

Questions for discussion

Episode 15
3rd June 2014

Thai Troubles

1. Discuss the issues raised in the BtN story with another student.
2. Which city is the capital of Thailand?
3. Locate Thailand on a map. What countries surround Thailand? In which part of Asia does Thailand belong?
4. Describe some of the ways the military in Thailand is different to the military in Australia.
5. Who does the Thailand military say it answers to?
6. Explain what is meant by a military coup. Do some research and list two other countries that have experienced a military coup.
7. Protesting is an important right in a democracy. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.
8. Name the Thai Prime Minister who was recently thrown out. Name the family member who was Prime Minister in 2006?
9. What are their supporters known as?
10. How does the political unrest in Thailand affect Australia and its people? Why do you think it matters?

Write a message about the story and post it in the comments section on the story page.

Land Rights

1. What was the main point of the *Land Rights* story?
2. When is Mabo Day?
3. Why is it known as Mabo Day?
4. What is Mabo Day the anniversary of?
5. Where are the Torres Strait Islands in relation to Australia? Locate using Google maps.
6. Dwayne says 'We have a strong connection to the land. It gives us life'. Explain why land is so important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?
7. What does Terra Nullius mean?
8. What effect did white settlement have on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?
9. How long have Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in Australia?
10. When was Australia first settled by the British?

Do the *Land Rights* quiz on the BtN website <http://www.abc.net.au/btn/quiz.htm>

Palm Oil

1. What have you learned about palm oil and its impact on orang-utans as a result of watching this story?
2. How many types of orang-utans are there in the world? Name them.
3. Where do orang-utans live?
4. Describe the orang-utans' natural environment.
5. Why have orang-utans become an endangered species?

6. What is palm oil and where does it come from?
7. Why does Tahlia want palm oil production stopped?
8. How are the palm oil plantations important to the economy of Indonesia and Malaysia?
9. Some people have started sustainable palm oil plantations. What does this mean?
10. What is palm oil often labelled as? Should companies be forced to put 'Palm Oil' on their labels if their products contain it? Explain your answer.

Vote in the BtN poll. Go to <http://www.abc.net.au/btn/polls.htm>
Check out the BtN *Palm Oil* teacher resource on the Teachers page
<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/teachers.htm>

Diabetes Awareness

1. Which type of diabetes does Nick have? Type 1 or Type 2?
2. Which organ's cells are destroyed by the immune system triggering diabetes?
3. What does Nick have to take in order to stay alive?
4. Which type of diabetes is also known as juvenile diabetes?
5. Why does Nick refer to himself as a 'Cyborg'?
6. Nick uses humour to describe his condition. How does this help to get the message across?
7. What should a diabetic do when they're having a 'low'?
8. Nicholas describes the 'highs' and 'lows' as being like the ups and downs of a normal teenager. What does he mean by this?
9. What are some of the symptoms of diabetes? What should you do if you are experiencing them?
10. There is no cure for diabetes. True or False.

Write a message about the story and post it in the comments section on the story page

Silent Films

1. Why is Henry's movie called a *silent* film?
2. Why did Henry decide to make a silent film?
3. What kind of films did Henry make before this?
4. When were silent films really popular? Explain why they were silent.
5. In the old days film-makers used music to create mood. How did they do this?
6. When films with sound came along what were they called?
7. What is talking in films called?
8. What genre of music did Henry choose to make his film to? Why did he choose this?
9. Who is the legendary silent film actor mentioned in the BtN story? What are some of his films?
10. Henry has worked hard. How do you think this will help his plans for the future?

Check out the BtN *Silent Films* teacher resource on the Teachers page
<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/teachers.htm>

Write a message about the story and post it in the comments section on the story page.

Palm Oil

Key Learning

Students will develop a deeper understanding the impact palm oil production has on the habitat of orang-utans. They will also investigate the use of palm oil in grocery products.

The Australian Curriculum

Science /Science Understanding/ Biological sciences

Interactions between organisms can be described in terms of food chains and food chains and food webs; human activity can affect these interactions

Year 7 ([ACSSU112](#))



Civics and Citizenship/Knowledge and Understanding/Citizenship, diversity and identity

The obligations citizens may consider they have beyond their own national borders as active and informed global citizens
Year 6 ([ACHCK039](#))



Discussion Questions

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2. How many types of orang-utans are there in the world? Name them.
3. Where do orang-utans live?
4. Describe the orang-utans' natural environment.
5. Why have orang-utans become an endangered species?
6. What is palm oil and where does it come from?
7. Why does Tahlia want palm oil production stopped?
8. How are the palm oil plantations important to the economy of Indonesia and Malaysia?
9. Some people have started sustainable palm oil plantations. What does this mean?
10. What is palm oil often labelled as? Should companies be forced to put 'Palm Oil' on their labels if their products contain it? Explain your answer.

Activities

Glossary

Working in pairs, students create a glossary of words related to the palm oil. Follow up this activity with a class discussion to ensure students understand the terms.

Palm oil	Deforestation	Habitat
Orangutan	Indonesia	Plantation
Biofuel	Borneo	Sustainable

Students will present their glossary in an interesting way

- *Wordle* word cloud <http://www.wordle.net/>
- A poster to go up around your school
- Use the words to form your own sentences

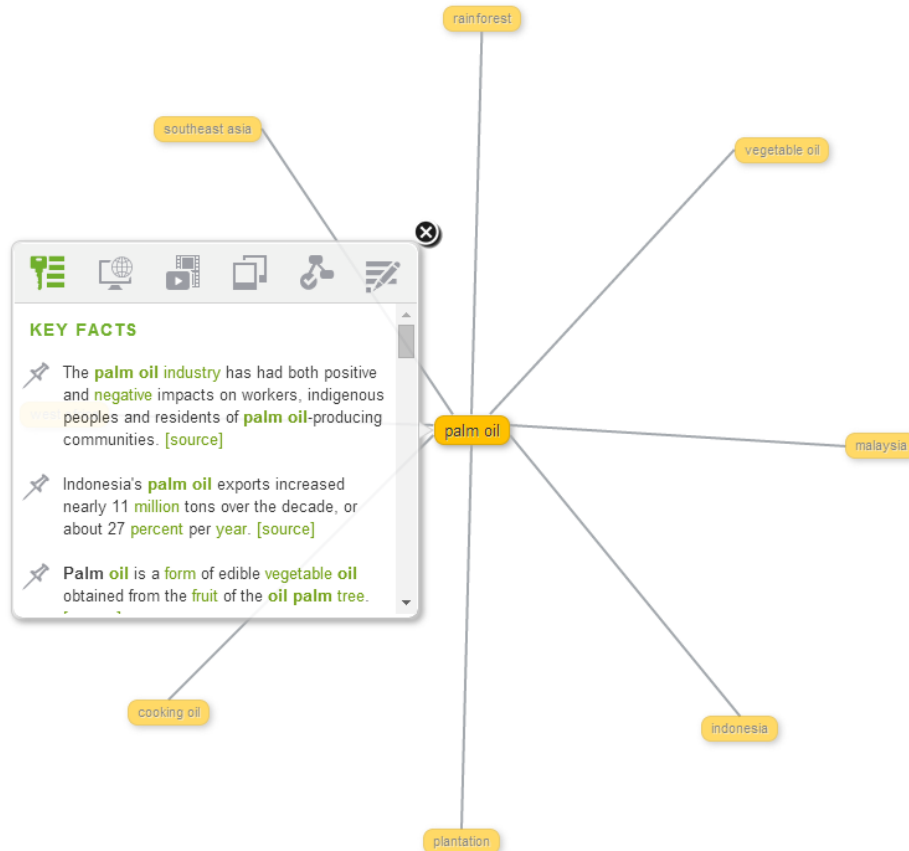
Finding out about Palm Oil

After watching the BtN *Palm Oil* story, hold a class discussion to encourage students to engage with the topic and learn more about palm oil. Provide students with the opportunity to conduct their own research using some of the following questions.

Research questions

- What is palm oil?
- Where is most of the world's palm oil grown? Locate using Google maps.
- How is palm oil grown?
- Why does the growing of palm oil lead to deforestation?
- How much land/forest is cleared every year for oil palm plantations?
- What is sustainable palm oil?
- How much palm oil does Australia import each year?

To help with their research, students can use an interactive mindmap at the InstaGrok website <http://www.instagrok.com/>. Students can find out more about palm oil using the different functions of the mindmap; *key facts, websites, videos, images, concepts or adding notes.*



Palm oil and Orang-utans

Of the 11 million hectares of oil palm plantations around the world, about 6 million hectares are found in Indonesia. Two species of orang-utans that are affected by palm oil production

Create a profile for each including the following:

Common names

Scientific name

Location

Population

Status

Main threats to the species

Sumatran Orang-utan



Borneo Orang-utan



Investigate:

What effect do palm oil plantations have on the orang-utan habitat?

What is being done to protect orang-utan habitats?

Design a poster that shows the connection between palm oil and orang-utans.

Products containing palm oil

Students will investigate the use of palm oil in grocery products. The following questions may help guide their research:

- What is palm oil used for?
- What products contain palm oil?
- How are food products that contain palm oil labelled?
- What can consumers do?
- What are some solutions to the palm oil problem? What is sustainable palm oil?
- Is boycotting palm oil products the solution? Explain why or why not.

Ask students to make a list of products that contain palm oil and list possible alternatives. The websites at the end of this activity may help students find the information. Discuss ways that students can raise awareness about the issue.

Related Research Links

Behind the News - Orang-utans

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s2502368.htm>

WWF – Palm oil fact sheet

http://www.wwf.org.au/our_work/saving_the_natural_world/forests/palm_oil/fact_sheet/

WWF – Orangutans and oil palm plantations

http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_conversion_agriculture/orang_utan_s_palm_oil/

ABC Splash – Palm Oil (video)

<http://splash.abc.net.au/media/-/m/525335/palm-oil>

Palm Oil Investigations - About Palm Oil

<http://www.palmoilinvestigations.org/about-palm-oil>

Silent Films

Key Learning

Students will develop a deeper understanding of the features of silent films and create their own short silent film.

The Australian Curriculum

The Arts / Media Arts

Plan, create and present media artworks for specific purposes with awareness of responsible media practice ([ACAMAM060](#)) Year 3 and 5



Plan, produce and present media artworks for specific audiences and purposes using responsible media practice ([ACAMAM064](#)) Year 5 and 6



English/Literacy/Interacting with other

Use interaction skills when discussing and presenting ideas and information, selecting body language, voice qualities and other elements, (for example music and sound) to add interest and meaning ([ACELY1804](#)) Year 7



Discussion Questions

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9. Who is the legendary silent film actor mentioned in the BtN story? What are some of his films?
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Activities

Key words

Ask students to find out the meanings of the following key words that relate to film making.

dialogue	storyboard	soundtrack
plot	gesture	title cards

Class Discussion – What are the features of silent films?

Ask student to brainstorm the features of silent film. These could include:

- No dialogue is spoken
- Using music to create mood
- The acting can be very over-the-top
- The story is simple and straightforward
- Silent films can have “title cards” to help tell the story

Express yourself without words

Silent films are about actors being able to express themselves without speaking. Ask students to brainstorm a list of different moods and feelings, and then discuss how you might convey these through facial expressions, body language and gestures. Students will form pairs and practise acting a range of emotions. Students will take it in turns acting out and then guessing the emotion. Examples to get you started:

- Nervous
- Confused
- Frustrated
- Hopeful
- Excited
- Stern
- Uncertain
- Confident

Making a silent film

Students will work in small groups to create they own short silent film. The International Silent Film Festival website has the winning films <http://www.makesilentfilm.com/> to watch so students can get some ideas. Ask each group to think about a theme for their film. The website has music downloads based on a genre or theme <http://www.makesilentfilm.com/rules.html#music>
Each group needs to answer the following questions:

What is the story about?

- What is your story going to be about?
- How is the story going to be told without dialogue?
- Where is the story set?
- Who are the characters in the story?
- What is the problem in the story?
- What is the resolution?

When students have worked out a basic idea for their film, they can create a storyboard. Storyboards look like comic books and have a picture for every shot in the film. Show the following video about storyboarding to help students understand how to do it <http://lessonbucket.com/filmmaking/storyboards/>

Students can create their storyboards using post-it notes (useful when collaborating with others) or using a template <http://lessonbucket.com/media/169storyboards8.pdf>
Explain to students that storyboards should be quick, clear and simple and should show how each shot

Watch the Behind the Scenes video from Henry <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUlfoxCwTb0&feature=youtu.be&a> to get a better understanding of the process Henry went through to create his short film.

The Behind the News website has some tips to help students with the filming process <http://www.abc.net.au/btn/rookie-training.htm>

Share students' films with other classes in the school or have your own Silent Film Festival.

Charlie Chaplin



Charlie Chaplin was one of the most famous actors of the silent era. Ask students to find out some interesting facts about Chaplin and create a short biography of the actor. They can display their biography using the Bio Cube Creator

http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/interactives/cube_creator/

Related Research Links

International Youth Silent Film Festival
<http://www.makesilentfilm.com/>

Australia's Silent Film Festival – Official website
<http://www.ozsilentfilmfestival.com.au/index.asp?IntCatId=14>

YouTube – The Girl in the Camera - Behind the Scenes video
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUlfoxCwTb0&feature=youtu.be&a>

Australia.gov.au – Film in Australia: The Silent Era
<http://australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/film-in-australia>

Charlie Chaplin – Biography
<http://www.charliechaplin.com/en/biography/articles>

BtN: Episode 15 Transcript 3/6/14

Coming up

- On the anniversary of the Mabo decision, we find out what it's all about.
- Meet a girl who knows everything there is to know about orang-utans.
- And rookie reporter Nick tells us what it's like to fight diabetes.

Hey! Welcome to BtN, I'm Nathan.

Heaps of fun stuff coming up later just like that great story from Nick.

But first let's jump into the biggest stories of the week.

Here they are.

The Wire

An American soldier's finally coming home after spending five years as a Taliban prisoner in Afghanistan.

Bowe Bergdahl was released in exchange for five Taliban members who were being held at the Guantanamo Bay prison in Cuba.

His family is excited that he's coming home but some people in America are angry because their parliament wasn't asked permission before the deal was made.

A volcano has erupted in Indonesia and it's causing a lot of problems!

Giant ash clouds erupted from the volcano on Friday and now they've drifted towards Bali.

Heaps of international flights were grounded over the weekend because if the ash gets inside a plane's engine it could shut down.

And do you reckon you're pretty good at spelling?

Well, so do these kids in America. They took part in the country's national spelling bee and they had to tackle some seriously tough words.

For the first time in more than fifty years the competition ended in a tie!

Thai Coup

Reporter: James Bartold

INTRO: Right, Thailand is a really popular holiday place for thousands of Aussies each year. But right now, travellers are being warned to be really cautious if they go. Thai soldiers are on the streets and military leaders have taken control of the Thai parliament. Here's James with the full story of what's going on.

JAMES BARTOLD, REPORTER: It's a sight we've seen many times. Violent protests on the streets of Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. But why have people been fighting here for so long?

Well to find out you need to meet some of the important people at the centre of it all. This is Yingluck Shinawatra, who until very recently, was the Prime Minister of Thailand. This is her brother Thaksin, who was in charge back in 2006. And these are their supporters, known as the red shirts. Back when he was leading Thailand Thaksin was really popular with people in the poorer, country areas, because he spent quite a bit of money on things like health and education. But some Thais weren't happy with how he treated some people and said his government was corrupt.

That brings us to these guys, the yellow shirts, his opponents. They were really angry with Thaksin. So they started protesting. Red shirts started protesting against them and things got violent. Until eventually the military stepped in.

The military in Thailand is a bit different to here in Australia. They have a history of throwing elected governments out of office. They can do that, because they say they don't answer to the prime minister, they answer to the king who is really important to all Thais; rich or poor, red or yellow.

In 2006 the military removed Thaksin from power. He was then charged with corruption and fled the country. But only 5 years later his sister Yingluck was elected by the people. She was quite popular until she tried to help her brother to return to the country again. That made the yellow shirts very unhappy so they started protesting again. And it got so bad the military said they were left with no choice but to step in again.

This guy, General Prayuth Chan-Ocha then took control, and appointed himself prime minister. That's called a coup. It's when the army takes control of a country's government. During Thailand's coup soldiers took over government buildings, and shut down schools. Television stations were only allowed to show broadcasts by the military and more than

100 members of the former government and some politicians from the opposition were detained by the army. Protests were banned too.

The army says it's just trying to restore peace but removing the government has now made the red shirts angry because they believe the military is taking away their right... to vote for their own leader.

PROTESTOR: "This is our country we need a democracy"

So where to now? Well the military could stay in power which would make the red shirts angry. Or they could allow the country to vote for a new leader. But if someone from the Shinawatra family gets elected for a third time that would make the yellow shirts angry. So no matter what happens next it's seems more protests and more anger are likely either way.

Quiz 1

Okay, we said at the start of that story that Thailand is a popular destination for Aussies let's find out how popular.

How many Australians visited Thailand in 2012?

Was it 50,000

450,000

Or 950,000

The answer: 950,000

Land Rights

Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

INTRO: Today is Mabo Day. It's the anniversary of a court decision that recognised for the first time that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a special connection to the land of their ancestors. So we asked special guest reporter Dwayne to give us his insight into what that connection is all about.

But first a warning to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander viewers this story contains images of people who've died.

DWAYNE COULTHARD: My name is Dwayne Coultard. I'm an Adnyamathanha Kokatha person from South Australia. On June third, we always celebrate Mabo Day. It has been a

great day for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to recognise Australia's acknowledgement of prior existence of Aboriginal people in Australia.

This land has always been important to us, but long ago life was very different.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were the first Australians. They lived all over the country as different groups of people with their own languages, ways of life and dreaming stories.

In different areas they lived in different ways. They developed skills and knowledge based on their environment. But everywhere, the relationship to the land was strong.

They took what they needed, and made sure the areas where they lived and hunted were allowed to regenerate and survive. They cared for the land and respected it.

But things changed when European settlers arrived.

DWAYNE: During settlement in 1788, the British then employed the doctrine of Terra Nullius, which means that nobody essentially lived in Australia when the British arrived, which we know today is untrue.

The settlers thought their own way of life was the best way to live, and that Aboriginal people should try to behave more like them.

For a long time, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders had very few rights, and no claim to the lands of their ancestors.

But in the nineteen eighties, a guy called Eddie Mabo fought the idea of terra nullius in court, and in '92, he won. On that date we now celebrate Mabo Day.

DWAYNE: The Mabo decision was about recognising the continuing culture of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia. Despite the colonisation in 1788, the culture still continued today, and will continue on in the future.

That's really important, because while a lot of time has passed, for many Indigenous Australians, connection to land is still strong.

DWAYNE: Your home is always where your people came from. It's important now for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to acknowledge and embrace that, be proud of their history. And a big part of that is their connection to country and their ancestors' connection to country that have spanned thousands of years.

There have been many challenges for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, but one thing won't change.

DWAYNE: Your country is a significant part of who you are. That will never change despite the fact that you may live in different areas of Australia. Or you might not live on your local traditional lands, but you still have that connection to the country as a whole. I think that

has been something that has continued on to this very day is that idea that we belong to this land and this land belongs to us.

Palm Oil

Reporter: Rebecca Opie

INTRO: This Thursday is World Environment Day and one young girl wants to use the day to get a message out to kids. She loves orang-utans, but deforestation in some countries is threatening their survival. But she says there's something all kids can do to help. Here's Bec with more.

TAHLIA: Hi I'm Tahlia, I'm 14 years old and I love orang-utans.

When it comes to orang-utans, Tahlia knows her stuff!

They love swinging and climbing, especially the young ones when they get to that certain age level they just go off and explore without their mums, it's really cute and really cool to watch as well.

But the orang-utans she loves are facing a problem. They're losing their homes.

There are two types of orang-utans in the world. The Sumatran orang-utans from Indonesia, and the Bornean orang-utans in Malaysia.

But in both Malaysia and Indonesia huge areas of rainforest are being bulldozed to make room for palm oil plantations.

And some conservationists say that's having a big effect on orang-utan numbers.

So basically 300 football fields of forest is getting destroyed every hour in Indonesia, and that's a massive thing that's causing the orang-utans to get extinct as well as the thousands of other species that live in Indonesia and Malaysia.

So what exactly is palm oil and why is it worth risking the lives of orang-utans?

Well, palm oil comes from the fruit that grows on palm trees and it's used in heaps of products you'd find at the supermarket. Everything from biscuits to cleaning products can contain palm oil.

Lots of people like Tahlia would like to see palm oil production stopped. They say everyone should refuse to buy products that contain it. But it can be tricky because it's often listed as other things like vegetable oil.

TAHLIA: So yeah it's really difficult, for people like me and everyone else who wants to try to stop using palm oil products.

Tahlia hopes that by cutting down on the use of palm oil it'll mean fewer plantations and hopefully more orang-utans.

But there could be another effect too.

In countries like Indonesia and Malaysia lots of people have jobs thanks to palm oil plantations. And palm oil is a valuable export for both countries. So lots of people would struggle if the industry was stopped.

To try to solve this problem, some people have started sustainable palm oil plantations. They don't take habitat away from orang-utans and other animals and the people working on them are treated well. But these can be expensive to set up so they're pretty rare.

For Tahlia, orang-utan protection should come before people's jobs and the international palm oil industry and she's doing everything she can to help. She raised money when she was in primary school and has even adopted some orphan orang-utans.

TAHLIA: I've got Chocolate, Carlos, Jarret, Wenda and Gokong. So Gokong was the most recent one that I have adopted, he's really, really cute.

In the future, Tahlia would like to travel overseas to get involved.

Hopefully when I'm older I really, really, really want to go over to Borneo and Sumatra and just live there and help them and be like a keeper or something.

But she hopes something will be done to protect these animals much sooner than that.

Online Poll

Right that story talked about how hard it was to find out which supermarket products contain palm oil.

Which brings us to this week's poll.

Should companies be forced to put 'Palm Oil' on their labels if their products contain it?

Our website is the place to vote.

Diabetes Awareness

Reporter: Nathan Bazley

INTRO: Now, this next story is very different to our usual ones. It was made by a young guy named Nick who has Type 1 diabetes. He wanted to explain to his friends what it's

like to have it so he produced this video with the help of ABC Open. It's pretty funny so take a look.

My passion is to let you know about type one diabetes. There are two types of diabetes: Type 1 and Type 2.

Type 1 diabetes is where the cells in your pancreas are destroyed by your immune system. You then take insulin to survive. I'm a type 1 diabetic, I take insulin and I'm just like anyone else.

Diabetes is a disease that affects a hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred people in Australia only. But every year, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five people are diagnosed.

I need to take insulin to stay alive. I take insulin through needles or through a pump. This is a machine that is connected to me twenty four hours a day, which makes me a cyborg. So you don't want to cross a type one diabetic.

Although diabetes is a disease you can still live an exciting lifestyle. Before that ninja rudely interrupted me diabetics can still live an exciting lifestyle we can do the things you guys can do, just more skydiving, deflecting ninja stars, and travelling.

There are some serious parts to diabetes like sugar highs, and sugar lows. But they're just like any other normal teenager. And this is what a type one diabetic looks like when they're having a low. They get drunk and a little out of it. So to cure this you need to give them some sugar, lollies or a sugary drink.

And type one diabetics also get sugar highs where they become very aggressive and they can start vomiting, so in these situations you give them their bgl to check it and give them insulin to calm them down. Diabetes just shows that you're special, not that sort of special, no one even likes him.

Let's cut the jokes, if you have any of the symptoms of a type one diabetic you need to go get yourself checked out by a doctor. These include you need to go to the toilet a lot, you're thirsty all the time, you're always tired, you start losing a lot of weight. So go see your doctor if you see any of these symptoms, it's not all that bad and it could save your life.

Although many bad things can happen us type one diabetics always think about the positives in life. Diabetes is a disease but it feels more like a lifestyle. Doing bgls is just like brushing your teeth. There is no cure for type one diabetes but we can manage it through doing regular checks on my blood glucose level and taking insulin through needles or through a pump. This allows me, a type one diabetic, to live a normal life.

Thanks for coming out and watching this short video on type one diabetes.

Presenter: Brilliant work Nick!

Quiz 2

Now for a quiz.

In that story, Nick says people with type 1 diabetes can't produce insulin properly.

So we're asking.

Where is insulin produced in the body?

Is it the Liver

Pancreas

or Stomach

The answer: The Pancreas

OK, sport's up next.

Here's the results worth knowing.

The Score

A few years ago Qatar won the right to host the 2022 soccer World Cup, but now there's a chance it could lose it.

A newspaper says they've found special documents that suggest Qatari football officials paid millions of dollars to FIFA officials to support their bid.

If true, it's something called corruption which is pretty dodgy.

FIFA, the organisation that runs world football, is facing calls to re-run the vote.

And because Australia was in the running to host the 2022 World Cup some are saying we might have another shot at it.

Sam Stosur has been knocked out of the French Open.

The Aussie made it through to the fourth round but lost to Russia's Maria Sharapova in three sets.

New South Wales have taken out the first State of Origin game!

The Blues got off to an early lead. Queensland fought back but the Blues held on to win 12 to 8.

The next game will be played in Sydney on the 18th June.

And San Antonio and Miami will battle it out again in the NBA finals series.

Last years' finalists The Spurs, beat Oklahoma City while the reigning premiers The Heat beat Indiana to set up the rematch!

Silent Film

Reporter: Emma Davies

INTRO: These days, going to the cinema is an exciting experience. You've got stuff like 3D and surround sound to hook you into the story you're watching on the screen. But did you know that back in the day films didn't used to have sound at all? Those days are mostly long gone now, but one young guy is desperate to bring them back. Here's Emma.

EMMA DAVIS, REPORTER: Meet Henry. He's a movie director in the making! He's already made a few short films, but his latest one is a little different! It's a silent film! That's right, no one speaks during the entire thing. But why would you want to make a movie without sound?

Well silent films were really popular in the early 1900's. They didn't have any sound because, back then they didn't have the technology to record the actor's voices. Instead, filmmakers used music to create the mood! Eventually, films with words, nicknamed 'talkies', replaced silent films. Now they're hardly made anymore!

Henry decided to make a silent film after hearing about an international competition.

But making a silent movie is hard than you might think!

HENRY THONG: "I had to try and convey a story through the visuals alone and not through dialogue which is something that I wasn't used to."

First he had to think of a storyline that fitted with the music he was given!

HENRY THONG: "There were a few different categories of music that you could chose from to make your film to, stuff like mystery themes, romance themes, action, horror."

Henry chose romance! Next he had to map out his idea on a storyboard. Then he had to cast actors, an important decision in a silent film! You might have heard of a guy called Charlie Chaplin. He was a legendary silent film actor because he was so good at getting his moods and feelings across on screen without using any words! And that's what Henry

needed! He had to direct his actors to do what he wanted. But he was lucky because the actors were his friends!

HENRY THONG: "So for example when I wanted James to look frustrated I'd tell him to emulate the face that he always gave me whenever he had a 3000 word essay due the next day that he hadn't started yet."

Once Henry edited the film he entered it and won first prize of a thousand dollars!

HENRY THONG: "I didn't expect to win so it was more of a surprise."

Henry's now packing his bags to head off to the U S for the international finals.

HENRY THONG: "My film will be screened again on a bigger screen this time but against the winners of all the other competitions around the world."

And after that?

HENRY THONG: "10 years in the future hopefully I'll be working at a studio helping to produce Hollywood movies or big budget movies and maybe 25 years in the future I could be learning how to direct some of them myself."

Closer

And that's about we can fit in this week but as always there is some stuff to keep you occupied until next week.

Head to our website to vote in our poll, give us your take on any of our stories in the comment section there. Or just search for us on your favourite social media thing.

We will be back next week with all the latest news and sport for you.

See you then!