

50 Australian Citizenship Practice Questions and Answers

Free printable study bank | Four testable sections | Separate answer key

These are original practice questions based on Our Common Bond, not questions taken from the real citizenship test. This is an independent study resource, not a government publication.

Answer all the questions before checking the answer key. Mark any answer you are unsure about, then use the explanations and official study material to review those topics.

Question content last checked: 21 August 2026.

[Practise with instant scoring online or in the app](#)

Free to start. Unlimited practice requires a subscription.



Scan to return to the online practice options, or use the clickable link above.

[Official study material: Australian Citizenship: Our Common Bond](#)

Part 1: Australia and its people

1. Who were Australia's first inhabitants?

- A. The people of the First Fleet
- B. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- C. People from New Zealand
- D. British soldiers

2. What was the First Fleet?

- A. The first Australian navy
- B. The first group of gold miners
- C. The 11 convict ships that arrived from Great Britain in 1788
- D. The ships that brought the first federal parliament to Canberra

3. What happened in Australia in 1901?

- A. Canberra became the capital
- B. The colonies united in a federation
- C. The gold rush began
- D. The First Fleet arrived

4. What is the capital city of Australia?

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

5. How many states and mainland territories does Australia have?

- A. Six states and two mainland territories
- B. Seven states and one territory
- C. Eight states and two territories
- D. Six states and six territories

6. What is the capital of New South Wales?

- A. Newcastle
- B. Canberra
- C. Sydney
- D. Wollongong

7. What is Australia's national flower?

- A. The rose
- B. The golden wattle
- C. The waratah
- D. The lotus

8. What are Australia's national colours?

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

9. When is Anzac Day commemorated?

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

10. Who can give an Acknowledgement of Country?

- A. Only an elected official
- B. Only an Aboriginal Elder
- C. Anyone
- D. Only the event organiser

Part 2: Australia's democratic beliefs, rights and liberties

11. What type of democracy does Australia have?

- A. Direct democracy
- B. Parliamentary democracy
- C. Military democracy
- D. Religious democracy

12. What does the Rule of Law mean?

- A. Only judges must obey the law
- B. Parliament can ignore the law
- C. Everyone is subject to the law
- D. Religious rules are above Australian law

13. Which statement about freedom of speech is correct?

- A. People may express opinions while obeying Australian law
- B. People may break the law when protesting
- C. Only citizens may express political opinions
- D. The government must approve every public opinion

14. Does Australia have an official national religion?

- A. Yes, Christianity
- B. Yes, the religion chosen by parliament
- C. No
- D. Each state chooses one

15. What does freedom of association mean?

- A. People must join a political party
- B. People may join or leave any lawful organisation
- C. Only citizens may join community groups
- D. Employers choose which groups workers may join

16. Which statement reflects equality in Australia?

- A. Men have more legal rights than women
- B. Women have more legal rights than men
- C. Men and women have equal rights
- D. Rights depend on a person's religion

17. What voting responsibility do Australian citizens aged 18 or over have?

- A. They must vote only in local elections
- B. They must vote in federal and state or territory elections, and referendums
- C. Voting is always optional
- D. They must vote only when a new prime minister is chosen

18. What should an Australian citizen do if called for jury service?

- A. Ignore the notice
- B. Serve on the jury unless lawfully excused
- C. Send a family member instead
- D. Pay someone to take their place

19. Which is a privilege of Australian citizenship?

- A. Ignoring Australian law
- B. Applying for an Australian passport
- C. Avoiding elections
- D. Receiving automatic government employment

20. Is service in the Australian Defence Force compulsory?

- A. Yes, for every citizen
- B. Yes, for every person aged 18
- C. No, service is voluntary
- D. No, because citizens have no duty to defend Australia

Part 3: Government and the law in Australia

21. What is the Australian Constitution?

- A. A list of local council rules
- B. The legal document that sets out the basic rules for Australia's government
- C. A speech given on Australia Day
- D. The rules of one political party

22. Who is Australia's Head of State?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The King of Australia
- C. The Chief Justice
- D. The Governor of New South Wales

23. Who represents the Head of State in Australia?

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

24. What are the two Houses of the Australian Parliament?

- A. The House of Commons and the Senate
- B. The House of Representatives and the Senate
- C. The Legislative Council and the High Court
- D. The Cabinet and the House of Review

25. What is another name for the House of Representatives?

- A. The Upper House
- B. The States' House
- C. The Lower House or People's House
- D. The High Court

26. How many senators does each Australian state elect?

- A. Two
- B. Six
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

27. How is the Australian Government generally formed after a federal election?

- A. The King selects any political party
- B. The party or coalition with the majority in the House of Representatives forms government
- C. The High Court chooses the government
- D. Local councils vote for the government

28. What is the role of the Prime Minister?

- A. Leader of the Australian Government
- B. Head of the High Court
- C. Representative of every local council
- D. Head of State

29. Which service is mainly an Australian Government responsibility?

- A. Rubbish collection
- B. Immigration and citizenship
- C. Local libraries
- D. Street signs

30. Which service is mainly a state or territory government responsibility?

- A. Foreign affairs
- B. Defence
- C. Schools
- D. Passports

31. Which service is mainly a local government responsibility?

- A. Immigration
- B. Defence
- C. Rubbish collection
- D. Income tax

32. Why are courts and judges independent of parliament and government?

- A. So they can interpret and apply the law without political control
- B. So they can make election promises
- C. So they can collect taxes
- D. So they can appoint the Prime Minister

33. What is Australia's highest court?

- A. The Federal Circuit and Family Court
- B. The High Court of Australia
- C. The Senate
- D. The Supreme Court of New South Wales

34. What is a referendum?

- A. A vote to change the Australian Constitution
- B. A vote to choose a local mayor only
- C. A meeting of judges
- D. A survey run by a political party

35. Who may vote in a federal election or referendum?

- A. Any visitor to Australia
- B. Australian citizens aged 18 or over who are enrolled to vote
- C. Permanent residents of any age
- D. Only people who own property

Part 4: Australian values

36. Which action respects the freedom and dignity of the individual?

- A. Treating people as inferior because of their background
- B. Allowing people to make lawful choices about their lives
- C. Using threats to control another person
- D. Denying equal treatment to people with different beliefs

37. Is violence an acceptable way to change a person's opinion?

- A. Yes, if the issue is important
- B. Yes, inside a family
- C. No
- D. Only during a political disagreement

38. What should you do when police make a lawful request?

- A. Obey it
- B. Ignore it
- C. Obey it only if you agree with it
- D. Ask another person to decide

39. What does a "fair go" mean?

- A. Everyone must receive the same result
- B. People should have equal opportunity based on their skills and effort
- C. Family connections should decide who gets a job
- D. The law should favour wealthy people

40. What do new citizens promise in the Australian Citizenship Pledge?

- A. Loyalty to one political party
- B. Loyalty to Australia and its people
- C. Agreement with every government decision
- D. Membership of a religion

41. What is Australia's national language?

- A. English
- B. Australia has no national language
- C. Latin
- D. Each state has a different national language

42. Which action shows compassion for those in need?

- A. Ignoring a neighbour who needs practical help
- B. Volunteering in the community
- C. Refusing to help anyone outside your family
- D. Using threats to make people cooperate

43. What does loyalty to Australia require from a citizen?

- A. Putting another country's interests ahead of Australia's
- B. Not undermining Australia's interests and security
- C. Agreeing with every politician
- D. Giving up every other citizenship

44. What happens when a religious practice conflicts with Australian law?

- A. The religious practice always wins
- B. Australian law prevails
- C. The person may choose which rule to follow
- D. The local council decides privately

45. Is forced marriage legal in Australia?

- A. Yes, if parents approve
- B. Yes, for people over 18
- C. No
- D. Only if it happens outside Australia

46. Is violence against a spouse or partner accepted in Australia?

- A. Yes, if it happens at home
- B. No
- C. Yes, if no one reports it
- D. It depends on the family's traditions

47. Which statement about racism reflects Australian values?

- A. Racism is acceptable in private groups
- B. Racism has no place in Australia
- C. Racial abuse is allowed online
- D. The law protects only some backgrounds

48. How should people respond to a political disagreement?

- A. Use violence
- B. Threaten the other person
- C. Discuss it peacefully and use democratic processes
- D. Damage public property

49. What should a person do if they suspect someone is planning a serious crime?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Report it to Australian government authorities
- C. Share it on social media only
- D. Confront the person with violence

50. Can an Australian citizen hold citizenship of another country?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if the other country's law also allows it
- C. Only for one year
- D. Only with approval from a local council

Answer key and explanations

Check your answers, then return to Our Common Bond for any topic you need to study again.

1. B. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the oldest continuous cultures and traditions in the world. Aboriginal peoples are historically from mainland Australia and Tasmania. Torres Strait Islander peoples are from the islands between Queensland and Papua New Guinea.

2. C. The 11 convict ships that arrived from Great Britain in 1788

The First Fleet arrived from Great Britain on 26 January 1788. This marked the start of European settlement in New South Wales.

3. B. The colonies united in a federation

The separate colonies united to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. Australia's national democratic institutions were established under the Australian Constitution.

4. C. Canberra

Canberra is Australia's national capital. Sydney is the capital of New South Wales, and Melbourne is the capital of Victoria.

5. A. Six states and two mainland territories

The six states are New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania. The two mainland territories are the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

6. C. Sydney

Sydney is the capital of New South Wales. Canberra is in the Australian Capital Territory.

7. B. The golden wattle

The golden wattle is Australia's national flower. Its colours are linked with Australia's national colours.

8. C. Green and gold

Green and gold are the colours of the golden wattle. Australian national sports teams often wear them.

9. B. 25 April

Anzac Day is named after the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. It remembers Australians who served and died in wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations.

10. C. Anyone

Anyone can give an Acknowledgement of Country. A Welcome to Country is different. It is performed by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custodian of the local region.

11. B. Parliamentary democracy

Australian citizens vote for representatives to parliament. Those representatives answer to the people through elections.

12. C. Everyone is subject to the law

No person, group or religious rule is above Australian law. This includes government and community leaders, police and people in business.

13. A. People may express opinions while obeying Australian law

People in Australia can criticise the government and protest peacefully. They must still obey the law and respect the rights of others.

14. C. No

Australia has no official national religion. The government is secular, which means it operates separately from churches and other religious bodies.

15. B. People may join or leave any lawful organisation

People can join lawful political parties, trade unions, religious groups, cultural groups or social clubs. They may also choose not to join.

16. C. Men and women have equal rights

Australian law supports equal rights and opportunities. It is against the law to discriminate against a person because of their gender.

17. B. They must vote in federal and state or territory elections, and referendums

Voting is a responsibility, right and privilege of citizenship. Rules for local government elections vary between states and territories.

18. B. Serve on the jury unless lawfully excused

Serving on a jury when called is a responsibility of Australian citizens aged 18 or over. Juries help keep the court system open and fair.

19. B. Applying for an Australian passport

Australian citizens can apply for an Australian passport and re-enter Australia freely. Citizenship does not guarantee a government job.

20. C. No, service is voluntary

Service in the Australian Defence Force is voluntary. Australian citizens still have a responsibility to defend Australia should the need arise.

21. B. The legal document that sets out the basic rules for Australia's government

The Constitution established the Commonwealth of Australia. It sets out how the Australian Government works and how powers are shared.

22. B. The King of Australia

Australia is a constitutional monarchy. The King of Australia is the Head of State, but does not have a day-to-day role in government.

23. B. The Governor-General

The King appoints the Governor-General as his representative in Australia on the advice of the Prime Minister.

24. B. The House of Representatives and the Senate

Both Houses consider, debate and vote on proposed laws. A proposed law is called a bill.

25. C. The Lower House or People's House

Members of Parliament in the House of Representatives represent people in federal electorates.

26. D. Twelve

Each state elects 12 senators. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory each elect two senators.

27. B. The party or coalition with the majority in the House of Representatives forms government

Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. The party or coalition with the second largest number of members usually forms the Opposition.

28. A. Leader of the Australian Government

The Prime Minister leads the Australian Government. The Prime Minister is not Australia's Head of State.

29. B. Immigration and citizenship

The Australian Government is also responsible for areas such as defence, foreign affairs, taxation, social security and postal services.

30. C. Schools

State and territory governments are mainly responsible for schools, hospitals, police, ambulance services, roads and public transport.

31. C. Rubbish collection

Local councils also manage many local roads, parks, libraries, building permits and community facilities.

32. A. So they can interpret and apply the law without political control

Judicial independence supports fair decisions. Courts decide whether a person has broken the law and apply legal penalties.

33. B. The High Court of Australia

The High Court has the final say on how Australian law is interpreted. It also interprets the Constitution.

34. A. A vote to change the Australian Constitution

Australian citizens vote on a proposed constitutional change. A proposal must meet the required double majority to pass.

35. B. Australian citizens aged 18 or over who are enrolled to vote

Eligible Australian citizens must enrol with the Australian Electoral Commission. Voting is compulsory once enrolled.

36. B. Allowing people to make lawful choices about their lives

Australian values include respect for each person's freedom and dignity. Everyone must also obey Australian law.

37. C. No

Australia values peaceful discussion and democratic processes. Violence and intimidation are not accepted ways to settle disagreements.

38. A. Obey it

Police are subject to the law, and people in Australia should support lawful police action. The key word is lawful.

39. B. People should have equal opportunity based on their skills and effort

A fair go means equal opportunity. It does not mean that every person will have the same outcome.

40. B. Loyalty to Australia and its people

The pledge also refers to sharing Australia's democratic beliefs, respecting its rights and liberties, and upholding and obeying its laws.

41. A. English

Australian society values English as the national language and as a unifying part of society. Other languages are also valued.

42. B. Volunteering in the community

Helping people in need is part of the Australian idea of mateship. Community service and volunteering can strengthen the community.

43. B. Not undermining Australia's interests and security

Citizens pledge loyalty to Australia and its people. Peaceful criticism of government is allowed and is part of freedom of speech.

44. B. Australian law prevails

People may follow any religion or no religion. Everyone must obey Australian law.

45. C. No

People are free to choose whether to marry and whom to marry. Forcing someone to marry is against Australian law.

46. B. No

Domestic and family violence is against Australian law. Culture or tradition does not excuse violence.

47. B. Racism has no place in Australia

Australian values include mutual respect and equality. Racial abuse and discrimination can also break Australian law.

48. C. Discuss it peacefully and use democratic processes

Australia supports peaceful persuasion, lawful protest and democratic change. Violence is rejected.

49. B. Report it to Australian government authorities

People share responsibility for keeping the community safe. A serious concern should go to the proper authorities.

50. B. Yes, if the other country's law also allows it

Australia permits dual or multiple citizenship. An Australian citizen in Australia must follow Australian law, even if they also hold another citizenship.