I'm not surprised that you find it difficult to separate global and economic since due to globalisation Australia's economy is heavily influenced by global events.

While our economy is influenced by what happens globally, our government can take steps to try to minimise negative impacts and capitalise on positives ones.

An example of this in regard to a recession is the global financial crisis of 2008. While most developed economies went into recession (2 consecutive periods of negative economic growth), Australia's economy was slightly protected due to our government implementing a stimulus package (among other measures) to keep money being spent in the economy and also due to China's demand for our iron ore. Changes in workplaces so a decrease in some retail jobs (due to decreased consumer demand) but government stimulus spending saw infrastructure being build - e.g. school upgrades, which provided employment in the construction industry.

An example of this in regards to booms (expanding economic growth) is the mining boom (which is now over) and was driven by China's rapid expansion (global impact on domestic economy). Where people migrated from eastern Australia to Perth in order to take up FIFO jobs which had considerable incomes. This increase in income saw the price of many things (e.g. coffee) rise in Perth compared to other cities in Australia. Workplace changes you could refer to are the migration of many tradespeople onto the mines, leaving a shortage in the metro area which meant their prices went up and demand for their services was greater than their supply. The ease with employment on the mines meant people chose not to pursue higher education (UNI) as they could get a substantial wage working on the mines without a degree. This increase in income saw many people purchasing investment properties which resulted in property prices rising substantially across Perth.

If you can't differentiate between global and domestic, just remember that Australia's economy is heavily influenced by global events as we trade with many different nations. If our exports fall substantially, then this will have a flow on effect domestically, with people losing their jobs as their products don't need to be made anymore. With people losing jobs, they spend less and save more as they worry that they will not have enough money to meet basic requirements. This means local businesses see a fall in their profits, potentially laying off workers. And the cycle continues. However, if exports rise, more money is coming into Australia and this can generate jobs. Of course we also need to take into account imports, but this is really heading into economic theory which I don't think this subject requires in large detail.