



Teacher Resource

Focus Questions

As a class, discuss the stories featured in the episode of BTN Classroom and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following focus questions.

NSW Floods

1. Where in Australia has it recently flooded? Find the region on a map.
2. What impact have the floods had on people in the area?
3. What is a flash flood?
4. How did people help each other during the flooding?
5. How did this story make you feel?

Coalition Split

1. Discuss the BTN Coalition Split story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. What two political parties make up the Coalition?
3. Who are the leaders of those two parties?
4. What year was the Coalition formed?
5. What do you understand more clearly since watching the BTN story?

Vaccination Rates

1. In pairs, discuss the BTN Vaccination Rates story. What were the main points discussed?
2. What was the first disease people could be vaccinated against?
 - a. Chicken pox
 - b. Cow pox
 - c. Smallpox
3. Where does the word “vaccine” come from and what does it mean?
4. Name another disease that people can be vaccinated against.
5. There has been a global drop in people getting vaccinated. True or false?

Check out the [teacher](#) resource on the Archives page.

EPISODE 14

27 May 2025

KEY LEARNING

Students will view a range of BTN stories and use comprehension skills to respond to a series of focus questions.

CURRICULUM

English – Year 4

Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning to expand content knowledge, integrating and linking ideas and analysing and evaluating texts.

English – Year 5

Use comprehension strategies to analyse information, integrating and linking ideas from a variety of print and digital sources.

English – Year 6

Use comprehension strategies to interpret and analyse information and ideas, comparing content from a variety of textual sources including media and digital texts.

English – Year 7

Use comprehension strategies to interpret, analyse and synthesise ideas and information, critiquing ideas and issues from a variety of textual sources.

Reconciliation Week

1. What game did the kids play in the BTN Reconciliation Week story?
2. What did the 1967 Referendum change for Indigenous people?
3. When is Mabo Day?
4. What activities do you do for Reconciliation Week at your school?
5. What did you like about the BTN story?

Check out the [teacher](#) resource on the Archives page.

Wheelchair Rugby

1. What is another name for wheelchair rugby?
2. Describe the sport wheelchair rugby.
3. What sports does wheelchair rugby combine?
4. What year did wheelchair rugby become an official Paralympic sport?
5. Name three facts you learnt watching the story.



Teacher Resource

Vaccination Rates

Focus Questions

Discuss the BTN story as a class and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following:

1. In pairs, discuss the BTN Vaccination Rates story. What were the main points discussed?
2. What was the first disease people could be vaccinated against?
 - a. Chicken pox
 - b. Cow pox
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3. Where does the word “vaccine” come from and what does it mean?
4. Name another disease that people can be vaccinated against.
5. There has been a global drop in people getting vaccinated. True or false?

Activity: Note Taking

Students will practise their note-taking skills while watching the BTN Vaccination Rates story. After watching the story, ask students to reflect on and organise the information into three categories. What information in the story was positive, negative, or interesting?



Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Vaccination Rates story. Ask students to record what they learnt about vaccinations. What questions do students have? Use the following questions to guide the discussion:

- What is a vaccine?
- What vaccines do you know about?
- What impact have vaccines had on controlling disease?
- What is herd immunity?
- Why do you think it is important to learn about this topic?
- What questions do you have about the topic?



EPISODE 14

27 May 2025

KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate how vaccines work and the impact they have had on controlling disease.

CURRICULUM

Science – Year 5

Scientific understandings, discoveries and inventions are used to solve problems that directly affect peoples' lives.

Science – Years 5 & 6

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

Science – Year 7

Scientific knowledge has changed peoples' understanding of the world and is refined as new evidence becomes available.

Activity: Key words

Students will brainstorm a list of key words that relate to the BTN Vaccination Rates story. Here are some words to get them started.

Vaccine

Disease

Infectious

Virus

Herd Immunity

Immune system

Vaccinated

Immunisation

Activity: Vaccine Research

In this activity students will work in groups to learn more about diseases and how vaccines have helped prevent them spreading in the community. Each group will share what they have learnt with other students.

Divide the class into groups. Each group will be assigned a different vaccine which has been developed to prevent one of these diseases (*Polio, MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B or chicken pox*). Each group will need to decide how they will collect and communicate the information they find during their research.

Research

Each group will respond to the following questions to learn more:

- What disease does the vaccine protect against? Describe the disease. What are the symptoms? Is the disease caused by a virus or bacteria?
- Who is at most risk of getting the disease?
- What impact does the disease have on the community?
- How does it spread? (Direct or indirect contact, airborne transmission, food, water, or blood contamination.)
- When was the vaccine developed? Who developed it?
- How does the vaccine work?
- How often should a person be vaccinated?
- What impact has the vaccine had on controlling the disease worldwide?
- What are some interesting facts about the vaccine?

Share

One student from each of the groups will form a new group to share the information they have collected. Students will make sure there is one person from each group at their table. Students will share the information they have collected and learn from one another.

Reflect

Students will reflect on the activity by responding to one or more of the following questions:

- What did you enjoy about this investigation?
- What did you find surprising?
- What would you do differently next time?

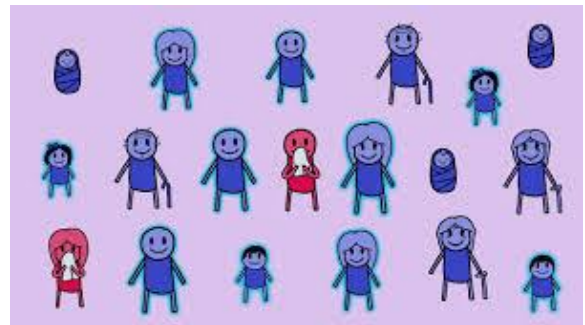
Further Learning

Students match the scientist to the disease they helped prevent by playing the [Pioneer Breakthroughs matching game](#). The History of Vaccines website also has an [interactive timeline](#) which highlights significant events in the history of diseases and vaccines.

Activity: Herd Immunity

Students watch [this short YouTube video](#) (source: Royal College of Pathologists) about herd immunity then answer the following questions:

- What is herd immunity?
- What can happen if more people in the community are unvaccinated?
- Finish the following sentence: Herd immunity is especially important for people in the community who...



Activity: BTN Vaccine Stories

As a class watch one or more of the following BTN stories to learn more about vaccines. After watching any one of the BTN videos ask students to respond to the discussion questions (to find the teacher resources go to the related BTN Classroom Episode and download the Episode Package).



[Epidemiology](#)



[Polio Return](#)



[Vaccination Debate](#)



[What is a virus?](#)



[Polio Vaccinations](#)

Useful Websites

- [Australia's childhood vaccination rates are declining, sparking fears about risk to herd immunity](#) – ABC News
- [Why childhood vaccination is dropping and what we can do about it](#) – ABC News
- [A brief history of vaccines](#) – World Health Organization



Teacher Resource

Reconciliation Week

Focus Questions

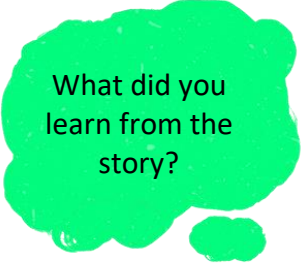
Discuss the BTN story as a class and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following:

1. What game did the kids play in the BTN Reconciliation Week story?
2. What did the 1967 Referendum change for Indigenous people?
3. When is Mabo Day?
4. What activities do you do for Reconciliation Week at your school?
5. What did you like about the BTN story?


Activity: Personal Response

After watching the BTN Reconciliation Week story, ask students to finish one or more of the following incomplete sentences:

- It was interesting to learn that...
- It's important to celebrate Reconciliation Week because...



What did you learn from the story?



What questions do you have about the story?

Activity: Class discussion

Hold a class discussion about reconciliation using the following questions as a guide. Record the main points of the discussion on a mind map with RECONCILIATION at the centre.

- What does reconciliation mean?
- Why is reconciliation important?
- How does your class celebrate during Reconciliation Week?
- Why do we have special days and weeks like Reconciliation Week, Sorry Day, Mabo Day and NAIDOC Week?

EPISODE 14

27 May 2025

KEY LEARNING

Students will learn about the importance of Reconciliation Week and the history of reconciliation in Australia.

CURRICULUM

HASS – Year 3

Significant events, symbols and emblems that are important to Australia's identity and diversity, and how they are celebrated, commemorated or recognised in Australia, including Australia Day, Anzac Day, NAIDOC Week, National Sorry Day, Easter, Christmas, and other religious and cultural festivals.

HASS – Year 4

The effects of contact with other people on First Nations Australians and their Countries/Places following the arrival of the First Fleet and how this was viewed by First Nations Australians as an invasion.

HASS – Year 5

The impact of the development of British colonies in Australia on the lives of First Nations Australians, the colonists and convicts, and on the natural environment.

HASS – Year 6

Changes in Australia's political system and to Australian citizenship after Federation and throughout the 20th century that impacted First Nations Australians, migrants, women and children.

Activity: Let's talk about reconciliation

Reconciliation Australia's theme for 2025 is [Bridging Now to Next](#), which reflects the ongoing connection between past, present and future. Bridging Now to Next calls on all Australians to step forward together, to look ahead and continue the push forward as past lessons guide us.

National Reconciliation Week (NRW) is a time for all Australians to learn about our shared histories, cultures, and achievements, and to explore how each of us can contribute to achieving reconciliation in Australia.

Discuss the theme as a class, using the following questions to get the discussion started:

- What does the theme for Reconciliation Week 2025 mean to you?
- What are some of the important issues that are talked about during Reconciliation Week?
- What actions does your school take to help support reconciliation? (For example, Welcome to Country, celebrate Reconciliation Week with school activities).



Bridging Now to Next
(Source: [Reconciliation Australia](#))

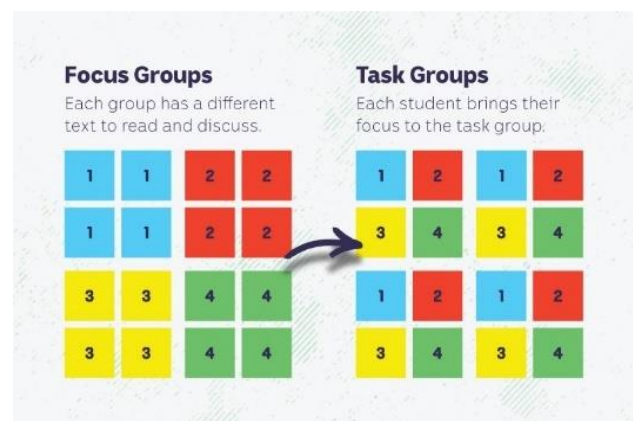
Activity: Jigsaw Learning

After watching the BTN Reconciliation Week story students will research and identify key events and people in the history of reconciliation in Australia. In this jigsaw learning activity students will work cooperatively to learn more about one key event. Each group will become experts and then share what they have learnt with other students.

Form groups

Divide the class into 4 or 5 Focus Groups. Each Focus Group will choose a different event in the history of reconciliation in Australia to research. Areas of research include:

- 1967 Referendum (BTN [1967 Referendum](#) story)
- High Court Mabo decision (BTN [Mabo Day](#) story)
- National Apology (BTN [Sorry Day](#) story)
- Wave Hill (BTN [Wave Hill](#) story)
- The Freedom Ride (BTN [Freedom Ride](#) story)
- Bridge Walk (BTN [Bridge Walk Anniversary](#) story)
- Handing back Uluru to traditional owners (BTN [Uluru Handback](#) story)



Reconciliation Australia provides a summary timeline of key moments in Australia's reconciliation journey provided [Reconciliation Timeline: Key Moments](#).

Each group will need to decide how they will collect and communicate the information they find during their research.

Research

Each Focus Group will work as a team to learn as much as they can about their topic. They will use the following as a guide for their research. Students will write a summary on the significant event which answers the 5 W's – Who, What, Where, When and Why?

- **What** is the event? Describe.
- **When** did the event occur?
- **Where** did it happen?
- **Who** was involved in the event?
- **Why** is it significant?
- **How** does it recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples?
- Is there a special day to commemorate or celebrate the event? What happens on this day.
- Include 2-3 images which are related to the event. Include captions.

Share

Mix the Focus Groups to form Task Groups (Task Groups include one student from each of the Focus Groups) to share the information they have collected. Students will share the information they have collected and learn from one another.

Reflect

Students will reflect on the activity by responding to one or more of the following questions.

- What did you find surprising?
- What did you find challenging about this activity?
- What questions do you have?

Further Activity

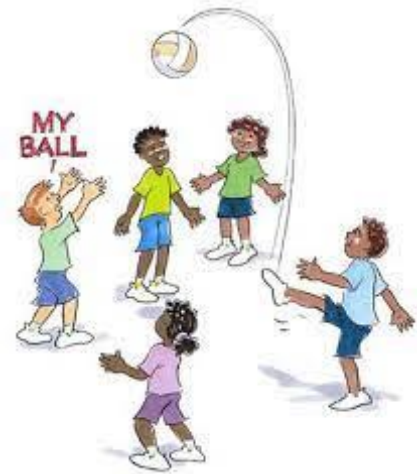
Students will create a timeline which looks at key events in Australia's reconciliation history. Students will include the following in the timeline: Mabo decision, Native title, 1967 Referendum, Bridge Walk, National Apology, Redfern Speech, Bringing them Home report, tent embassy, Close the Gap campaign and Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Activity: Indigenous Games

Students will learn how to play Parndo, the traditional Indigenous game which features in the BTN [Parndo Game](#) story. Follow the instructions on the [Parndo game card](#). Working in pairs, students can then choose another game from the [Australian Sports Commissions resource - Yulunga: traditional Indigenous games](#) to teach a group of students.

Discuss with students the information they need to include when teaching other students how to play the game they have chosen, e.g.

- Background information about the game
- Brief description of the game
- Equipment needed
- Rules
- Any safety considerations



Students will reflect on...

- What is the cultural significance of the game? What was the game played for?
- What skills are involved in the game?

Parndo (Source: [Australian Sports Commission](#))

Activity: Choose a Project

Individually or in small groups, students will choose one of the following projects to work on and then present their findings to the class.

Indigenous games circuit
Create a circuit of traditional Indigenous games. Consider how the games can be modified for older or younger students.

Make a video!
Choose a traditional Indigenous game and make a video that explains how to play it.

Share your own cultural game!
Are there games unique to your culture? Explain the game to another student.

Marngrook Footy
Did you know AFL is believed to have been inspired by the Indigenous game of Marngrook? Watch [BTN's story](#) to learn more.

Useful Websites

- [Reconciliation Week 2024](#) – BTN
- [National Reconciliation Week](#) – Reconciliation Australia
- [1967 Referendum](#) – BTN
- [Mabo Day](#) – BTN
- [Sorry Day](#) – BTN
- [Bridge Walk Anniversary](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

BTN Transcript: Episode 14- 27/5/2025

Yaama. I'm Jack Evans and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We get the low-down on a big political breakup, celebrate Reconciliation Week and find out how to play murderball.

NSW Floods

Reporter: Tatenda Chibika

INTRO: But first today we're going to find out more about the devastating floods which have hit parts of New South Wales. Tatenda caught up with some local kids to find out what's been going on and how they're holding up.

TATENDA CHIBIKA, REPORTER: First came the rain. In some places a month's worth in just a few hours. Then the rising water that turned streets into rivers and submerged entire properties.

KID: This is our beautiful town park, and it doesn't usually have this much water in it.

KID: This is the creek next to my house, normally it's about ten centimetres lower and it's just like trickle, while right now it's running like a river.

KID: Lots of rain, heavy rain, flooding, people getting trapped into their houses and loss of access to towns.

KID: I haven't been able to go to school. This means I don't know how my friends are going, i don't know if they're safe or not.

KID: My school's still operational but I live out here were weather can change very quickly.

The floods that hit the New South Wales Mid North Coast and Hunter Region last week were described as a 1 in 500 year event.

CHRIS MINNS, NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER: Levels of rise in local tributaries, creeks, rivers, that we haven't seen since 1920.

Tens of thousands of people had to be evacuated and whole towns were cut off by flood waters.

KID: We've been blocked in at home for a couple of days which has been annoying, like it's so weird seeing the water in places that it's normally not.

For some like the Briscoe Family, the water rose too quickly to evacuate, and they had to be rescued. But, across the state, five people have died.

DALLAS BURNES, SES CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT: The best thing the community can do is get themselves safe, high and dry. Don't wait and see if the water is coming. If you receive that messaging, please leave immediately.

These were flash floods. They happen when huge bursts of rain fall so quickly the ground can't absorb it. The extra water then gets pushed out into creeks and streams making them overflow.

KID: There's still a little stream coming through here and all the water seems to be coming out of the ground and yeah, it's flowing.

It can happen in a matter of minutes and experts say that's what makes them so dangerous. And it's not just people who are at risk.

KID: We just have to make sure the animals are on high grounds so that they're not in the flood waters that will rise.

KID: My dad and my brothers have been going off for the past three days, going to check in their cattle at other places. And helping out neighbours with their cattle by kayaking around and trying to get the cattle back to safe grounds.

The weather system that brought these floods is now moving south.

JONATHAN HOW, BOM SENIOR METEOROLOGIST: You will see some showers developing across New South Wales on Monday afternoon into Tuesday. Nowhere near the totals that we saw over the last week.

Meanwhile, the government's offered financial help to people in affected communities and the defence force has been sent to help people in the Mid North Coast and Hunter region.

The Prime Minister has praised the efforts of volunteers saying they've saved many lives.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, PRIME MINISTER: At the worst of times we see the best of the Australian character. And just a shout out to all those who are providing incredible support and assistance. We know this is an incredibly tough time and the heart of Australians goes out to those people who are going through this difficult period.

KID: It's nice to see my community helping each other by sandbagging the shops.

And while the worst of the weather may have passed, authorities are still warning people to be careful and stay alert.

KID: It's more dangerous than you think so if you see flood water you don't just go swim in it like it's a pond.

KID: Try and stay out of the floodwaters because underneath, it's going much faster than it looks like it's going on the top. It might be looking like it's going very, very slow, but actually, underneath it's very fast.

KID: To all kids like me, stay home safe from flood water and do not enter flood water.

News Quiz

US President Donald Trump has unveiled plans for a missile defence system which he's calling what? The Golden Dome, the Steel Dome or the Thunder Dome? It's the Golden Dome.

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT: Once fully constructed, the Golden Dome will be capable of intercepting missiles, even if they are launched from other sides of the world, and even if they are launched from space.

And what was unusual about the guest who gave a speech to these University of Maryland students in the US last week? Was it a hologram, a robot or a Muppet?

KERMIT THE FROG: I can tell that you have all worked your tails off.

It was a Muppet, not just any Muppet, Kermit the Frog himself.

KERMIT THE FROG: Life is better when we leap together.

Coalition Split

Reporter: Wren Gillett

INTRO: Now to the big political news that hit the headlines last week. The leader of the National Party announced that his party was leaving the Coalition. So, uh, what's a coalition? And is this break-up for good? Here's Wren.

For 80 years they campaigned together. Led together. Voted together. But now...

WREN GILLETT, REPORTER: It's all over.

WREN: Sorry, gross.

You see last week, the Liberals and the Nationals told us they were breaking up.

WREN: So, ahh, let's look back at this enduring political relationship.

The story of the National Party begins in 1920. Back then, they were actually called the Country Party. It was created by a bunch of farming and rural groups who wanted to make sure people in regional areas were represented in government. 24 years later, Australia met the Liberal Party. It was created by this guy, Robert Menzies.

ROBERT MENZIES, LIBERAL PARTY LEADER: I'm very sorry to make an appearance in this battered shape, but the fact is that I had a very unsuccessful argument with the Canberra footpath yesterday.

He'd already been Prime Minister as the leader of the United Australia Party, which had its own relationship with the country party. But Menzies wanted a fresh start.

LIBERAL PARTY AD: There's no excuse now for the shortages or the hardships we're putting up with today.

The Country Party liked what it saw. Both parties wanted to grow the economy, limit government control, and give a voice to Aussies they felt weren't being represented. So, in 1945, they decided to make things official and become a coalition.

WREN: You could think of it a bit like a political marriage. The two parties came together and made a promise. To work together, vote similar ways, and if elected, share power. And that's what's happened ever since.

It worked well for both parties. To win an election, you have to earn more than half the seats in the lower house and teaming up meant more seats and a better chance at winning. Which they did a lot, in fact, the Coalition has been elected 19 times over the last 80 years. And over this period they've made lots of big changes, like dismantling the White Australia policy, bringing about the 1967 referendum, privatising Telstra and introducing the goods and service tax.

WREN: Although, like every relationship, they had some rocky patches.

There were times they couldn't agree on policy, and even a couple of break-ups in 1972, and in 1987. But each time, they got back together before the federal election. And now they've broken up again, or at least

for now.

DAVID LITTLEPROUD, NATIONAL PARTY LEADER: I announce that we're not going to form part of that Coalition.

As you might know, the Liberals didn't have a great election. In fact, it was one of their biggest loss ever. It lead to a new leader and some policy changes.

SUSSAN LEY, LIBERAL PARTY LEADER: We have to have a fresh approach.

But the Nationals, who only lost one seat, didn't want to give up on some big polices like nuclear energy and making big supermarkets less powerful.

DAVID LITTLEPROUD: We wanted to look forward, not have to look back and continue to fight for another three years.

Splitting up the LNP is a massive deal that could have huge implications for politics in Australia, especially in Queensland and the NT, where there's no separation at all between the two parties. But not everyone's convinced that this break-up is for good. Both leaders left open the option of getting back together.

DAVID LITTLEPROUD: I'll work every day with her to try and rebuild that relationship to the point where we can re-enter a coalition.

In fact, the Liberal Party has already agreed in principle to make some compromises with the Nationals. So is this political love story over? Well, only time will tell.

WREN: Ooh! What an emotional roller-coaster that was.

Vaccination Rates

Reporter: Aiden McNamara

INTRO: Now to a trend that's got a lot of health experts worried here in Australia and overseas. They say the number of kids being vaccinated for a whole range of diseases is dropping. Aiden found out more.

AIDEN MCNAMARA, REPORTER: For most Aussies, getting vaccinated is a routine that begins as a baby. Chances are you felt that little pinch more than 20 times before you even started school.

Vaccines protect you from diseases like polio, hepatitis, tetanus, something called... coronavirus, whooping cough, all these other diseases, and even the flu.

Thanks.

But the story of vaccines starts with smallpox.

Smallpox was a terrible disease that infected humans for thousands of years. It was caused by a virus called variola and gave people flu-like symptoms along with these red spots all over their body. It was really contagious and 30 per cent of people who got it, died from it.

Really early on, people realised that you were less likely to get smallpox if you'd already had it, so some tried getting it on purpose.

Then in the late 1700s, this English farmer realised that you could get similar protection if you were

infected with cowpox, a similar but less serious virus that mainly affected cows. This doctor took it a step further and deliberately infected a young boy with cowpox. And with that, this kid got the first ever vaccination. The term 'vaccine' actually came from the Latin word for cow, as in cowpox.

Since then, we've developed vaccines for all sorts of other viruses and they all kind of work a similar way. They give your body just enough of the virus so it learns to fight it off, then if you come across it again, your immune system will know the right moves to keep you from getting really sick.

And they work. Remember smallpox? It doesn't exist anymore. In 1980, it became the first disease to be officially wiped off the planet.

But recently a few diseases that have become rare - thanks to vaccines - have started pop up. Measles cases in the Americas are 11 times higher than they were a year ago, Europe has its highest rate in more than 25 years. And earlier this month a couple of cases of polio were found in Papua New Guinea.

Experts are worried we're seeing more of these diseases because of a global drop in vaccination rates. They say there are all sorts of reasons for that.

Global conflicts and disasters can keep people from accessing vaccines. And there are worries that recent cuts to vaccine funding in the US and UK could make things worse. But experts are also concerned that more people are choosing not to get themselves or their kids vaccinated. They say some are worried about possible side effects.

DR. LUKAS GERSTWEILER, VACCINE RESEARCHER, UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE: Vaccines are usually very, very safe. So, it's extremely rare that there are any side effects. And usually the side effects that you feel is more something like a minor cold or something.

Dr Lukas says social media has helped to spread some myths about vaccination. And then there was COVID, when a lot of us had to get vaccinated, which left some people feeling a bit over it.

DR. LUKAS GERSTWEILER: Some people, they don't like to get forced to do something. And during COVID or in that time, there was, like, a big increase in anti-vaxxers.

Around the world, health organisations are working to make sure people have access to vaccines and reliable information about them. So that we can reduce the number of people getting sick and hopefully stamp out some more diseases for good.

DR. LUKAS GERSTWEILER: One of the best inventions that humanity ever made are vaccines and no other medicine saves more lives.

Quiz

According to the World Health Organisation which vaccine has saved the most lives globally? Is it the smallpox vaccine, Polio or Measles? It's the measles vaccine. A study led by the WHO found in the 50 years since it was introduced, the measles vaccine has saved around 94 million lives.

Reconciliation Week

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: This week is Reconciliation Week, which is a chance for all Australians to come together and to celebrate First Nations history, culture and achievements. I went to a Nunga Tag Carnival to talk to some young people about what reconciliation means to them.

PLAYERS: Go, go, go! Go, go!

CALLUM: We're playing Nunga Tag, also known as Rugby Tag. It's been pretty fun.

BELLA: I get to play with my friends and all that. Just hanging out with them, stuff, laugh at them and stuff.

KRISTIAN: All the people are really friendly, everybody's been very nice. Um, there's free food and stuff, so that's really cool.

JACK EVANS, REPORTER: For these young First Nations students, this sports Carnival is a chance to come together to have fun and meet up with new and old friends.

ARLIAH: It's a good way of bringing all the schools together and embracing being Aboriginal.

GEORGIA: All different mobs coming and gathering together and meeting each other.

The Nunga Tag Carnival just so happens to be held before Reconciliation Week kicks off.

MEGAN: Reconciliation Week means coming together as one, representing our culture and introducing it to others.

KRISITAN: For me, it's like a great way to connect to the Aboriginal roots of the country, to get everybody involved and what it means to be an Aboriginal.

STEPHEN: Yeah that's, what he said basically.

Reconciliation Week falls between two really important dates. It starts on the 27th of May which is the anniversary of the 1967 Referendum. When 90 percent of Aussies voted to change the Constitution to make sure Indigenous people were counted alongside and subject to the same laws as other Australian citizens. It ends on the 3rd of June, also known as Mabo Day. When the high court of Australia recognised that first nations people had rights to land their ancestors had lived on for 1000s of years. Reconciliation week is about celebrating these miles stones and others and the people who fought for them. But it's also about recognising all the work that needs to be done.

BONNIE: I think part of the problem is that some of the indigenous people still aren't able to get the learning experience than others and it just separates us a little bit more.

MIRABELLE: Some people can feel discriminated, left out and just because of where they're from and everything which isn't good.

KRISTIAN: Definitely we still get a lot of racism, people calling us slurs, being disrespectful to the country, just stuff like that.

While Australian Governments has been aiming for a long time to close the Gap between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people in areas like education, health and opportunities, those gaps are still there. It's why these students say we need to take every chance to come together to listen and learn from each other.

STEPHEN: I hope that people will just be more open, like with every culture and just basically everyone in Australia.

MIRABELLE: I want every future generation of the First Nations and of Australia to learn about the history, to look at artefacts and just get a big explanation of their people and culture and stuff because I don't think it's talked about enough.

ALL: Happy Reconciliation Week.

Quiz

This year marks 25 years since the Walk for Reconciliation, which saw how many people walk across the Sydney Harbour Bridge? 2000, 25,000 or 250,000? It was 250,000, making it the biggest political protest in Australian history.

Sport

COMMENTATOR: And Formula One goes racing on the streets of Monaco!

McLaren's Lando Norris has inched his way to victory at Monaco.

COMMENTATOR: It's between Norris and Charles Leclerc, Piastri and Verstappen.

Yeah, it was pretty much a battle between these four. Meanwhile, a bit further back. Yikes.

COMMENTATOR: And straight into the wall!

In the end, the race finished exactly how it started, with Norris in the lead, taking his first ever Monaco Grand Prix win.

LANDO NORRIS: It's been a dream of mine since I was a kid. It's one race that everyone wants to win.

Meanwhile in Paris, the big 4 tennis greats have come together to celebrate the career of Rafael Nadal. He made a guest appearance at the beginning of the French Open, a comp that he won a whopping 14 times, before retiring from the sport last year.

And Ange Postecoglou's Tottenham Hotspur, has beaten Manchester United 1 0, to take out their first Europa league victory in more than 40 years. Postecoglou, who used to coach the Socceroos, is the first Australian manager to ever to win a major European club competition.

Wheelchair Rugby

Reporter: Tatenda Chibika

INTRO: Now to a bit sporting event that's about to start in Adelaide. It's called the Rugby World Challenge and it's the biggest event of its kind in the world. Tatenda went to meet a couple of competitors to find out more about the sport they love.

TAI, WHEELCHAIR RUGBY PLAYER: The nature of the sport, the high speed, high impact. You know, you have players, chairs going down.

TATENDA CHIBIKA, REPORTER: That's wheelchair rugby. A sport that's so tough, it's also known as murderball. But for Tai and Riley that's part of the fun.

What makes wheelchair rugby such a fun game to play?

RILEY, JUNIOR WHEELCHAIR RUGBY PLAYER: Probably the bashing.

Even though it's called wheelchair rugby it combines parts of rugby, basketball, handball and more. It's played in more than 25 countries and it's one of the few mixed gender events at the Paralympics.

TAI: It's just all-inclusive role for everyone. It just brings another dynamic to the sport that you just don't see anywhere else.

Before wheelchair rugby was invented, the main team sport for people who used wheelchairs was basketball, which is a hard game to play for people with limited upper body function. So, in 1977, a group of Canadian athletes created a new game to include people with different abilities. They called it murderball. It was played as a demonstration sport under the name wheelchair rugby at the 1996 Paralympic Games in Atlanta where Australia took on New Zealand and lost.

STEVEN PORTER, AUSTRALIAN WHEELCHAIR RUGBY PLAYER: To lose is one thing, but to lose to the Kiwis, I hate it and so do the rest of the guys.

By the time the Sydney Paralympic Games in 2000 came around, wheelchair rugby was an official Paralympic sport.

COMMENTATOR: But it's all over! (WHISTLE BLOWS) The USA have won gold.

To keep things fair and inclusive, wheelchair rugby players are given a point classification based on their physical ability from 0.5 to 3.5. There's a maximum to how many points your four players on the court can have which means there are advantages to having a variety of abilities on the team.

TAI: I'm a 1.5 classification which is a low pointer so my role is in bounding screening and defensive work.

Tai's been playing wheelchair rugby for six years now.

TAI: I've always loved team sports since before my injury, so getting straight back into that was something I always wanted to do and the fact that it's just fast paced, it's competitive, it's physically mentally challenging.

And this soon, he'll be joining Australia's national wheelchair rugby team, the Australian Steelers, as they take on the world.

TAI: To make my debut on home soil but let alone in my home city with friends and family, being able to come and watch is a massive privilege.

Adelaide is hosting the world's first Wheelchair Rugby Challenge. A tournament that will bring teams together from Australia, Canada, Brazil, Germany, New Zealand and the Netherlands. The challenge will run alongside the National Championship and a newly formed Junior Division where Riley will play.

RILEY: Do you want me to start that side or this side?

Riley started playing wheelchair rugby when he was seven after going to a come and try day.

RILEY: I didn't really know anything about it, so everyone taught me, and that was the best part really.

These guys say it'll be great to show off their favourite sport to their home town and hopefully make some new murderball fans along the way.

RILEY: I think that the wheelchair rugby team is a community. There's all the friendly people that know everything and teach other people.

TAI: Developing some up-and-coming young players and then having the size of the international tournament, the amount of players here, notoriety. It's just massive for the sport and for wheelchair rugby in Australia.

Closer

Well, that's all we have for you, but we'll be back next week with more. In the meantime, you can catch Newsbreak every weeknight and there's plenty to see and do on our website. Have an awesome week and I'll see you next time. Bye!