MATCHING

The Aboriginal people created tools for hunting and gathering including gali or boomerangs. These asymmetrical carved sticks used aerodynamics, motion and spin to allow the thrown boomerang to return to the thrower. The Aboriginal people were also responsible for each of the following items. See if you can match each item to its description.

- Bush Foods and Medicine
- 2 Firestick Farming
- 3 Stone and natural glass tools
- The didgeridoo (didjeridu)
- 5 The Woomera
- 6 Thermoplastic Resins
- 7 Water Bags
- 8 Weirs and fish traps

- Made by shaping a piece of hardwood into a long, thin handle and attaching a stone to the base to hold a spear-end in place this allowed a spear to be thrown up to three times further.
- Made from porcupine grass and grass trees this was hardened as it cooled and was strong enough to bind rock to wood.
- Some of the oldest surviving human-made structures in the world these demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of engineering, physics and aquaculture.
- An incredibly precise form of clearing tracks through the bush or open grasslands to flush out animals for food or to create conditions for animals such as wallabies to graze over time.
- Made of wallaby skin this used capillary action and evaporative cooling to keep water inside cool.
- Fashioned into chisels, saws, knifes, axes and spearheads these were used for hunting, carrying food, for making ochre, nets, clothing, baskets and more.
- Traditionally played by men in ceremony this is the world's oldest wind instrument.
- Aboriginal people rendered poisonous seeds edible, turned certain moths and grubs into delicious meals, made sweet drinks from native honey and nectar and ground grass seeds to bake an early form of damper. They used tannins to treat inflammation and alkaloids to relieve pain; extracted antiseptics such as tea tree oil to cure infections and harvested latex to treat ulcers and skin conditions.

The significant contributions of First Nations Peoples in the past are acknowledged.

