

Budget Surplus

1. Discuss the *Budget Surplus* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. Who is Australia's Federal Treasurer?
3. Complete this sentence. The role of the Federal Treasurer is to balance the country's _____.
4. What are some areas that the government will spend its money? Make a list.
5. What does it mean when the budget is in deficit?
6. How many years has the federal budget been in deficit?
7. What does it mean when the budget is in surplus?
8. Why aren't some people happy with the 2019 budget?
9. How might the upcoming election affect the budget?
10. What do you understand more clearly since watching the BTN story?

Check out the [Budget Surplus resource](#) on the Teachers page.

Electric Car Future

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Electric Car Future* story.
2. When was the first electric car developed?
3. What were some of the pros when petroleum powered cars were first developed?
4. Why are some car manufacturers moving away from petrol and diesel fuelled cars?
5. What does EV stand for?
6. Complete this sentence. Electric cars don't produce as much air _____.
7. What do experts say we need more of if more people start driving EVs?
8. Why aren't there many EV models available in Australia?
9. What did you learn watching the BTN story?
10. What questions do you have about the BTN story?

Check out the [Electric Car Future resource](#) on the Teachers page. Get your class involved in BTN's [Ask A Reporter!](#) This week's topic is Electric Cars.



Daylight Saving

1. Before watching the BTN story discuss what you know about daylight saving.
2. When daylight saving ends, clocks move forward one hour. True or false?
3. Why did George Hudson, a New Zealand entomologist, want to change the clocks by 2 hours?
4. Why did English builder, William Willett, suggest moving clocks forward?
5. What was the first country to introduce daylight saving?
6. In what decade did Australia decide to take part in daylight saving on a regular basis?
7. What was the first Australian state to introduce daylight saving?
8. Which Australian states and territories don't take part in daylight saving?
9. What are some of the cons of daylight saving?
10. What was surprising about this story?

Vaisakhi Festival

1. What is Sikhism?
2. Where did Sikhism originate? Find using Google Maps.
3. When did Sikhism originate?
 - a. 1400s
 - b. 1500s
 - c. 1600s
4. Complete this sentence. The first of the Sikh gurus decided not to follow the Hindu and Muslim religions and instead he would follow only one _____.
5. What is one of the main principles of Sikhism?
6. How many Sikhs are there around the world?
7. What name is given to Sikh men and what name is given to Sikh women?
8. Describe what the Sikh flag looks like.
9. Why does Joypreet wear a turban?
10. How do people celebrate Vaisakhi? Give an example.

Bush Ballet

1. In pairs, discuss the *Bush Ballet* story and record the main points of the discussion.
2. When ballet first started only women participated. True or false?
3. In which country did ballet first start? Find using Google Maps.
4. During which century did ballet start?
 - a. 14th century
 - b. 15th century
 - c. 16th century
5. How did ballet change when it came to France?
6. Who opened up the first ever ballet company?
7. Who came up with the 5 main positions in ballet that are still used today?
8. Which state opened the first ballet company in Australia?
9. What message does the artistic director give about ballet?
10. What did you like about this story?

Teacher Resource

Budget Surplus

Focus Questions

1. Discuss the *Budget Surplus* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. Who is Australia's Federal Treasurer?
3. Complete this sentence. The role of the Federal Treasurer is to balance the country's _____.
4. What are some areas that the government will spend its money? Make a list.
5. What does it mean when the budget is in deficit?
6. How many years has the federal budget been in deficit?
7. What does it mean when the budget is in surplus?
8. Why aren't some people happy with the 2019 budget?
9. How might the upcoming election affect the budget?
10. What do you understand more clearly since watching the BTN story?

Activity

Discussion

Before watching the BTN *Budget Surplus* 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 viewing the story.

After watching the BTN *Budget Surplus* story, hold a class discussion, using the following discussion starters. Brainstorm ideas in small groups and then students will report their group's responses to the class.

- Think of as many words as you can that relate to budgets and managing your money.
- What do you already know about budgeting? Describe using your own words.
- What skills do you think you need to look after a budget?
- Think of 5 reasons why kids should learn more about managing their money. Share and compare your ideas with the class.
- How well do you manage your money?
- Why do you think BTN covered this topic?



Key Learning

Students will develop their knowledge of budgets, financial decisions and the implications of these decisions.

Curriculum

Business and Economics – Year 7

Why and how individuals and businesses plan to achieve short-term and long-term personal, organisational and financial objectives.

Business and Economics – 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.

Activity

Glossary

Students will develop a glossary of words and terms that relate to budgets. Below are some words to get them started. Add words and meanings to your glossary as you come across unfamiliar words throughout your research. Consider using pictures and diagrams to illustrate meanings.

Surplus	Economy	Deficit	Budget
Interest	Treasurer	Expenditure	Tax

Activity

Have your say

What do you think Australia's top budget priorities should be?

Students will begin this activity by researching Australia's federal budget and how the government allocates spending. Analyse the [ABC's interactive](#) graphic of the 2019 federal budget to learn more about the different categories.

Students will imagine they are the treasurer of Australia and rank the following areas from most important to least important in terms of spending in the budget.

Below is a list of areas:

- health
- education
- welfare
- defence
- foreign aid
- recreation and culture
- agriculture
- communication
- transport



Students will then respond to the following and present a one-minute speech about their decision.

- What would you spend the most on in the federal budget?
- Imagine you are the treasurer and write and present a one-minute speech about your decision. Think about the language you will use in your speech. Visit this [ABC website](#) to get a breakdown of the most-used words in budget speeches. Try to include some of these words in your own budget speech. What words do you think will be used in budget speeches for 2019? Make a list.

Activity

Managing money

Introduce students to the concept of managing money, including ways to pay for things, borrowing money and budgeting. Have a class discussion to explore and investigate these concepts further, using the following questions to get the discussion started.

What are some of the different ways you can pay for things?

Have you ever had to budget for something? Explain what you did.

Do you have any good financial tips and hints? Share and compare your ideas with the class.

Think of 3 reasons why kids should learn more about managing money.

Have you ever borrowed money from someone? How did you pay the money back?

Have you ever saved up your own money to buy something? How did you reach your savings goal?

Useful Websites

ABC News – Federal Budget 2019: Winners and losers

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-04-02/federal-budget-2019-winners-and-losers/10939098>

BTN – Budget Surplus

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/budget-surplus/10532688>

BTN – Budget Surplus

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/budget-surplus/10528430>

Parliamentary Education Office – Budget

<https://www.peo.gov.au/learning/fact-sheets/budget.html>

BTN – Balancing the Budget

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/budget-2018/10489144>

Teacher Resource

Electric Car Future

Focus Questions

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Electric Car Future* story.
2. When was the first electric car developed?
3. What were some of the pros when petroleum powered cars were first developed?
4. Why are some car manufacturers moving away from petrol and diesel fuelled cars?
5. What does EV stand for?
6. Complete this sentence. Electric cars don't produce as much air _____.
7. What do experts say we need more of if more people start driving EVs?
8. Why aren't there many EV models available in Australia?
9. What did you learn watching the BTN story?
10. What questions do you have about the BTN story?

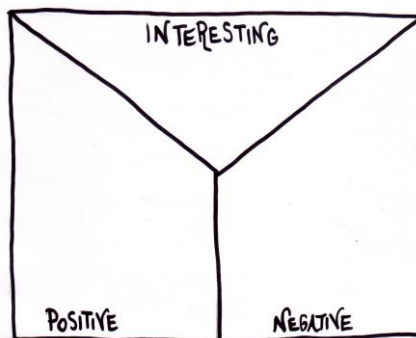
Activity

Note taking

Students will practice their note-taking while watching the BTN *Electric Car Future* story. After watching the story, ask students to reflect on and organise the information into three categories.

What information about this issue was...?

- Positive
- Negative or
- Interesting



Activity

Key Words

Students will develop a glossary of terms that relate to electric cars. Below are some key words to get them started:

fossil fuels	emissions	hybrid cars
electric vehicle	internal combustion engine	air pollution

Key Learning

Students will investigate the pros and cons of electric vehicles.

Curriculum

Science – Years 5 & 6

Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions.

Communicate ideas, explanations and processes using scientific representations in a variety of ways, including multi-modal texts.

Science – Year 7

Solutions to contemporary issues that are found using science and technology, may impact on other areas of society and may involve ethical considerations.

Design and Technologies – Years 3 & 4

Recognise the role of people in design and technologies occupations and explore factors, including sustainability that impact on the design of products, services and environments to meet community needs.

Design and Technologies – Years 5 & 6

Examine how people in design and technologies occupations address competing considerations, including sustainability in the design of products, services, and environments for current and future use.

Define: What do I want to know?

Key questions to research

Students can choose one or more of the following questions or come up with their own:

- How are electric cars different to cars fuelled by petrol, diesel or gas?
- What happens if you run out of charge and you're not near a charging station?
- How far can an electric car go on a single charge and how long do they take to recharge?
- Why are alternatives to petrol or diesel cars being explored?
- What emissions do cars produce and why are they a problem?
- What are the pros and cons of electric cars?

Locate: Where do I find the information?

What resources will help answer my questions? (Internet, people, resource centre, organisations, print). Discuss with students what a reliable source is.

Select: What information is important for the investigation?

Students may need support to sort through and select relevant information.

Organise: How do I make sense of the information?

Students can organise their research by creating main headings from their questions. Write each heading on a separate piece of paper. Record the information found for each question.

Present: How do we let others know about this information?

Each group needs to discuss then decide on the best way to present the information. Possibilities could include:

- A 'Did You Know' Facts sheet
- Infographic
- Oral presentation
- [Prezi](#) presentation
- Create an infographic using [Canva](#)

Evaluate: What have we learnt?

Each group reflects on what they have learnt about electric cars during their investigation. Students will reflect on their learning and respond to the following.

- What I learned...
- What I found surprising...
- What I would do differently next time...

Activity

Pros and cons

Students will research the pros and cons of electric cars organising their information into two columns. Students will use their research findings to help plan and create an information poster.

Information poster

Students will design a poster or infographic which illustrates one or more of the benefits of electric cars.

- Think of ways that electric cars can help people, the environment and/or the economy.
- Write down your key message that you want to get across. It can be a sentence or a short slogan.
- Create your poster.
- Share and explain your poster design with the class.
- Display your artworks around your school or local community to raise awareness about the topic.

Activity

Car of the future

Before starting this activity, hold a class discussion, asking students what sort of car they think they will be driving in 50 years' time?

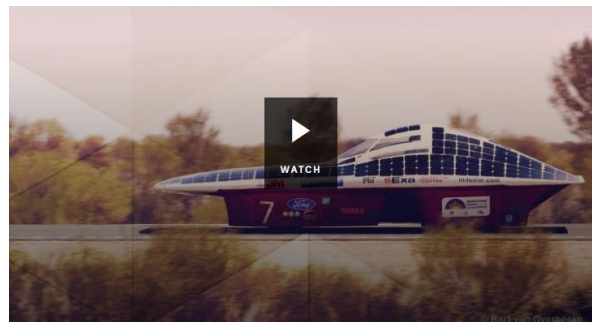
Students will then design an eco-friendly car of the future, with the aim to decrease air pollution. Students will consider the impact that vehicles have on our planet and then design a car that causes as little harm as possible to the environment. Students will need to consider the following:

- Provide a drawing of the car with labels to show its features.
- Choose a body size, engine size, fuel type and accessories.
- What speed will your car travel?
- What materials will be used to make your car?
- What are the interior and exterior features?
- What new technologies will you incorporate in your design?
- How will the car benefit people and the environment?
- Why is your design the best one for your community?
- Present your design to the class.

Activity

[BTN Solar Transport story](#)

1. Before you watch the BtN story, record what you know about solar powered cars.
2. Where does the *World Solar Challenge* start and finish?
3. How far do the cars travel?
4. The event's been running since the 1980s. How have the cars changed over time?
5. What sort of engines do solar powered cars have?
6. Where is the electricity stored?
7. How has the technology improved in recent years?
8. What are some disadvantages of solar powered cars?
9. What do you think is the future of solar powered cars? Explain your answer.



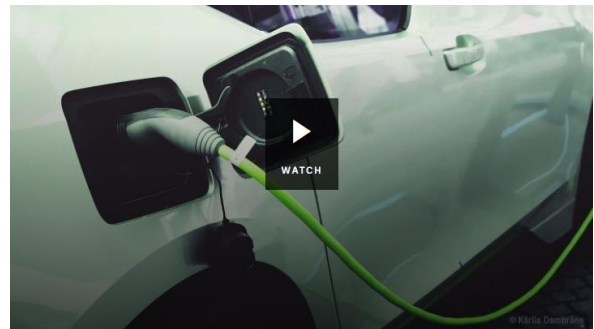
[BTN Hybrid Cars story](#)

1. Why are alternatives to fuel-powered cars being investigated?
2. What is a disadvantage of an electric motor?
3. What is a hybrid car?
4. In your own words, describe how a hybrid engine works.
5. What are the benefits of hybrid cars?
6. List the disadvantages of hybrid cars?
7. What are some other car technologies on the horizon?
8. What do you think the Government should be doing to support petrol alternatives?



[BTN Petrol Car Ban story](#)

1. Summarise the BTN story
2. In which decade were electric cars introduced?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of petrol engines?
4. Which state recently announced it will have charging stations along a 'super highway'?
5. Electric vehicles are cheaper to run and they're cheaper to maintain. True or false?
6. What other energy sources are used to power cars?
7. Do you think Australia should phase out petrol and diesel-powered cars? Give reasons for your answer.



Useful Websites

BTN Petrol Car Ban

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/petrol-car-ban/10522652>

BTN Electric Cars

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/electric-cars/10528362>

BTN – Hybrid Cars

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/hybrid-cars/10541082>

BTN – Solar Cars

<http://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/solar-cars/10533412>

ABC News – Labor climate change policy proposes tax breaks for businesses to buy electric cars

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-04-01/labor-proposes-tax-breaks-for-businesses-to-buy-electric-cars/10957268>



BTN Transcript: Episode 9 – 9/4/19

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We wind back the clocks for a look at the history of daylight saving, take some time to learn about the festival of Vaisakhi and meet some dancers who are taking ballet to the bush.

Budget Surplus

Reporter: Martin Dougan

INTRO: But first to one of the biggest stories of last week, the budget. On Tuesday night the government released its plan of how it wants to spend Australia's money over the next year. And for the first time in more than a decade, it predicted that we'd soon see a surplus. So, what exactly is a surplus? And why are they so sought after? Martin went to find out.

Here we are in the vast wilderness of Australia's capital Canberra, where we've come in search of something very rare and elusive, which hasn't been spotted in this country in over a decade.

MARTIN, REPORTER: But now there's an exciting rumour spreading. Someone thinks they may actually have found The Surplus.

Ah, there he is. Mr Josh Frydenberg, Federus Tresuralis. Oh, I mean, Federal Treasurer of course. A unique species with a very complex role to play in political ecosystem, to balance the country's budget. Uhm sorry my throat is getting sore. Yes, I'm talking about the budget. A budget is basically a plan of how the government is going to spend the countries cashola. You see just like a business, your mum and dad or a BTN reporter, the government makes and spends money.

MARTIN, REPORTER: Whilst I make my money by doing funny voices and spend it on amazing hats, that anybody would wear, the government makes its money from taxes and spends it on a bunch of very important things like welfare which is there for people who for whatever reason can't work, hospitals if you get sick, roads and transport to help you get around and, of course, schools.

This is where it gets a bit tricky for the treasurer, because, of course, lots of people would like more money to spend on all of those important things. But not so many people like the idea of raising tax which means people have less money which can be bad for the economy. Sometimes to keep the country and the economy ticking along, the government spends more than it actually has. When that happens, the budget is in deficit and that's what's happened for the past 12 years. When there's a deficit Australia has to borrow money and the issue with that is, borrowed money eventually has to be paid back, with interest.

MARTIN, REPORTER: And this is why so many valiant treasurers have gone in search of The Surplus. What's a surplus you ask? I thought I already told you. Oh, well a surplus is when the government is actually making more money than its spending. And that's exactly what Mr Frydenberg says he's found in this year's budget.

He says, by next July Australia will have a spare 4.1 billion dollars up its national sleeve and that the government will also manage to give people a tax cut along the way.

MARTIN, REPORTER: Following this announcement, we expect to see all Australians come together in mass celebration. Yes. No?

Turns out my friends, not everyone's happy with the budget. Some say the government should be spending more on some things and less on others. Although when it comes to the budget, that's nearly always the case. Plus, the surplus, isn't a sure thing. It'll depend on a whole bunch of factors like what happens to the economy and people's wages. And then, of course there's the election. Come May, Australians could decide to elect someone else with different plans on what to do with the country's money.

MARTIN, REPORTER: But, whilst the surplus hasn't appeared quite yet, this is the closest we've come in your generation to seeing such a rare economic event. Oh, is that a bin chicken?

This Week in News

Our PM Scott Morrison has announced a big investigation called a Royal Commission into the treatment of people with disabilities. It's something a lot of people have been calling for, for a long time. They say there have been many times when people with disabilities have been mistreated by the institutions that were supposed to take care of them.

SCOTT MORRISON, PRIME MINISTER: We have to establish a culture of respect for people living with disabilities and the families who support, love and care for them.

The commission will last for three years and people from all around the country will be able to have a say.

Animal rights activists caused chaos in Melbourne yesterday. They blocked off city streets as part of a nation-wide protest calling on people to go vegan. Some sat on tram tracks, and others chained themselves to vans and blocked an intersection. Eventually police intervened and carried away people who were refusing to move.

Archaeologists have made a fascinating find in Egypt. It's a really well-preserved tomb that belonged to a noble couple that died around 2000 years ago. And it's full of mummies. Not just human mummies, but dogs, cats, falcons and mice. Not sure why they'd want to bring them to the afterlife, but yolo.

Electric Car Future

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

INTRO: Now, to electric cars. Last week there was a fair bit of talk about them after the Federal Opposition announced a plan to try to replace half of the petrol and diesel cars on the road by 2030. The NRMA, which looks after motorists in New South Wales, wants all cars to be electric even sooner. So, let's have a look at why that is and why there might be a few road blocks in the way.

When I was a kid, movies told me that cars would be pretty different in the future. They might be driverless. They might fly. Some might even have only two wheels. Oh, I guess that's just a motorbike. And now here we are looking at the cars of the future. Oh wait, that just looks like a normal car, hey? Bit disappointing. Well they might not look that futuristic there is one electrifying difference. It's the thing that powers them. Electric cars aren't exactly brand-new technology, they were some of the very first cars. And for a while they seemed like the way forward. In 1898, this one was even the fastest car in the world reaching 60 kays an hour. Something this old rev head was clearly stoked about.

But eventually, the petroleum powered internal combustion engine took over. It was cheaper to make, easier to power and could go waaaay faster. Sorry, old boy. Except, we now know petrol and diesel has a big downside; burning it produces air pollution. That's why some car manufacturers have now started moving in another direction, all the way back around to electric vehicles or EVs if you're feeling lazy.

These ones are a little bit more high tech than their electric predecessors. They're fast, comfy, they can go for a fair distance before needing a recharge and, most importantly, they don't create as much air pollution as petrol and diesel-powered cars. Some countries have already decided phase those out over the next couple of decades and there've been calls to do the same thing in Australia. But that could be a little trickier than it sounds, and more expensive.

AMELIA, REPORTER: Experts say here in Australia we'd probably need a few more of these, charging stations, if more Australians were to start driving EVs, because even though you don't have to stop at a petrol station, you still do need to charge up on a regular basis. And there's another problem. There aren't really that many models of electric car available in Australia, because companies say that not enough people are wanting to buy them. And even the models that are available aren't always that affordable for people like, well, people like me. Come to think, this isn't my car.

Something else to consider is the money the government gets from taxing fuel. If people weren't stopping

here anymore it could leave a big hole in Australia's budget. Then there's the fact that a lot of Aussies just really love their petrol and diesel cars and might not be willing to part with them.

BRETT, CAR ENTHUSIAST: I couldn't do it. I like me fuel. It would be weird.

While the road to an electric future might be a long, slow and bumpy one some say it's worth buckling up and starting the journey.

Did you know?

Did you know the first cars didn't have steering wheels? They were operated by levers.

Daylight Saving

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Now, were you feeling particularly well rested on Monday morning? That might've been because you had an extra hour of sleep. You see, depending which state you live in you might've turned your clocks back for the end of daylight saving. Let's find out more about it.

JACK: Where is everyone? Don't tell me I came into work on a Sunday again.

CLOCK: Tick Tock. Down here.

JACK: Ah.

CLOCK: Ahh.

JACK: Ahh.

CLOCK: Stop screaming.

JACK: Sorry I've just never heard a clock talk before, tick sure but talk.

CLOCK: I can sing too. If I could turn back time.

JACK: Not bad, but I gotta go. It's Sunday.

CLOCK: Actually, it's Monday. You're just an hour early.

JACK: What? No.

CLOCK: Did someone forget about the end of daylight saving time?

JACK: Oh.

If you're like me and you live in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory. You might be feeling like time's playing a trick on you. But actually, it's just the end of daylight saving, when at 3 am on the first Sunday of April clocks move back an hour.

JACK: That's right, it's to give us an extra hour of sleep just once a year.

CLOCK: Yeah, nah.

JACK: Well what then? To give us an extra hour so we can go catch bugs?

CLOCK: Well, actually, kind of.

While lots of the people over the years have suggested that a little bit of extra daylight in summer wouldn't be such a bad thing. The first person to formally suggest daylight saving time was George Hudson, a New Zealand entomologist. He wrote a paper in 1895 proposing a plan to change the clocks by 2 hours to give him more time in the afternoon to collect insects. About 10 years later an English builder William Willett noticed on his ride to work that most Londoners were sleeping through a large chunk of the summer sun. So,

he also suggested moving the clocks forward but by only 1 hour, which conveniently would also allow him to play golf for longer in the afternoon.

Germany was the first country to actually introduce daylight saving time. During the First World War the German empire decided to take advantage of the daylight and save on coal by turning the clocks forward by an hour in the summer then back again in the winter and soon Britain and most of Europe followed.

CLOCK: Tick tock

JACK: What?

CLOCK: Nothing, I'm a clock.

JACK: Ah. True.

During the First and Second World War Australia also took part in daylight saving. But it wasn't until the late 1960s that it became a permanent thing. Tassie was the first to introduce daylight saving time and soon the other states followed. Oh well except for Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia. Some reckon that's because the climate is different in those parts of Australia and people there don't really need the extra summer hours when the temperature is warm all year round.

CLOCK: Plus, it gets confusing doesn't it changing time, backwards and forwards, and backwards and forwards, tick tock.

JACK: Yeah well that's true and not everyone's a fan of daylight saving.

Some say it affects our sleeping patterns and that it isn't great for our health. Plus, less than half the countries in the world take part in daylight saving time. Which makes figuring out time zones kinda difficult. Recently the European Union decided all 28 countries in the EU would ditch daylight saving time from 2021 after millions of people voted against having it. The daylight-saving debate comes up in Australia every so often too but there are no plans to change it just yet.

CLOCK: Hmmm a very timely debate.

JACK: Hahaha.

AMELIA: Who are you talking to?

JACK: My Clock.

AMELIA: What?

Quiz

If you're in South Australia, the Northern Territory or Broken Hill what time zone are you in? Is it

AWST
AEST
or ACST?

It's ACST, which stands for Australian Central Standard Time. AEST is Australian Eastern Standard Time and AWST is Australian Western Standard Time.

Vaisakhi Festival

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

INTRO: Ooh, that was a tricky one wasn't it. Well, now it's time to learn about another religious event that millions of people will be celebrating next week. It's called Vaisakhi and it's really important to Sikh people as you're about to find out.

JOYPREET: Hi, BTN. My name is Joypreet.

ASEES: I'm Asees.

KARN: Hi, I'm Kahn.

MANSEERT: Hi, I'm Manseert.

PRABHJIT: And I'm Prabhjit.

JOYPREET: And we want to talk to you about a really important festival called Vaisakhi.

MANSEERT: Vaisakhi is celebrated by the Sikhs all around the world.

KAHN: That's us. We're all Sikh.

PRABHJIT: Sikhism is a religion that's been around for centuries. It originated in the Punjab region of what we now call India in the 1400s. The first of the Sikh gurus was Guru Nanak. He decided not to follow the Hindu and Muslim religions and instead he would follow only one god.

MANSEERT: We live by the principles taught by Nanak and the nine gurus that came after him.

ASEES: The teachings of the ten gurus were written down over hundreds of years and make up our holy scriptures.

JOYPREET: Here are the main three principles we live by.

MANSEERT: Nam japna: Keep God in your mind at all times.

PRABHJIT: Kirt Karna: Earn an honest living.

KARN: And Vand Chhakhn: To give to those who are less fortunate and basically be good people.

ASEES: Did you know there are 24 million Sikhs all around the world? And you can actually tell if somebody is Sikh by looking at their name. Singh is a name given to men and Kaur is given to women.

MANSEERT: We also have our own flag. It's called Nishan Sahib.

JOYPREET: You might be wondering about this too? It's my turban.

JOYPREET: There are many types of turbans as my dad wears a dastar and women can also wear turbans too, but they generally like to wear dastars. I wear the turban every day as it is a sign of respect to the gods, but it is your own preference because not everyone wears it. That brings us back to Vaisakhi. It's the beginning of Spring in the Punjab region. It also marks a special day in history when the 10th Guru, Guru Gobind Singh tested the faith and courage of his followers and that's when the Kahlsa was created. The Kahlsa is a special group of Sikhs that worship the god every day. My mum and dad are part of the Kahlsa and I am a part of it too.

KARN: On Vaisakhi, Sikhs go to the Gurdwara. It's our place of worship. It's decorated with flowers and offerings and the holy scriptures are read out loud.

PRABHJIT: In India and some other parts of the world, people also celebrate Vaisakhi by getting baptised in water. And there are big, colourful parades through the streets with lots of singing and dancing.

ASEES: When we celebrate Vaisakhi we get to eat lots of food that's our culture and we get to go to festivals.

KARN: My mum makes lots of sweets at home and we get some savoury from the shops. Gulab jamun is my favourite.

JOYPREET: We hope you've learnt more about the religion of Sikh and the celebration of Vaisakhi.

ALL KIDS: Happy Vaisakhi.

Sport

2019 is officially the year of Erin Phillips. The superstar footballer has added another couple of trophies to her cabinet with Adelaide Crows club champion award and the players' player award which is voted on by her teammates. Of course, they will go very nicely with her AFLW best and fairest medal. Phillips was also named best on ground for the grand final and captain of the all Australian side. So, it's no wonder some people are calling for a stand at Adelaide Oval to be named after her.

Speaking of Adelaide, Australia's best swimmers are there at the moment for the Aussie swimming championships. The event is used to select the teams that'll compete in international events later in the year. Cate Campbell started strong with gold in the women's freestyle, while Mitch Larkin won the 100m backstroke. Young gun Kyle Chalmers came first in the men's 100m butterfly.

Now to surfing and Brazilian surfer Italo Ferreira has won the Gold Coast Pro. Caroline Marks won the women's final, her first ever championship tour win. At just 17 years old, she's the youngest surfer on the tour.

Meanwhile an even younger grommet was turning heads last week.

LEIHANI: Hi my name is Leihani Kaloha Zoric and I'm only six and a half.

Leihani was on the Gold Coast for the Juraki Team Challenge where junior surfers team up with professional mentors. She's dreaming of a career in the big leagues.

LEIHANI: I want to do surfing and I want to beat my brother, hopefully.

Bush Ballet

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Finally, today, have you ever dreamed of being a professional ballet dancer performing on stage in front of thousands of people? I know I have. And the West Australian Ballet company has started a program which is trying to give as many kids as possible the chance to dance. Check it out.

These guys might be a long way away from the concert halls of Perth, but they're getting a master class in just what it takes to be a prima ballerina or primo ballerino. They're taking part in a week-long dance workshop with the West Australian Ballet company which brings the ballet to the bush.

NEVEAH: We've been practising some French moves and we've been learning how to use them. It feels kind of like I'm in a party because we get to move around a lot.

They're learning everything from a pirouette to a plie.

BRETT: It's very fun. There's other boys doing it. The ballet people said boys used to do it in the olden days, and not usually girls, but now it's for boys and girls.

Yup that's right, back in the day ballet was something mostly men did. The style of dance started in Italy during the 15th century where it was part of royal festivities. Then when an Italian woman named Catherine De Medici married King Henry II of France, she brought her love of ballet with her. In France ballet became more theatrical with costumes, sets and props. It also got really popular. Apparently, King Louis XIV was a massive fan. He appeared in more than 40 performances. He also opened up the first ever ballet company, The Académie Royale de Danse. His good mate Pierre Beauchamp was the one who came up with the five main positions in ballet that are still used today.

Of course, today there are ballet companies right around the world. The West Australian Ballet company was actually the first ballet company in Australia and while they're use to performing in grand theatres. They've decided to hit the road and show that ballet isn't just for the big cities.

AURELIAN SCANNELLA, ARTISTIC DIRECTOR: It's a message I really want to send for the last six years,

it's important to tell people that ballet is for everyone.

They hope that some of these guys will consider a career in ballet or some other form of dance, nice moves. Or at the very least they get a kick out of giving this ancient art form a go.

Closer

Seriously nice moves. Well that's all for today and, come to think of it, that's all for the term. We're going on break for the next couple of weeks just like you but don't worry, we're not going too far. Newsbreak will be on ABC Me and online every weeknight. And you can also check out heaps of fun stuff on our website anytime you want. Have an awesome holiday and I'll see you soon.