which is called a 'Tim Tam slam'.

Macadamia nuts

Queensland and northern New South Wales

Round, creamy, buttery nuts with a very hard shell, eaten roasted and salted, or baked into biscuits and cakes.

GOOD MANNERS

At the table

- If you are asked to 'bring a plate' to a party or gathering, it means bring a dish of food to share, not an empty plate.
- In a pub, friends often take turns to buy a round of drinks for the group, called a 'shout'. 'It's my shout' means 'I'm paying'.
- Meat pies are usually eaten from the hand, not with a knife and fork, often with tomato sauce on top.
- At a barbecue, the host usually cooks the meat outside, and guests may bring a salad, a dessert or their own drinks.
- Christmas comes in the middle of summer, so many families have a cold lunch with seafood and salads, and pavlova for dessert.

Meat pie

A hand-sized pie of minced or diced beef in thick gravy, with a shortcrust base and often a flaky top. It is eaten hot, straight from the hand, usually with tomato sauce squeezed on top.

Ingredients

- 2 sheets ready-made shortcrust pastry and 2 sheets puff pastry (or pastry for a 23 cm pie dish)
- 750 g beef chuck steak, cut into small cubes, or beef mince
- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons plain flour
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 500 ml beef stock
- 2 tablespoons tomato sauce (ketchup), plus extra to serve
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- Salt and pepper
- 1 egg, beaten, to glaze

Method

1. Heat the oil in a large pan and brown the beef in batches. Add the onion and cook until soft.
2. Stir in the flour, then slowly add the stock, tomato sauce and Worcestershire sauce. Cover and simmer gently for about 1 hour 15 minutes (30 minutes if using mince), stirring now and then, until the meat is tender and the gravy is thick. Season, then cool the filling quickly (spread it in a shallow dish) and put it in the fridge within 2 hours. It keeps there for up to 2 days.
3. Heat the oven to 200 °C. Line a greased pie dish (or 6 small pie tins) with shortcrust pastry, fill with the cold meat, and cover with puff pastry. Press the edges to seal and cut a small slit in the top.
4. Brush with beaten egg and bake for 25 to 30 minutes (35 to 40 minutes for one large pie), until golden and the filling is piping hot.

5. Rest for 5 minutes, as the filling is very hot, and serve with tomato sauce.

Pavlova

A large round of baked meringue, crisp outside and soft like marshmallow inside, topped with whipped cream and fresh fruit such as strawberries, kiwi fruit and passionfruit. It is a favourite summer dessert, especially at Christmas.

Ingredients

- 4 egg whites, at room temperature
- 220 g caster (superfine) sugar
- 1 teaspoon white vinegar
- 1 tablespoon cornflour (cornstarch)
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 300 ml cream for whipping
- Fresh fruit: strawberries, kiwi fruit, banana and the pulp of 2 passionfruit

Method

1. Heat the oven to 150 °C. Draw a 20 cm circle on baking paper and put it upside down on a tray.
2. Beat the egg whites in a clean, dry bowl until soft peaks form. Add the sugar a spoonful at a time, beating well after each, until the meringue is thick and glossy and the sugar has dissolved.
3. Gently fold in the vinegar, cornflour and vanilla. Spread the meringue inside the circle, making the sides a little higher than the middle.
4. Put it in the oven, lower the heat to 120 °C and bake for 1 hour 15 minutes. Turn the oven off and let the pavlova cool completely inside with the door slightly open, about 1 hour.
5. Just before serving, whip the cream, spread it on top and cover with fruit and passionfruit pulp.

Lamingtons

Squares of sponge or butter cake dipped in thin chocolate icing and rolled in desiccated coconut. Some are cut in half and filled with jam and cream.

Ingredients

- 1 square sponge or butter cake, about 20 cm, baked a day ahead (home-made or bought)
- 500 g icing sugar
- 40 g cocoa powder
- 15 g butter
- 125 ml milk
- 250 g desiccated coconut

Method

1. Trim the edges of the cake and cut it into 16 squares. A cake from the day before is firmer and easier to dip.
2. Sift the icing sugar and cocoa into a heatproof bowl. Add the butter and milk and stir over a pan of simmering water until smooth and runny.
3. Put the coconut in a shallow dish.
4. Using two forks, dip each square of cake quickly into the chocolate icing, let the extra drip off, then roll it in the coconut.
5. Put the lamingtons on a wire rack for about 1 hour until the icing sets.

Anzac biscuits

Crunchy or chewy biscuits of rolled oats, flour, sugar, butter, golden syrup and usually coconut, with no eggs. They are baked at home especially around Anzac Day on 25 April.

Ingredients

- 90 g rolled oats
- 150 g plain flour
- 150 g brown sugar
- 65 g desiccated coconut
- 125 g butter
- 2 tablespoons golden syrup
- 1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
- 2 tablespoons boiling water

Method

1. Heat the oven to 160 °C and line two baking trays with baking paper.
2. Mix the oats, flour, sugar and coconut in a large bowl.
3. Melt the butter and golden syrup together in a small pan. Mix the bicarbonate of soda with the boiling water and stir it into the butter mixture: it will foam up.
4. Pour the foaming mixture into the dry ingredients and mix well. Roll tablespoons of the mixture into balls and put them on the trays about 5 cm apart, pressing each one flat.
5. Bake for 12 to 15 minutes until golden. Let them cool on the trays, where they will firm up.

Damper

A simple bread of flour, water and salt, with a little butter if there is any, traditionally baked in the hot ashes of a campfire or in a camp oven. It is eaten warm with butter, jam or golden syrup.

Ingredients

- 450 g self-raising flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 60 g cold butter, cut small
- About 300 ml milk, or half milk and half water
- Extra flour for dusting

Method

1. Heat the oven to 200 °C and dust a baking tray with flour.
2. Mix the flour and salt in a bowl, then rub in the butter with your fingertips until it looks like breadcrumbs.
3. Add the milk and mix quickly with a knife to a soft, slightly sticky dough. Do not knead it much.
4. Shape into a round about 5 cm thick, put it on the tray, cut a cross on top and dust with flour.
5. Bake for about 30 minutes, until golden and hollow-sounding when tapped underneath. Serve warm with butter and golden syrup or jam.

Useful phrases

G'day!

guh-DAY · Hello (short for 'good day')

How are you going?

how-ya GOH-in · How are you?

No worries!

noh WUH-reez · You're welcome, no problem, that's all right

Good on ya!

GOOD on-ya · Well done! Good for you!

She'll be right.

sheel bee RYTE · It will be all right; don't worry

Fair dinkum?

fair DING-kum · Really? Is that true? (as a statement, 'fair dinkum' means genuine, honest)

See you this arvo.

see-ya this AH-voh · See you this afternoon.

It's my shout.

its my SHOWT · I'm paying (especially for a round of drinks)

Chuck a U-ey.

chuk uh YOO-ee · Make a U-turn

I reckon...

eye REK-un · I think...

Heaps good!

heaps GOOD · Very good (heard across Australia, and especially loved in South Australia)

Flat out

flat OWT · Very busy, or going as fast as possible

Hard yakka

hard YAK-uh · Hard work

You little ripper!

yoo LIT-ul RIP-uh · Fantastic! Wonderful!

Hooroo!

hoo-ROO · Goodbye (a little old-fashioned)

Slip, slop, slap!

SLIP SLOP SLAP · Slip on a shirt, slop on sunscreen, slap on a hat

Swim between the flags.

swim bee-TWEEN the FLAGZ · Only swim in the area marked by red and yellow flags, where lifesavers are watching

Things you might not know

1. The Dingo Fence, built to keep wild dogs away from sheep in the south-east, is 5,614 km long, one of the longest structures in the world.
2. In 1988 Australia became the first country to issue a polymer (plastic) banknote, developed by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the scientific agency CSIRO. By 1996 all Australian banknotes were polymer.
3. The platypus and the echidnas are the only living mammals that lay eggs. They are found only in Australia and New Guinea.
4. Voting is compulsory in Australia. A law of 1924 made it compulsory in federal elections, and it was first used at the 1925 election.
5. In 1856 the colonies of Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia began using a secret ballot. The idea spread around the world, and in the United States it was long called the 'Australian ballot'.
6. The lowest point in Australia is Kati Thanda-Lake Eyre in South Australia, about 15 m below sea level. The salt lake is usually dry and has filled completely only three times between 1860 and 2025.
7. The sails of the Sydney Opera House are covered with 1,056,006 tiles, made in Sweden.
8. The word 'kangaroo' comes from gangurru in the Guugu Yimithirr language. Joseph Banks first wrote it down in July 1770, while Cook's ship was being repaired near today's Cooktown.
9. When the British arrived, Aboriginal people spoke more than 250 languages. Far fewer are still spoken today.
10. The kangaroo and the emu hold up the shield on Australia's coat of arms.
11. The Melbourne Cup horse race, held on the first Tuesday of November, is known as 'the race that stops the nation'.
12. As of 2026, Australia has 21 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, from the Great Barrier Reef to the Sydney Opera House and the ancient rock art of Murujuga.
13. Uluru rises 348 m above the plain, but most of the rock lies hidden underground.

Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to Australia, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted Meat pie or Pie floater? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- The Mabo decision (1992). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- The republic referendum (1999). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen Sydney Opera House, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of Australia, which would it be and why?

QUIZ

How well do you know Australia?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

1. The English word 'kangaroo' comes from an Aboriginal language.

- A) True
- B) False

2. What is the official emergency number for police, fire and ambulance in Australia?

- A) 999
- B) 000
- C) 111
- D) 119

3. Uluru is sacred to which Aboriginal people, its traditional owners?

- A) The Anangu
- B) The Eora
- C) The Larrakia
- D) The Noongar

4. For how long have Aboriginal peoples lived in Australia?

- A) At least 50,000 years
- B) About 500 years
- C) About 2,000 years
- D) About 5,000 years

5. The 2023 referendum on an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice was approved by voters.

- A) True
- B) False

6. Twelve rock stacks are still standing at the Twelve Apostles in Victoria.

- A) True
- B) False

7. At a patrolled beach in Australia, where should you swim?

- A) Between the green and white flags
- B) Outside the flags, where it is quieter
- C) Between the red and yellow flags
- D) Wherever the water looks calm

8. The pavlova, a meringue dessert loved in Australia and New Zealand, is named after whom?

- A) Captain Arthur Phillip
- B) Anna Pavlova, a Russian ballerina
- C) Lord Lamington, a governor
- D) Dame Nellie Melba, a singer

9. At a barbie, what is a 'snag'?

- A) A bread roll
- B) A chicken
- C) A bottle of beer
- D) A sausage

10. 'Slip, slop, slap' is a famous Australian sun safety slogan.

- A) True
- B) False

11. Australian banknotes are printed on paper.

- A) True
- B) False

12. A lamington is a square of sponge cake coated in what?

- A) Chocolate icing and desiccated coconut
- B) Pink icing and coloured sprinkles
- C) Whipped cream and passionfruit
- D) Honey and chopped macadamia nuts

Quiz answers

1. True

True. It comes from gangurru in the Guugu Yimithirr language of far north Queensland, first written down by Joseph Banks in 1770.

2. B) 000

000, called Triple Zero. From a mobile phone, 112 also works and is connected to 000. 999 is used in the United Kingdom and 111 in New Zealand.

3. A) The Anangu

The Anangu of Central Australia. The Eora are from the Sydney area, the Noongar from the south-west around Perth and the Larrakia from Darwin.

4. A) At least 50,000 years

At least 50,000 years. Dating at the Madjedbebe rock shelter in Arnhem Land suggests people may have been there about 65,000 years ago.

5. False

False. The proposal was not approved: about 60 percent of voters, and a majority in each of the six states, voted No.

6. False

False. There were probably never twelve: nine stacks were counted, and seven are still standing.

7. C) Between the red and yellow flags

Between the red and yellow flags, where lifesavers are watching. Calm-looking water can hide a rip current, the main danger on Australian beaches.

8. B) Anna Pavlova, a Russian ballerina

Anna Pavlova, a Russian ballerina who toured Australia and New Zealand in the 1920s. Both countries claim to have created the dessert.

9. D) A sausage

A sausage. A chicken is a chook, and the barbie is the barbecue itself.

10. True

True. Since 1981 it has meant slip on a shirt, slop on sunscreen and slap on a hat. In 2007 'seek' shade and 'slide' on sunglasses were added.

11. False

False. They are made of polymer, a kind of plastic. Australia issued the first polymer

banknote in 1988, and by 1996 all its notes were polymer.

12. A) Chocolate icing and desiccated coconut

Chocolate icing and desiccated coconut. Lamingtons are believed to be named after Lord Lamington, Governor of Queensland from 1896 to 1901.

Australia visa page

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