

Questions for discussion

Episode 12
17th May 2016

What is Democracy?

1. Before you watch the BtN story, record what you know about democracy.
2. What happened in ancient Greece that led to people wanting a say in decision making?
3. The word 'democracy' comes from which two words?
4. Monarchies became popular in the Middle Ages. Explain what a monarchy is.
5. Why was Magna Carta an important document?
6. In Australia we have something called a _____ democracy.
7. Who represents us in parliament?
8. What are the values that form the basis of democracy in Australia?
9. Give an example of another form of government.
10. What do you understand more clearly about democracy?

Check out the [Democracy resource](#) on the Teachers page

Recycling Scheme

1. Which state has just announced they will introduce a container deposit scheme?
2. How much do you get for every can or bottle recycled?
3. What do the kids in the BtN story do with the money raised from recycling bottles and cans?
4. Where in Australia is the container deposit scheme already in place?
5. Where does rubbish end up if it is not recycled?
6. How many drink containers are recycled in South Australia each year?
7. What sorts of things are made from the recycled containers?
8. Why are some people against the idea?
9. What do environmental groups say about the scheme?
10. Would you be happy to pay more for drinks that can then be recycled for 10 cents? Why or why not?

Check out the [Recycling Scheme resource](#) on the Teachers page

Vote in the Behind the News [online poll](#).

Food Allergy Week

1. Briefly summarise the *Food Allergy* story.
2. What food is Elizabeth allergic to?
3. How does her body react when she eats food she's allergic to?
4. How many kids in Australia have a food allergy?
 - a. 1 in 20
 - b. 1 in 100
 - c. 1 in 1000
5. Why does Elizabeth need to be careful when she goes shopping?
6. What happens to a person's immune system if they have a food allergy?
7. What does Elizabeth need to carry at all times and why?

8. Why are more people developing food allergies these days?
9. How does your school support students with a food allergy?
10. What was surprising about this story?

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

Photoshopped Music

1. Write a brief outline of the *Photoshopped Music* story.
2. Why did Meghan Trainor take down her latest video clip?
3. Do you think photoshopped images give young people unrealistic expectations of what their bodies should look like? Explain your answer.
4. How do you feel about photoshopped images?

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

Indigenous Language Lessons

1. Which indigenous language are the kids in the BtN story learning?
 - a. Kurna
 - b. Nyungar
 - c. Yawuru
2. What sorts of things are the students learning about in Yawuru lessons?
3. Why do the kids think it's important to learn Yawuru?
4. How is the indigenous language program in Broome different to other language programs in Australia?
5. It's hoped that Broome will be the first bilingual town in Australia. What does that mean?
6. What was it like for indigenous people living in Broome in the 1960s?
7. Finish the following sentence: In 2006 the Yawuru language was close to being...
8. What did Dianne and a group of elders do to save the Yawuru language?
9. How many kids are now learning the language?
10. Do you think it's important to save indigenous languages? Explain your answer.

Do the [quiz](#) on the BtN website

Young Game Designers

1. Discuss the BtN story with another student and record the main points of your discussion.
2. Explain what the Game On project is about.
3. What did the video game need to include?
4. What was the prize for the winning group?
5. What ideas did some of the groups come up with?
6. Who did the groups pitch their ideas to?
7. What were the judges looking for?
8. Who won the competition?
9. How did the kids feel winning the competition?
10. What did you learn watching this story?

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

Teacher Resource

What is Democracy?

FOCUS QUESTIONS

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ACTIVITY

Have your say

Before watching the BtN *What is Democracy?* story, ask students to make some predictions about what the story might be about. Students will compare and contrast their predictions with other classmates.



After watching the BtN *What is Democracy?* story, discuss as a class. What questions were raised in the discussion (what are the gaps in their knowledge)? The following KWLH organiser provides students with a framework to explore their knowledge on this topic and consider what they would like to know and learn.

<i>What do I know?</i>	<i>What do I want to know?</i>	<i>What have I learnt?</i>	<i>How will I find out?</i>

KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate the main events that led to democracy in Australia. Students will evaluate who represents them on a local, state and federal level.

AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

Civics and Citizenship – Year 5

The key values that underpin Australia's democratic system of government ([ACHCK022](#))

The roles and responsibilities of [electors](#) and representatives in Australia's [democracy](#) ([ACHCK023](#))

The key features of the Australian electoral process ([ACHCK024](#))

Civics and Citizenship – Year 6

The key institutions of Australia's democratic system of government based on the [Westminster system](#), including the monarchy, parliaments, and courts ([ACHCK035](#))

Students will develop their own question/s for inquiry, collecting and recording information from a wide variety of sources (internet, books, newspaper and magazines). Alternatively, students can respond to one or more of the following questions.

- Where does the word *democracy* come from?
- Australia is a democratic society. What does this mean?
- How would our lives be different without democracy?

ACTIVITY

Class glossary

Create your own classroom glossary about democracy. Start by brainstorming words as a class using a mind map to record your responses. Add to your list of words by downloading the BtN *What is Democracy?* story transcript and highlighting all the words that relate to democracy. Find definitions for each word. Consider using pictures and diagrams to illustrate meanings.

- democracy
- fair vote
- fair trial
- election
- undemocratic
- politics
- citizen
- government
- rights
- representative
- values
- decisions

Challenge students by asking them to use words from their class glossary to write their own sentences. Alternatively, students can make their own crossword puzzle or word find.

ACTIVITY

Telling the story of Australian democracy

Take a look at this fun and engaging infographic, [The Story of Our Freedom](#), to get a picture of the origins of democracy and how it has influenced our rights and freedoms today.

Timeline

Create your own timeline highlighting the main events that led to democracy in Australia. Research the origins of democracy and what democracy looks like in Australia today. Include three significant facts about each event. Reflect on ways in which people in ancient societies were represented and compare to Australia today.

Think of a creative way to present your timeline. You may want to use this [Read Write Think](#) or [HSTRY](#) interactive timeline to organise your information.



Source: Australia
Human Rights
Commission

ACTIVITY

Representative Democracy

In Australia we have something called a representative democracy. That means that unlike in ancient Greece where everyone went to meet and vote on laws, we elect a representative to do that for us. They're our politicians and they represent us in parliament. It's their responsibility to keep in touch with their voters and make sure their voices are heard on a national level.

What makes a good representative?

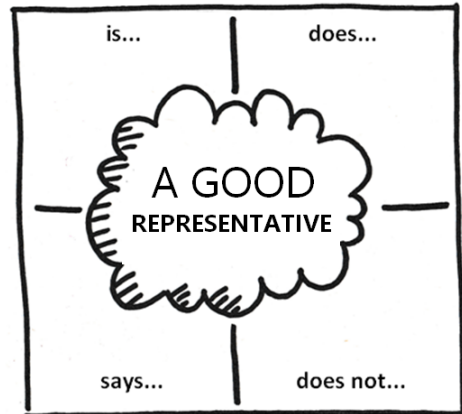
What do you think makes a good representative? Brainstorm and list what a good representative 'is', 'does', 'does not' and 'says'.

Record your ideas on the class whiteboard. For example:

- honest
- good at communicating
- confident
- has a positive attitude
- commitment
- creative
- inspiring

What are some examples of good representatives in politics?

Can you name a good representative at the local, state/territory or national level?



Who represents you in your electorate?

Find out which electorate your school is located in and who represents you in your local area.

- Go to the *Australian Electoral Commission* website to [find your electorate](#).
- Find more information on the electorate that your school is situated. On a map locate your school and draw the boundary of your electorate.
- Create a profile on your local Member of Parliament, using this [template](#).
 - Who is the current member for this electorate?
 - What political party do they represent?
 - Can you find out who else is 'running' for this electorate?
 - Is it a safe or marginal seat? Watch this [BtN story to learn more about Marginal Seats](#).

Interview your local Member of Parliament

Imagine if you were given the opportunity to interview your local Member of Parliament (MP) on behalf of your school. Your task is to write a list of interview questions that you would like to ask the MP. Remember to write open-ended questions. Open-ended questions have no right or wrong answer and can't be answered with a 'yes' or 'no'. Before writing your questions, you will need to think about the following:

- What do you want to find out about your local MP?
- Find out what they like about their job and what characteristics they think make a good representative.
- What are their viewpoints on issues important to your community?
- What issues would you like to ask about?
- Choose a topic that is important to you and your school community. What do you want your local representative to do about it?

If an interview is not possible, students can use the questions to help write a letter to their local representative. Behind the News would love to hear what questions you would like to ask your local MP, send them to us via our education email btn-education@your.abc.net.au

Who represents you in your school community?

What makes your school a democratic community?

- Who makes decisions at your school? Give examples.
- What decisions do you make personally?
- Are many decisions made through representation?
- How do your school representatives know what you want?
- Who represents you on the School Representative Council (SRC)?
- How important is it for us to have good representatives that make decisions on our behalf?
- How can teachers, students and parents have a say in what happens in your school community?



ACTIVITY

Democratic values

As a class, discuss the meanings of the key values that underpin Australia's democratic system of government: freedom, equality, fairness and justice. What does each value mean to you? Why are these values important? Write your ideas on post-it notes and share with the class.

What democratic values are important to your school?

- Make a list of values that you think are important in your school community - care and compassion; doing your best; fair go; freedom; honesty and trustworthiness; integrity; respect; responsibility and understanding, tolerance and inclusion.
- Does your SRC already have a set of values? What are they?
- How recently were your SRC values reviewed?
- Hold an all school survey (including students, teachers and parents) to find out what values are most important to your school community. Plot your results on a graph and write a few paragraphs summarising your findings. Provide feedback to the SRC presenting your findings.
- What are your school's key values? Create an eye-catching poster to put up around your school to remind your school community of these values.

ACTIVITY

Listening tour

Are you a representative on your SRC? How do you connect with people in your community to find out how to best represent them?

Ask students to conduct their own *listening tour* at their school. A *listening tour* is an opportunity to talk with teachers, students and parents to hear firsthand what is important to them in their community. You can find out what your community wants changed and what they already see as working. Students can conduct their own tour through surveys, interviews and/or questionnaires.

Here are some ideas for questions:

- What are you passionate about (what issues are important to you)? Rate on a scale of 1 to 10.
- What concerns do you have about the future?
- How do you think things could be done better in your community?
- Do you think you can have an impact on change in the community?

Consider taking your *listening tour* results to your next SRC meeting, local council or politician to influence change in your local community.

Reflection

- How did conducting the *listening tour* make you feel? Consider the impact that you can have on social change and the empowerment of people in the community.
- What surprised you when completing the activity?

USEFUL WEBSITES

ABC Splash – Democracy

<http://splash.abc.net.au/home#!/topic/500542/democracy>

Human Rights Commission – The story of our freedom (infographic)

<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/magnacarta/infographic/>

Behind the News – Magna Carta

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s4247986.htm>

Behind the News – Magna Carta (teacher resource)

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/resources/teacher/episode/20150609-magnacarta.pdf>

Museum of Australian Democracy – Defining Democracy

<http://moadoph.gov.au/democracy/defining-democracy/>

Australian Electoral Commission – Democracy Rules

<http://education.aec.gov.au/democracy-rules/>

Teacher Resource

Recycling Scheme

FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. Which state has just announced they will introduce a container deposit scheme?
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3. What do the kids in the BtN story do with the money raised from recycling bottles and cans?
4. Where in Australia is the container deposit scheme already in place?
5. Where does rubbish end up if it is not recycled?
6. How many drink containers are recycled in South Australia each year?
7. What sorts of things are made from the recycled containers?
8. Why are some people against the idea?
9. What do environmental groups say about the scheme?
10. Would you be happy to pay more for drinks that can then be recycled for 10 cents? Why or why not?

ACTIVITY

Remember and understand

- Discuss the BtN *Recycling Scheme* story as a class. What do you THINK about what you saw in this video? What does this video make you WONDER?
 - Think of three questions you would like to ask the kids in the BtN *Recycling Scheme* story. Remember that good questions are open-ended (have no right or wrong answer and can't be answered with a 'yes' or 'no').
 - What does recycling mean to you? Leave your comment on the BtN *Recycling Scheme* story page.
 - How does the container deposit scheme help people and the environment?
- Write a personal response to the *Recycling Scheme* story. Leave a comment on the BtN *Recycling Scheme* story page. Ask students to finish one or more of the following incomplete sentences:
 - Recycling is...
 - Recycled cans and bottles have many uses like...
 - I can reduce the amount of rubbish going to landfill by...
 - Sending less rubbish to landfill is important because...
 - It's surprising that...

KEY LEARNING

Students will develop a deeper understanding of what waste reduction is and changes that can be made at a school level.

AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

Science – Year 4

Natural and processed materials have a range of physical properties; These properties can influence their use ([ACSSU074](#))

Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions ([ACSHE062](#))

Science – Year 5 & 6

Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions ([ACSHE083](#)) ([ACSHE100](#))

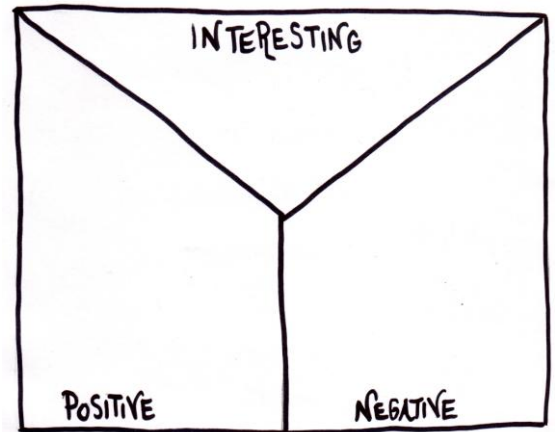
HASS – Year 4

Reflect on learning to propose actions in response to an issue or challenge and consider possible effects of proposed actions ([ACHASSI081](#))

Geography – Year 4

The use and management of natural [resources](#) and waste, and the different views on how to do this sustainably ([ACHASSK090](#))

- Students will practice their note-taking while watching the BtN *Recycling Scheme* story. After watching the story, ask students to reflect and organise the information into three categories. Students may want to watch the story again or download a copy of the *Recycling Scheme* transcript to assist them with this activity. What information about litter and recycling was...?
 - Positive
 - Negative or
 - Interesting



Apply and analyse

- Do you recycle at your school? What items are collected as part of the recycling program in your council area? Do you know where the recycled materials end up and what they are used for? How can you reduce the amount of waste produced at school? Should there be incentives for people who reduce, reuse and recycle?
- How can consumers be persuaded to make better buying and recycling decisions? Come up with a list of incentives and penalties that you think would make a difference.
- Investigate other initiatives that help reduce the amount of rubbish going to landfill. For example, banning plastic bags in supermarkets. What states/territories in Australia have already banned plastic bags in supermarkets? How does this initiative help the environment?



Evaluate and create

- Do you live in an area that refunds 10 cents for cans and containers? Set up a bottles and cans collection at your school. Use this [step by step guide](#) to help with the process. If you don't live in an area that supports the container deposit scheme consider writing a letter to your local Member of Parliament asking them to support and help introduce the scheme.
- Design a poster to convince other states in Australia to bring in the container deposit scheme. Your poster will illustrate one or more ways that recycling can help people and the environment. Display your artworks to celebrate recycling week and raise awareness about the issue.
- Watch BtN's [Upcycling Kids](#) story and then talk about upcycling as a class. Have you ever turned your rubbish into treasure? Experiment with upcycling using recycled materials collected at home and at school. Describe your creations to other students in your class. What materials did you use?





USEFUL WEBSITES

Behind the News – Recycling Canned

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3707980.htm>

Behind the News – Recycling

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3507210.htm>

ABC News – NSW to refund 10 cents for cans and containers under new scheme

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-05-08/nsw-to-refund-10-cents-for-cans-and-containers-cds/7394408>

Zero Waste SA - Container deposit legislation pdf

http://www.zerowaste.sa.gov.au/upload/facts-sheets/container_deposit_legislation_4.pdf

Planet Ark – Setting up an aluminium can collection at your school

<http://schoolsrecycle.planetark.org/documents/doc-686-al-cans-collections-guide.pdf>

TED Ed Lessons – What really happens to the plastic you throw away?

<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-really-happens-to-the-plastic-you-throw-away-emma-bryce>



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BtN: Episode 12 Transcript 17/05/16

Hello and welcome to BtN!

Coming up today:

- Travel back to Ancient Greece to find out how our elections were inspired by theirs.
- New South Wales cleans up with a new recycling scheme.
- And why Meghan Trainor pulled her music video just hours after it was released.

The Week in News

You'll see all that and more soon but first week one of the federal election campaign has come and gone so let's take a quick look at what went down.

Aussie politicians were all over the country campaigning this week, meeting schoolkids, sharing pizza, even catching a ride.

The Prime Minister has promised that if his party wins the election it'll give 54 million dollars to help young people with diabetes. It'll help to pay for devices which continuously monitor the level of glucose in their blood.

Meanwhile Labor leader Bill Shorten's been making announcements of his own and has said that if Labor is voted in he'll make sure that all primary school students get free swimming lessons.

To other news. The Cancer Council wants the Queensland government to ban smoking for anyone born after 2001. That means young people turning 15 this year would never legally be allowed to smoke. But the state's health minister says smoking laws in the state were just beefed up so it wants to see how they go before it thinks about an age ban.

And Eurovision was held on the weekend and Australia's Dami Im just missed out on first place. But as the votes started to come in Dami shot the lead.

Kids at her old primary school south of Brisbane watched on as she won the Jury vote but was just overtaken in the last round of the public voting.

KIDS: It's Ok because she tried her hardest. It's pretty inspirational to know that any of us can make it that far.

The winner was Ukraine's Jemala who wrote this song about her Grandmother being forced to leave her homeland.

What is Democracy?

Reporter: Emma Davis

INTRO: Now as you saw earlier this week has seen planes and buses start criss-crossing the country for the start of the 2016 federal election campaign. They're doing it to try to convince the Australian people to vote for their party. And the only reason we get a say is because of a little something called democracy.

Long, long ago in ancient Greece, the people of Athens were in danger.

NOBLE BOY: Did you hear the Persians are planning to attack us?

NOBLE GIRL: Yeah, we might have to do something about it. Let's fight!

NOBLE BOY: OK!

But not everyone in the city wanted to.

POOR GIRL: I'm not too keen on this whole war thing, I wish I could have a say.

POOR BOY: Maybe we can?

To give the people more of a say on big decisions like this, the Greeks came up with something they called democracy! Democracy is a mash up of two Greek words. Demos meaning people and Kratos meaning power or rule. So together it basically means rule of the people

NOBLE GIRL: OK here's the idea. We let people vote on issues and then you guys can have a say on whatever affects you.

PEOPLE: Yay!

Well they didn't really mean everyone.

NOBLE GIRL: Oh wait, we won't let women vote, slaves vote or anyone too poor.

NOBLE BOY: Yes!

That still left thousands of men and all of them were allowed to attend meetings and vote on any issues that were important to them. The Ancient Greeks were some of the first people to experiment with better ways of leading their people. While their system was far from fair, it was a pretty revolutionary idea while it lasted.

As time went on, new rulers took over, things changed and democracy kind of died out for a while.

By the Middle Ages, monarchies had become popular. That's where kings and queens rule and the people don't get a say. But an important document called Magna Carta evened things up a little by promising people some very basic rights and slowly, over the next few hundred years, the idea of democracy started to take hold again.

Fast forward to today and democracy is the most popular form of government around the world. But it works very differently to how it did in Ancient Greece! In Australia we have something called a representative democracy. That means that unlike ancient Greece, where everyone went to meet and vote on laws, we elect a representative to do that for us!

POLITICIAN 1: I'll represent you!

POLITICIAN 2: No vote for me. I know what you want!

They're our politicians and they represent us in parliament. It's their responsibility to keep in touch with their voters and make sure their voices are heard on a national level.

POLITICIAN 1: I'm the politician that's right for you.

POLITICIAN 2: I'll make this world a better place.

Some really important values also form the basis of our democracy here in Australia. We are guaranteed the freedom to express our views without getting into trouble, equal rights for people from all different backgrounds and the right to justice and a fair and independent trial.

So that's democracy in Australia, but democracy isn't the only form of government out there. Some countries, like Saudi Arabia and Qatar, are an absolute monarchy. That's when someone born into a royal family has complete control over the people and all laws and decisions are made by that person or family. A dictatorship is another form of government. It's similar to an absolute monarchy in that one leader has power over a country, but they usually aren't royal. Instead, dictators often take control of a country by force. North Korea and Zimbabwe are considered dictatorships. In these countries, people usually don't have a lot of rights and often aren't looked after very well by their rulers.

Australia's system of democracy, on the other hand, is designed to have the people's best interests at heart and while it may not always work perfectly, we're lucky to live in a country where we have the right to voice our opinions and the freedom to make a difference.

NSW Recycling Scheme

Reporter: Nic Maher

INTRO: Australia's most populated state New South Wales has just announced it will introduce a container deposit scheme. South Australia and Northern Territory already have

one but supporters hope this will mean the rest of Australia will now consider one too. We found out how they work.

You might wonder why these guys are digging through the trash. Well, it's not just because they love recycling.

STUDENT: We live in South Australia and we get 10 cents for every plastic bottle.

That might not sound like a huge amount of money, but if you're doing it often the dollars start to stack up.

STUDENT: So some of the money goes towards plants and trees around the school like some of these, and fingers crossed the next time the money can go towards soccer goals.

The 10 cent recycling refund is available to everyone in South Australia and the Northern Territory. All you need to do is collect the kinds of bottles, cans and cartons people carry around and take them to a place like this to cash in. They offer the refund on these containers in particular because they're the ones most likely to end up on the streets as litter.

Every year, hundreds of millions of cans and bottles end up in places they shouldn't be, but thanks to the program South Aussies recycle around 590 million containers a year. That's about 80 percent of the total number sold in shops, more than double the other states.

Recycling stops all this from ending up as landfill plus, the materials can be used to make new containers or into something else completely, like aeroplane parts, roads or even this dress for Emma Watson.

Now, New South Wales want to get in on the action too.

MIKE BAIRD, NSW PREMIER: This is an historical day for NSW. Never before has there been an attack on litter like we are undertaking today.

But not everyone thinks the plan's a good idea. The drink industry will have to foot the bill for the refund and that means drink prices will go up to cover it. But environment groups say it's worth spending a little more to help out the environment.

IAN KIERNAN, ENVIRONMENTALIST: So instead of seeing a bit of rubbish on the beach or floating in the creek, you'll see money.

The plan's set to kick-off in 2017 and if it goes well in New South Wales, we could see other states follow in their footsteps too. That means more people like these guys helping to clean up the environment, while making a little bit of money along the way.

STUDENT: Well I like recycling because it helps the earth and doesn't pollute it and not polluting the earth is a better place for us and everyone to live and be happy!

Poll

Okay let's go to a poll on that.

Would you be happy to pay more for drinks that can then be recycled for 10 cents? To vote just head to our website.

To last week's poll results now. We asked you if you thought burning seized ivory was a good idea in the fight against poachers.

And most of you went with no! As always, thanks for voting!

Food Allergy Week

Reporter: Carl Smith

INTRO: Okay imagine if just eating a tasty snack could kill you. That's exactly what can happen if you have a food allergy. This week is National Food Allergy Awareness Week so we thought we'd take a closer look at what it's like to live with one.

For some people, like Elizabeth, a simple thing like shopping for a treat can actually be pretty tricky.

CARL: So Elizabeth how come you keep putting stuff back?

ELIZABETH: Because I have a nut allergy

CARL: What does that mean?

ELIZABETH: I can't have anything with nuts in it.

CARL: So what happens? If you were to eat something with nuts in it what would that mean for you?

ELIZABETH: I would start having a reaction and like my throat would swell up and I'd have to have medicine to calm it down or I might have to go to hospital.

CARL: So how do you make sure you don't pick something that has nuts in it?

ELIZABETH: I just need to check the ingredients and just check if it has any nuts actually in the recipe.

In Australia about 1 in 20 kids have a food allergy. Some of the most common are nuts, egg, cow's milk, soy, fish, shellfish and wheat. And the reactions people have to those allergies can be life threatening.

CARL: So what's wrong with this one then?

ELIZABETH: It's got almond oil and it's just people like to use nut oils in these things.

CARL: So even things like soaps and shampoos can be a problem for you then can't they?

ELIZABETH: Yeah like if I put it on me or put it on my hands, it can be really dangerous if I put it in my mouth. And even if I don't put it in my mouth I can still get hives, and it's not fun.

The reason people have food allergies is because their immune system - the barrier that normally protects against germs and diseases - mistakenly thinks the food they're eating is harmful.

The immune system then tries to get rid of that food by releasing chemicals which spark a serious reaction. For situations like that, Elizabeth keeps something called an EpiPen nearby.

ELIZABETH: If I was having a reaction you jab it into my thigh, because there's a needle, and it helps the reaction from getting too severe.

CARL: And you've always got to have one of these around don't you?

ELIZABETH: Yeah I've got one in my mum's bag, one in the classroom, one in my dance bag, and when I go to friends' houses my mum gives me one in a little bag that I bring with me.

Aside from shopping, there are a few other dangerous situations Elizabeth has to be careful of too.

FRIEND: Want a biscuit?

ELIZABETH: Have they got nuts in them?

FRIEND: Ah, not sure.

ELIZABETH: Um if I can't check the ingredients, I can't have them.

FRIEND 2: Is there anything else you have to worry about when you're around food with nuts?

ELIZABETH: Just like getting it on my hands, because I could accidentally put it in my mouth.

Unfortunately more people are developing food allergies these days. In fact food allergy groups say one in ten babies born in Australia today will have one. Some researchers reckon it's because there are more preservatives in our foods. While others say it's because we now live in super clean environments compared to the past, so our immune systems are changing.

But no matter what's causing them living with a food allergy isn't such a big problem these days. And people like Elizabeth still find plenty of great food to eat.

Quiz

Which of the following is a chemical released by your body during an allergic reaction?

- Red Blood Cells
- Histamine
- Or Itchacine

The answer is: Histamine

Photoshopped Music

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

Next, not all music clips are what they seem. We saw evidence of that this week when Meghan Trainor withdrew one of hers after she found out it had been photoshopped. Take a look.

She's the Grammy-award winning popstar who's seen as a champion for positive body image. In fact Meghan Trainor became famous for a song that's all about how the media tries to make people look perfect.

MEGHAN TRAINOR: I see them magazines working that photoshop we know that this ain't real come on let's make it stop.

Yesterday Meghan released her latest hit single. But instead of going down with a bang, the video just went down after Megan found out that it'd been digitally manipulated to make her waist look smaller.

This is the original and this is the one that went out.

MEGHAN TRAINOR: They photoshopped me; my waist is not that teeny. I had a bomb waist that night, so I don't know why they didn't like my waist. But ah, I didn't approve that video and it went out for the world, so I'm embarrassed.

Many experts agree. They say seeing photoshopped images can give young people unrealistic expectations of what their bodies should look like and it's much better to just celebrate who you are.

STUDENT 1: I think it makes young people feel that they have to make their body look nicer or like these older people.

STUDENT 2: They just want to make themselves look skinnier or like more flawless. I don't think it's okay.

STUDENT 3: Students in high school and primary school; I don't think it's okay because it makes you feel insecure about your body.

STUDENT 4: I think photoshopped images are really bad and I believe that they should be banned all around because you're perfect whoever you are.

Kind Classrooms

Are you one of BtN's Kind Classrooms?

All it takes is one kind idea and some enthusiasm to brighten the day of someone in your community.

For more information and to register your class's idea, go to our website at abc.net.au/btn. Registrations close next week!

Indigenous Languages

Reporter: Nic Maher

INTRO: The town of Broome in Western Australia is pushing to become the first bilingual town in Australia by teaching all kids Yawuru, the local indigenous language. Even the town's street signs are now in both Yawuru and English. We checked in with one school there to find out more. But first a warning to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander viewers, this story contains images of people who've died.

Here at Cable Beach Primary School, these guys are learning things a bit differently.

This lesson's being taught almost entirely in Yawuru.

STUDENT: These are some of the plant names that we've learnt from our Yawuru teacher.

Yawuru's an Aboriginal language that's been spoken by Broome's traditional owners for tens of thousands of years.

STUDENT: We learn lots of different stuff. We learn about the seasons, the fruit, our families.

STUDENT: How to count.

STUDENT: Family, fishing, the plants.

STUDENT: My favourite subject is learning about the animals.

STUDENT: It's just great!

Some of these guys already speak some Yawuru at home. But for others, it's a whole new set of words and sounds and a new way of looking at the world.

STUDENT: It's important for young people like me to learn Yawuru because it's a dying language.

STUDENT: It makes me feel important because I'm keeping Yawuru alive.

STUDENT: I think learning about Yawuru is important because we need more younger people to learn it because the language itself is fading.

STUDENT: When we grow up we can teach the younger ones.

There are a number of schools around Australia that teach local indigenous languages, but what sets Broome apart, is that every kid in every school in town, is learning the same language.

They say it's part of a big push to make Broome the first bilingual town in Australia, meaning everybody will be able to speak two languages.

It hasn't always been this way for the Yawuru language. Dianne grew up in Broome back in the 60s, when things were very different for the indigenous population. She says they weren't treated very well and for a long time her family wasn't even allowed to speak Yawuru words in public.

DIANNE APPLEBY, YAWURU CULTURAL OFFICER: When you think about the history, Aboriginal people were never allowed to speak their language. That's another discussion you know, things that have happened had a negative impact on our culture with all those acts and policies.

Fast forward to 2006 and the language was close to being lost forever. So, Dianne and a bunch of elders got together to save it. They helped to set up the Yawuru cultural centre, and now the language is coming back in a big way. You can see it everywhere. It's in the parks and on street signs and with 1000 kids now learning the language too, Yawuru culture will stick around for many years to come.

STUDENTS: Gala warrji! Galiya!

Quiz

How many indigenous languages are considered highly endangered in Australia?

- 15
- 40
- 130

The answer: 130

Sport

Former rugby league star Jarryd Hayne has announced he's leaving American football's NFL. Hayne says he's decided to switch to Rugby and he's hoping to join Fiji's Rugby Sevens team at the Rio Olympics this August.

But some experts say Hayne might not be allowed to because of an anti-doping rule.

The rule says players need to be available for testing for 6 months before joining a new sport and Hayne will only be available for 3 before the Olympics start.

18-year-old Max Verstappen has become Formula One's youngest ever winner after finishing first in an action-packed Spanish Grand Prix.

It was a dream win for the Belgian and an absolute nightmare for his opponents Lewis Hamilton and Nico Rosberg. The two teammates went into the race as favourites before crashing into each other on the first lap.

Speaking of young record breakers, 16 year old Jack Aitchison has become Celtic's youngest ever player and youngest ever goal scorer.

COMMENTATOR: One of those moments in life that you will remember forever!

The goal came in the Scottish Champions' final match of the season as they wrapped up their 5th title in a row. And just to make things even sweeter the goal was also Jack's first ever touch in professional football. Well done Jack!

Young Game Designers

Reporter: Emma Davis

INTRO: Finally today, how would you like to design your own video game then pitch your idea to executives from Google? Well that's exactly what a group of teenagers from all over Australia got to do recently with some help from the tech wizards at Good Game. We joined them as judging got underway.

These guys are learning first hand that creating a fun and interesting video game isn't an easy task! They're part of a special project called Game On that was set up by the Australian Indigenous Mentoring Experience. The competition was about creating a video game to make maths and science cool.

MARLEE SILVA, AIME CO-CEO: So we asked the kids in our year 8 program to come up with something that incorporated Aboriginal culture, maths and science. And then they were set free to go as wild as possible.

From all those entries, the top 18 were flown to Sydney and split up into groups. They had to come up with a completely new idea for a video game that they'd then present their game to a panel of experts, with the winning one being developed for real! From the beginning, these groups had some great ideas.

KALEISHA: So an alien drops a mechanical device and a high school student picks it up and they get sent back to the Dreamtime.

CHRISTIAN: Our game is just basically a schoolyard based sports soccer game. You have to keep all the players grades up. So that's where all the maths and science comes into it.

Once they'd all got a pretty good outline together it was time to put together the pitch! The judges were looking for games that were well designed, fun and appealing but they had to be educational too! Once the presentations were over the judges decided which game would actually be made!

JUDGES: So, who's the winner? The winner is Second Chances!

GOOSE: Well done guys your game Second Chances was chosen, how does it feel?

WINNING TEAM: It feels awesome, amazing, speechless!

And who knows, maybe in the future some of them will go on to create many more amazing video games of their own.

CLOSER

And that wraps us up for another week!

Please head to our website for more info on anything you've seen today including how you can be a part of BtN's Kind Classrooms. And we'll see you next week! Bye!