

## Questions for discussion

Episode 2  
10<sup>th</sup> February 2015

### Opinion Polls

1. In your own words, describe what the BtN *Opinion Polls* story is about.
2. At the moment, less than \_\_\_\_\_ of Australians say they're happy with Tony Abbott.
3. Why has the Prime Minister's popularity dropped since the last election?
4. What is an opinion poll?
5. How are opinion polls used in politics?
6. To get an accurate result from opinion polls, you need a...
7. Every opinion poll has a margin of error. What does that mean?
8. What did you learn from watching this story?
9. Have you ever participated in a poll? Explain your answer.
10. What do you think the Prime Minister should do next?

Tell us what you think about a whole range of issues on the BtN Opinion Poll. Go to the BtN website for more details.

### Press Freedom

1. Discuss the issues raised in the *Press Freedom* story with another student and record the main points of your discussion.
2. Where was Peter Greste working as a journalist?
3. Why was he sent to jail?
4. How long did he spend in jail?
5. How many journalists around the world are in prison?
6. Which countries have the highest numbers of journalists in jail?
7. Why can reporting the news be a dangerous job in some countries?
8. In China, most news outlets are run by the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Why is 'free press' important?
10. How does Peter Greste feel about being home?

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

### Dairy Diet

1. Before watching the BtN *Dairy Diet* story, predict what the story is about.
2. Describe the 'Kickstart for Kids' program the children in the BtN story are involved in.
3. According to a CSIRO study, kids who don't eat dairy for breakfast are...

4. What percentage of kids between 12 and 16 aren't getting enough dairy?
5. Which nutrients does dairy contain?
6. Why is calcium important?
7. How many serves of dairy should you be having by the time you're twelve?
8. Apart from dairy, what other foods are high in calcium?
9. Does your breakfast usually include dairy? Give examples.
10. Do you eat enough dairy each day? Explain your answer.

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

### World Radio Day

1. What do the kids do at their school radio station?
2. In which decade did radio begin in Australia?
3. Why did people listen to the radio when it first began?
4. Describe some of the changes to radio over the years.
5. Why did people think radio wouldn't survive when television was introduced?
6. What are the benefits of radio?
7. When and why do you listen to the radio?
8. When was digital radio introduced in Australia?
9. What do you think the future of radio is? Explain your answer.
10. What was surprising about the *World Radio Day* story?

Check out the BtN *World Radio Day* resource on the Teachers page  
<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/teachers.htm>

Do you think radio has a future? Vote in the BtN poll. Go to <http://www.abc.net.au/btn/polls.htm>

### Soccer Kids

1. Briefly summarise the *Soccer Kids* story.
2. What did the Socceroos win recently?
3. Why is it a huge achievement?
4. Name a player from the Socceroos.
5. Who is Australia's all-time leading goalscorer?
6. Kids in the elite under 13 squads are known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. How are young Aussie soccer players being supported in Australia?
8. When did the A-League competition start in Australia?
9. How has soccer changed in Australia over the years?
10. What do you think the future of soccer is in Australia? Explain your answer.

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

## Activity

# Dairy Diet

## Key Learning

Students will examine their own dairy intake and eating patterns and identify healthier food choices.

## The Australian Curriculum

### *Design and Technologies / Knowledge and Understanding*

Investigate the role of food preparation in maintaining good health and the importance of food safety and hygiene ([ACTDEK022](#)) Years 5 & 6



Analyse how characteristics and properties of food determine preparation techniques and presentation when designing solutions for healthy eating ([ACTDEK033](#)) Years 7 & 8



### *Health and Physical Education / Personal, Social and Community Health / Being healthy, safe and active*

Identify and practise strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing ([ACPPS036](#)) Years 3 & 4



Plan and practise strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing ([ACPPS054](#)) Years 5 & 6



Investigate and select strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing ([ACPPS073](#)) Years 7 & 8



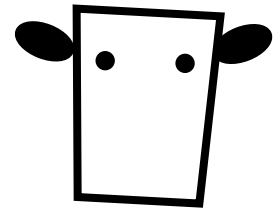
## Discussion Questions

1. Before watching the BtN *Dairy Diet* story, predict what the story is about.
2. Describe the 'Kickstart for Kids' program the children in the BtN story are involved in.
3. According to a CSIRO study, kids who don't eat dairy for breakfast are...
4. What percentage of kids between 12 and 16 aren't getting enough dairy?
5. Which nutrients does dairy contain?
6. Why is calcium important?
7. How many serves of dairy should you be having by the time you're twelve?
8. Apart from dairy, what other foods are high in calcium?
9. Does your breakfast usually include dairy? Give examples.
10. Do you eat enough dairy each day? Explain your answer.

## Activities

Before watching the BtN *Dairy Diet* story talk about how much dairy and what dairy you eat at breakfast time.

What does your  
breakfast look  
like?



Discussion (as a class or in pairs)

- What do you normally eat for breakfast?
- Does your breakfast include dairy? If so, what and how much?
- What is your favourite dairy recipe?
- Do you know how much dairy kids need to eat in a day? Explain.
- Why is it important to have dairy in your diet?

## Guide to healthy eating

Examine your own dairy intake and eating patterns by researching [The Australian Guide to Healthy Eating](#) and identifying healthier food choices.

- Did you know that almonds, sardines and tofu all contain calcium? Make a list of foods that contain calcium.
- How much is a standard serve of milk, yoghurt, cheese and other dairy alternatives? List in a table.
- Examine food labelling and packaging on a range of dairy products. Compare the amount of calcium found in different foods.
- Visit your school canteen. How many items contain dairy?



### Dairy Diary

- Make a 'dairy diary' for the week listing the serves of foods you have each day from the dairy food group.
- Calculate how much calcium you get on a daily basis. Record your results in a graph.
- Propose changes you can make to your daily diet to ensure you get the recommended daily intake of dairy.

### Calcium comparisons

- How much spinach would you need to eat to get the same amount of calcium content as just one glass of milk?
- True or false. You only need to consume one serve of dairy every day.
- Multiple choice. Our body uses the mineral calcium to:
  - Improve our eye sight

- Build strong bones, or
- Repair loss of memory
- Which of these foods contain calcium? Yoghurt, spinach, soy milk, broccoli, mozzarella, apples, rice, eggs and mushrooms.

**Create a daily food plan that contains the recommended daily intake of dairy.**

- Does it include a range of dairy products?
- Think about including recipes and foods used in different cultures, including those from the Asia region.

**Design your own recipe**

Investigate, design and experiment with breakfast recipes that contain dairy.

Note: For students that are lactose intolerant, substitute dairy with lactose free ingredients.

**Investigate**

- Brainstorm and list a range of healthy recipes that contain dairy.
- Will your breakfast recipe be sweet or savoury?
- What dairy products will it include?
- Is it a healthy breakfast option? What are the nutritional benefits?
- Is it easy to make and will kids like it?
- Research using the internet, books and magazines. Record and examine your research. Refer to the Australian guide to healthy eating for a look at what makes a balanced diet. <https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australian-guide-healthy-eating>

**Design**

- Design your breakfast recipe.
- What ingredients will you need?
- What tools and equipment are required?
- What techniques will you use to make the recipe?
- Think about flavour, appearance, texture and aroma.
- Think about your recipe layout. Include photos.

**Experiment**

- Prepare/cook your recipe and share as a class.
- What does it look, smell and taste like? Ask other students what they thought of your recipe.

**Improve/analyse**

- Investigate how your recipe could be modified to improve the health benefits. For example, by replacing full cream milk with skim milk.
- Which student recipe contained the highest level of calcium?

## Further activity

Lactose intolerant – what is it? What are some other sources of calcium for lactose intolerant people?

Analyse low fat Vs full fat dairy foods – Compare the sugar content. What did you find surprising about this experiment?

What was the Free Milk Scheme? Research the history of this government initiative. When did it originate? Why was it introduced? <http://education.qld.gov.au/library/edhistory/topics/milk.html>

## Related Research Links

National Health Medical Research Council – Australian Guide to Healthy Eating  
<https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australian-guide-healthy-eating>

Department of Health – Milk, yoghurt, cheese and their alternatives  
<https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/food-essentials/five-food-groups/milk-yoghurt-cheese-andor-their-alternatives-mostly-reduced-fat>

Nutrition Australia – Dairy Nutrients  
<http://www.nutritionaustralia.org/national/resource/dairy-nutrients>

Betterhealth Channel – Calcium  
<http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcarticles.nsf/pages/calcium>

Queensland Health – Calcium for Children  
[http://www.health.qld.gov.au/nutrition/resources/paed\\_calcium.pdf](http://www.health.qld.gov.au/nutrition/resources/paed_calcium.pdf)

Child and Youth Health – Breakfast  
<http://www.cyh.com/HealthTopics/HealthTopicDetailsKids.aspx?p=335&np=284&id=2244>

ABC Health and Wellbeing – Osteoporosis  
<http://www.abc.net.au/health/library/stories/2004/04/29/1831468.htm>



## Activity

# World Radio Day

### Key Learning

Students will explore how people in their community use radio. Students will learn about the history of radio and the impact that technology has had on the radio industry. Students will have the opportunity to represent youth issues and topics in their own school radio program.

### The Australian Curriculum

#### The Arts / Media Arts

Plan, create and present media artworks for specific purposes with awareness of responsible media practice ([ACAMAM060](#)) Years 3 & 4



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



Explore representations, characterisations and points of view of people in their community, including themselves, using settings, ideas, story principles and genre conventions in images, sounds and text ([ACAMAM062](#)) Years 5 & 6



#### English / Literacy / Creating Texts

Plan, draft and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive texts, selecting aspects of subject matter and particular language, visual, and audio features to convey information and ideas ([ACELY1725](#)) Year 7



#### The Arts / Media Arts

Experiment with the organisation of ideas to structure stories through media conventions and genres to create points of view in images, sounds and text ([ACAMAM066](#)) Years 7 & 8



### Discussion Questions

1. What do the kids do at their school radio station?
2. In which decade did radio begin in Australia?
3. Why did people listen to the radio when it first begun?
4. Describe some of the changes to radio over the years.
5. Why did people think radio wouldn't survive when television was introduced?
6. What are the benefits of radio?
7. When and why do you listen to the radio?
8. When was digital radio introduced in Australia?
9. What do you think the future of radio is? Explain your answer.
10. What was surprising about the *World Radio Day* story?

## Activities

Negotiate with students how many activities they complete from each section.

### Remember and understand

- After watching the BtN *World Radio Day* story, hold a classroom discussion.
  - Where do you listen to the radio? In your home, at school or in the car.
  - What's your favourite radio station? Why?
  - What information do you get from listening to the radio?
  - What are the benefits of radio compared to television and the internet?
  - How does radio help people living in remote areas?

- Friday 13<sup>th</sup> of February 2015 is *World Radio Day*! It's a global celebration of radio as a medium, and this year's theme is 'Youth and Radio'.
  - How will you celebrate? Brainstorm ideas as a class and record your ideas on the classroom whiteboard.
  - Consider tuning into your favourite radio station on World Radio Day. It may be your local community radio station or your school's youth radio station. You may want to listen to a show on your radio or online.



- Make a glossary of words that relate to radio broadcasting, including: wireless, radiogram, frequency, bulletin, school of the air, 'vox pop', talkback, segment, jingle, outside broadcast, live to air, program brief, run-down sheet, script, transcript, transmit, voice-over.

### Apply and analyse

- Do you think radio has a future?
  - Hold a classroom poll and collect the results.
  - Compare it to the [BtN poll results](#). What surprised you about the results?
  - Further discussion - Some radio broadcasters thought that when television was introduced in 1956 radio wouldn't survive. However, radio was able to provide two things that TV couldn't. Radio could report news instantly and radio could offer 'talkback' shows. How do you think the internet has impacted on radio? How has digital radio impacted on the radio industry?





- Interview a presenter at your local community radio station. Some possible questions include:
  - What are you doing to celebrate World Radio Day?
  - Do you have a youth program? If so, describe the program. If not, why not? Talk to them about issues that are important to you and kids your age.
  - Do you think radio has a future? Explain.
- Did you know that you've got some really important rights as a kid? Rights that kids everywhere share. 25 years ago, the United Nations, the most powerful group of countries in the world set up a rule book to say what being a kid should be like. It's called the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Below are 6 of the rights. **Why are these rights important especially in relation to radio broadcasting for young people?** Voice your ideas in the comments section on the *BTN World Radio Day* story page.
  - Article 12 – The child's opinion
  - Article 13 – Freedom of expression
  - Article 14 – Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
  - Article 15 – Freedom of association
  - Article 16 – Protection of privacy
  - Article 17 – Access to appropriate information

## Evaluate and create

- Create a timeline that highlights significant events in the history of radio in Australia. Below are some significant events for further research. (Encourage students to conduct research using primary and secondary resources).
  - Australian families and groups gathered around a wireless box or radiogram to listen to the first public radio broadcast which happened in 1922. Compare how families listened to the radio when it first started to now.
  - Did you know that when the School of the Air first started students communicated using pedal-powered radios? Investigate further.
  - The wireless delivered education and entertainment to children, and in 1933 the ABC started broadcasting school lessons to kids around Australia. Watch the video in this link. <http://dl.nfsa.gov.au/module/182/> What was the *Argonauts Club*?
- Organise your own radio show.
  - All you need to organise and broadcast a radio program on radio is a microphone, an internet connection and some inspiration! Then you can upload what you make to [Soundcloud](#) for other people around the world to listen to.
  - Your youth radio station will be aimed at kids your age and focus on issues that affect young people. It can be live or recorded and is hosted by one or two



presenters. It can have pre-recorded features, live interviews, on-air debates and call-ins from listeners. Magazine shows usually vary from 10 minutes to half an hour.

- For step-by-step instructions visit BtN's *Community Radio* story [teacher resource](#).
- Radio has a strong future!
  - Plan, draft and publish an imaginative, informative and persuasive text, to convey your researched information and ideas on the future of radio.

## Related Research Links

UNESCO – World Radio Day

<http://www.diamundialradio.org/?q=en>

Australia.gov – Radio in Australia

<http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/radio-in-australia>

Film Australia – From Wireless to Web

<http://www.fromwirelesstoweb.com/>

Behind the News – Digital Radio

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s2646762.htm>

Behind the News – Radio Kids

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3031895.htm>

Behind the News – Community Radio

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3769115.htm>

Behind the News – Radio Plays

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3571634.htm>

# BtN: Episode 02 Transcript 10/02/15

Coming up:

- What does politics have to do with jelly beans? A clue - we might need a poll to find out your opinion on it.
- We'll also look at the future of radio to decide if it actually has one.
- **TIM CAHILL:** And I'll tell you all about our Asian cup win and how it might help Aussie kids succeed in soccer.

Hi I'm Nathan and they're just some of the stories you'll see a bit later on BtN but first today.

## The Wire

Tony Abbott is still Australia's Prime Minister but only just. Here's a rundown of that and the other big stories we've seen recently in the wire. The issues all started when a Liberal politician decided to call for a vote on the leadership of the Coalition and therefore the whole country.

Tony Abbott has been pretty unpopular in the polls lately. But he still says he's the right person to run the country. The vote went ahead on Monday. But Tony Abbott held on to his job 61 - 39.

He says he's learned from his mistakes. And the leadership's now settled. But some say the issue could come up again. A study has found fewer schools are providing kids with laptops and tablets. The survey found that last year only 44 percent of schools provided kids with laptops and tablets.

Whereas in 2013 it was more like 60 percent. Some people are worried that families might struggle to afford the devices that kids need to learn. The government's announced that one of its new Broadband satellites will be named and decorated by kids!

It's holding a competition and the winner will have his or her artwork go up into orbit on the satellite when it's launched next year. The NBN company also announced that it's finished building the dishes which will pick up satellite signals and provide faster internet to people in the bush.

And America's biggest music awards have been handed out in LA. Pharrell got a few more reasons to be happy, picking up best video and best solo pop performance. Sam Smith won the night picking up best new artist, best pop vocal album, record of the year and song of the year. While Beyonce picked up an award for best R&B performance.

## Opinion Polls

Reporter: Carl Smith

*INTRO: Now as you heard there Prime Minister Tony Abbott spent this week fighting for his job. The reason is because some people on his side think he's just too unpopular with voters. But how do politicians know if a leader is popular or not, if they haven't just been through an election? The answer is opinion polls. Here's Carl to explain them.*

Popularity is a funny thing. Sometimes you're hot, and sometimes you're not. It can happen in the schoolyard, just like it can happen to the Prime Minister of Australia. At the moment, less than a third of Aussies say they're happy with our PM Tony Abbott.

But hang on a second, wasn't Tony Abbott voted in as the most popular leader at the last election? Well, yes he was! But a lot has changed since then. There was a really tough budget, trouble in the senate, and a few broken election promises. The PM's also been criticised for making decisions without asking others what they think.

Tony Abbott: 'it's a captain's pick'

You might've guessed that these things would make the PM less popular. But how do we actually know? Well, that's where opinion polls come in. Opinion polls are conducted by big companies, most often for political parties or the media. They ask a bunch of people across the country, across a state, or even across a city, a few simple questions. They might ask about politicians, or other things like the environment, the economy or jobs.

Now, you couldn't possibly ask everyone what they're thinking, it would take decades to get a result. So opinion polls just ask a small sample of the population. By finding out what those few people are saying, you can sometimes get a good idea of what the rest of the country thinks too. But if you aren't careful you might accidentally pick a bunch of people who all have really similar views.

So you need a big group of people from lots of different backgrounds to get a really accurate result. You can think of opinion polls as being like taking a hand full of jelly beans from a jar, and then using the ones in your hand to figure out what colour the rest are. So they must all be orange and yellow or maybe not. That's why you need a big hand full to figure out what's really going on. Even so, it can be tricky getting the mix perfect. That's why every opinion poll has a 'margin of error'. That number basically just gives you an idea of how much higher or lower the result might be, if you could ask absolutely everyone.

Back in the school yard, knowing you're unpopular isn't great. But you can still learn something from that. While opinion polls do say how unpopular someone is, they can also help them figure out what's going wrong and what they can change which is incredibly important if the PM still wants to be around to win the biggest and most important opinion poll, the next federal election.

## Press Freedom

Reporter: Matt Holbrook

*INTRO: Okay, now we love it when there's some good news around and this week we got to see a very happy end to a bad story. Peter Greste, an Australian journalist was released from an Egyptian jail after being imprisoned for reporting something the Government there didn't like. But while it's good news that he's now free it did make us wonder how many other journalists might be facing the same thing around the world? Here's Matt with the answer.*

We all have a right to know what's going on in the world, even if we don't always care about every story. OK, maybe not the best example. But the news can tell us really vital info, and that's why the news is important. But to get to the bottom of those really important stories, sometimes those doing the reporting have to put themselves in dangerous situations or places.

That's what happened to this guy, Peter Greste. You might remember hearing about him. He's an Aussie journalist who was working in Cairo, Egypt, bringing the world news about the problems there. But he and two other journalists were charged with supporting terrorists and spreading false news.

Most people agree that wasn't true, and that he was locked up, because the government didn't like what he was reporting. There were huge protests, and thousands of people campaigned to get him released. And after spending more than a year behind bars he's now finally been freed.

PETER GRESTE: I didn't believe it was happening until I got my backside on the seat of a plane with my brother Mike, and we knew then, at least that for me, it was over.

But his colleagues are still locked up. And they're not the only ones. Around the world, there are around 220 journalists in prison. The highest numbers are in China and Iran. That number's slowly risen over the years, but jail is not the only risk out there for journalists. 60 were killed last year alone.

It sounds crazy someone can be killed or imprisoned for reporting the news, so why does it happen? Well, journalists often have to tell stories that some people would prefer didn't get told. Things that might make governments, organisations, or important people look really bad. And it could also force some big changes.

That's why a "free press" is important. It means being able to report the news without worrying about government interference. But it doesn't always happen. In China, most news outlets are run by the government, and those that aren't have strict rules about what they can and can't report.

And in some conflict areas, both sides can be pretty touchy about how things are reported, and there's a risk of getting caught up in something you're not actually a part of. But these journalists believe they have an important job to do, even if it's not an easy one. And that's partly why so many people have come out in support of Peter Greste. For now, Peter's excited about being home, and having his freedom back.

PETER GRESTE: I'm watching a few sunsets. I haven't seen those at all for a long time. Watching the stars, feeling the sand under my toes.

And he says he won't stop until his work mates are free, too.

Presenter: Okay next up we've got a story about dairy. But first a quiz about one of the processes it has to go through before you can drink it.

## Quiz 1

Many dairy products are heated to high temperatures to kill any bacteria. What is this process called?

Is it -

Sterilisation

Pasteurisation

Or Heat Treatment

Answer: Pasteurisation

## Dairy Diet

Reporter: Natasha Thiele

*INTRO: Now, most of us have some dairy at breakfast, whether on our cereal, in a glass, or in a tub as yoghurt. But a new study has found that kids who avoid dairy at brekkie, never make it up throughout the day, leaving their bodies without the nutrients they need to develop properly. But why are some kids avoiding dairy in the morning? Tash found out.*



NATASHA THIELE, REPORTER: Back in the 50s, kids used to be given free milk at school. They thought it was really important for kids to have some each and every day. Now, things are different. But these kids are still getting a free dose of dairy in the morning. They're taking part in a program called Kickstart For Kids. It means they get free brekky once a week, which includes plenty of yoghurt and milk!

YOUSEF: I think it's a good idea because it's healthy and if somebody skips breakfast they can always have breakfast here.

STEFAN: I have cereal every morning, but sometimes I just like to have extra milk because it's good for you.

TAHLIYA: I think it's very helpful because for the kids who don't have enough calcium.

And that's something health experts would like to see more kids thinking about.

The CSIRO recently did a survey of more than 4,000 kids. It found that breakfast is the meal when kids get most of their dairy needs. But the research also found that kids who don't eat dairy for breakfast often aren't getting enough in their diet overall, meaning kids aren't eating much dairy during lunch and dinner. And since it's estimated around 60 percent of kids between 12 and 16 don't get enough dairy in their diet, they're asking all kids to focus on getting the dairy they need before they even get out of their PJs!

YOUSEF: Well during the day I might just have a yoghurt or an ice-cream even.

TAHLIYA: I have yoghurt at recess, but I don't like cheese!

But why is dairy important? Well it contains important nutrients, which our bodies need. There's calcium for strong bones, protein to help us grow and iodine to help our brains develop.

Not having enough dairy can be bad for us. Without enough calcium, our bones can become weak and can break more easily or we could end up with a bone disease called osteoporosis. And if we're not getting enough protein, it can stop our muscles growing and repairing.

REPORTER: So how much dairy should we be having? Well health experts say that by the time you're 12, you should be having three and a half serves a day. That's like having a glass of milk, a tub of yoghurt and a couple of slices of cheese.

Of course some kids can't have things like milk because the lactose in it can make them feel sick. But there are other ways to get the same nutrients. There's lactose-free milks made from soy or rice or you can eat veggies like broccoli, pumpkin and spinach that are high in calcium.

Researchers hope the study will encourage more kids to eat the dairy they need to help them grow up healthy and strong, just like kids from the 50s.

## Quiz 2

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Stay with us, we're tuning into the world of radio next. But first another quiz.

What kind of waves transmit radio signals?

Acoustic

Electromagnetic

Or Ocean

The Answer: Electromagnetic

## World Radio Day

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Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

*INTRO: Now, the reason we're talking about radio is because the 13th of February is World Radio Day. But what sort of future does radio have, considering all the technologies we have now that compete with it? Matt met some young broadcasters to find out.*

Melina: Hi, and welcome to BanbiFM on 87.9 and online.

Dylan: At our school radio station we do interviews, we talk about the things we've learned and we also put our learning on YouTube.

Melina and Dylan have a radio station at their school. They can use it to talk, share a story, play music, or just have a laugh. Millions of people around Australia listen to the radio and tune in to shows like this one, and they've been doing it for a long, long time.

Radio in Australia dates back to the 1920s, although back then there were only a handful of stations. By the 1930s, radio was a huge source of entertainment. Families and groups gathered round to listen to radio plays like this one.

Sports matches were retold by commentators, and the biggest news stories were heard first on the radio. Here's one famous broadcast from World War II. In the fifties, everything changed when this came along. Well, not everything. See, while many people predicted TV would replace radio, radio survived.

In the seventies we got FM stations, and the government helped start up a bunch of community radio stations.

MATT HOLBROOK, REPORTER: In 2009, digital radio hit Australia. The sound quality's better, and you get this cool scrolly thing that tells you the name of the song.

But while radios became a bit more fancy over time, there's a whole lot of other stuff now fighting for our attention, too. We've got TV, smart phones, and the internet to play with. So why bother with the radio? Well, one of the benefits, at least for these guys, is that you can listen while you're busy doing other stuff.

NAJYA: I listen to the radio when I'm doing my homework.

DYLAN: Radio's a good thing cos you can do other stuff while you're listening to the radio.

It's also important for emergency broadcasting, like during bushfires. That explains why it's still relevant now, but will it continue to be relevant in the future? Well, the way we access radio stations is already changing. There are online streams and downloadable podcasts which let us choose only things we're interested in hearing. But is that enough to keep us tuning in to radio in the years to come?

MELINA: I think it will still be relevant to people because it's cheaper than TV and other technology and it's also easy to use.

DYLAN: I think people will still listen to the radio, but it won't be as many people as now, because there's so many technologies coming out.

## Online Poll

Okay that's what they think.

But what about you?

Our poll this week -

Do you think radio has a future?

To vote just head to our website.

Last week we asked you whether we should change our national anthem. And the results are in. The no's have this one but it was fairly close. Thanks to everyone that had their say.

## The Score

Sport time now.

Here's some of the best moments.

Perth Heat has continued to dominate the Aussie Baseball League. As they picked up their fourth championship in five years against the Adelaide Bite! The Heat stormed to an early 9-1 lead before a triple home run from Adelaide got the Bite back in the game. But some late runs from Perth were enough as they managed to hold on for a 12-5 win.

Getting to train with a world champion is the dream of just about every young sports person. And for three young BMX stars it's now come true. Mikayla Paige and Tayla are part of the first ever all-girl BMX team and they're on their way to world champs. But first, they're getting a helping hand from BMX champion, Caroline Buchanan. She's organised sponsorship for them and even sold her Olympic bike to help them compete. She says she thinks the world first team will do really well.

CAROLINE: They're girly girls but when they're on the track their mongrel comes out.

And finally in golf, check out this incredible shot. Aussie pro Richard Green thought he'd hit it into a bunker but he was wrong.

Now that's a hole in one.

## Soccer Kids

Reporter: Carl Smith

*INTRO: Finally today. You might remember we told you last week about the Socceroos Asian Cup victory. It was a huge achievement because it's the first big trophy our national team has ever won. But will that make the sport more attractive for kids to play? Carl found out.*

Commentator: *'The host nation celebrates big time'*

Just two kicks was all it took for the Socceroos to become the best team in Asia. Well actually, two kicks, and years of hard work. No one knows that better than this guy.

Tim Cahill: 'Hi BtN my name's Tim Cahill'

Just in case you didn't know, Tim Cahill is Australia's all-time leading goal scorer.

Tim Cahill: It was my dream as a kid to be a professional footballer but you know those dreams can't come true unless you really put in the sacrifice and effort to be the best you can be.

Teammate James Troisi agrees it's been a long road to get Australian football to this point.

James Troisi: It was definitely difficult, we had a lot of hard times, a lot of good times, I guess in the end things worked out

But will this big win lead to more? And will you guys be the ones leading the charge?

Kids: 'yes! are we coming back next time? yes! can we get louder and louder? yes!'

These elite under 13 squads are all about preparing young players for the big leagues.

Noah: 'We are the Skilleroos, which is, they got picked in South Australia. We have them in every state.'

Young stars are now supported through special programs like this one to make sure they achieve their potential.

Jayden: 'If I get to the next stage, it will be to Adelaide United youth, and then I get picked again to Adelaide United, and then further on from there'.

Tim says it's these types of programs that are helping Australia to improve in the world game.

Tim Cahill: 'When you train hard, work hard, and try to make sure you do the little things right, attention to detail, whether it's passing a ball or just practising, you definitely do reap the rewards'

But it's taken decades of hard work for Australian soccer to see those rewards. Now more Australian kids are playing, watching and staying with the sport than ever before. But are our best young players confident that they can make it to the top?

Caitlin: 'The better players are coming through, and the better programs, and it's just hitting off.'

Noah: 'At school lots of them that didn't play soccer, they're wanting to play soccer now, since yeah Australia have won.'

Caitlin: 'Men they're doing really well as taking the Asian cup home, and the women have been doing really well, they have a pretty strong team'

And our top players say Australian soccer still hasn't reached its full potential.

James Troisi: I think it's just a start. Obviously it's great to win silverware, but we want to continue that and it's great to see we can do that

Tim Cahill: To put Australia on the map the way we have done now with the Soccerroos, and obviously myself, is a big achievement but over time hopefully it'll start to get even better.

And as you can see, the next generation of would-be Soccerroos are working hard to get us there.

# Closer

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And that brings us to an end for today! But before we go we need your help with something.

Today we explained how opinion polls work so now we're going to run one of our own? You can find it on our website. There's a list of questions on all sorts of different topics. And the more of you that get involved the better the results we'll get. Just like the jelly beans. So just head to our website and click the link on the front page to have your say!

Right, time to go!

See you next week!