

Questions for discussion

Episode 21
4th August 2015

Food Origins

1. Discuss with another student the sort of information found on food packaging and labels.
2. What does it mean when products are labelled 'made in Australia'?
3. Why is it important for people to know where their food comes from?
4. What happened to some people who ate frozen berries that were imported from China?
5. What did some people say about the labelling of the frozen berries?
6. Describe the new labelling system that is being introduced.
7. When is the new labelling system being introduced?
8. Why have some people criticised the new labelling system?
9. Do you think it is important to know where your food comes from? Why or why not?
10. Will the Government's new food labels change what you buy? Explain your answer.

Check out the BtN [Food Origins resource](#) on the Teachers page
Vote in the Behind the News [online poll](#)

Hiroshima

1. Before you watch the BtN *Hiroshima* story, make some predictions about what you think the story is about.
2. Where is Hiroshima? Locate using Google Maps.
3. During which World War was a bomb dropped on Hiroshima?
4. In your own words, retell the story of Sadako.
5. Describe the devastation the atomic bomb had on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
6. Where does the power in a nuclear weapon come from?
7. What was the long-term impact of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
8. Why do you think Sadako's story is important?
9. What has a group of students at a Darwin school made to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima?
10. How did this story make you feel?

Check out the BtN [Hiroshima resource](#) on the Teachers page
Do the [quiz](#) on the BtN website

State or Territory

1. What was the main point of the BtN *State or Territory* story?
2. The Northern Territory used to be a part of
 - a. Western Australia
 - b. South Australia

c. Queensland

3. In which year did it become a territory?
4. What is the main difference between a state and a territory?
5. What is the leader of a territory called?
6. Name two other differences between a state and a territory.
7. This is the first time the Northern Territory has tried to become a state. True or false?
8. Why was the idea rejected in the 1980s?
9. What percentage of Australia's population lives in the NT?
10. If the Northern Territory becomes a state, what do you think it should be called?

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

Alien Hunt

1. Discuss the *Alien Hunt* story with the class. Record the main points of the discussion.
2. What comes to mind when you hear the word alien?
3. In your own words, describe what the 'Breakthrough project' is.
4. About how much will the project cost?
5. How many years will the project run?
6. What will the scientists use to search for alien life?
7. Scientists think that if aliens do exist, they could be using the same kind of _____ frequencies we use.
8. Do you think the 'Breakthrough project' is a good idea? Explain your answer.
9. Do you think there is life on other planets? In pairs, discuss whether you think there might be intelligent life in space.
10. If there is life out there, what message would you send to them?

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

Equine Police

1. Briefly summarise the BtN story.
2. What is the name for the group of police horses and their riders?
3. How long has Zeus been working as a police horse?
4. Describe the role police horses have had in Australia over the years.
5. In a crowd of people, police horses are more effective than _____ police officers on the ground.
6. How do they teach horses to gently move people around?
7. What sorts of training exercises do the horses do? Describe.
8. Why is the relationship between the police horse and rider important?
9. Illustrate an aspect of this story.
10. What was surprising about this story?

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

Food Origins

FOCUS QUESTIONS

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ACTIVITY

What is the difference?

Many consumers want to buy food from a certain country. Statements about where food has been made or grown are found on product labels, packaging or in advertising. Below are some examples:

- Made in Australia
- Product of Australia
- Grown in Australia
- Proudly Australian Owned
- 100% Australian Owned

In pairs, discuss what these terms mean to you, in relation to the origin of the food. What is the difference between each of these statements?



KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate the Government's new food labels that show country of origin. They will also survey people about what influences their purchasing decisions.

AC AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

Design and Technologies Years 3 and 4

Investigate food and fibre production and food technologies used in modern and traditional societies ([ACTDEK012](#))

Design and Technologies Years 7 and 8

Investigate the ways in which products, services and environments evolve locally, regionally and globally through the creativity, innovation and enterprise of individuals and groups ([ACTDEK030](#))

Science Year 4

Represent and communicate ideas and findings in a variety of ways such as diagrams, physical representations and simple reports ([ACSYS071](#))

Science Year 5

Communicate ideas, explanations and processes in a variety of ways, including multi-modal texts ([ACSYS093](#))

Share and compare your thoughts with the class. Check this website to find out what they all mean and how they are different [ACCC for country of origin definitions](#).

- Are these terms clear? Why or why not?
- Is it important to you to know where your food comes from? Why or why not?

ACTIVITY

Why is it important to know where your food comes from?

As a class brainstorm a list of reasons why it is important to know where your food comes from. For example:

- freshness
- reduce food miles – smaller carbon footprint
- support local industry
- health and safety
- humane treatment of animals
- sustainable farming methods
- understand the process of food production
- food quality

Students will then order the reasons from most important to least important. Compare and discuss your results with your classmates. Were your priorities similar or different?


Design a poster or infographic which illustrates one or more of the reasons why you think it's important to know where your food comes from.

ACTIVITY

Country of origin food labels

Individually or in pairs, examine the [Country of Origin Food Labels](#) that the Government is going to make compulsory for food products sold in Australia.

- What is your opinion about the new food labels?
- Will the new labels have an impact on what you buy?
- Why do consumers want labels that clearly show where the food was grown or made?
- Do you think the labels are clear to consumers? Why or why not?
- What changes would you make to the labels? How could they be made clearer? Describe and illustrate.
- Create your own design for the country of origin labelling.


 Australian Government

Country of Origin Food Labels

Mandatory labels


'Made in' country of origin claims

'Grown in' country of origin claims




'Packed in' statements (imported ingredients)

'Packed in' statements must also include a country of origin (made in or grown in) claim




Imported products

Imported food products must continue to declare their original country of origin



Providing additional information

Companies will be encouraged to provide information on the origin of significant ingredients where possible



For more information: industry.gov.au/cool



ACTIVITY

Survey

Design a survey and interview people to find out about what influences their decisions and choices about what they buy in relation to where the product is from. Do they look for Australian made and owned products? Why or why not?

Preparation	<p>Design your survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who will you survey? Try to survey a cross section of people (including friends and family, classmates). - Write questions that you will ask in your survey. Write open-ended questions. Open-ended questions have no right or wrong answer and can't be answered with a 'yes' or 'no'.
Survey	Conduct your survey and record your results.
Sort	Sort and enter the information you have gathered into a report.
Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the best way to represent the data you have collected? - Summarise the information you have gathered and create a graph, using excel. - Alternatively draw a diagram or infographic to highlight the survey results.
Analysis	<p>Analyse your results and identify conclusions supported by the evidence. Use the data to answer questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What do the results tell you about country of origin food labels? - Write a short report explaining the survey results. - Did you have a big enough sample size? If you surveyed a larger group of people how would this improve the representation of different eye colours? - What interesting things did the data tell you about the people you interviewed?



USEFUL WEBSITES

ABC News – Government announces new labelling system for Australian food

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-07-21/tony-abbott-announces-new-labelling-system-for-australian-food/6636662>

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission – Country of Origin

<https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/groceries/country-of-origin>

Department of Industry and Science - Country of Origin Food Labels

<http://www.industry.gov.au/industry/IndustrySectors/FoodManufacturingIndustry/Documents/Country-of-Origin-Food-Labels.pdf>

Behind the News – Food Labelling

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3953591.htm>

Behind the News – Food Standards

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3699382.htm>

Teacher Resource

Episode 21
4th August 2015

Hiroshima

FOCUS QUESTIONS

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7. What was the long-term impact of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
8. Why do you think Sadako's story is important?
9. What has a group of students at a Darwin school made to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima?
10. How did this story make you feel?

ACTIVITY

Class discussion

After watching the BtN *Hiroshima* story, respond to the following questions:

- What did you SEE in this video?
- What do you THINK about what you saw in this video?
- What does this video make your WONDER?
- What did you LEARN from this story?
- How did this story make you FEEL?
- What was SURPRISING about this story?

ACTIVITY

Sadako's story

The origami crane has become a symbol of peace, through the story of a Japanese girl called Sadako. As a class or individually read *Sadako and The Thousand Paper Cranes* by Eleanor Coerr.

Alternatively, read about [Sadako Sasaki's story here](#).

KEY LEARNING

Students will learn about the effects of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima through the story of Sadako. Students will work together on a common project which would help to promote peace and understanding at their school.

AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

English – Year 5

Identify aspects of literary texts that convey details or information about particular social, cultural and historical contexts ([ACELT1608](#))

History – Years 5 and 6

Identify and locate a range of relevant sources ([ACHHS120](#)) ([ACHHS101](#))

Identify questions to inform an historical inquiry ([ACHHS119](#)) ([ACHHS100](#))

Locate information related to inquiry questions in a range of sources. ([ACHHS121](#)) ([ACHHS102](#))

Discuss the story and respond to the following questions:

- How did Sadako's story make you feel?
- What ancient Japanese tradition did you learn about? Describe the legend.
- Why do you think Sadako's story is important?

ACTIVITY

Join the *Thousand Crane Club*

Every year Hiroshima International School receives thousands of paper cranes from schools, organisations and individuals around the world.

Get your school involved in the Thousand Crane Club and make your contribution to peace by folding 1000 cranes to be placed in the Peace Park at Sadako's monument.

Visit the [Thousand Crane Club website](#) for instructions on how to make paper cranes and requirements for how and where to send your paper cranes. There must be 1000 folded paper cranes and they must be strung together in strands no longer than 170cm, which are tied together in a bunch, to be accepted for hanging.



[How to fold a paper crane – Instructions](#)

ACTIVITY

Mind map

Hiroshima Day is a focus for anti-war and anti-nuclear discussions and demonstrations. Every August 6, the City of Hiroshima holds the Peace Memorial Ceremony, to console the victims of the atomic bombs and to call upon world peace.

What are your feelings about the following themes?

- war
- peace and hope
- friendship
- nuclear weapons

Discuss in pairs, recording your ideas, which may be a combination of words, symbols, actions, images or music. Share your ideas as a class recording your responses on a mind map.

Haiku poetry

Write a haiku poem focusing on one or more of the above themes with a reference to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Use [Read Write Think's Haiku Starter graphic organiser](#) which allows students to brainstorm a list of words about their chosen theme.

Name: _____ Date: _____

.....
Haiku Starter
.....

Haiku is a form of Japanese poetry. Typically, haikus are written about nature, but they can be about any topic. Haikus have a very specific syllable structure. The first line of every haiku has 5 syllables, the second line has 7 syllables, and the last line has 5 syllables.

Use the space below to brainstorm, plan, and write your own haiku.

Choose Your Topic:

Brainstorm Words
Brainstorm a list of words about your topic. Next to each word, write the number of syllables in the circle.

_____	○	_____	○	_____	○
_____	○	_____	○	_____	○
_____	○	_____	○	_____	○
_____	○	_____	○	_____	○
_____	○	_____	○	_____	○

(continued)

.....
Haiku Starter (Continued)
.....

Write Your Draft

Now that you have brainstormed some words about your topic, you can draft your haiku below. You do not have to use only the words from your brainstormed list, but each line will need to form either 5 or 7 syllables. Be creative!

Title: _____

Line 1 (5 syllables)

Line 2 (7 syllables)

Line 3 (5 syllables)

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Source: [Read Write Think](#)



ACTIVITY

Creating a culture of peace

- How does your school promote peace and friendship? Do you celebrate International Day of Peace? Are the words respect and cooperation incorporated in your school values? Think of ways that your school community encourages peace and kindness.
- Think of and record the random acts of kindness and peace which you perform at school and at home. What random acts of kindness can you do by yourself, with others, at school, at home or in the community to help others? [Reach Out Australia](#) gives some ideas on how you can help spread smiles and bring a smile to your face too.
- Use the BtN comments page to express and exchange your views on peace.
- Create a poster that explores the theme of peace. Display your artworks to celebrate [International Day of Peace](#) or enter your artwork in [The Children's Peace Drawings Competition](#). Alternatively, as a class make a banner, titled 'Our Dream of Peace'.



Source: [Kids Peace Station](#)



Source: [United Nations](#)

USEFUL WEBSITES

Behind the News – Nuclear Threats

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3469069.htm>

Teaching History – The Atomic Bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki

<http://teachinghistory.org/history-content/beyond-the-textbook/25485>

Kids Peace Station – Hiroshima

http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/kids/KPSH_E/top_e.html

ABC News – Darwin students folding 1,000 paper cranes for 70th anniversary of Hiroshima atomic bomb

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-06-11/darwin-students-paper-planes-hiroshima/6538022>

Behind the News – Upsetting News

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/topic/upsettingnews.htm>

BtN: Episode 21 Transcript 4/08/15

Coming up

- The Northern Territory explores becoming a state.
- We go on the lookout for aliens after the launch of an expensive new search program.
- And meet the police packing four legs and a mane

Hi I'm Nathan and this is BtN. Thanks for joining us. You'll see all that later but first today, there's been some big stories around this week so let's catch up with them in The Wire.

The Wire

Bronwyn Bishop has resigned as speaker of the House of Representatives. She's been in the spotlight for a few weeks now after it was revealed she spent more than five thousand dollars of taxpayers' money on a helicopter flight. The hunt is now on for a replacement while the whole entitlement system is getting a review too.

A lot of people are upset after a famous lion called Cecil was killed by an American tourist in Zimbabwe. Walter Palmer paid around sixty-eight thousand dollars to hunt the lion and he says he thought he was doing it legally. But authorities reckon his hunting group lured Cecil out of his protected habitat.

And a group of students in Canberra has raised more than three thousand dollars to buy a life-saving piece of equipment after a student's near death experience. Tom's heart stopped when he was playing basketball with his Dad. His dad did CPR on him until Paramedics arrived with a defibrillator, a machine that's used to restart someone's heart.

TOM, TRINITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL STUDENT: Just so lucky that my dad was there, and that he knew how to do CPR properly. If he wasn't there, I probably wouldn't be here today.

Tom's classmates decided to raise money to buy a defibrillator so it could be used to save someone else's life.

Food Origins

Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

INTRO: Now, Australian shoppers are about to get a better idea of where their food comes from. The Government has unveiled a new labelling system which should make it a lot easier to tell which packaged foods come from Australia and which come from overseas. But will these labels actually change our buying habits? Matt found out.

We all love food, but how much do you really know about where the stuff you eat comes from?

VOX: Well on the can it says 100% Aussie Grown.

VOX: It says on the back it's made in Australia, but some of the ingredients have been imported back from other countries.

VOX: I think most of it... half of it has at least come from like New Zealand or China.

As you can see, finding that answer just from reading the label can be pretty tough. There can be different logos, and ways of saying what sounds like the same thing.

MATT HOLBROOK, REPORTER: Made in Australia from local and imported ingredients, Australian Owned, Made in Australia.

And even if something says it's 'Made in Australia' it doesn't necessarily mean the ingredients used are actually local.

As long as most of the finished product was made here, it's OK to print on the label that it's "Made in Australia", even if most the things it's made with are from overseas.

It's no wonder there can be confusion about where our food is from. And for some people, that's really important info. Some would rather buy food they know has come from and will support Australian farmers. Some prefer food that hasn't travelled as far to shop shelves. And some prefer to know that their food meets Aussie health and safety guidelines, which became a big talking point a few months ago.

28 people were infected with a virus called Hepatitis A, after eating frozen berries imported from China.

TRUDIE SIMS: It's made me sick and it might make others sick.

While the berries were packaged in Australia, they were grown and washed overseas, and some people who ate them said they didn't realise they weren't actually buying Australian, because it wasn't obvious from reading the packet.

So now the government has developed this, a new labelling system that explains where food comes from.

TONY ABBOTT, PRIME MINISTER: If a product has got the green and gold kangaroo triangle, it is made and processed in Australia. If the product has the gold bar, the product is Australian.

The bar across the bottom shows what percentage of ingredients used are Australian. They're set to be introduced next year, as long as the states and territories approve. But while the system has been designed to clear up confusion, some think we should know exactly where every ingredient comes from, and they say there isn't enough info on the new labels. While some Aussie manufacturers say they'll have to keep changing labels at times when they have to source ingredients from overseas, which could be tricky.

So what do you think?

VOX: I think that's it's good because people want to know if their food has come from a different country or not or if it's been on a ship for weeks.

VOX: I think it's good how they've put the percentage on it so you know that more than half of it is made in Australia or all of it's made in Australia is or none of it is made in Australia.

VOX: I think it's good they're putting labels on the food so Australian farmers don't go out of business.

Online Poll

So will these labels change your family's buying habits? Or are you more likely to choose things for other reasons like price or taste? Let's find out.

Will the Government's new food labels change what products you buy?

Head to our website to place your vote.

Hiroshima

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

INTRO: Okay. Thursday the 6th of August marks 70 years since the first time nuclear weapons were used in war. The target was the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Another city called Nagasaki was hit a few days later. But what led up to this terrible event? And what has the world learnt from it? Here's Amelia with the answers.

Once upon a time, there was a little girl called Sadako who was very sick. One day, she learned about an ancient Japanese tradition: if a person has enough patience and

commitment to fold one thousand paper cranes, they will be granted one wish. Sadako started folding, for she wished to be well again

It's a story that's been retold in many countries and many languages, and although it might seem like a fairytale, the story of Sadako is real. She was one of hundreds of thousands of people that experienced the world's first nuclear attack.

It was the 6th of August 1945 and World War II had been going on for nearly six years. At exactly 8.15am, this American bomber plane called the Enola Gay dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, where Sadako lived. The explosion instantly wiped out 90 per cent of the city, killing around 70 thousand people. Three days later, the US dropped another atomic bomb on the nearby city of Nagasaki. It killed about 60 thousand people.

Japan surrendered days after the second bombing and World War Two came to an end. But the impact lasted for a lot longer than that, because an atomic bomb is like no other weapon on earth.

Inside, the atoms of certain radioactive elements are split into smaller pieces. This releases a huge amount of energy, but also a huge amount of radiation. In Japan, this poisonous radioactive waste killed hundreds of thousands of people long after the war was over. Sadako was one of them. She was two years old when the first bomb dropped. She survived, but ten years later she died of cancer caused by the radiation.

For years after the attack on Hiroshima, people all over the world lived in fear as countries raced to develop their own nuclear weapons.

Old public information movie: We must all get ready now so we know how to save ourselves if the atomic bomb ever explodes near us.

But luckily, they have never been used in war again.

Only these countries still have them. Most countries have promised not to develop them as part of a big agreement. The aim is to help protect people from the most powerful kind of weapon ever created.

Back in Japan, the city of Hiroshima has been rebuilt; although some ruins still stand. Every year, the world remembers the anniversary of the bombings and the innocent people, like Sadako, who died because of them.

Her story has inspired kids around the world to make paper cranes - just like she did. This class in Darwin spent about a month folding one thousand of them, which they sent to a memorial museum in Hiroshima to honour those who died.

GIRL 1: It made us feel really sad that the war was on and that it killed a little girl, an innocent little girl and that it killed a lot of innocent people.

GIRL 2: We learnt that it was the first atomic bomb dropped anywhere in the world. And that it was really bad and it should never happen again.

The cranes have become a symbol of peace, and a way to make sure the world's only nuclear attacks are never forgotten and never repeated.

Quiz 1

Okay, quiz time now.

How much uranium was in the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima?

Was it 64kg

304kg

904kg

The answer is 64kg

State or Territory

Reporter: Eloise Fuss

INTRO: Now, the Northern Territory has revealed that they intend on becoming a state within the next few years. But why? What's wrong with being called a territory? Eloise looks at the perks and privileges that come along with a different title.

ELOISE FUSS, REPORTER: It's a part of Australia known for its big crocs and even bigger rocks. The Northern Territory's a unique part of our country. But should this unique territory become a unique state instead?

Right now Australia's made up of six states and two territories; the Northern Territory and the ACT. But did you know that when Australia became a Federation, back in 1901, the Northern Territory was actually a part of South Australia? It wasn't until 1978 that the Top End became independent, with its own government, flag, parliament and laws.

Today the NT pretty much looks and acts like all the states. Well there are some differences if you look closely.

The big difference is that the Federal Government can override any laws or decisions made in the NT that it doesn't agree with. It can't do that to the states. The Territory also has heaps fewer senators in the Federal Parliament, so it gets less of a say in Canberra. Their leader gets called a Chief Minister rather than a Premier and while states all get Governors, the Territory goes without.

Despite these differences though, Territorians still mostly get to live just as they'd like to. Letting off crackers once a year, and cruising down some highways without speed limits. But that doesn't stop some people here from thinking they should trade up to a state.

The NT's Chief Minister says it's finally time and the other Australian leaders have backed the idea too. But it's not that easy.

FEDERAL TREASURER, JOE HOCKEY: Haven't we heard this before?

Back in the 1980's the NT tried to become a state but Territorians voted down the idea. Some were worried it could take away their strong land rights for Indigenous people. And others just didn't think the population was big enough - just 1% of Australia's population live in the NT!

But this time, the Chief Minister thinks they might have what it takes to...

NT CHIEF MINISTER, ADAM GILES: see the Northern Territory strive to become a state by the 1st July 2018.

They're still figuring out details of what'll happen if it goes ahead this time.

It could even need a new name! Some NT kids have suggested: Red Sky, Top End, Sunburnt Country, Culture Land, Dusty Red, Sunbound and Horizon Sky.

But whether it wants to change name, or stay as good old NT, the people of this unique part of Australia know there's some work ahead if they want to become a state. But Territorians are used to tackling tricky subjects.

Quiz 2

Okay, let's go to another quiz. Which island is also considered a territory of Australia?

Is it Lord Howe

King

Or Norfolk?

The answer is Norfolk Island

Alien Hunt

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

INTRO: Now, world famous scientist Stephen Hawking has launched the biggest ever search for intelligent alien life. The project will take ten years and cost 100 million dollars, but what are they likely to find? Here's Amelia to give us some ideas.

Old movie: Flying saucers have invaded our planet!

AMELIA MOSLEY, REPORTER: For a long time, people on Earth have imagined what extra terrestrials might actually be like.

GIRL ONE: They'd look like us and they'd be all normal and that but they'd maybe think differently to us and maybe speak differently, but they'd look exactly like us.

BOY ONE: They'd be about the size of a toddler, but they'd have like tentacles or something.

BOY TWO: Kind of a brownish, greenish alien with like three eyes and trumpets for ears.

BOY THREE: Like a giant bug with like bones at the front. And then it would have tentacles and it would grab us and eat us and run around the city destroying everything in sight.

Orson Wells, War of the Worlds: Just a minute, Ladies and Gentlemen, I think something is happening!

Ok so the whole idea of aliens might seem like something out of an old sci-fi movie, but the search for them is very real. Scientists reckon with billions of galaxies out there, there's a very good chance life exists beyond our planet. But finding it? Well that's another matter.

Enter - the men in black. One of the smartest people in the world, British scientist Stephen Hawking, has teamed up with one of the richest, Russian billionaire Yuri Milner; their mission is to discover if we're really alone in the universe.

STEPHEN HAWKING: Mankind has a deep need to explore, to learn, to know. It is important to us to know if we are alone in the dark.

The Breakthrough project will run for ten years and cost about 100 million US dollars. It'll use two of the world's most powerful telescopes, including one right here in Australia, for the biggest alien search that's ever been attempted. The radio telescopes will scan one million of the closest stars to Earth and one hundred galaxies for any signs of life.

Of course, they'll be way, way too far away to actually see an alien, but we might be able to pick up some clues that let us know they're there.

Scientists believe that if aliens really do exist they could be using the same radio frequencies we do. They might even be trying to send messages our way.

The project will capture years and years of data, so scientists will open it all up to the public to help sift through it. Of course, with so much space out there we may never find our alien neighbours. And if we do, scientists say we'll have to think before making contact in case they're not very friendly. But the search team will be taking suggestions on how to greet them anyway.

So if there is life out there - what kind of message would you send?

BOY: I would tell them that they should come here and play our sports and video games.

GIRL: I would ask them about how long their lifespan is, what environment they live in what colour they are and if they're blue.

GIRL 2: I would tell them about the animals we have here in Australia.

BOY 2: I'd say it's a nice place, it's got nice beaches. And you should come try our world sport, soccer.

The Score

Now, I think it's about time for sport. Here's the biggest plays of the week.

He might not have been playing but there was plenty of support out for Adam Goodes over the weekend. He's taken some time off after copping a lot of abuse from spectators. So fans and players made a big effort to show they're on his side and want him back in the game.

COMMENTATOR: and a nice little celebration and tribute to his mate Adam Goodes.

There was even a special tribute to Goodes in the Swans match. He wears the number 37 so in the 7th minute of the 3rd quarter there was a minute of applause.

COMMENTATOR: It's a standing ovation here at the SCG. Adam Goodes, if you're watching this is for you. Everyone wants you back in football, everybody wishes you the best and when I say everybody, have a look at this."

For the first time ever, swimming sisters Cate & Bronte Campbell have won a gold medal at the world titles together! They're part of the super successful Aussie women's 100m relay team and at the World Swimming Championships in Russia they absolutely blitzed the competition!

COMMENTATOR: They're the world record holders, they're the Olympic champions and now they've got the set - they're world champions!

And when surfers talk about riding a wave they don't usually mean like this! Aussie stunt rider Robbie Maddison has been working on getting his bike out on the waves for years. And that dream finally became a reality when he hit up the waves of Tahiti.

The videos made a big splash on the internet too racking up hundreds of thousands of views in just a few hours.

Equine Police

Reporter: Eloise Fuss

INTRO: Now, over the weekend every horse in the Southern Hemisphere celebrated a birthday. Well not really. They're all given the same birthday to make it easier to keep track of how old they are. But we thought we'd use the occasion to check in on some horses that do a lot for our community: Polices horses! They've been used in law enforcement for longer than you'd probably realise. But while their job has changed over the years, their effectiveness certainly hasn't. Here's Eloise.

ELOISSE FUSS, REPORTER: They're four-legged cops on a mission to serve, protect and eat hay. Meet the Mounted Operations Unit.

This is Zeus, and he's getting saddled up for another busy day out on the beat, by Senior Constable Derek Croser.

Senior Constable Derek Croser: This is one of my favourite horses, this is police horse Zeus. He's seven-years-old and he's almost completed his police horse training, and he's doing very, very well.

Zeus has been doing this job for five years and knows that big responsibilities come with that badge!

REPORTER: "How important is your job?" He says it's really important.

And it has been for a really long time. Horses have played a huge role in police forces across Australia for more than a hundred years. In the old days horses were important because they were the best way to get from one place to another.

Today, they're just as important but for different reasons. Unlike motorbikes and cars, they can get right into big crowds. And because they're so tall, they can give their human partners a good view of what's going on. The police force says that in a crowd of people, horses are more effective than 12 officers on the ground!

These specialist skills don't come from just horsing around. Police horses like Zeus have to do heaps of training.

This might look like a game of soccer, but it's how the mounted police teach their horses to gently move people around. Horses also do exercises like this which get them used to noise, vehicles, crowds and smoke. And if they've got a really special event coming up, they might even practice some dance moves.

But it's not just four-legged officers that spend years in training. Their two legged colleagues need to as well.

Senior Constable Derek Croser: I'd grown up with horses from about five to 17. So I came down to do their assessment and their test and could see I could stay on a horse, and from there I've been patrolling on horse ever since.

Officers like Derek say mostly it's a pretty cool job.

Senior Constable Derek Croser: It is something you do get to know their personality very well and at the same time the horse is able to work out you out as well, so together we make a great team.

Even though, sometimes it stinks.

Senior Constable Derek Croser: Well sometimes it can be a little bit embarrassing because whenever we're out patrolling on our horses, horses can pretty much go to the toilet whenever they like.

So if you thought a horse was just an old fashioned way of getting around hold your horses! As this policing partnership shows, it takes a special team like this to help look after your neighhhhhbourhood.

Closer

Right that's it from us for this week. But just a reminder you can check in with us on Friday for our weekly #AskaReporter session! Next week's topic will be on our Alien Hunt story. So if you'd like your school to get involved there are instructions on our website. Thanks and bye for now!