

Základná škola P. K. Hostínského

Rínavská Sobota



HELLO PEOPLE!

HALLO LEUTE!

# Editor´s letter

**Hello, children!**

**Welcome to the local English – German schol magazine**

***HELLO PEOPLE! - HALLO LEUTE!***

**This is the first issue of our magazine in 2009/2010 school term. We hope you feel well at schol again. We´d like to provide some interesting reading for you about:**

- ¶ Australia**
- ¶ Christmas in Australia**
- ¶ Silent Night: Lyrics**
- ¶ Pictures of Christmas trees**
- ¶ Here is the Puzzle**
- ¶ What is the Flu?**

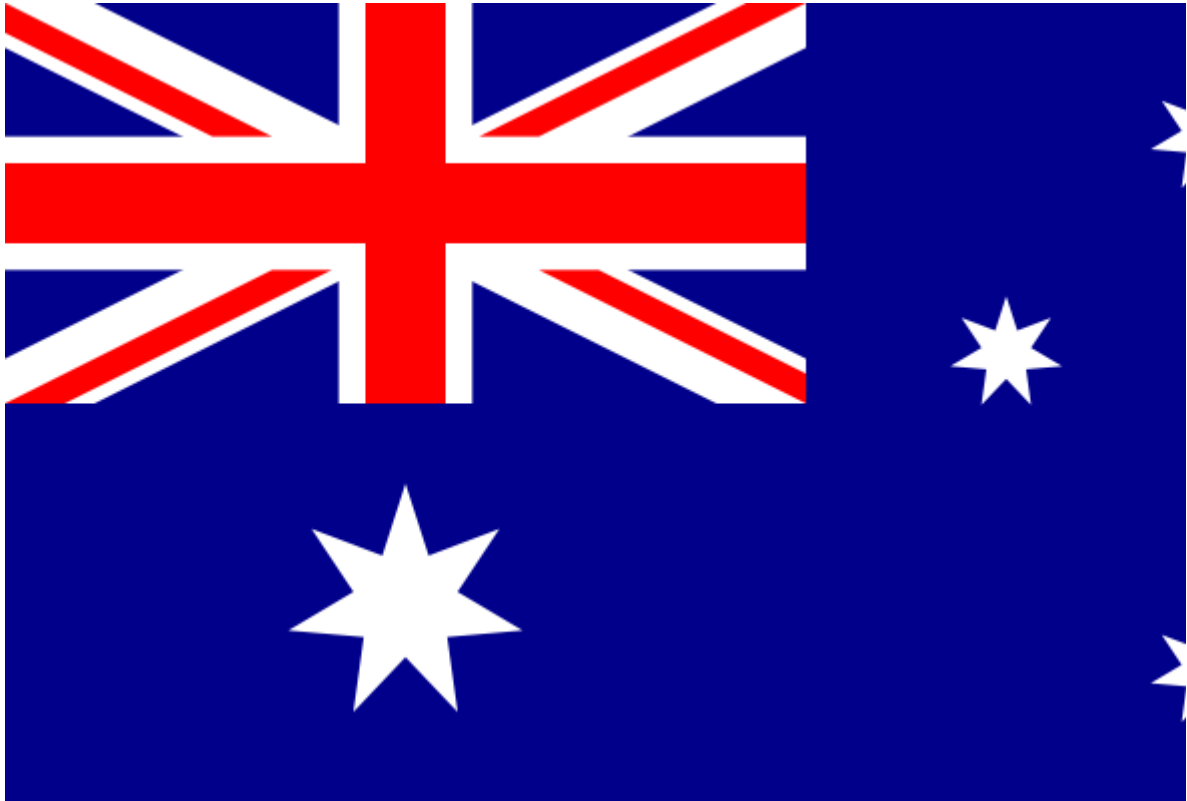
***Enjoy your new issue. Good reading!***

**MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR**

# AUSTRALIA

## THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG

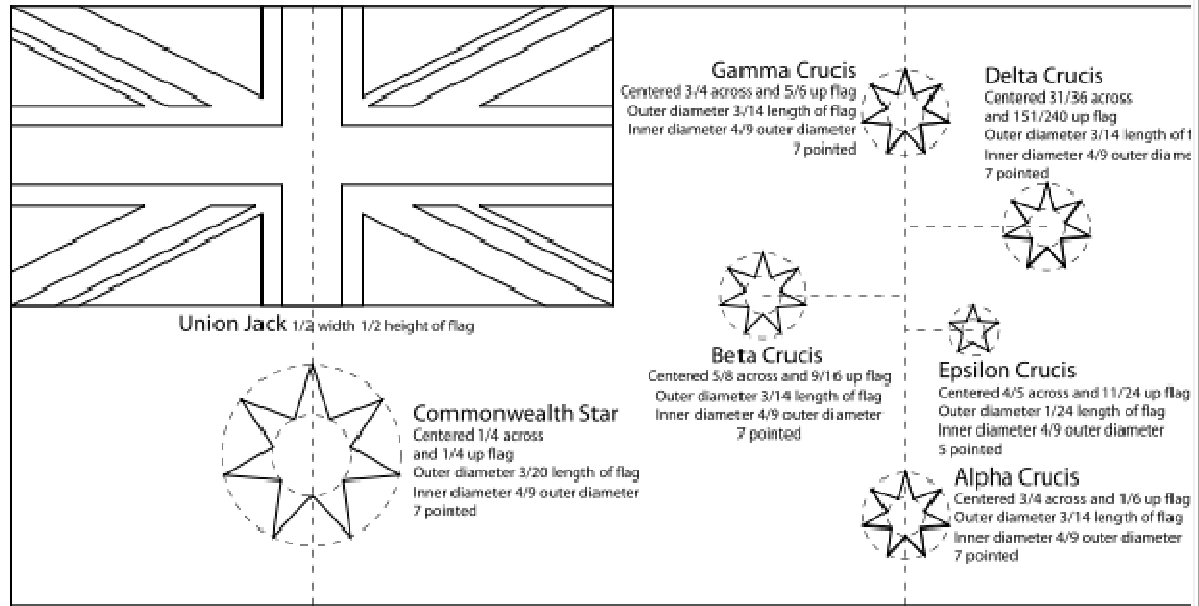
### The Australian Flag



The Australian flag uses three prominent symbols, the Union Flag (also known as the *Union Jack*), the Commonwealth Star and the Southern Cross. The Union Flag is commonly thought to reflect Australia's history as a collection of British colonies, although a more historic view sees its inclusion in the design as demonstrating loyalty to the British Empire. The five white stars of the fly of the flag represent the Southern Cross. The Southern Cross (or *Crux*) is the brightest constellation visible in the Southern Hemisphere and has been used to represent Australia and New Zealand since the early days of British settlement. Each of these stars has seven points except for the smallest star, which has only five. Ivor Evans, one of the flag's designers, intended the Southern Cross to refer also to the four moral virtues ascribed to the four main stars by Dante: justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude. The large seven-pointed star below the Union Flag is the Commonwealth or Federation Star, which represents the federation of the colonies of Australia on 1 January 1901. There is one point for each of the six original states and one to symbolise the Commonwealth's internal and external territories. The Commonwealth Star does not have any relation to Beta Centauri, despite that star's coincidental location in the sky and its brightness.

The blue colour has been described as representing Australia as an island continent, as a symbol of the journey humans had to make to reach Australia, as the blue sky, and as a

remnant of the Eureka Flag, which also had a blue background.



## The main information about Australia:

### Commonwealth of Australia Australia

Flag

Coat of arms

**Anthem:** *Advance Australia Fair*<sup>N1</sup>

<b><u>Capital</u></b>	<u>Canberra</u>
<b><u>(and largest city)</u></b>	<u>Sydney</u>
<b><u>Official languages</u></b>	None <sup>N2</sup>
<b><u>National language</u></b>	<u>English</u> ( <i>de facto</i> ) <sup>N2</sup>
<b><u>Demonym</u></b>	<u>Australian,</u> <u>Aussie</u> <sup>[1][2]</sup> (colloquial)
<b><u>Government</u></b>	<u>Federal parliamentary</u> <u>democracy and constitutional</u> <u>monarchy, see</u> <i>Government of</i> <i>Australia</i>
- <b><u>Monarch</u></b>	<u>Queen Elizabeth II</u>

- <u>Governor-General</u>	<u>Quentin Bryce</u>
- <u>Prime Minister</u>	<u>Kevin Rudd</u>
<b><u>Independence</u></b>	from the <u>United Kingdom</u>
- <u>Constitution</u>	1 January 1901
- <u>Statute of Westminster</u>	11 December 1931
- <u>Statute of Westminster Adoption Act</u>	9 October 1942 (with effect from 3 September 1939)
- <u>Australia Act</u>	3 March 1986
	<b><u>Area</u></b>
- Total	<u>7,617,930 km<sup>2</sup> (6th)</u> <u>2,941,299 sq mi</u>
	<b><u>Population</u></b>
- 2009 estimate	22,080,000 <sup>[3]</sup> ( <u>51st</u> )
- 2006 census	19,855,288 <sup>[4]</sup>
- <u>Density</u>	2.833/km <sup>2</sup> ( <u>232nd</u> ) 7.3/sq mi
<b><u>GDP (PPP)</u></b>	2008 estimate
- Total	\$799.054 billion <sup>[5]</sup> ( <u>18th</u> )
- <u>Per capita</u>	\$36,918 <sup>[5]</sup> ( <u>15th</u> )
<b><u>GDP (nominal)</u></b>	2008 estimate
- Total	\$1.013 trillion <sup>[5]</sup> ( <u>14th</u> )
- <u>Per capita</u>	\$46,824 <sup>[5]</sup> ( <u>13th</u> )
<b><u>HDI (2007)</u></b>	▲ 0.970 <sup>[6]</sup> (very high) ( <u>2nd</u> )
<b><u>Currency</u></b>	<u>Australian dollar (AUD)</u>
<b><u>Time zone</u></b>	<u>various<sup>N3</sup> (UTC+8 to +10.5)</u>
- <u>Summer (DST)</u>	<u>various<sup>N3</sup> (UTC+8 to +11.5)</u>
<b><u>Drives on the</u></b>	left
<b><u>Internet TLD</u></b>	<u>.au</u>
<b><u>Calling code</u></b>	<u>+61</u>

## Maps of Australia



### Australia - just the facts

In land area, Australia is the sixth largest nation after Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America and Brazil. It has, however, a relatively small population.

Australia is the only nation to govern an entire continent and its outlying islands. The mainland is the largest island and the smallest, flattest continent on Earth. It lies between 10° and 39° South latitude.

The highest point on the mainland, Mount Kosciuszko, is only 2228 metres. Apart from Antarctica, Australia is the driest continent.

Australia is the driest inhabited continent on earth. Its interior has one of the lowest rainfalls

in the world and about three-quarters of the land is arid or semi-arid. Its fertile areas are well-watered, however, and these are used very effectively to help feed the world. Sheep and cattle graze in dry country, but care must be taken with the soil. Some grazing land became desert when the long cycles that influence rainfall in Australia turned to drought.

The Australian federation consists of six States and two Territories. Most inland borders follow lines of longitude and latitude. The largest State, Western Australia, is about the same size as Western Europe.

### **Economy**

Australia has had one of the most outstanding economies of the world in recent years. As a high-growth, low-inflation, low interest rate economy, it is more vibrant than ever before. There is an efficient government sector, a flexible labour market and a very competitive business sector.

With its abundant physical resources, Australia has enjoyed a high standard of living since the nineteenth century. It has made a comparatively large investment in social infrastructure, including education, training, health and transport.

The Australian workforce has seen many improvements over the last decade, leading to the surge in productivity in the 1990s. The complex and centralised award based industrial relations system has given way to a more decentralised one with many employees working under workplace agreements tailored to meet enterprise needs.

### **Immigration**

Australia's culturally diverse society includes its Indigenous peoples and settlers from countries all around the world.

Immigration is an important feature of Australian society. Since 1945, over six million people from 200 countries have come to Australia as new settlers. Migrants have made a major contribution to shaping modern Australia. People born overseas make up almost one quarter of the total population.

The federal government sets immigration intake numbers on a yearly basis. Australia's immigration policies are non-discriminatory and all applicants to migrate must meet the same selection criteria. more



## FUN FACTS ABOUT AUSTRALIA

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- Australia is considered to have one of the highest degrees of urban concentration in the world.
- Despite the urban concentration, Australia has an average of three people per square kilometre, making it one of the lowest population densities in the world.
- Australia's Parliament House in Canberra is one of the largest buildings in the southern hemisphere at over 300,000 cubic metres.
- The average Australian will consume 165,000 eggs in his or her lifetime.
- Melbourne's motto is *Vires acquirit eundo* (We gather strength as we grow)
- Melbourne has a public holiday for a horse race each year: The Melbourne Cup.
- Melbourne has the largest remaining tram public transport system in the world.
- Australia's first television station was Channel 9, which opened in Sydney in 1956.
- The most medals Australia has ever won at an Olympic Games was in the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, a total of 58 medals.
- One in every four persons is either a first or second generation settler to Australia, a trend started after World War II.
- The average number of people per household in Australia in 1971 was 3.31, in 2006 this number has decreased to 2.6.
- The average family has 1.65 children.
- The average Australian will consume 18 beef cattle and 90 sheep in his or her lifetime.
- 22% of adults will never have children.
- 16.2% of adults will only have one child.
- 88% of Australians live in an urban area - this high concentration may be due to the arid conditions further inland.
- The first ever car to be mass produced in Australia was the FX Holden (model 48-215). This was produced at Fishermans Bend, Victoria in 1948.
- The median age for brides is 28.9 years of age (2006).
- The median age for grooms is 30.9 years of age (2006).
- 34% of men will never marry (2006).
- 32% of women will never marry (2006).
- The Great Barrier Reef is the longest reef in the world at over 2010 kilometres.
- Kalgoorlie in Western Australia is the largest electorate spanning 2,225,278 square kilometres.
- Australian women won the right to vote in 1902.



- Main source of immigrants to Australia is from the UK and Ireland totalling 6.35% of all immigrants.
- The second largest source of immigrants is from Australia's neighbour New Zealand; making 1.70% of all immigrants.
- Australia is known as the smallest continent in the world.
- Australia is three times larger than the largest island (Greenland) in the world.
- The oldest skeleton to ever be found in Australia was believed to be 60,000 years old. It was that of an Aboriginal male, traces of ochre (a ceremonial paint used by Aboriginals) were also found.
- The first ever meeting of the Australian Labor Party (also the first political party to form in 1891) was held under a gum tree at Barcaldine, Queensland.
- Uluru (Ayers Rock) is over 8 kilometres in circumference.
- Australia's first radio station was built in 1912.
- The average Australian will consume half a tonne of cheese, eight tonnes of fruit and ten tonnes of vegetables.

## **The most interesting events in Australia:**

### **Australia's Grand Slam Summer of Tennis**

Enjoy January in Australia with a courtside view of the tennis greats. Start the new year watching eight prestigious pairs of men and women play at Perth's Hopman Cup. See international players warm-up for the Australian Open in sunny Brisbane and historic Hobart. Get spectator seats to top tennis at the Medibank International in Sydney's Olympic Park. Watch the world's best men, women and doubles teams compete in Melbourne's Australian Open, the first Grand Slam tournament of the year, at the end of January. Off-court, enjoy a host of live entertainment and the vibrant summer lifestyle of Australia's cities.

Australia's summer of tennis launches with Perth's Hopman Cup, an invitational mixed competition for eight national teams, each with a male and female representative. Watch these esteemed players thrash it out in dramatic singles and mixed doubles matches at Perth's Burswood Dome. The 2010 Australian team will feature former world champion Lleyton Hewitt and Samantha Stosur, a former doubles number one. The coveted tennis-ball trophies are encrusted with diamonds from Western Australia's Kimberley region.

When you're not in the spectator stands, get out and explore Perth. Lie on the long white beaches, wander Fremantle's historic seaside streets, visit the Swan Valley vineyards and explore tranquil Rottnest Island.

On the other side of the country, the Brisbane International tennis competition also runs in the first week of January. Watch the male heavy-hitters of tennis warm up for the Australian Open on the outdoor hard courts of the Queensland Tennis Centre. Away from the court, cruise down the Brisbane River, explore South Bank's sprawling cultural precinct, dine out in Fortitude Valley or day trip to nearby Moreton Bay.

In the second week of January, female tennis stars have the chance to perfect their serves at the Moorilla Hobart International. Watch the women battle it out at Hobart's Domain Tennis Centre, in between discovering Hobart's sailboats, sandstone buildings and seafood restaurants. Wander historic Salamanca Place, cruise down the Derwent River and climb windswept Mt Wellington.

Sydney's Medibank International rolls out in mid-January in Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre. Get a stadium view of the sweat, serves and tantrums of the world's biggest male and female tennis players. Then soak up Sydney in summer, when the beaches, harbour, gardens and inner-city precincts are given over to picnics, barbecues, outdoor cinema and the cultural and arts events of the Sydney Festival.

Tennis-lovers won't want to miss the big event – the Australian Open at Melbourne Park in the second half of January. It's the first of four Grand Slams on the international tennis calendar, attracting stars such as Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal, Andy Murray, Novak Djokovic, Andy Roddick, Lleyton Hewitt, Dinara Safina, Serena and Venus Williams, Maria Sharapova and Samantha Stosur. See these stratospheric tennis talents compete in men's, women's singles and specialised doubles teams for a share in more than \$20 million in prize money. Live daily entertainment – from free music concerts and DJ sessions to an all-day music festival and a huge carnival village – complements the on-court action.

Of course the city of Melbourne hums with its own day-and-night entertainment. See art exhibitions in Federation Square, dine out in the city's winding, gothic laneways, shop along Chapel Street and swim from St Kilda Beach.

Whoever the winners, you can claim your own game, set and match on a summer tennis holiday around Australia.

## **Australia's City Festivals**

Experience Australia's cities during their major arts festivals, which showcase local and international theatre, dance, visual arts, music, food and wine and more. Join Sydneysiders on the streets for the Sydney Festival and maximise your cultural immersion at the Melbourne International Arts Festival. Watch fireworks over the Brisbane River during the Brisbane Festival and live it up at the Adelaide Festival, one of the world's greatest arts events. Enjoy summertime in Perth at the Perth International Arts Festival and combine cuisine and culture at Hobart's Taste of Tasmania Festival. Get a heady dose of Top End culture at the Darwin Festival and celebrate Australia's many nationalities at the National Multicultural Festival in Canberra.



Sydney Festival, NSW

Sydney, New South Wales

Enjoy a vibrant array of theatre, music, dance, visual arts and outdoor events at the Sydney Festival, from 9 to 30 January in 2010. See Sydney transformed into a theatre for Festival First Night on January 9, a boisterous street party with seven precincts and nine stages. See hundreds of Australian and international artists perform at iconic venues across the city including Sydney Theatre, CarriageWorks, the City Recital Hall and Sydney Opera House. More than 80 events make up the rich three-week program, including the free outdoor jazz and symphony concerts in the Domain and nightly shows in the Hyde Park Barracks Festival Bar.



Melbourne, VIC

Melbourne, Victoria

Have a magical cultural immersion at the Melbourne International Arts Festival, which runs for 17 days in October. See outdoor performances and hear the city's bells toll in tandem at the three-part opening weekend party. Catch world and Australian-premieres in theatre, dance, music, opera, visual arts and multimedia. Venues range from Melbourne's Botanic Gardens to intimate Fitzroy theatres to Southbank's Arts Centre and imposing Federation Square. In March, the city gives itself over to the pleasures of the palate at the Melbourne Food and Wine Festival. Dine out in laneways and rooftops, be part of the world's longest lunch and attend a cooking master class, just some of the 220 events on offer over 16 days.



Brisbane Festival, QLD

## Brisbane, Queensland

Watch colorful plumes of fireworks shoot off Story Bridge for the opening of the Brisbane Festival, which runs from mid-September to early October. It's just one highlight in an action-packed program running across Brisbane's skies, theatres, gardens and riverbanks. Enjoy the opening night party in Queensland's own Spiegel tent. Mix and match surreal circus performances with multi-media exhibitions on plasma screens and the latest Queensland Ballet productions. See international singers such as Chris Isaak or find comedy, cabaret, magic and sneaky sideshows on the festival's fringe. Venues include the City Botanic Gardens, the Powerhouse in New Farm and the Queensland Cultural Centre in South Bank.



Canberra, ACT

## Canberra, Australian Capital Territory

Rev into the year at Canberra's Summernats Car Festival, 7 to 10 January 2010, a rubber-burning display of hot rods, sport compacts, muscle cars and other special vehicles. See the tyre-shedding action up close at the Burnout Masters and have your car's power and potential tested in a special car clinic. Witness the unveiling of eight new elite cars at the Street Machine Car of the Year Awards. Celebrate Australia's diverse multicultural makeup at Canberra's National Multicultural Festival, held over 10 days in February.

Eat, drink, laugh and dance your way around the world, with comedy, performance art, food and wine stalls, street parties, live music and circus-style acts.

## CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA

Christmas in Australia is celebrated during our Summer Months. No snow and log fires for us, though our Christmas Cards and traditions usually depict those of colder climates. Australia is a multicultural country and with this, our traditions are often mingled and derived from a mixture of other countries. Yes we have Christmas Trees, Father Christmas, Christmas Carols and gifts which are a familiar Christmas scenario. Christmas Dinner may be a barbeque in the backyard or a picnic on a beach though. Champagne instead of eggnog. Pavlova instead of Plum Pudding. Christmas also

coincides with the  
Summer Holidays and quite often families will celebrate Christmas away from home.

The big events of the Christmas season are the Carols By Candlelight. These began in  
Melbourne in 1937  
and are outside concerts in the warm summer evening's where people sit on blankets  
light candles and  
join together to sing Christmas Carols. Most towns have a concert and two major ones  
are televised  
across Australia from Sydney and Melbourne. Christmas Eve wouldn't be the same  
without Carols  
by Candlelight.

### **Silent Night : Lyrics**

#### **Play Music !**

**Silent night, holy night  
All is calm, all is bright  
Round yon Virgin Mother and Child  
Holy Infant so tender and mild  
Sleep in heavenly peace  
Sleep in heavenly peace**

**Silent night, holy night!  
Shepherds quake at the sight  
Glories stream from heaven afar  
Heavenly hosts sing Alleluia!  
Christ, the Saviour is born  
Christ, the Saviour is born**

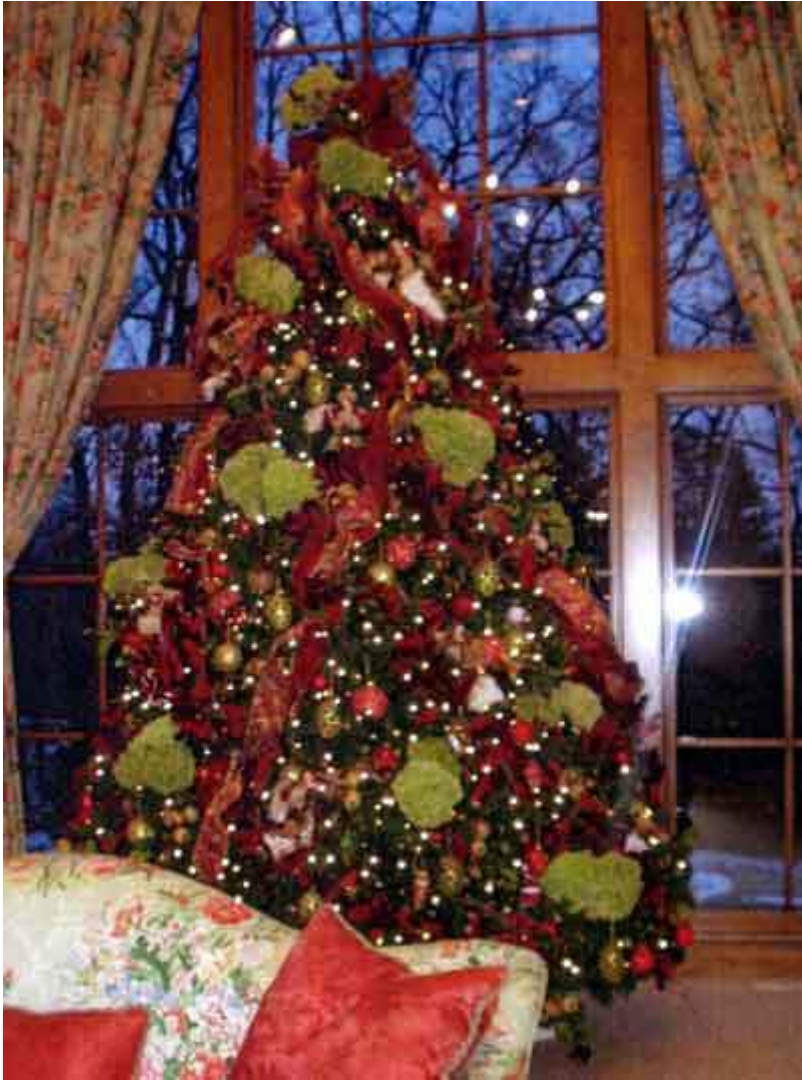
**Silent night, holy night  
Son of God, love's pure light  
Radiant beams from Thy holy face  
With the dawn of redeeming grace  
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth  
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth "**

**Silent Night – Christmas Carol Music and lyrics**

## Christmas trees:







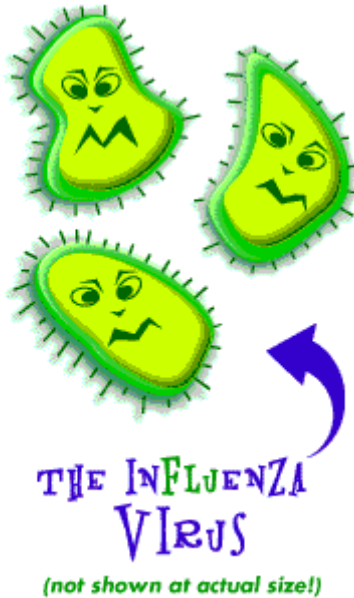
Here is the puzzle. Good luck!

	9	8					5	
4	3		2	9			8	
7			1	8		9		3
	8			6				9
2				7				8
3				2			1	
8		2		3	6			5
	5			1	2		3	7
	1					4	2	



## What Is the Flu?

Influenza (say: in-floo-**en**-zah) is also called the flu. It's an infection that causes [fever](#), chills, cough, body aches, [headaches](#), and sometimes [earaches](#) or [sinus problems](#). The flu is caused by the influenza [virus](#) (say: **vy**-rus). A virus is a microorganism (say: **my**-croh-or-gah-nih-zum), which means it's so small that you can't see it without a strong microscope.



For most people, the flu is a drag, but it goes away in a week or two. But for some people, the flu can make them very sick. Those groups include:

- babies and kids younger than age 5
- people older than 50
- adults and kids who have health problems, such as diabetes and asthma

Anyone who's at risk of getting really sick **needs** to get a flu [shot](#), or vaccine (say: vak-**seen**). People such as doctors and nurses also need the shot because they take care of sick people, and it's good for anyone who is around older people and younger kids to get the vaccine.

And now, experts say that all kids between the ages of 6 months and 18 years should get the flu shot. This is especially important for kids who have:

- heart or lung disorders, including [asthma](#)
- chronic diseases such as [diabetes](#), [kidney disease](#), certain kinds of anemia, or [immune system](#) problems, including [HIV/AIDS](#)

Flu vaccines are usually given in the fall, before flu season starts. Flu season means the months of the year when a lot of people have the flu and it's easy to catch it. It starts in November and usually ends in April.

# Editorsbrief

Hallo, Kinder!

Herzlich willkommen in der englisch – deutschen Schulzeitschrift

HELLO PEOPLE! – HALLO LEUTE!

Dies ist die erste Ausgabe unserer Zeitschrift im Schuljahr 2009/2010. Die Zeitschrift kennt ihr bereits, aber jetzt erscheint sie auch in der elektronischen Version.

Wieder findet ihr viele neue Informationen, die ihr auch mit euren Lehrern besprechen könnt. In dieser Ausgabe führen wir euch nach Australien. Wenn ihr aufmerksam lest, wisst ihr bald, wie eure Deutschkenntnisse sind.

Ihr findet viele interessante Bilder, deshalb werdet ihr euch bestimmt nicht langweilen. Wir haben folgende Themen gewählt:

- Weihnachtsbilder aus aller Welt
- Es weihnachtet
- Weihnachten
- Weihnachten anders
- Australien
- Kleiner Australien Test
- Gesundheit, Grippe H1N1

Ich hoffe, dass euch unsere neue Zeitschrift gefallen wird!

Viel Spaß!

**Frohe Weihnachten und einen guten Rutsch ins Neue Jahr!**

Eure Deutschlehrerinnen

# Weihnachten in aller Welt



Wien

London



Berlin



New York



Rio de Janeiro



Sydney

## Es weihnachtet

Vier Wochen vor dem 24. Dezember beginnt der Advent, eine schöne Zeit der Vorbereitung auf Weihnachten.

Nicht nur in den deutschsprachigen Ländern ist sie mit dem Weihnachtsmarkt verknüpft. Er wird zu Beginn der Adventszeit in allen größeren Städten eröffnet.

In der Stadtmitte, mitten auf dem Marktplatz steht, mit Kerzen und anderem Baumschmuck geschmückter Christbaum. Um den Baum herum stehen viele festliche geschmückte Stände. Überall riecht es nach Tannen-grün. Es tönen alte Weihnachtslieder.

## Es weihnachtet in Deutschland

In vielen Wohnungen findet man in diesen Wochen einen **Adventskranz**, aus grünen Tannenästen gebunden. Auf ihm stecken vier Kerzen. An jedem Sonntag im Advent wird eine neue Kerze angezündet. Wenn alle vier Kerzen brennen, dann ist es bald Weihnachten. Dazu singen die Kinder: *"Advent, Advent, ein Lichtlein brennt, erst eins, dann zwei, dann drei, dann vier; dann steht das Christkind vor der Tür."*



## Weihnachten



Nach der Vorweihnachtszeit kommt endlich der **Heilige Abend**. Die Christen feiern an diesem Tag, dem 24. Dezember, die Geburt Jesu Christi. Vormittags wird der Weihnachtsbaum geschmückt. Früher war es eine **Tanne**, später eine **Fichte** und in der letzten Zeit wird die **Kiefer** immer beliebter, weil sie sich in den warmen Wohnungen am längsten hält. Immer mehr Leute kaufen sich einen Baum im Topf, den sie später in den Garten pflanzen können. Kleine Lichterbäume sind auch auf den Balkons oder in den Gärten zu sehen.

Zum traditionellen Baumschmuck gehörten **Glaskugeln, Glasspitzen, Kerzen**, Wunderkerzen, Engelshaar, Weihnachtsketten, Pfefferkuchen, Weihnachtskollektion, aber auch Äpfel, Nüsse und selbst gemachter Baumschmuck wie z. B. Strohsterne oder das Hefengebäck.

Zu Mittag isst man nur ein einfaches Gericht. Das hat auch seinen Grund. Früher war dieser Tag **ein Fastentag**. Man durfte nicht essen. Die Eltern haben ihren Kindern versprochen, dass sie abends **ein goldenes Schweinchen** sehen können, wenn sie den ganzen Tag gefastet haben.

Nachmittags gehen viele Leuten **in die Kirche**, um sich die **Weihnachtskrippe** anzuschauen. Gegen Abend erreicht die festliche Stimmung ihren Höhepunkt. Gegen 18 Uhr setzt dich die ganze Familie an den festlichen gedeckten Tisch, um zu Abend zu essen. Die Speisen sind traditionell: **Fischsuppe und paniertes Karpfen mit Kartoffelsalat**. Dann probiert man Plätzchen, Pfefferkuchen, Apfelstrudel, man isst auch Obst, nakt Nüsse usw.

Nach dem Abendessen beginnt **die Bescherung**. Es klingelt das Glöckchen, die Krenzen am Christbaum werden angezündet, man singt Weihnachtslieder. Unter dem Weihnachtsbaum liegen schön eingepackte Geschenke, die später verteilt werden. Den kleinen Kindern erzählt man, dass sie vom **Christkind** oder vom **Weihnachtsmann** sind. Alle anderen wissen gut, dass man sich gegenseitig beschenkt.

Mit Weihnachten sind auch zahlreiche **Bräuche** verbunden. Sie geraten leider allmählich in Vergessenheit. Einige davon werden noch gepflegt: Apfelzerschneiden, Pantoffelwerfen oder ein **Kuss unter dem Mistelzweig**, der Glück bringen soll. Spät in der Nacht geht man in die Kirche zum Gottesdienst, zur Christmesse. Der Heilige Abend geht langsam zu Ende. Die weihnachtliche Stimmung dauert noch **am 25. und 26. Dezember, an dem ersten und zweiten Weihnachtsfeiertag**. Verwandte, aber auch Freunde oder gute Bekannte kommen an diesen Tagen zusammen. Man isst Gänse- oder Putenbraten, dann sitzt man oft am Weihnachtsbaum, trinkt Kaffee, kostet das Weihnachtsgebäck und den Stollen. Man erzählt dabei, wie man den Heiligen Abend verbracht hat und was man vom Christkind oder vom Weihnachtsmann bekommen hat. Erst am **6. Januar, dem Heiligen Dreikönigstag**, wird der Christbaum abgeschmückt.

## Weihnachten anders

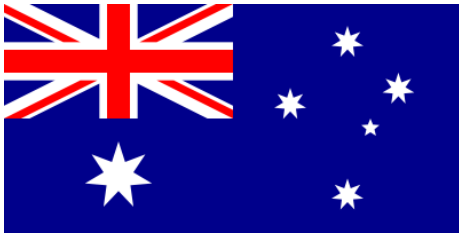
Weißer Weihnachten in **Australien** ist ein großer unerfüllter Traum, denn an Weihnachten ist auf diesem Kontinent Hochsommer. Tannenbäume dürfen zwar auch hier nicht fehlen, aber echte sind selten und sehr teuer. Es bleibt also nichts anderes übrig, als einen Plastikbaum aufzustellen. Man macht das schon am 15. Dezember. Für manchen Menschen würde die große Hitze die Weihnachtsstimmung verderben, aber die Australier hält nichts davon ab. Sie verlegen zur kleinen Abkühlung das Fest nach draußen. Auf großen Wiesen, im Wald oder am Strand treffen sich die ganzen Familien und sitzen beieinander bis in die Nacht.



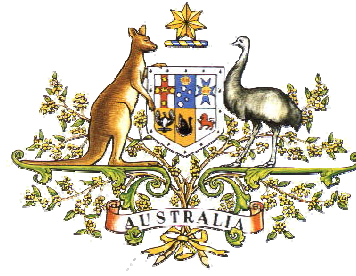
**Der Weihnachtsmann** darf natürlich auch nicht fehlen. Er tanzt vergnügt zwischen den anderen in der Sonne und stimmt Weihnachtslieder an, natürlich nach alter Tradition. Die Geschenke gibt es erst am Morgen des 25. Dezembers. Am folgenden Tag treffen sich Freunde und Verwandte zum großen Truthahn-Picknick.



# Australien



Flagge



Wappen

Australien ist das sechstgrößte Land der Erde. Auf der Fläche von 7.692.030 km<sup>2</sup> leben 21.360.000 Menschen.

Im Jahre 1851 begann der Goldrausch, der große Flut von Einwanderern. Australien gewann am **1. Januar 1901** ihre Unabhängigkeit.

Australien besteht aus **6 Bundesstaaten** (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia) und **2 Territorien** (Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory).

## Die Ureinwohner

Die ersten Menschen, die auf den Kontinent einwanderten, waren die Ureinwohner, auch Aborigine (lat. "ab origine" = "von Beginn an") genannt. Die allgemeinen Bezeichnungen "Aboriginal" oder "Aborigine" stammen von den Europäern und werden von den Ureinwohnern nicht benutzt. Die Aborigines hatten schon lange bevor der weiße Mann das Land entdeckte, eine eigene Kultur und Sprachen entwickelt. Ihr Leben war hervorragend an die Erfordernisse des Landes angepasst, ihre soziale Ordnung war gut entwickelt und ihre Fähigkeiten und Naturkenntnisse verblüffen noch heute.



früher



heute



## Tiere



Der Wombat



Der tasmanische Teufel



Der Kookaburra  
„Lachender Hans“

## Pflanzen



Baobab-Baum



Eukalyptusbaum



Grasbaum

## Filmstars aus Australien



Russel Crow



Nicole Kidman



Cate Blanchett



# Gesundheit

Wie bei uns so auch in Deutschland steigt die Zahl der Erkrankungen an **H1N1**, der sogenannten **Schweinegrippe**. Glücklicherweise verläuft die Grippe in den meisten Fällen harmlos. Es gibt jedoch Ausnahmen. Alle Generationen sind betroffen: Kinder, Erwachsene, alte Menschen.

## Was tun, damit wir gesund bleiben?

- Hygiene einhalten, also häufig und gründlich **Hände waschen**. In die Hände Husten ist zwar gut gemeint, aber gefährlich, denn mit den Händen würdet ihr die Viren sofort weitertragen. Also lieber **in den Ärmel husten!**
- Vor allem Kinder, Schwangere und chronisch Kranke sollten sich impfen lassen.
- Wenn ihr erkrankt seid: Zu Hause bleiben und auskurieren! Viel trinken und schlafen. Bei den meisten verläuft die Krankheit so: zwei Tage lang starkes Fieber, starke Kopfschmerzen, ein tiefsitzender Husten, Appetitlosigkeit. Gelegentlich kommt Erbrechen und Durchfall dazu. Konsultiert unbedingt euren **Arzt**. Dazu nicht einfach euch ins Wartezimmer setzen, sondern erst anrufen, am Telefon sagen, dass Verdacht auf Schweinegrippe besteht und **Termin verabreden**.
- Schützt eure Familienmitglieder, indem ihr **Abstand haltet**, in getrennten Räumen schlaft, Küche, Bad und Toilette sauber halten. Gebrauchte Papiertaschentücher sofort entsorgen (in Plastiktüte) Wichtig ist auch, regelmäßig zu **lüften**, denn in geschlossenen Räumen kann die Anzahl der Viren in der Luft schnell stark ansteigen.
- Verhindert eine Ausbreitung des H1N1-Virus, indem ihr mindestens **7 Tage** nach dem Auftreten der Symptome **zu Hause bleibt**. Erst wenn ihr wirklich genesen seid, sollt ihr wieder in die Öffentlichkeit, in die Schule, ins Kino oder anderswo hingehen.

**Bleibt gesund!**