

## Board Game – accessible version

### Instructions

What you will need:

- 2-4 players
- A die
- A counter for each player
- A set of statement cards (placed face down)
- A printed copy of the game board

How to play:

- Each player rolls the die and the player with the highest number goes first.
- Roll the die and move that number of spaces.
- If you land on a space with a large circle, ask another player to select a statement card and read it to you. You have to decide if the statement is true or false.
- If you are correct, move forward two spaces. If you are incorrect, move back two spaces.
- The winner of the game is the first person to reach the finish circle.

# Investigating Australian Coins

The Mint is located in Deakin, Canberra.

Answer: TRUE

There are 15,000 five cent coins encased in the staircase that leads to up to the exhibition room at the Mint.

Answer: TRUE

The First Australians used a barter system to trade things from one end of Australia to the other.

Answer: TRUE

Australia's growing population in the early 1800s was one reason we needed formal currency.

Answer: TRUE

Governor Macquarie had holes stamped in foreign currency coins to create extra currency for NSW.

Answer: TRUE

A branch of the British Royal Mint was opened in Sydney in 1855.

Answer: TRUE

In 1910 the first distinctive Australian Commonwealth coins were issued.

Answer: TRUE

In 1963 the Australian government announced it was planning to convert from imperial currency to a decimal currency system.

Answer: TRUE

On 14 February 1966, decimal currency was introduced with 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c coins.

Answer: TRUE

In 1988 the \$2 coin was introduced to replace the \$2 note.

Answer: TRUE

The \$1 and \$2 notes were removed because they kept wearing out too quickly.

Answer: TRUE

In 1992 the 1c and 2c coins were taken out of circulation because they cost more to make than they were worth.

Answer: TRUE

# Investigating Australian Coins

The Mint has 'Automated Guided Vehicles' (AGVs) to help produce coins.

Answer: TRUE

Mint robot Titan has the job of lifting drums of coins and emptying them into hoppers.

Answer: TRUE

Mint robot Robbie can lift up to 50kg.

Answer: TRUE

Mint robot Robbie has the job of packing small bags of finished coins into large shipping boxes.

Answer: TRUE

The AGV, called Penny, works in warehousing and stock control, delivering blank and finished coins to Titan. She also delivers coins to Florin who works in the coin inspection area.

Answer: TRUE

The AGVs use extremely accurate lasers to navigate.

Answer: TRUE

The obverse side of the coin is the 'head' and the reverse side is the 'tails'.

Answer: TRUE

The obverse side of Australian coins shows the year the coin was minted.

Answer: TRUE

Australian coins may feature designs to commemorate famous people or events on the reverse side.

Answer: TRUE

The current 50c coins are made from copper and nickel.

Answer: TRUE

The original 50c coin was a circular shape but was changed to avoid confusion with the 20c coin.

Answer: TRUE

Horst Hahne designed the \$2 coin, taking inspiration from a drawing by Ainslie Roberts.

Answer: TRUE

# Investigating Australian Coins

The reverse side of the \$2 coin features an image of the head and shoulders of a traditional Australian Aboriginal person, the Southern Cross and a representation of Australian flora.

Answer: TRUE

Before decimal currency, Australian coins followed the British system.

Answer: TRUE

Imperial currency was still accepted for two years after the introduction of decimal currency.

Answer: TRUE

The penny was equal to 1c in the new decimal currency.

Answer: TRUE

The Mint only produces coins for Australia.

Answer: FALSE

In 1813 the British Government decided to send 40,000 French dollars to the colony.

Answer: FALSE

The 'Stirling Silver Money Act' of 1825 officially made Spanish coins the only recognised form of currency in Australia.

Answer: FALSE

The gold rush, which led to gold being recognised as currency, started in 1819.

Answer: FALSE

In 1900 the Federal Parliament passed a bill allowing Australia to have its own coins.

Answer: FALSE

The Royal Australian Mint opened in Canberra in 1940.

Answer: FALSE

In 1969 the round 50c coin was replaced by a 6-sided 50c coin.

Answer: FALSE

In 1970 the \$1 coin was introduced to replace the \$1 note.

Answer: FALSE

# Investigating Australian Coins

The Mint can produce a maximum of 100,000 coins per day.

Answer: FALSE

The Titan robot can only lift 200 kg.

Answer: FALSE

The Mint has ten Automated Guided Vehicles to help with coin production.

Answer: FALSE

The obverse side of all Australian coins has an image of Australia's first prime minister.

Answer: FALSE

The 5c, 10c and 20c coins are made mainly of nickel.

Answer: FALSE

Stuart Delvin designed all Australian decimal coins.

Answer: FALSE

The \$1 and \$2 coins are made mainly from gold.

Answer: FALSE

The \$2 coin is the largest (in diameter) of all the coins.

Answer: FALSE

The 1c and 2c coins were discontinued on 21 August, 1980.

Answer: FALSE

The obverse side of imperial coins featured various Australian icons.

Answer: FALSE