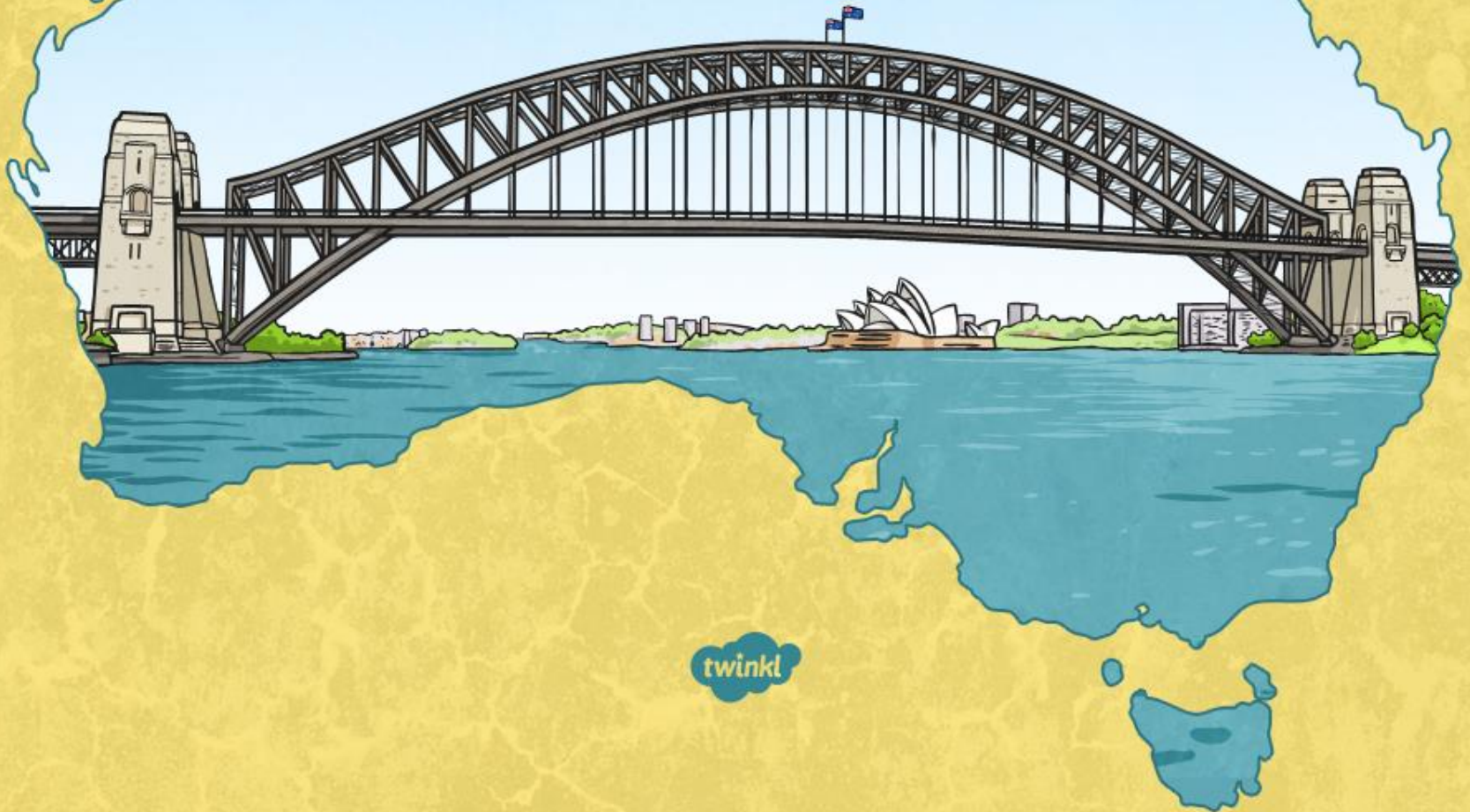
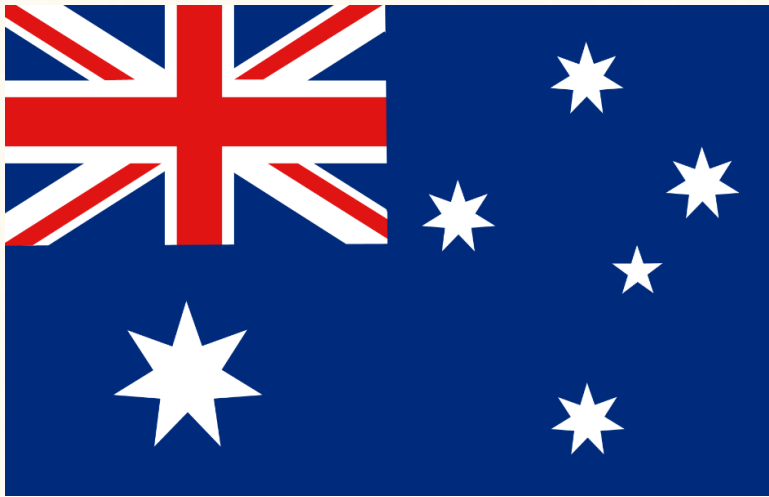


Australia



Culture



Australian Flag

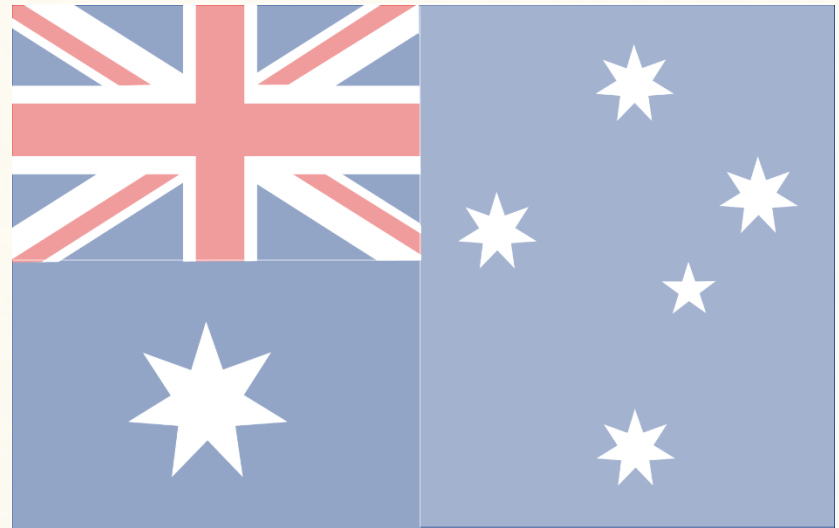
The Australian National Flag was first flown in 1901 and has since then become a significant part of the Australian identity. The Australian National Flag is used at many significant events such as ANZAC Day, National Reconciliation Day, Olympic Games and at different services for community groups. It is also seen at federal and state parliaments.

The Australian National Flag has three elements on its blue background. The flag contains the Union Jack, the Commonwealth Star and the Southern Cross.

Australian Flag

The Union Jack in the upper left corner acknowledges the history of British settlement.

The white Commonwealth or Federation Star has seven points. These points represent the unity of the six states and the territories of Australia that occurred on 1st January 1901. This star can also be seen on the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.



The Southern Cross is shown on the right hand side of the flag. This constellation of five stars can only be seen in the southern hemisphere.

Quick Facts about Australia's Culture

Australia is a multicultural country. People from around the world have migrated to Australia and have brought with them their own culture and a diverse range of wonderful food too.

Official Language: English

Population: 25,526,947
approximately (in 2019)

Currency: Australian Dollar



Climate: Ranges from tropical to temperate. Most of Australia is dry land or desert.

Capital City

Canberra

States

New South Wales
Queensland
South Australia
Victoria
Western Australia
Tasmania

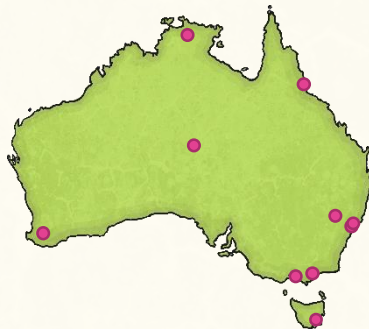
Main Cities

Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Darwin

Territories

Northern Territory
Australian Capital Territory

More Quick Facts about Australia's Culture



Some Famous Landmarks

Kakadu National Park

The Great Barrier Reef

The Three Sisters

Sydney Opera House

Sydney Harbour Bridge

Port Arthur

The Great Ocean Road

The Twelve Apostles

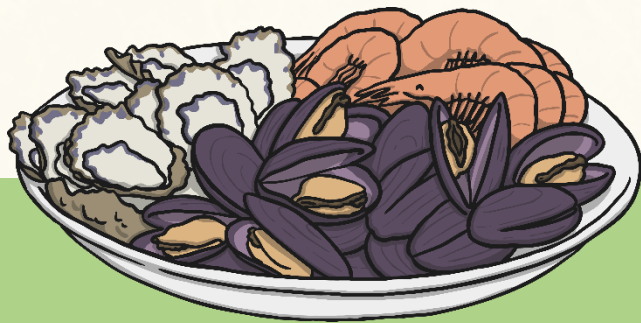
Wave Rock

Uluru (Ayers Rock)

Food

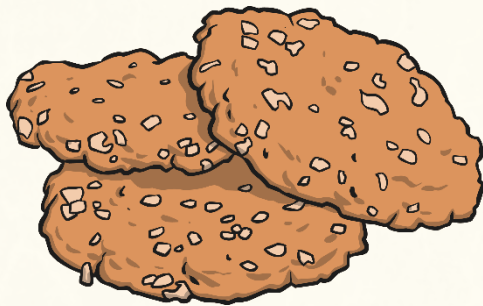
Australia has a rich variety of foods and drinks which have been adopted and adapted since colonisation. Due to Australia being a multicultural country, there are many new and foreign foods that have transformed the styles and ways Australian food is cooked and served.

In the early colonial days, there was a lot of originality and innovation in cooking. Indigenous Australians were known to use the plants and animals from the earth to fuel their bodies. Seafood, such as fish, turtle and oysters, native game, such as kangaroo and emu, and vegetables, as well as native fruits, berries and nuts were among these foods that they ate.

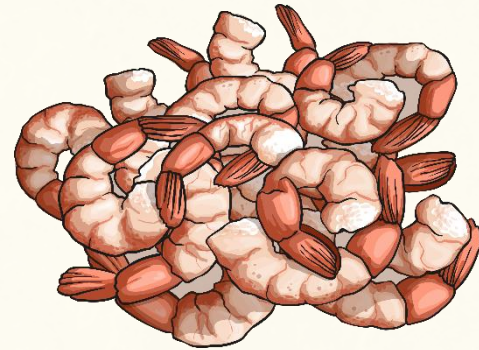


Food

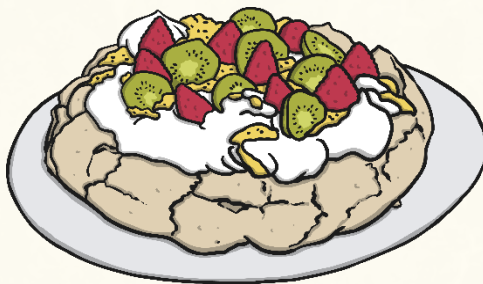
The following foods are the ones that Australians are very well known for:



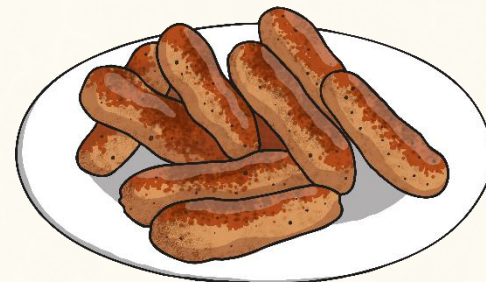
Anzac biscuits



Prawns



Pavlova



Barbequed sausages



School

School education in Australia is compulsory between the ages of five/six and sixteen/seventeen. The Australian school year begins at the end of January and finishes in mid-December. The school year consists of four terms which usually contain between nine and eleven weeks each. The school system is 13 years long and is divided up into three sections.



Primary School: This runs for seven to eight years. It often starts at Kindergarten (Preparatory) through to Year 6.

Secondary School: This runs for four years. It starts in Year 7 and goes through to Year 10.

Senior Secondary School: This runs for two years. It starts in Year 11 and runs through to Year 12. This part of the education system is not compulsory for all individuals.

School

Tertiary education includes both higher education (which is completed at universities) and also vocational education and training (VET). This education is optional and not all students will choose to complete further studies after they have finished secondary and senior secondary schooling.

Australian schools help students to develop communication skills, self-discipline and respect for themselves, their peers and their world. Students are offered a broad curriculum in the key learning areas of English, mathematics, science, history, society and the environment, art, languages, technology, health and physical education, religion, music and sport.



School

How is this picture the same as the school you are used to?
What is different?



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