

AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP TEST QUESTIONS

50-question printable practice set

A balanced set of 10 questions from each Our Common Bond topic. This is an independent study aid, not an official government test.

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These are independently written practice questions adapted from Australian Citizenship: Our Common Bond.

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Official testable source:

<https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/citizenship-subsite/files/our-common-bond-testable.pdf>

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TOPIC 1 OF 5

Australia and Its People

1. What is the capital city of Australia?

- A. Canberra
- B. Sydney
- C. Melbourne
- D. Brisbane

2. Who are Australia's first inhabitants?

- A. British settlers who arrived in 1788
- B. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- C. Migrants from the Pacific Islands
- D. Dutch explorers of the 1600s

3. Where are Torres Strait Islander peoples from?

- A. The deserts of central Australia
- B. The south-west of Western Australia
- C. The islands between the northern tip of Queensland and Papua New Guinea
- D. The island of Tasmania

4. What is Australia's national flower?

- A. The waratah
- B. The rose
- C. The kangaroo paw
- D. The golden wattle

5. What are Australia's national colours?

- A. Green and gold
- B. Red, white and blue
- C. Black, red and yellow
- D. Blue and white

6. What is Australia's national gemstone?

- A. The diamond
- B. The opal
- C. The sapphire
- D. The pearl

7. On what date is Australia Day celebrated each year?

- A. 1 January
- B. 25 April
- C. 26 January
- D. 25 December

8. What anniversary does Australia Day mark?

- A. The federation of the Australian colonies in 1901
- B. The end of the First World War
- C. The discovery of gold in Australia
- D. The arrival of the First Fleet from Great Britain in 1788

9. On what date is Anzac Day commemorated?

- A. 25 April
- B. 26 January
- C. 11 November
- D. 1 January

10. What do Australians remember on Anzac Day?

- A. The signing of the Australian Constitution
- B. All Australians who served and died in wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations
- C. The arrival of the First Fleet
- D. The federation of the colonies

Australia's Democratic Beliefs

11. What kind of system of government does Australia have?

- A. A military dictatorship
- B. An absolute monarchy
- C. A parliamentary democracy
- D. A one-party state

12. In Australia's parliamentary democracy, where does the power of the government come from?

- A. From the King of Australia
- B. From the courts and judges
- C. From the police and the defence force
- D. From the Australian people, who vote for their representatives

13. What does 'the Rule of Law' mean in Australia?

- A. No person, group or religious rule is above the law, and everyone must obey it
- B. Only the government must obey the law
- C. Judges may change the law whenever they wish
- D. The law applies only to citizens

14. What is freedom of speech in Australia?

- A. The right to ignore any law you disagree with
- B. People can say and write what they think and discuss their ideas with others, within the law
- C. The right to make false allegations about others
- D. Freedom to threaten people you disagree with

15. What is freedom of expression in Australia?

- A. People can damage property to make a point
- B. People must keep their opinions private
- C. People can express their views, including through art, film, music and literature
- D. Only the government may publish opinions

16. What is freedom of association?

- A. The right to force others to join your group
- B. The right to join only government-approved groups
- C. The duty to belong to a political party
- D. The right to form and join associations, and to decide not to join

17. Does Australia have an official national religion?

- A. No - Australia has no official national religion and government is secular
- B. Yes, Christianity is the official religion
- C. Yes, but only at the state level
- D. No religion is permitted in Australia

18. If a religious practice conflicts with Australian law, which prevails?

- A. The religious practice prevails
- B. Australian law prevails
- C. The conflict is decided by religious leaders
- D. Neither - the person may choose

19. According to Australia's democratic beliefs, how should change to a person's mind or to the law occur?

- A. Through violence and intimidation
- B. Through the decisions of religious leaders
- C. Through discussion, peaceful persuasion and the democratic process
- D. By ignoring people who disagree

20. How are people from different backgrounds expected to be treated under Australia's democratic system?

- A. People born in Australia receive better treatment
- B. Only citizens deserve respect
- C. Treatment depends on a person's wealth
- D. With dignity and respect, regardless of their background

TOPIC 3 OF 5

Government and the Law

21. How many levels of government are there in Australia?

- A. Three
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Four

22. What are the two houses of the Australian Parliament?

- A. The Congress and the Assembly
- B. The House of Representatives and the Senate
- C. The Upper Court and the Lower Court
- D. The Cabinet and the Council

23. Who is Australia's Head of State?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Governor-General
- C. The King of Australia, His Majesty King Charles III
- D. The Chief Justice of the High Court

24. Who represents the King of Australia in Australia?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Chief Justice
- C. The Speaker of the House
- D. The Governor-General

25. Who appoints the Governor-General?

- A. The King of Australia, on the advice of the Prime Minister
- B. The High Court
- C. The Senate
- D. The Australian people, by direct vote

26. Who is the leader of the Australian Government?

- A. The Governor-General
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. The King
- D. The Chief Justice

27. What is the leader of a state government called?

- A. The Chief Minister
- B. The Governor
- C. The Premier
- D. The Mayor

28. What is the leader of a local council usually called?

- A. The Premier
- B. The Chief Minister
- C. The Governor
- D. The Mayor or Shire President

29. How many senators are there in the Australian Senate?

- A. 76
- B. 12
- C. 150
- D. 100

30. On what date did the Australian colonies unite to form the Commonwealth of Australia?

- A. 26 January 1788
- B. 1 January 1901
- C. 25 April 1915
- D. 27 May 1967

Australian Values

31. On which principles are Australian values based?

- A. Freedom, respect, fairness and equality of opportunity
- B. Wealth, status and power
- C. Loyalty to a single religion
- D. Obedience to community leaders

32. What does a commitment to the Rule of Law mean for everyone in Australia?

- A. Only citizens must obey the law
- B. All Australians are equal before the law and no person or group is above it
- C. Leaders are above the law
- D. The law applies only when someone is watching

33. What are the rights of men and women under Australian values?

- A. Men have authority over women
- B. Only men may vote or stand for parliament
- C. Men and women have equal rights
- D. Women may not work outside the home

34. What does freedom of religion mean as an Australian value?

- A. Everyone must follow the same religion
- B. Only certain religions are permitted
- C. Religion must be kept secret
- D. People are free to follow any religion, or none, but must obey Australian law

35. Under Australian values, who is protected equally by the law regardless of gender, race, religion, age, disability or sexual orientation?

- A. All people in Australia
- B. Only Australian-born citizens
- C. Only people who speak English
- D. Only property owners

36. What does equality of opportunity, or a 'fair go', mean?

- A. Everyone is guaranteed the same income
- B. Everyone is given an equal opportunity to achieve success, not limited by class distinction
- C. Success should depend on family wealth
- D. Only the wealthy can succeed

37. What does mutual respect and tolerance for others involve?

- A. Forcing others to share your opinions
- B. Excluding people who are different
- C. Listening to others and respecting their views, even when they differ from your own
- D. Avoiding anyone with different beliefs

38. What is the Australian value regarding violence and intimidation?

- A. Violence is acceptable to settle a serious disagreement
- B. Only physical violence is wrong; verbal abuse is acceptable
- C. Intimidation is allowed during protests
- D. Violence of any kind, including verbal and physical abuse, is never acceptable and is illegal

39. Why does Australian society value the English language?

- A. As the national language and an important unifying element of society
- B. Because other languages are banned
- C. Because it is required by the King
- D. Because it is the only language spoken in Australia

40. What is the Australian value of 'mateship' and compassion for those in need?

- A. Only helping members of your own family
- B. Helping each other in times of need and looking out for one another
- C. Expecting payment for any help you give
- D. Relying entirely on the government for help

TOPIC 5 OF 5

Rights and Responsibilities

41. Which of the following is a responsibility of an Australian citizen?

- A. To obey the laws of Australia
- B. To donate to a political party
- C. To speak English as a first language at home
- D. To own a residential property

42. In which of these must Australian citizens aged 18 or over vote?

- A. Only in local council elections
- B. In federal and state or territory elections, and in a referendum
- C. Only in federal elections
- D. Voting is never required

43. Which of these is a responsibility of Australian citizens, should the need arise?

- A. To work for the government
- B. To join a political party
- C. To defend Australia
- D. To attend religious services

44. If you are called to serve on a jury, what should you do?

- A. Ignore the request
- B. Pay a fee to avoid it
- C. Send someone else in your place
- D. Attend, because jury service is a responsibility of citizens

45. Which of these is a privilege that Australian citizenship gives you?

- A. The right to apply for an Australian passport and re-enter Australia freely
- B. Exemption from all Australian laws
- C. Guaranteed employment by the government
- D. Freedom from paying any taxes

46. What kind of help can an Australian citizen seek from an Australian official while overseas?

- A. A guaranteed job in another country
- B. Consular assistance in times of need, such as emergencies
- C. Exemption from the laws of the country they are visiting
- D. Free travel anywhere in the world

47. Australian citizens can apply for what, for their child born overseas?

- A. Automatic citizenship of the country of birth
- B. A permanent visa only
- C. Australian citizenship by descent
- D. Nothing - children born overseas cannot become citizens

48. Which of these jobs is a privilege of Australian citizenship to apply for?

- A. A job in any private company
- B. A job overseas
- C. Any job, guaranteed by the government
- D. A job in the Australian Public Service or the Australian Defence Force

49. Who can seek election to parliament?

- A. Australian citizens aged 18 or over who are not dual citizens
- B. Permanent residents
- C. Anyone living in Australia
- D. Only people born in Australia

50. What is a referendum?

- A. An election for the Prime Minister
- B. A vote to change the Australian Constitution
- C. A survey about government services
- D. A meeting of state premiers

ANSWER KEY

Check your work

1. A. Canberra

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

2. B. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

3. C. The islands between the northern tip of Queensland and Papua New Guinea

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

4. D. The golden wattle

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

5. A. Green and gold

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

6. B. The opal

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

7. C. 26 January

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

8. D. The arrival of the First Fleet from Great Britain in 1788

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

9. A. 25 April

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

10. B. All Australians who served and died in wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations

Our Common Bond - Part 1: Australia and its people

11. C. A parliamentary democracy

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

12. D. From the Australian people, who vote for their representatives

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

13. A. No person, group or religious rule is above the law, and everyone must obey it

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

14. B. People can say and write what they think and discuss their ideas with others, within the law

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

15. C. People can express their views, including through art, film, music and literature

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16. D. The right to form and join associations, and to decide not to join

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

17. A. No - Australia has no official national religion and government is secular

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

18. B. Australian law prevails

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

19. C. Through discussion, peaceful persuasion and the democratic process

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

20. D. With dignity and respect, regardless of their background

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

21. A. Three

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

22. B. The House of Representatives and the Senate

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

23. C. The King of Australia, His Majesty King Charles III

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

24. D. The Governor-General

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

25. A. The King of Australia, on the advice of the Prime Minister

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

26. B. The Prime Minister

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

27. C. The Premier

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

28. D. The Mayor or Shire President

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

29. A. 76

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

30. B. 1 January 1901

Our Common Bond - Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

31. A. Freedom, respect, fairness and equality of opportunity

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

32. B. All Australians are equal before the law and no person or group is above it

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

33. C. Men and women have equal rights

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

34. D. People are free to follow any religion, or none, but must obey Australian law

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

35. A. All people in Australia

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

36. B. Everyone is given an equal opportunity to achieve success, not limited by class distinction

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

37. C. Listening to others and respecting their views, even when they differ from your own

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

38. D. Violence of any kind, including verbal and physical abuse, is never acceptable and is illegal

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

39. A. As the national language and an important unifying element of society

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

40. B. Helping each other in times of need and looking out for one another

Our Common Bond - Part 4: Australian values

41. A. To obey the laws of Australia

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

42. B. In federal and state or territory elections, and in a referendum

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

43. C. To defend Australia

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

44. D. Attend, because jury service is a responsibility of citizens

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

45. A. The right to apply for an Australian passport and re-enter Australia freely

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

46. B. Consular assistance in times of need, such as emergencies

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

47. C. Australian citizenship by descent

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

48. D. A job in the Australian Public Service or the Australian Defence Force

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

49. A. Australian citizens aged 18 or over who are not dual citizens

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship

50. B. A vote to change the Australian Constitution

Our Common Bond - Part 2: Responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship