

### Hong Kong Protests

1. Discuss the *Hong Kong Protests* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. Where is Hong Kong? Find using Google Maps.
3. How many people have been protesting in Hong Kong recently?
4. Complete the following sentence. Hong Kong became a British \_\_\_\_\_ after a war between Britain and China in the 1840s.
5. Hong Kong became a part of China again in what year?
6. What does the plan “one country, two systems” mean?
7. What does extradition mean? Describe using your own words.
8. Why were people in Hong Kong protesting about the new law?
9. Explain one of the differences between China and Hong Kong.
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

### Recycling Problem

1. Before watching the BTN story discuss as a class what you already know about recycling.
2. Name one of the four materials that are separated at a recycling plant.
3. Where did Australia send its recyclable waste? Name one overseas country.
4. Why did Australia send most of its recyclable waste overseas?
5. Complete the following sentence. China only accepts waste that is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Why is Malaysia not happy about the waste that Australia is sending them?
7. What can recyclable waste be turned into?
8. What do you think can be done to solve the problem?
9. Investigate how your school recycles. What improvements could be made?
10. How has your thinking changed since watching the BTN story?

### Aussie Future Report

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Aussie Future Report* story.
2. Who released the Australian National Outlook report?
3. What is modelling?
4. Describe what the Slow Decline scenario looks like.
5. What is the Outlook Vision?
6. What do we need to work on to get the Outlook Vision?
7. What different source of energy does the report recommend we look at using?
8. What does the report say about climate change?
9. What do you think Australia will look like in 2060? Discuss in pairs.
10. What things do you want our leaders to focus on for a better future?

Check out the [Aussie Future Report resource](#) on the Teachers page.

### Endangered Seeds

1. Discuss the main issues raised in the BTN *Endangered Seeds* story?
2. How many plant species in WA are threatened with extinction?
3. What is a seed bank?

4. Where is the biggest seed bank in the world located? Find using Google Maps.
5. How many different types of seeds does it hold?
6. What type of plants does the seed bank in WA focus on?
  - a. Native plants
  - b. Exotic plants
  - c. Indoor plants
7. What are the kids in the BTN story doing?
8. What is the name of the plant they are looking after?
9. How do the kids know when to harvest the seeds from the plant?
10. Why is it important to collect seeds?

Check out the [Endangered Seeds resource](#) on the Teachers page.

### Cricket Bat Kid

1. Retell the BTN *Cricket Bat Kid* story using your own words.
2. What gave Riley the idea to refurbish cricket gear?
3. What cricket gear does Riley collect?
4. What does he do with the refurbished cricket gear?
5. How does his local cricket club help?
6. Complete the following sentence. Cricket bats are made from different types of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. What is Operation Straight Drive?
8. What cricket player has given his support to Riley?
9. Illustrate an aspect of the *Cricket Bat Kid* story.
10. What did you like about the BTN story?

## Teacher Resource

# Aussie Future Report

## Focus Questions

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Aussie Future Report* story.
2. Who released the Australian National Outlook report?
3. What is modelling?
4. Describe what the Slow Decline scenario looks like.
5. What is the Outlook Vision?
6. What do we need to work on to get the Outlook Vision?
7. What different source of energy does the report recommend we look at using?
8. What does the report say about climate change?
9. What do you think Australia will look like in 2060? Discuss in pairs.
10. What things do you want our leaders to focus on for a better future?

## Activity

### What do you see, think and wonder?

After watching the BTN *Aussie Future Report* story, students will 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?
- How did this story make you FEEL?
- What was SURPRISING about this story?

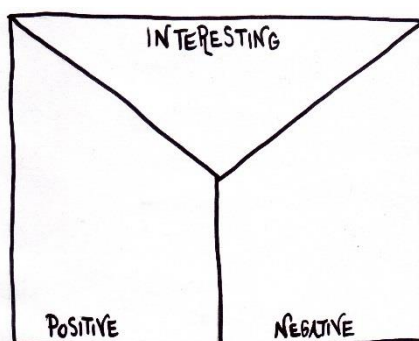
## Activity

### Note Taking

Students take notes while watching the BTN *Aussie Future Report* story. After watching the story, students reflect on and organise the information into three categories. What information was...?

- Positive
- Negative or
- Interesting

Students may want to watch the story again or download a copy of the *Aussie Future Report* transcript to assist them with this activity.



## Key Learning

Students will reflect on their learning and make a prediction about the future of Australia.

## Curriculum

### HASS – Year 4

The use and management of natural resources and waste, and the different views on how to do this sustainably.

### HASS – Year 5

Types of resources (natural, human, capital) and the ways societies use them to satisfy the needs and wants of present and future generations.

### HASS – Year 6 & 7

Reflect on learning to propose personal and/or collective action in response to an issue or challenge, taking into account different perspectives, and describe the expected effects.

### HASS – Year 7

Factors that influence the decisions people make about where to live and their perceptions of the liveability of places.

The influence of environmental quality on the liveability of places.

Strategies used to enhance the liveability of places, especially for young people, including examples from Australia and Europe.

## Activity

### Discussion

Hold a class discussion about the information raised in the *Aussie Future Report* then ask students to respond to the following questions:

- What are your biggest hopes for the future of Australia?
- What sort of things do you want our leaders to focus on?
- What are you most worried about for the future of Australia?
- What are you most excited to see in 2060?



### Future activity

Make a time capsule which includes your students' predictions about the future. Future generations at your school will be able to open your time capsule in 2060 to see if their predictions came true.

## Activity

### KWLH

Hold a class discussion after watching the BTN *Aussie Future Report* story. 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><b>What do I <u>k</u>now?</b></i>	<i><b>What do I <u>w</u>ant to know?</b></i>	<i><b>What have I <u>l</u>earnt?</b></i>	<i><b><u>H</u>ow will I find out?</b></i>

## Activity

### Topics of inquiry

Students will determine a focus for their inquiry within an area of interest, for example, make a prediction or develop a key research question. Below are some examples.

- Imagine what Australia will look like in 2060. Describe and illustrate. Students will compare and contrast their predictions with other classmates. Create an artwork illustrating your vision of Australia in the future.
- What invention do you hope will be created 40 years from now? Why? Do you think it's likely to happen? Why or why not? Include an illustration and description of your design.
- Explore predictions from the past that became a reality and ones that were completely wrong. How easy is it to make predictions about the future? [Watch this video](#) to learn more about the predictions made by Arthur C Clarke. [Watch this video](#) to see kids in the 60s predicting what the world would be like in the year 2000.
- Complete this sentence "*I hope a sustainable and successful future can include...*". Then design your own community 40 years from now which illustrates your hopes. For example, your community

may rely more on renewable resources with an emphasis on pedestrians, bikes and public transport, rather than on the petrol-powered vehicles. Include an artwork and description of your future community.

- What might happen if we don't look after the environment? What would the populations of plant and animal species look like in 40 years' time? Make some predictions.
- What impact will a growing population have on Australia? What are some solutions to a growing population in Australia?

## Activity

### Make your prediction

*What do you think Australia's top priorities should be for a better future?*

Students will begin this activity by choosing three areas which are most important to them. Below is a list of some areas to choose from or students may choose other issues/topics that are important to them.

Health	Education	Population
Social Connection	Communication	Liveability
Resources	Environment	Greenhouse gas emissions

Students will then respond to the following for each of the three areas they have chosen:

- Research the issue in detail.
- Investigate Australia's current position on the issue. Give a score out of 10 on how well Australia is doing.
- Recommend ways that Australia can take action and improve on the issue for a better future.
- Make a prediction about what will happen if your improvements are made (Outlook Vision).
- Make a prediction about what will happen if your improvements aren't made (Slow Decline).
- Write and present a one-minute speech about your recommendations and predictions.

## Useful Websites

BTN – Australia's Population Future

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/australias-population-future/10521708>

CSIRO – Australian National Outlook 2019

<https://www.csiro.au/en/Showcase/ANO>

## Teacher Resource

# Endangered Seeds

## Focus Questions

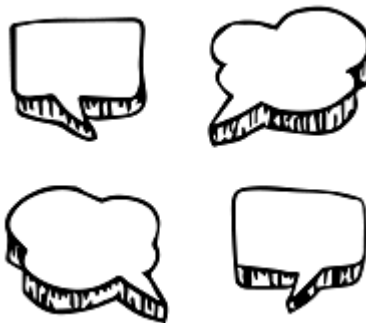
1. Discuss the main issues raised in the BTN *Endangered Seeds* story?
2. How many plant species in WA are threatened with extinction?
3. What is a seed bank?
4. Where is the biggest seed bank in the world located? Find using Google Maps.
5. How many different types of seeds does it hold?
6. What type of plants does the seed bank in WA focus on?
  - a. Native plants
  - b. Exotic plants
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7. What are the kids in the BTN story doing?
8. What is the name of the plant they are looking after?
9. How do the kids know when to harvest the seeds from the plant?
10. Why is it important to collect seeds?

## Activity

### Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN *Endangered Seeds* story as a class, using the following questions to guide the discussion.

- Why do we need plants?
- What is the difference between a native and an introduced plant?
- What native plants do you know? Make a list.
- What things are threatening our native plants?
- What are seed banks?
- Why is it important to collect seeds?



### Glossary of key terms

Students will create a classroom glossary of key words for the BTN *Seed Kids* story. Students will start by brainstorming words as a class using a mind map to record their responses.

endangered	threatened	native
conservation	biodiversity	species

## Key Learning

Students will learn more about the importance of seeds and plants and create a profile of a native Australian plant.

## Curriculum

### Science – Year 4

Living things have life cycles.

Living things, including plants and animals, depend on each other and the environment to survive.

### Science – Year 5

Living things have structural features and adaptations that help them to survive in their environment.

### Science – Year 6

The growth and survival of living things are affected by the physical conditions of their environment.

## Activity

### Research Project: Native Plant Species

Students will choose a native Australian plant and create a profile. They can use the following structure to help guide their research.

Research project – Native Australian plant	
Scientific and common name	
Describe its appearance What does it look like (shape, size, colour, special features)?	
Locate where this species can be found using Google Maps	
How does it survive in its environment? What are some of its adaptations?	
Conservation Status If this species is threatened or endangered, what are its threats?	
Interesting facts <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is your favourite thing about this species?</li><li>• What surprised you about your research?</li></ul>	
Photograph or illustration	



## Activity

### Get to know the plants in your school yard

- Students choose a plant in their school grounds.
- Describe the plant they have chosen using words and an illustration. Describe the different parts of the plant and any other interesting features.
- Can students identify what type of plant it is? Find its botanical name.
- Is the plant native or an introduced species?
- What are the plant's measurements?
- Are there any bugs or wildlife on or near the plant? Describe.
- How much sun, shade and water does the plant get?

### Improve the biodiversity in your school yard

Students will work together to plant and care for native plants in their school yard. Ask them to consider the following:

- What kind of native plants will you plant and where will you plant them? Which plants are native to your area?
- Where will the plants get a good balance of sun and shade?
- Where will it look the best?
- Where will it be most appreciated?
- What materials and tools are needed?
- Predict and record the growth rate, for the first days/weeks/months, and see whose predictions are most accurate.
- Include an information label next to the plant for other students to learn more about it and the biodiversity of your school yard. Include the botanical name, when it was planted and some basic information.
- Prepare a map of your school yard which highlights important plants in your school yard.

## Activity

### Flower Power

Students watch the video, [Flowers: living factories for making seeds](#) and answer the following questions:

- What role do flowers play in seed production?
- What adaptations do plants have to attract insects?
- Explore the different ways plants spread seeds such as wind, water or animals.



## Activity

### Start Collecting!

Get your class involved in seed collecting. Students collect samples of plants and remove the seeds for storing. Seeds need to be kept cool and dry in either cloth or paper (not plastic).

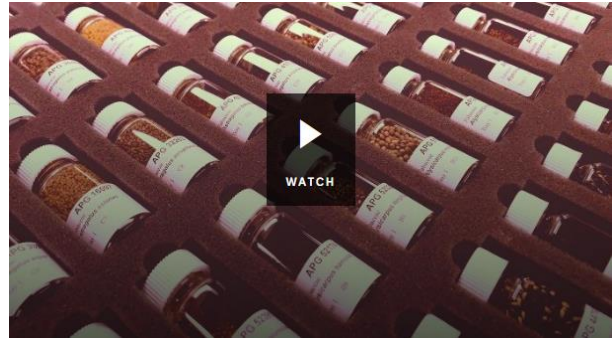


Image: [Australian National Botanic Gardens](#)



Students can learn more about the [Doomsday Seed Vault](#) by watching the BTN story then answer the following questions:

1. Describe the Doomsday Seed Vault. What does it look like?
2. Why was the seed bank created?
3. Why is the seed bank also called the Doomsday Seed Vault?
4. How many different types of seeds are stored in the bank?
5. List some of the types of seeds that are stored in the seed bank.
6. Australia is about to make its biggest deposit to the seed bank. True or false?
7. How old is the Doomsday Seed Vault?



## Useful Websites

BTN – Plant Bank

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/plant-bank/10529572>

BTN – Doomsday Vault

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/doomsday-seed-vault/10521828>

Australian National Botanic Gardens – National Seed Bank

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/gardens/living/seedbank/index.html>

ABC Education – Curious Kids: Where did the first seed come from?

<http://education.abc.net.au/newsandarticles/blog/-/b/3045789/curious-kids-where-did-the-first-seed-come-from>



# BTN Transcript: Episode 18 – 25/6/19

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We find out why Australia's recycling is causing problems for local government, we get a glimpse of our country's future and meet some kids who are protecting endangered Aussie plants.

## Hong Kong Protests

Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

*INTRO: All that soon. But first up today we're heading to Hong Kong. Over the past few weeks you might have seen some footage of millions of people protesting there. So, what's going on? Matt looked into the situation and the city's complicated history.*

It's a sight that's got people talking. Up to 2 million people, nearly a third of the entire population of Hong Kong, marching in what started off as a protest about a new law, but has become something much bigger. To understand why it's happening, we need to take a look at Hong Kong's history. Hong Kong, for thousands of years, was part of China. But after a war between China and Britain in the 1840s, it became a British colony. And soon, a busy trading port.

In the 1950s, its economy took off. During that time, many people moved from China hoping to make a better, safer life for themselves. But China wanted Hong Kong back. And after a lot of discussion, the UK eventually agreed. In 1997, an official handover took place. There were fireworks, and celebrations, and Hong Kong got a new flag.

CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES: We shall not forget you, and we shall watch with the closest interest as you embark on this new era of your remarkable history.

But there were conditions. Hong Kong would become part of China, but for the next 50 years, it would have a special status, under a plan called "one country, two systems". It meant Hong Kong kept its own government, its own currency, and its own laws. Recently Hong Kong's government tried to change one of those laws, about something called extradition. That's when countries or states agree to hand over people accused of crimes committed in other places. Lots of countries have extradition deals between themselves, but Hong Kong doesn't have one with mainland China.

Hong Kong's leader wanted to change that, so people couldn't commit serious crimes and then hide out in the city. But it made a lot of people really angry, and there were big protests. Some are worried it would lead to China having more power over Hong Kong. The laws are quite different here, and people have some freedoms that those in mainland China don't. For example, it's one of the few places in Chinese territory where people can still commemorate the events of the Tiananmen Square massacre. In China, it's barely remembered, and people aren't really allowed to talk about it. And unlike in Hong Kong, China's internet is censored, there are lots of websites blocked by the government, like Wikipedia and the ABC. Hong Kong's government changed its mind about the new law after seeing the protests.

LAM: I feel deep sorrow and regret that the deficiencies in our work and various other factors have stirred up substantial controversies.

But it hasn't stopped people taking to the streets. There have been protests like this in Hong Kong before, and many say this issue won't go away, especially because in 28 years, Hong Kong's deal with China will end. And many locals are worried about what'll happen next.

## Did You Know?

Did you know the name Hong Kong means Fragrant Harbour?

## This Week in News

Things are pretty tense right now between Iran and the US. Last week Iran shot down a US drone which it said was flying in its airspace, although the US said it wasn't.

It comes just weeks after the US accused Iran of damaging two oil tankers owned by Japan and Norway. Iran said it wasn't responsible, but it prompted the US to send extra soldiers to the Middle East and there are reports it launched a cyber-attack on Iran's weapons computer systems. Some are worried it could lead to conflict, although both countries say they're trying to avoid that.

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Facebook has announced it's getting into the money business, with its own kind of crypto-currency. That's money that only exists in virtual form and it isn't controlled by governments or banks. You might have heard of the famous kind – that's Bitcoin. But Facebook's crypto-currency is going to be called Libra and while plenty of people are excited by the announcement, some are worried about things like privacy and security as Facebook has had its share of data breaches in the past.

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A school in New South Wales is the first in Australia to use pouches to lock up student's phones. The pouches can only be opened at these special stations to make sure the phones are locked up all day. Teachers reckon it's going well so far and the students say they're finding it easier to concentrate in class.

STUDENT: I was on there during class time, not participating in work and that but now I'm really doing work and listening to the teacher.

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And Scamp the Tramp has won the enviable award of ugliest dog in the world. The event's held every year in the US and as always some tough competition, like this one and this one. But there can only be one winner. Good for you Scamp.

## Recycling Problem

Reporter: Leela Varghese

*INTRO: Now let's talk about recycling. Lately it's been causing councils some major headaches since other countries started refusing to take our waste. Last week local governments from around Australia got together to talk about the problem. Let's check it out.*

LEELA VARGHESE, REPORTER: I don't know about you, but I'm often kept up at night wondering, "after I put my recycling in the yellow bin, where are they taking it? Where?"

MATT: Have you been up all night stressing out about the recycling again? Why don't you just investigate?

Right. A mission. So, it turns out that the trucks that take our general recycling end up at plants like this one, where it's carefully separated into plastic, cardboard, metal and glass. From there it gets kind of complicated. Sometimes the plants turn it into new stuff right there, sometimes it's taken to other recycling plants and sometimes it goes on a much, much bigger journey.

For years Australia has been selling about 1.3 million tonnes of our recyclable waste to overseas countries like China, Malaysia and Indonesia, where it's converted into new things they can sell. It was seen by many

as a cheaper and easier solution. But lately, our neighbours have said they're getting sick of dealing with our waste. Last year China announced it was banning 24 types of waste and would only accept recycling that was super, super clean.

REPORTER: And because a lot of our recycling plants aren't equipped to clean things properly, a lot of our recycling isn't making the cut. Eeew.

So, that recycling had to go somewhere else. Indonesia and Malaysia have been taking a lot, but they've been struggling to deal with it too. Earlier this year Malaysia said they were getting sick of receiving things like plastic bottles full of maggots. Yeah fair enough. And non-recyclable things like CDs and giant cables which they had to send to landfill.

YEO BEE YIN, MALAYSIAN MINISTER: Whether it's e-waste, whether it's plastic waste or whatever waste, we will send it back. And we will fight back. Even though we are a small country, we cannot be bullied by developed countries.

It means Australia's running out of places to send our waste and that's a big problem. In some cases, companies have had to lease warehouses to store the waste while we figure out what to do. The biggest worry is, if we can't find a solution, items that should be recyclable will be sent to landfill. So Australian local, state and federal governments, and me (and I'm guessing all of you) are asking?

REPORTER: What are we going to do now? Oh man, I'm never going to get any sleep.

MATT: Why are you dressed as a robber?

REPORTER: I'm a spy. I'm a spy.

There are a few different options. We find other countries that will buy our waste, we get our recycling clean enough so that China will accept it again or we deal with our own waste in our own country. There are plenty of companies here that do that already; turning waste into everything from outdoor furniture to playground equipment and building materials. And some reckon there's an opportunity to do more and create jobs in the process. Of course, setting that up would cost a fair bit but many say it'd be worth it. Some say our waste crisis is also a bit of a wake-up call to reduce the amount of packaging we use in the first place and get better at recycling it.

There are often different rules in different states about what you can and can't recycle and some people think there should be a national labelling system. You can't recycle that. It's important we all do our part (I'm looking at you Matt) and work together as a country to find a solution so some of us can finally get some sleep.

## Quiz

Which of these items can go in the recycling bin?

Old clothes

Plastic take-away containers

Dirty nappies

It's plastic take-away containers. Basically, any hard plastic that doesn't 'scrunch' can be recycled. Clothing shouldn't go in the recycling bin and nappies definitely shouldn't. Gross.

## Aussie Future Report

Reporter: Emma Davis

*INTRO: Now it's time to take a look into the future. While that may sound a bit weird and spooky, it's actually very scientific. Australia's science organisation, the CSIRO, has released a report looking at what Australia*

*might be like in the year 2060 and spoiler alert, there are some very different possibilities.*

KID: I wonder what life will be like in the future. Aaahhh.

REPORTER: Hey.

KID: Who are you?

REPORTER: I'm from the future.

KID: Why are you dressed like that?

REPORTER: This is how people dress in the future, get over it.

KID: What are you doing here.

REPORTER: I'm gonna show you what 2060 will be like. You know, the future.

KID: Oh nice. Are there flying cars? Am I rich? Are we gonna teleport there?

REPORTER: What? No. Of course not. Put this on.

KID: What we're not really going to go?

REPORTER: No, I get motion sickness.

KID: Ew.

EMMA DAVIS, REPORTER: Everyone's got a slightly different idea of what the future might look like and this week scientists at the CSIRO released theirs, called the Australian National Outlook. They spent two years talking to experts from 20 different organisations, collecting research and data to create models. Modelling is basically a prediction of the future using the info we have today. The report set out two very different scenarios, the Outlook Vision and the Slow Decline.

KID: This is the future? It's kinda depressing.

REPORTER: Yeah well this is the Slow Decline. Things aren't so great here.

KID: Do I have a good job at least?

REPORTER: Not really, you didn't do very well in a STEM subject so it's pretty tough for you to get work.

KID: Do they have robots at least?

REPORTER: Yeah, they took your job.

KID: Oh, that sucks.

In the Slow Decline people aren't very happy. The economy hasn't grown very much, there's higher rates of unemployment and it's even harder to afford a home, especially near a city. Oh, and the environment's not in a good way either which is making things hard for farmers.

KID: How did it happen?

REPORTER: Well basically we didn't really plan for the future. We just carried on as usual.

KID: That 's not great.

REPORTER: No. But it's not the only future.

KID: Woah this is much better.

REPORTER: Yeah, I know, right? That's the Outlook Vision.

KID: So how am I doing here?

REPORTER: Actually, not bad. You've got a good job, average wages are like double what they were in 2019 and people are nicer because they're happier.

The Outlook Vision is a best case scenario kinda thing. There are lots of jobs in high tech industries like cyber security and manufacturing. Cities are packed but they're well designed, space is used well so everyone can live close to work and there are plenty of green spaces.

KID: I definitely choose this one. Let's make it a thing.

REPORTER: If only it were that easy.

The CSIRO says we can get to the Outlook Vision but it's gonna take a lot of work. For example, we have to make sure you guys are taught the skills you're going to need for future jobs. That means STEM but also things robots can't do like being creative and working together with other people. The CSIRO also says we need to use technology to make things more efficient, get the most out of natural resources and look at different sources of energy, like hydrogen. It says it's really tough to predict where we're headed in terms of climate change, but we need to be prepared to adapt to worldwide changes and make the most of the future.

REPORTER: But of course, that's just what some people think. Nobody actually knows what's going to happen.

KID: So, you're not really from the future?

REPORTER: Hahahaha.

## Endangered Seeds

Reporter: Emma Davis

*INTRO: We're often hearing about people working to save endangered animals, but what about endangered plants? There are lots of Aussie species that are in trouble and one school in Perth is doing its bit to help out. Emma can tell you more.*

These kids are Australia's next generation of seed superheroes. They're suited up and on a mission to save our native plants from the brink of extinction. That sounds dramatic but it's actually true. They're helping out the WA Seed Centre which collects and stores thousands of seeds from different plant species.

DR ANDREW CRAWFORD, RESEARCH SCIENTIST: There's over 400 plant species in WA that we consider to be threatened with extinction and that's a significant number of plants.

Seeds are basically plant embryos with a protective coating over the top where they rest until conditions are right to grow into a new plant. That makes them ideal for storing in seed banks. They exist all over the world.



The biggest one is in Norway and holds more than a million different types of seeds. They're kind of like an insurance policy, making sure that these species can be re-grown if something bad happens like natural disasters, outbreaks of disease, climate change or even war.

The WA seed bank concentrates on native plants that are only found in Western Australia, both by storing seeds for the future and replanting them in the wild to help the species grow again. But they need lots of seeds to do that and that's where these kids come in. They've been given seeds of a plant called showy everlasting. It's only found in 4 places in the world and all of them are in Western Australia. It's up to them to plant the flowers in their school garden, help to care for them and eventually harvest the seeds so they can be stored in the seed bank.

TREVOR PHOEBE, PRINCIPAL: The kids almost adopt these plants and it's like almost like having a pet.

STUDENT 1: So, this is basically the fun way of learning instead of just watching videos and finding out about it. Instead we can actually do it in real life and experience it and give us another job opportunity like we could become a scientist.

Collecting seeds from plants can be tricky because you have to know where the seed head is. On flowers that's usually the middle bit and it's ready to harvest when the flower starts to die off. In nature they're often picked up by birds or blown around in the wind and that's how plants spread. Here at the school these kids are proud that they're helping to protect the future of native plants.

STUDENT 1: I think the school is playing an important role because they're basically like saving the seeds and if we don't do this then they might go extinct.

STUDENT 2: Because the plants, they help us breathe and stuff so if we run out of them then future generations won't get to see the amazingness of the plants.

Saving the world one seed at a time.

## Did You Know?

Did you know scientists have grown plants from seeds that were more than 30,000 years old? They belonged to a Siberian plant and they were found frozen, buried in squirrel burrows in 2007. Scientists managed to thaw them out and grow three healthy plants.

## Sport

Ash Barty is the new number one in women's tennis. She's just the fifth Aussie ever to hold the top ranking and she got it by taking out the Birmingham Classic in straight sets. She's heading into Wimbledon having won her past 12 matches. Impressive.

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Speaking of world number ones Aussie Sally Fitzgibbons has moved to the top of surfing's world rankings after winning at the Rio Pro. She beat Hawaii's Carissa Moore in the final.

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New South Wales has absolutely thrashed Queensland in the second State of Origin. The Blues won 38 to 6 and Tom Trbojevic scored a hat trick. It was the first ever Origin game held in Perth, in front of a record 59,000 fans. The teams now head to Sydney for the series decider on July 10th.

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Speaking of world number ones Aussie Sally Fitzgibbons has moved to the top of surfing's world rankings after winning at the Rio Pro. She beat Hawaii's Carissa Moore in the final.

The Matildas are out of the Women's World Cup. They lost to Norway in a penalty shootout after scores were still locked, 1-all at the end of extra time.

SAM KERR, CAPTAIN: It sucks to lose in a penalty shootout, but we'll learn from this and we'll grow from it.

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And let's finish on some good news. Hannah Green's just become the third Aussie woman to win a golf major. The 22-year-old from Perth won the Women's PGA Championship in Minnesota by just a single stroke.

HANNAH GREEN, GOLFER: Even just to be winning a major as my first event, I'm just over the moon.

She went into it ranked just 114th in the world. Incredible result.

## Cricket Bat Kid

Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

*INTRO: Finally, you're about to meet a kid who really loves cricket and wants other kids to be able to play it too. So besides watching and playing the game, 10-year-old Riley spends his spare time fixing up old cricket gear and giving it to kids who need it.*

Riley loves his cricket. And trying to get other kids to give it a go.

RILEY: When Gray Nicolls sent me a pair of pads, I used them for a little bit and then I gave them to my friend because they didn't fit me, so that's when it all started. It felt really nice to give it to him.

So he came up with an idea. Collect old cricket gear, like bats, pads, gloves and helmets, do it up and give it away. And now he's got his local cricket club to help out, too, by donating their old equipment.

RILEY: We've given back a few bats to a few kids and their reactions are shocked because they haven't had people give them free cricket equipment.

Riley says a lot of elbow grease goes into it, and you have to know what you're doing.

RILEY: Obviously I learn how to refurbish them and that. I learned with bats, different kinds of willows, sizes and all that. I started to learn weights, so how they weigh. I try on every pad and if they feel uncomfy then we'll fix up the padding or something, so then we'll know which is better and which is not so good.

But he says it's all worth it. Mostly.

RILEY: Refurbishing cricket equipment. It's not boring but it does get boring time to time, ya know.

Now, he's asking people on social media to get involved and donate.

RILEY: I love the game so much. I want to see more people playing it.

He calls it Operation Straight Drive. And his dad helps out, too.

RILEY'S DAD: For Riley to come up with this idea, for me as a father, you know as a parent, was um, I was really proud of him.

Riley's even got the support of one of his idols, Brisbane Heat cricketer, Max Bryant.

MAX BRYANT, BRISBANE HEAT: It's pretty cool what he's doing. Getting old cricket gear and doing it up

and giving it to the kids who can't afford it. So that's pretty cool that a ten-year-old's come up with that.

So Riley's going to keep going. And just as importantly, he's going to keep smashing sixes.

RILEY: It kind of makes me feel like one day I'll be a captain of Australia. It's given me that really nice feeling inside.

## Closer

Love your work, Riley. Well that's all we have for this week and for this term. But we'll be back after the school holidays with a very special episode looking at the 50th anniversary of the moon landing. So, get excited for that, it's going to be great. Until then, you can keep up with all the news over the holidays with BTN Newsbreak every weekday on ABCMe and online. Have a lovely break and I'll see you soon. Bye.