

INTRODUCTION	1. Warm up Questions
READING COMPREHENSION AND EXERCISES	Origins of ANZAC day 1. for post-beginner 2. for intermediate students 3. for advanced students
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**Warm up Questions**

1. April 25 is a public holiday in NSW. Do you know why?
2. Do you know what ANZAC stands for and when and where it was first used?
3. Do you know what wars Australia has ever been involved in?

**Post-Beginner**

**Reading Comprehension**

**ANZAC Day**

On 25th April we celebrate ANZAC day. It is to remember that war affects people in a bad way.

It was 25th April 1915, when the first Anzac soldiers went into battle. They landed on the beach at Gallipoli. ANZAC soldiers came from Australia and New Zealand. One hero was a man called Scottie. He was a stretcher bearer and was very brave. He went into the battle zone to help wounded soldiers. Scottie carried them on a donkey. The ANZACs were sad when a bullet hit Scottie and he died on the battle field.

**Exercises**

**Exercise 1: Word Search**

Take the following words from the text and ask the student to find them in the word search.

- April
- Anzac Day
- Australia
- bad
- battle
- brave
- bullet
- donkey
- Gallipoli
- New Zealand
- sad
- Scottie
- soldiers
- stretcher
- war

S	I	L	O	P	I	L	L	A	G
O	W	O	U	N	D	E	D	C	B
L	F	A	P	R	I	L	R	U	R
D	A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A
I	S	A	T	L	W	L	D	P	V
E	D	O	N	K	E	Y	Z	A	E
R	C	B	A	T	T	L	E	P	B
S	R	E	H	C	T	E	R	T	S
N	E	W	Z	E	A	L	A	N	D
Y	T	Y	A	D	C	A	Z	N	A

**Exercise 2:** Conversation questions

- 1) What is celebrated in Australia on 25 April?
- 2) Which countries were ANZAC soldiers from?
- 3) What did ANZAC soldiers do on 25 April 1915?
- 4) What is the hero's name in the passage?
- 5) What did Scottie do?
- 6) Did Scottie carry the wounded soldier himself?
- 7) How did Scottie die?

**Exercise 3:** Pronunciation: The date

- 1) Listen and repeat the words. Notice the stressed syllable in bold.

**J**anuary    **F**ebruary    **M**arch    **A**pril    **M**ay    **J**une    **J**uly    **A**ugust  
**S**eptember    **O**ctober    **N**ovember    **D**ecember

- 2) Compare the pair of words and repeat.

13 thirteen / 30 thirty      14 fourteen / 40 forty    15 fifteen / 50 fifty  
16 sixteen / 60 sixty      17 seventeen / 70 seventy    18 eighteen / 80 eighty  
19 nineteen / 90 ninety

- 3) Listen and repeat the following dates:

1 <sup>st</sup> first	11 <sup>th</sup> eleventh	21 <sup>st</sup> twenty-first
2 <sup>nd</sup> second	12 <sup>th</sup> twelfth	22 <sup>nd</sup> twenty-second
3 <sup>rd</sup> third	13 <sup>th</sup> thirteenth	23 <sup>rd</sup> twenty-third
4 <sup>th</sup> fourth	14 <sup>th</sup> fourteenth	24 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fourth
5 <sup>th</sup> fifth	15 <sup>th</sup> fifteenth	25 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fifth
6 <sup>th</sup> sixth	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth	26 <sup>th</sup> twenty-sixth
7 <sup>th</sup> seventh	17 <sup>th</sup> seventeenth	27 <sup>th</sup> twenty-seventh
8 <sup>th</sup> eighth	18 <sup>th</sup> eighteenth	28 <sup>th</sup> twenty-eighth
9 <sup>th</sup> ninth	19 <sup>th</sup> nineteenth	29 <sup>th</sup> twenty-ninth
10 <sup>th</sup> tenth	20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth	30 <sup>th</sup> thirtieth

- 4) The date **written**: 25<sup>th</sup> April      The date **spoken**: the twenty-fifth of April

- a) These dates are written in a number of common formats. Read them aloud to your tutor.

1<sup>st</sup> May                      6 February 1999                      22<sup>nd</sup> December 2003    11/5/62  
30-11-98                      8<sup>th</sup> February 2007                      13/11/04  
21 January 2001                      30-10-92

b) Write the dates and say them aloud

Today's date \_\_\_\_\_

Your date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Two dates that are special for you \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4:** Grammar: Simple present and past tense

**Simple present:**

to talk about general facts about our lives

Example: On 25th April we **celebrate** ANZAC Day.

to talk about things that are always true

Example: War **affects** people in a bad way.

- a) Ask the student to compare forms of the verbs in the two example sentences: The form of the verb changes with *he/she/it*. Study the tables below

I You <b>have</b> We They	She He <b>has</b> It
I You <b>live</b> We They	She He <b>lives</b> It
I You <b>work</b> We They	She He <b>works</b> It

I You <b>don't have</b> We They	She He <b>doesn't have</b> It
I You <b>don't live</b> We They	She He <b>doesn't live</b> It
I You <b>don't work</b> We They	She He <b>doesn't work</b> It

I <b>Do</b> you <b>have</b> we they	he <b>Does</b> she <b>have</b>
I <b>Do</b> you <b>live</b> we they	he <b>Does</b> she <b>live</b>
I <b>Do</b> you <b>work</b> we they	he <b>Does</b> she <b>work</b>

**b)** Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs in the bracket.

1. (live) We \_\_\_\_\_ in Burwood; John \_\_\_\_\_ in City.
2. (watch) I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of TV; She sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
3. (like) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ swimming; My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis.
4. (study) I \_\_\_\_\_ cooking at TAFE; Anne \_\_\_\_\_ engineering at university.

**c)** Change the following sentences to negatives and questions.

- 2) Her sister **speaks** English and Arabic.
- 3) I **come** from Korea.
- 4) John is a businessman. He **travels** a lot.
- 5) Kathy and Nicole **love** skating.

**Simple Past:** to talk about things that happened in the past.

Example: (come) ANZAC soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ from Australia and New Zealand.

- 1) There is no change of the verb form for all persons:  
*I/you/he/she/it/you/we/they*
- 2) Make tables similar to those for the present tense above about forming negatives and questions in the past

**Negative:** did not (didn't) + verb

Example: Anne **didn't come** to class yesterday.

**Question:** Did ... + verb

Example: **Did** Anne **come** to class yesterday?

**a)** Underline the past tense verbs in the ANZAC Day passage. Match the past tense verbs below to the present tense.

was \_\_\_\_\_      went \_\_\_\_\_      landed \_\_\_\_\_  
came \_\_\_\_\_      carried \_\_\_\_\_      hit \_\_\_\_\_  
died \_\_\_\_\_

**b)** Use the following words to complete the passage. You can use the words more than one time.

**Wanted    knew    sent    looked      went    were    was    had    arrived**  
**Told      blew      found      came**

The first people in Australia \_\_\_\_\_ the Aborigines. The Aborigines \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia from Asia more than 40,000 years ago. Later, fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ to visit from Indonesia. For a long time no one in Europe \_\_\_\_\_ about Australia. Then many ships \_\_\_\_\_ from Europe to Asia. They \_\_\_\_\_ to find gold. They \_\_\_\_\_ for a new land, a Great South Land. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ some of these ships onto the west coast of Australia. In 1770 Captain Cook \_\_\_\_\_ from England. The name of his ship \_\_\_\_\_ *Endeavour*. He \_\_\_\_\_ many interesting plants at Botany Bay, near Sydney. He \_\_\_\_\_ back to England and \_\_\_\_\_ the government about this good country. A few years later the English government \_\_\_\_\_ 11 small ships to the new country. On these ships most people \_\_\_\_\_ prisoners. They \_\_\_\_\_ food, tools, seeds, medicines and farm animals on their ships. After nine months they \_\_\_\_\_ in Sydney. The date \_\_\_\_\_ 26 January 1788. Arthur Phillip \_\_\_\_\_ the first governor.

----- Adapted from *The Great South Land* (illustration available)

c) Conversation practice: *What activities did you do yesterday? What did you last weekend?*

watch TV      have a shower      cook a meal      read the newspaper  
 make a phone call      write a letter      speak English      went shopping  
 take a bus      go out      visit a friend

*What is your daily routine? What do you usually do on weekends?*  
 (compare the simple present tense with the simple past tense)

## Intermediate

### Reading Comprehension

#### ANZAC Day

On 25 April each year we have a very important holiday. It gives us a day to remember all the brave Australian and New Zealand soldiers. This day we call ANZAC Day. ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

We choose 25 April because, on this day in 1915, the first ANZAC s went into battle. Soon there were hundreds of stories about brave men. But there is one story which will be told today. It is the story of J. Simpson Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick was called "Scottie".

Scottie was a stretcher bearer and landed on the beach at Gallipoli with the troops. The battle was fierce. After thousands had been killed or wounded, the ANZACs reached the hill tops. Here they dug trenches. The ambulance men had a very

dangerous job to do. They had to crawl in amongst the fighting to rescue wounded soldiers. All the water the troops needed had to be carried up the hills. Little donkeys were landed on the beach to carry the water.

One of the most terrible weapons used was the shrapnel shell. When this exploded, it blew bits of steel in all directions. There was one gully where more of these shells exploded than anywhere else. It was named Shrapnel Gully.

Scottie chose this area to do his work. To do it more quickly he took a water donkey with him. Scottie and his donkey made trip after trip up the gully to pick up the wounded. Bullets whistled all around. But still he carried on. His name was spoken all along the lines. Sooner or later, they felt, Scottie must be hit.

Brave Scottie did his work this way. He would lead the donkey nearly to the injured man. Then, quickly, he would dash in and pick the man on the donkey. As they went down the terrible gully, Scottie would smile and tell funny stories.

Dangerous day after dangerous day the troops saw their hero work on. Then one morning, very early, Scottie caught his donkey. That night had been one of the hardest battles. He knew many of his friends would be lying in agony. As he went by the cookhouse, he shouted, "I'll get mine on the way back".

But Scottie didn't come back. As he was bringing down two wounded men, a flying bullet killed him. The ANZACs were very sad at the loss of Scottie, the brave friend of the wounded. So, on ANZAC Day, let us think about Simpson Kirkpatrick and all the other gallant ANZACs: men who fought to keep our people free.

### **Exercises**

**Exercise 1:** Complete the cloze.

On 25th \_\_\_\_\_ we celebrate ANZAC Day.

It is to remember that \_\_\_\_\_ affects people in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.

It was 25th April 1915, when the first ANZAC \_\_\_\_\_ went into battle. They landed on the beach at \_\_\_\_\_. ANZAC soldiers came from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

One hero was a man called \_\_\_\_\_. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ bearer and was very \_\_\_\_\_.

He went into the \_\_\_\_\_ zone to help \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers. Scottie carried them on a \_\_\_\_\_. The ANZACs were \_\_\_\_\_ when a \_\_\_\_\_ hit Scottie and he \_\_\_\_\_ on the battle field.

**Exercise 2:** Retell the story of the "Scottie".

### Exercise 3: Grammar: Passive Verb Forms

Sentences can be active or passive. Therefore, tenses also have "active forms" and "passive forms."

**Active Form** In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

Example: People called Kirkpatrick "Scottie"

[Thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action]

**Passive Form** In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence.

Example: Kirkpatrick was called "Scottie" by people.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

You can use the passive form

- 1) if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized;

Examples: After thousands **had been killed** or wounded, the ANZACs reached the hill tops.

All the water the troops needed **had to be carried** up the hills.

Many people were injured by the tornado last night.

- 2) if you want to make sentence sound more impersonal;

Example: Passengers are requested to remain seated.

- 3) if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

Examples: Little donkeys **were landed** on the beach to carry the water.

Kirkpatrick **was called** "Scottie".

His name **was spoken** all along the lines.

Sooner or later, they felt, Scottie **must be hit**.

**a)** Rewrite the following sentences into the passive voice.

- 1) Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa.
- 2) Edison invented the telegraph.
- 3) People all over the world know her name.

**b)** Complete the sentences with proper form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) I doubt such a policy \_\_\_\_\_ (need) at the moment.
- 2) All rooms at the motel \_\_\_\_\_ (equip) with refrigerators.
- 3) About 500 people \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) to graduate this year.
- 4) Only 8% of new books \_\_\_\_\_ (purchase) online.

**Exercise 4:** Conversation questions (refer to Extension Activities later)

- 1) Do you know how ANZAC day is celebrated?
- 2) Are there similar celebrations or holidays in your own country?
- 3) Did you ever watch the ANZAC day march?
- 4) What will you do on ANZAC day? What activities do you like doing?

## Advanced

### Reading Comprehension

#### ANZAC Day

On 25 April every year, Australians commemorate ANZAC Day. It commemorates the landing of Australian and New Zealand troops at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. The date, 25 April, was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916.

ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. In 1917, the word ANZAC meant someone who fought at Gallipoli and later it came to mean any Australian or New Zealander who fought or served in the First World War. During the Second World War, ANZAC Day became a day on which the lives of all Australians lost in war time were remembered. The spirit of ANZAC recognises the qualities of courage, mateship and sacrifice which were demonstrated at the Gallipoli landing.

When war **broke out** in 1914 Australia had been a federal commonwealth for only fourteen years. The new national government was eager to establish its reputation among the nations of the world. In 1915 Australian and New Zealand volunteer soldiers formed part of the allied expedition that **set out** to capture the Gallipoli peninsula to open the way to the Black Sea for the allied navies. The plan was to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul), capital of the Ottoman Empire and an ally of Germany. They landed at Gallipoli on 25 April, meeting fierce resistance from the Turkish defenders. What had been planned as a bold stroke to knock Turkey out of the war quickly became a stalemate, and the campaign dragged on for eight months. At the end of 1915 the allied forces were evacuated after both sides had suffered heavy casualties and endured great hardships. Over 8,000 Australian soldiers were killed. News of the landing at Gallipoli made a profound impact on Australians at home and 25 April quickly became the day on which Australians remembered the sacrifice of those who **had died** in war.

The date, 25 April, was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916; in that year it was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London, over 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets of the city. A London newspaper headline dubbed them "The knights of Gallipoli". Marches were held all over Australia in 1916. Wounded soldiers from Gallipoli attended the Sydney march in convoys of cars, **attended by** nurses.

During the 1920s, ANZAC Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who died during the war. The first year in which all the States observed some form of public holiday together on ANZAC Day was 1927. By the mid-1930s all the rituals we today associate with the day - dawn services, marches, memorial services, reunions, sly two-up games - were firmly established as part of ANZAC Day culture.





## Extension Activities

### 1. ANZAC Day Celebration

#### Post-beginners

- 1) Show the student pictures attached at the end. Give them the vocabulary: Dawn Service, ANZAC Day March, RSL, Two-Up.
- 2) Use simple words to explain these activities.

**Dawn Service** On ANZAC Day, commemorative services are held at dawn across the nation. It is the time of the original Gallipoli landing. A bugler plays the Last Post, and then everyone is silent for a minute. It is a very emotional time. It is a time for reflection – to think about all the Australians who have fought and died in all wars, and to remember their courage and sacrifice.

**ANZAC Day March** Veterans of recent wars polish their medals and march down the streets of the major cities and many smaller centres.

**RSL** The Returned & Services League of Australia. It is a support organisation for men and women who have served or are serving in the Australian Defence Force.

**Two-up Game** After the ANZAC Day dawn services and marches of veterans, Australia people congregate around their local pubs and clubs to play Two-Up games. The game needs two coins. A person takes charge of tossing the coins and people bet on either "heads" or "tails".

- 3) Involve the student in extended conversation
  - a) Is there similar celebration or holiday in your own country?
  - b) Do you know the RSL club close to your home?
  - c) What do you plan for this ANZAC Day? Will you watch the ANZAC Day march in the city?

#### Intermediate to Advanced

- 1) Show the student pictures attached at the end and ask the student if they know what they are about.
- 2) Give the student more reading regarding the details and origins of the ANZAC Day activities (adaptation needed for intermediate level students).
- 3) Involve the student in extended conversation
  - a) What do you think about war? How could it affect people involved in war?
  - b) What are some common causes of war?
  - c) What international organisation has been set up to try and obtain world peace? Do you think it has been effective?
  - d) Where are the United Nations peace keeping forces operating in the world today?

## **More reading**

There are many ways we can commemorate ANZAC Day and help to remember the Australians who have fought and died in war.

### ***Dawn Service***

On Anzac Day, commemorative services are held at dawn, the time of the original Gallipoli landing, across the nation. A bugler plays the Last Post, and then everyone is silent for a minute. It is a very emotional time. It is a time for reflection – to think about all the Australians who have fought and died in all wars, and to remember their courage and sacrifice.

The Dawn Service observed on ANZAC Day has its origins in an operational routine which is still observed by the Australian Army today. The half-light of dawn plays tricks with soldiers' eyes and from the earliest times the half-hour or so before dawn, with all its grey, misty shadows, became one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were therefore woken up in the dark, before dawn, so that by the time the first dull grey light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert and manning their weapons. This was, and still is, known as "Stand-to". It was also repeated at sunset.

After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. With symbolic links to the dawn landing at Gallipoli, a dawn stand-to or dawn ceremony became a common form of ANZAC Day remembrance during the 1920s; the first official dawn service was held at the Sydney Cenotaph in 1927. Dawn services were originally very simple and followed the operational ritual; in many cases they were restricted to veterans only. The daytime ceremony was for families and other well-wishers, the dawn service was for old soldiers to remember and reflect among the comrades with whom they shared a special bond. Before dawn the gathered veterans would be ordered to "stand to" and two minutes of silence would follow. At the end of this time a lone bugler would play the "Last Post" and then concluded the service with "Reveille".

In more recent times the families and young people have been encouraged to take part in dawn services, and services in Australian capital cities have seen some of the largest turnouts ever.

### ***ANZAC Day March***

Later in the day ex-servicemen and women meet and join in marches through the major cities and many smaller centres. The most traditional way is to go into town each year and watch the veterans of recent wars polish their medals and march down the streets. It is a great opportunity for old friends to gather, and for families to remember.

### ***RSL***

RSL (the Returned and Services League of Australia) is a support organisation for men and women who have served or are serving in the Australian Defence Force. It was formed as the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia in 1916, became the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmens Imperial League of Australia in 1940, and became the Returned Services League of Australia in 1965. The change to its current name was made in 1990 to reflect the organisation's concern for current as well as former servicemen and servicewomen.

RSL runs all across the country. The focus of the RSL is above all on the welfare of Australian men and women serving in the armed forces. It has advocated for veterans entitlements, the protection of former battlefields and the rights of serving soldiers, sailors and airmen. The RSL also ensures that those that have served the country are commemorated for their service by providing funeral information to those that have served with the deceased and handing out individual red poppy flowers at the funeral to ensure that the deceased service to their country is acknowledged.

RSL clubs organise ANZAC day and Remembrance Day commemorations. Many are tied to local football or soccer clubs and make regular donations to community services in their local area.

### ***Two-up game***

After the ANZAC Day dawn services and marches of veterans through the various cities and towns throughout Australia, commemorative events include playing Two Up, the game that was so popular on the beaches of Gallipoli. Indeed it is known for whole Australian communities to congregate around their local pubs and clubs on ANZAC Day to indulge in a game or two. Although the game is normally illegal, gaming laws are relaxed for this one day.

The game is conducted in a flat circle of approximately 20 feet (6 metres) or larger. The only equipment required (aside from materials for tracking bets) is two coins (by tradition pre-decimal pennies), and a flat piece of wood called the "kip" approximately 8 inches in length which has holes carved in it to fit the coins neatly but loosely enough for the coins to come out when tossed.

The game is run by a "boxer", who calls the first "potato" (one of the players around the circle) in to toss the coins. The spinner wagers an amount of their choice on either "heads" or "tails". Other players around the ring can then also bet on either "heads" or "tails". .

Once all bets are taken, the boxer calls "no more bets", and the player tosses the coins in the air using the kip. To be a valid throw, they must go above the head height of the spinner, be rotating sufficiently and land entirely in the ring - if they do not the boxer calls "barred" and the throw is retaken. Ideally the call must occur before the coins settle.

If the coins land both on the same face, the round ends and non-spinning player's bets are paid off, with people who bet on the same face as that landed winning. A new round of non-spinner bets is then taken before the spinner throws again.

If the coins come up with one tail and one head, the spinner spins again. If 5 "odds" come up, all players lose and a new spinner is selected.

If the spinner throws his nominated face three times before either 5 "odds" being thrown in a row, or a spin with both coins being the opposite face, the spinner wins and is paid at 7.5 to 1 (in most modern games).

There is usually a legend associated with the game. During the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, a Turkish pilot flying over Australian lines saw a large group of "diggers" (Australian soldiers). Lining this group up for a machine gun strafe, the pilot noticed that all the diggers looked up to the sky and then down again in a fairly quick motion. Thinking that these soldiers were Muslims and offering their prayers, the pilot did not attack. Little did the pilot know that the Australians were not praying, but were in fact playing Two Up! Irrespective of whether or not the story is myth or fact, Two Up has since become uniquely associated with ANZAC Day.

## 2. ANZAC Biscuits

The history of ANZAC biscuits is uncertain. One story goes that when Australian and New Zealand soldiers joined forces in the First World War, thus becoming the ANZACs, someone decided to make a biscuit to celebrate. Another story says that as the biscuits are economical to make, nourishing, and store well, enabling families in Australia and New Zealand to send these biscuits in food parcels to ANZAC troops serving overseas. As they do survive rough handling and are delicious with the hot tea that was standard rations to the soldiers this is very plausible. It is certain that the recipe has strong links to Scottish Oatcakes which early settlers brought to NZ with them. ANZAC biscuits were sold to help fundraise for the Red Cross and the Returned Servicemen's Association from near the beginning of World War I. Whatever the true origins, these biscuits are a delicious Aussie tradition. Below is one version of the recipe (available at <http://www.azmetro.com/nzrecipe.html#anzac>):

### Ingredients

- 100g (4 oz) butter
- 1 tablespoon golden syrup
- 2 tablespoons of boiling water
- 1 and a half tablespoons of bicarbonate of soda
- 1 cup of rolled oats
- 3/4 cup desiccated coconut
- 1 cup (4 oz ) plain flour
- 1 cup (8 oz ) of sugar

### Instructions:

1. Combine all dry ingredients except bicarb of soda
2. Add melted butter
3. Stir in bicarb mixed with boiling water
4. Place spoonfuls of the mixture on a greased tray
5. Cook in moderate oven for about 20 minutes
6. Allow to cool
7. Store in an airtight container

## 3. Writing Practice (homework)

- 1) Write a paragraph about what you do on ANZAC Day. (For post-beginner, intermediate and advanced levels)
  
- 2) Write a letter pretending that you were a soldier or a nurse in the front lines. What would you say to your family at home? Maybe you could make a list of all the things you would ask to be sent in a comfort parcel. (For intermediate and advanced levels)



ANZAC Day Dawn Service at Australian War Memorial, 25 April 2005, 90th anniversary



ANZAC day March in Sydney



Veterans march in the annual ANZAC Day parade through the streets of Sydney, April 25, 2006.



Ypres, 1917. Australian soldiers playing two-up



Returned and Services League of Australia badge



ANZAC Biscuits