Australia



Geography:

Australia is the largest country in the southern hemisphere and the largest country without borders to other countries. It is also the driest inhabited continent on earth. The middle of Australia (the interior) consists of dry, arid and semi arid land, or as it's otherwise known, the 'outback'. The 'coastal plains' are areas around the coast that are more fertile and, as a result, this is where the majority of Australia's population lives.

Indigenous Culture:

Aboriginal Peoples were the first human inhabitants of Australia. Australian Indigenous culture and spirituality are intertwined with the land. Aboriginal Peoples respect the land because they appreciate what the land provides: shelter, food, water and culture.

Animals:

Australia is home to venomous snakes and spiders, however some of the most well-known animals in Australia are the kangaroo, wombat, koala, platypus and dingo. Did you know that the kangaroo,

> wombat and platypus are marsupials? This means that they carry their babies in a pouch, until they are old enough to take care of themselves.







Population:

Australia consists of six states and two territories. The states are Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. The territories are the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Most of the country's population live along the coastline in the eastern and southern parts of the country.

Art and Culture:

Australia has a thriving artistic community of art galleries, opera houses, film festivals, writing festivals, music festivals and theatre companies. Traditional Aboriginal art has a flourishing audience.

Sport:

Many would say that Australia is a sporting nation. Cricket, rugby union, rugby league and netball are all very popular sports in Australia. Australians play sport at the community and elite levels. Australians share particular sporting rivalries with their neighbour New Zealand! Each year Australia and New Zealand play Rugby Union for the Bledisloe Cup. Australia have won the Bledisloe Cup 12 times.



Five Australian Landmarks

- Kakadu National Park
- The Great Barrier Reef
- Uluru

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- The Sydney Opera House
- The Australian Alps





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Australia

Can you fill in the blanks?

Geography:

Australia is the largest country in the ______ hemisphere and the largest country without ______ to other countries. It is also the driest inhabited continent on earth. The middle of Australia (the interior) consists of dry, arid and semi arid land, or as it's otherwise known, the '_____'. The 'coastal plains' are areas around the coast that are more fertile and, as a result, this is where the majority of Australia's population ______.

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Animals:

Australia is home to ______ snakes and spiders, however some of the most well known animals in Australia are the kangaroo, wombat, ______ platypus and dingo. Did you know that the kangaroo, wombat and platypus are marsupials? This means that they carry their ______ in a

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Australia

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Many would say that Australia is a ______ nation. Cricket, rugby union, rugby league and netball are all very popular sports in Australia. Australians play sport at the community and elite levels. Australians share particular sporting rivalries with their neighbour ______! Each year Australia and New Zealand play ______ for the Bledisloe Cup. Australia have won the Bledisloe Cup 12 times.

Name two Australian landmarks:

.

Use these words to fill in the blanks:

land	six	pouch	southern	lives
New Zealand	festivals	borders	Capital	sporting
babies	rugby union	Queensland	venomous	koala
Aboriginal	water	outback	coastline	artistic





New Zealand



Geography:

the Southern Α country in Hemisphere, New Zealand consists of two main islands: the North Island and the South Island. about 600 smaller islands. There are The North Island has a gentle climate with a mountain range running through the middle and farmlands on both sides. The South Island is dominated by the Southern Alps. The climate in the south tends to be cold and wet.

Indigenous Culture:

New Zealand's First or Indigenous Peoples are the Māori people. In New Zealand there are two national anthems, the English version and the Māori version. Both are sung at events, with the Māori version sung first.

Animals:

Many species of dolphins and whales are found in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of New Zealand. The sperm whale lives in these waters all year round, while the orca and humpback whales migrate. One of New Zealand's national symbols is the Kiwi, which is a flightless bird.





Population:

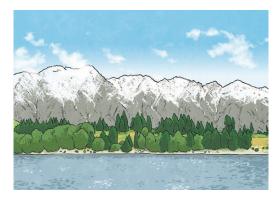
New Zealand has a small population, mostly because a large amount of the land is unfit for human habitation. Much of the south island is mountainous and too cold and steep for a large number of people.

Art and Culture:

New Zealand houses a number of museums, galleries and heritage attractions. Its Māori culture has a rich artistic history. Photography is popular in New Zealand, because of the beautiful scenery.

Sport:

New Zealand sporting teams are a force to be reckoned with. Cricket, rugby league, rugby union and netball are very popular sports. New Zealanders share sporting rivalries with their Australian neighbours. Each year, New Zealand and Australia play Rugby Union for the Bledisloe Cup. New Zealand have won the Bledisloe Cup 48 times.





Five New Zealand Landmarks

- Milford Sound
- Rotorua
- Coromandel Peninsula
- Waitomo Caves
- Hobbiton Movie set





New Zealand

Can you fill in the blanks?

Geography:

A country in the ______ hemisphere, New Zealand consists of two main islands: the North ______ and the South Island. There are about 600 smaller islands. North Island has a gentle climate with a ______ range running through the middle and farmlands on both sides. South Island is dominated by the Southern Alps. The climate in the south tends to be ______ and wet.

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Population:

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New Zealand houses a number of museums, ______ and heritage attractions. Its Māori culture has a rich artistic history. ______ is popular in New Zealand, because of the beautiful ______.

Sport:

New Zealand _______ teams are a force to be reckoned with. Cricket, rugby league, rugby union and netball are very _______ sports. New Zealanders share sporting rivalries with their ______ neighbours. Each year, New Zealand and Australia play Rugby Union for the ______. New Zealand have won the Bledisloe Cup 48 times.



Name two New Zealand landmarks:

.

Use these words to fill in the blanks:

anthems	galleries	first	sporting	cold
orca	people	popular	southern	Māori
mountain	Island	Australian	dolphins	flightless
population	Bledisloe Cup	habitation	scenery	photography





