



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.

Cyclone Zelia

1. What part of Australia has been affected by Cyclone Zelia?
Highlight on a map.
2. What damage has Cyclone Zelia caused?
3. How did people prepare for the cyclone?
4. What is a cyclone?
5. What is the strongest cyclone category?
 - a. Category 1
 - b. Category 3
 - c. Category 5

Foreign Aid

1. In pairs, discuss the BTN story and record the main points of your discussion.
2. What is an example of foreign aid?
3. How many countries does Australia provide foreign aid to?
4. The United States have put a pause on giving foreign aid. True or false?
5. What questions do you have about the BTN story?

Fatbergs

1. What is a fatberg?
2. What problems do fatbergs cause?
3. What weird things have they found in the sewage at the SA wastewater treatment plant?
4. Flushable wipes should not be flushed down the toilet. True or false?
5. What are the four P's that can be flushed down the toilet?

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

EPISODE 3

18 February 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.

Mother Language Day

1. How many languages are spoken in Australia?
2. How many languages are spoken around the world?
 - a. 70
 - b. 700
 - c. 7,000
3. Why was International Mother Language Day created?
4. How do the kids in the BTN story feel when they speak their mother language?
5. What is your mother language? Share with your classmates.

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

Dog Breeds

1. What animal did dogs evolve from?
2. What was the Tibetan Terrier bred to do?
 - a. Herd
 - b. Hunt
 - c. Protect
3. Chihuahuas were bred to be companions. True or false?
4. What is one of the main problems with dog breeding?
5. What's your favourite breed of dog? Find out what it was bred to do.



Teacher Resource

Fatbergs

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 is a fatberg?
2. What problems do fatbergs cause?
3. What weird things have they found in the sewage at the SA wastewater treatment plant?
4. Flushable wipes should not be flushed down the toilet. True or false?
5. What are the four P's that can be flushed down the toilet?

Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Fatbergs story. Record the main points of the discussion on a mind map. Here are some questions to guide the discussion:

- What is a fatberg?
- How do fatbergs form?
- What impact do fatbergs have on people and the environment?
- How can fatbergs be prevented?
- Think of three questions you have about the BTN story.



What did the
BTN story make
you wonder?

What did you
learn watching
the BTN story?

EPISODE 3

18 February 2025

KEY LEARNING

Students will explore where water comes from, how it is accessed and where it goes after we use it. Students will design a public awareness campaign targeting fatbergs.

CURRICULUM

HASS – Year 4

Reflect on learning to propose actions in response to an issue or challenge and consider possible effects of proposed actions.

HASS – Year 5 & 6

Develop appropriate questions to guide an inquiry about people, events, developments, places, systems and challenges.

Science – Year 5 & 6

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

Activity: Education Campaign

Students will design a public education campaign to raise awareness about fatbergs. Students will need to think about their campaign's aim, target audience, and the value of raising awareness at their school. Students can use the following guidelines when researching, planning, and creating their fatberg campaign. Here's an [example of an animation](#) made to raise awareness of fatbergs.

Step 1: Research & Learn

Use the internet to do some research to learn more about what fatbergs are and how they can be prevented.

- What are fatbergs?
- How do they form?
- Why are they a problem? How do they impact people and the environment?
- How can they be prevented?
- Why is it important to raise awareness about fatbergs?
- How do you encourage people to change their behaviours?

Step 2: Define

Before creating your campaign, you will need to do some pre-planning.

- What is the specific issue or problem that your campaign will deal with?
- Who is your target audience?
- What is the purpose of your campaign?
 - To persuade your audience
 - To help your audience understand an issue.
 - To encourage your audience to act.
 - To encourage your audience to adopt a behaviour/habit?
- What is the message of your campaign?

Step 3: Plan

Before creating your campaign materials think about the following:

- What type of media platform will you use in your campaign? For example, information poster, short film or animation, Community service announcement.
- Will you include a slogan for your campaign?
- What visuals will you use to communicate your message? For example, colours, images, logos.

Step 4: Design & Create

Write a strategy for your campaign, including:

- Purpose
- Key message
- Audience
- Media Platform
- Launching your campaign

Create your campaign materials using your preferred media platform. Write your slogan and create any logos or images to be included.

Step 5: Communicate

Students will present their campaigns and then evaluate the success of their campaign.

- Rehearse your campaign presentation
- Launch your campaign with an audience
- Evaluate – How effective was your campaign?
- Reflect – What did you like about this activity?

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.

Summary

Summarise the Fatbergs story in three sentences. Share your summary with another student. How did your summaries differ?

Word Cloud

Brainstorm a list of key words that relate to the BTN Fatbergs story and create a word cloud using a free online word cloud creator such as [Word It Out](#). Clarify the meanings of the words and create a glossary.

Did you know?

Using the information in the BTN story and your own research, create a *Did You Know* fact sheet about fatbergs. Publish using [Canva](#).

Design a Game

Create a 'what belongs in the drain' game. Make picture cards of things that can and can't go down the drain. Share your game with younger students to teach them about fatbergs.

Useful Websites

- [What is a fatberg?](#) – Newsround
- [Fatbergs](#) – BTN
- [Preventing Fatbergs](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

Mother Language Day

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. How many languages are spoken in Australia?
2. How many languages are spoken around the world?
 - a. 70
 - b. 700
 - c. 7,000
3. Why was International Mother Language Day created?
4. How do the kids in the BTN story feel when they speak their mother language?
5. What is your mother language? Share with your classmates.

Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Mother Language Day story. Use the following questions to guide the discussion:

- What is the meaning of mother language? Find a definition.
- Why is it called mother language?
- What is your first language?
- Who is in your family? What language do you speak to them?
- What does bilingual mean?
- Are you bilingual? If so, what languages do you speak?
- How does your mother language help you connect with your cultural heritage and community?
- Why was International Mother Language Day created?



EPISODE 3

18 February 2025

KEY LEARNING

Students will celebrate language and cultural diversity in their school community.

CURRICULUM

Civics & Citizenship – Year 3

Why people participate within communities and how students can actively participate and contribute.

Civics & Citizenship – Year 4

The different cultural, religious and/or social groups to which they and others in the community belong.

Civics & Citizenship – Year 6

The world's cultural diversity, including that of its indigenous peoples.

Civics & Citizenship – Year 7

How values, including freedom, respect, inclusion, civility, responsibility, compassion, equality and a 'fair go', can promote cohesion within Australian society.

How groups, such as religious and cultural groups, express their particular identities; and how this influences their perceptions of others and vice versa.

Activity: Vocabulary

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

MOTHER LANGUAGE	CULTURAL HERITAGE	CULTURAL DIVERSITY
LINGUISTIC	BILINGUAL	DIALECT

Ask students to write what they think is the meaning of each word (including unfamiliar words). They will swap definitions with a partner and ask them to add to or change the definition. Check these against the dictionary definition.

Further activities for students:

- Why is it called mother language? What are some other ways you can refer to mother language?
- What does bilingual mean?
- Where do words come from? For example, "safari" comes from the Arabic word safar, which means "to travel" or "to make a journey". It then became the Swahili word safari, which means "journey" or "trip". Find examples of English words that are borrowed from other languages.
- How do you say 'hello' in the language spoken by students in your class?



Activity: Survey

Students will run a survey to find out how many languages are spoken by the people in their school community. The survey could include results from your class or your whole school community including students, teachers, SSO's, librarians and front desk staff.

Formulate survey questions

Write a list of questions you will ask in your survey, For example:

- What is your mother language?

- How do you say hello, goodbye and thankyou in your mother language?
- Do you speak more than one language? List.
- Share something about your culture that we might not know.

Collect data

Survey the students in your school community to find out what languages they speak. If you are working in small groups assign different roles and responsibilities to each student.

- How will you collect the data?
- What will your survey look like? (a paper survey, digital, face to face)
- Design a form or simple table to record the information.

Represent the data

- Sort and enter the information you have gathered into an excel spreadsheet. Use mathematical equations like sum, percentage and averages in your spreadsheet.
- What is the best way to represent the data you have collected? Summarise the information you have gathered and create a graph (e.g., column graph, pie graph, line chart) using excel.
- Create an infographic to highlight the survey results.
- Think of a creative way to share and celebrate what you have learnt with the school community.

Activity: Belonging in your Community

Remind students that having a diversity of languages and cultures enriches our world, and everyone's mother language is an important part of their identity.

Ask students to think about the diversity in culture, languages, backgrounds and experiences of people in their school community. Broaden your discussion and talk about your local community and Australia as a whole.

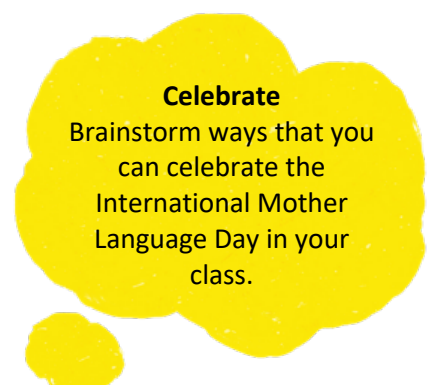
Discuss how celebrating students' language and cultural diversity is an important and encouraging way to help people feel proud of their identity. Explain to students that developing positive relationships can help build a sense of belonging and inclusion. Provide a range of opportunities for students to share their stories and create an atmosphere of cultural respect and acknowledgement of diversity.

In pairs or small groups students will discuss ways they can learn more about different cultures. For example:

- sharing stories
- learning about different languages
- celebrating important cultural events
- learning about someone's customs or beliefs
- do your own research about different cultures.

Further research

- What are the advantages of belonging to a culturally diverse community?
- How does your school promote and celebrate diversity?



Activity: Local Indigenous Languages

Students will learn more about their local Indigenous languages by exploring the [Gambay – First Languages Map](#). As a class or in small groups, students can investigate the following:

- On the Gambay map type in the area where your school is situated.
- What is the local Indigenous language in your area?
- Do your own research to learn more about the local language. Find out the local language words for hello and goodbye.
- Look for stories by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples valuing their oral traditions. Can you find stories told through dance, song and other art forms as well as through text?



50 Words Project (Source: [Gambay - First languages Map](#))

Many of the languages have videos or resources to support students to learn more about the language. Here are the [Teachers Notes](#) to support teachers.

Activity: 50 Words Project

Learn words in your local Indigenous language! The [50 Words Project](#) provides words in Indigenous languages and includes audio provided by a language speaker. Use the map to search the local language and learn 50 words. Here are the [Learning Materials](#) to support teachers.

Further Learning

Invite an Indigenous language speaker to your school to learn more about the local languages.

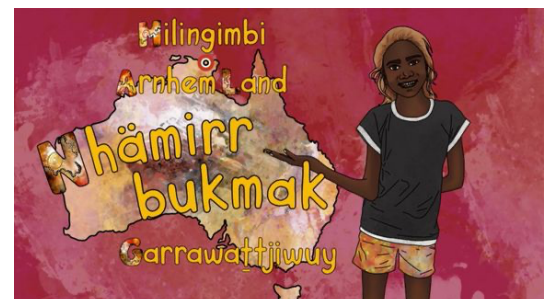


50 Words Project (Source: [The University of Melbourne](#))

Good Mornings

How would you greet someone in the language of the land on which you live? In these [ABC Education videos](#), children from around Australia encourage you to join them as they share greetings in their Indigenous languages.

Meet Garrawattjiwuy and learn how to say hello in the local language in Arnhem Land.



ABC Education Good Mornings (Source: [ABC iView](#))

Activity: Quiz

1. How many languages are spoken around the world?

- A. 700
- B. 7,000
- C. 70,000

2. Which country has the most languages?

- A. Australia
- B. Indonesia
- C. Papua New Guinea

3. What percent of people in the world can speak at least two languages?

- A. 13%
- B. 43%
- C. 73%

4. What is the most spoken mother language in the world?

- A. Mandarin Chinese
- B. English
- C. Spanish

5. About how many Indigenous languages are there in Australia?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 250

6. What is the 2nd most spoken language spoken in Australia?

- A. Mandarin Chinese
- B. Arabic
- C. Italian

7. How do you say 'hello' in Hindi?

- A. Pranaam
- B. Namaste
- C. Alvida

8. How do you say 'yes' in Mandarin?

- A. Nǐ hǎo
- B. Shì de
- C. Hǎo

9. In the Yolngu language what is a yidaki?

- A. Boomerang
- B. Drum
- C. Didgeridoo

10. How do you say 'thank you' in Italian?

- A. Grazie
- B. Ciao
- C. Arrivederci

Quiz Answers:

1B, 2C, 3B, 4A, 5C, 6A, 7B, 8B, 9C, 10A

Useful Websites

- [International Mother Language Day](#) – UN
- [Languages](#) – ABC Education
- [Language App](#) – BTN
- [Reviving Indigenous Languages](#) – BTN
- [Daniel's Life and Languages](#) – BTN
- [Mother Language Day](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

BTN Transcript: Episode 3-18/2/2025

Yama, I'm Jack and you're watching BTN. It's very exciting to be here with you guys. Let's have a look at what's coming up today. We're going to take a stinky trip to the sewage plant to learn about fatbergs, meet some kids celebrating their mother language, and check out the adorable entrants of the Westminster Dog Show.

Cyclone Zelia

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: But first today, we're going to head to Western Australia's Pilbara region, which is cleaning up after being hit by Cyclone Zelia. It was a really big storm which had a lot of people worried as it approached the coast last week. Let's find out more.

JACK EVANS, REPORTER: As the skies got darker over Western Australia's Pilbara region, weather forecasters had a warning, Cyclone Zelia was on its way.

ANGUS HINES, SENIOR METEOROLOGIST: We could be talking about wind gusts over 200 km an hour. Potentially up to 290 which is absolutely devastating to any structures housing properties in its path.

KID: It's been pretty strong wind and a bit of storms, there was thunder, there was rain, winds.

Zelia had formed over the Indian Ocean and was heading towards Australia's north-western coast and people were told to prepare for the worst.

KID: Tie down a bunch of stuff so it doesn't blow away and just secure your house.

KID: Tape up windows, so they don't break. My family, just stayed inside all the time, but one time we had to go and check because we heard a lot of stuff happening, we got scared.

A cyclone is a powerful storm that forms over the ocean where the surface temperatures are really warm. Which means they tend to affect people in Australia's north during the summer. In fact, the Pilbara is still recovering from tropical cyclone Sean which hit last month.

But Zelia was even bigger and as it approached Western Australia it was a category 5.

KID: I was pretty scared, it was just all scary because it was all like windy, and it was like the worst we'd ever seen.

You see, scientists describe cyclones in categories, depending on how strong they are.

WOMAN: Ohhh, there she goes.

Category one storms are the weakest with winds of up to 125 kilometres an hour. That's still enough to damage the rooves of houses and tear down trees. Category 5 storms are the strongest and can bring winds of more than 280 Kilometres an hour which is enough to destroy buildings, rip up trees and cause devastating floods. Fortunately, Zelia lost some of its power as it hit land and was eventually downgraded

to a Category three, but it still did a fair bit of damage.

KID: It was very, very, very windy. It was raining a lot, three of our palm trees broke, our mango tree back there broke, and a tree fell next to my mum's car.

It brought winds up to 220 Kilometres per hour, as well as huge amounts of rain that caused major flooding and cut off a freight route to Broome which has stopped deliveries getting through and leaving supermarket shelves bare. Now that the cyclone has passed, the clean-up can begin.

ROGER COOK, PREMIER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA: This system was big and unpredictable, the outcome could have been a lot worse and as we all know the Pilbara people are made of tough stuff.

And things can start to get back to normal in this cyclone prone area of Australia.

KID: There is a lot of debris all over the place, the whole, like, community, and our complex is, like, coming over to us and, like, helping us out.

News Quiz

Can you name the world leader who features in these deepfake videos? It's French President Emmanuel Macron. He used it to kick off a global summit on AI where world leaders met to discuss the opportunities and the dangers of emerging technologies. Representatives from 60 countries, including Australia, signed a statement saying they were committed to making AI open, inclusive, ethical, safe, secure and trustworthy, although the US and the UK refused to sign.

US President Donald Trump has announced new tariffs on which metals? Is it gold and silver, brass and copper or aluminium and steel? It's aluminium and steel which is potentially bad news for Australia which exports a lot of it to the US, although the Prime Minister says he's spoken to the US president and he's thinking of making an exception for Australia.

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT: I just spoke to him - a very fine man. I told him that, uh, that's something that we will give great consideration to.

And do you know what just happened to this kayaker? Did he get attacked by a shark, spat out by a whale or dive bombed by a pelican? Errr, see it for yourself. Adrian Simancas came out unscathed despite being fully enclosed inside a whale's mouth and the whole thing was caught on camera.

Foreign Aid

Reporter: Wren Gillett

INTRO: Now we're going to find out more about foreign aid. It's been in the news a lot lately, since US president Donald Trump made the decision to freeze almost all of America's aid. Wren found out why that's so controversial and what effect it could have on the US and the world.

WREN GILLETT, REPORTER: Solar powered lights in Timor-Leste. Tippy-tap handwashing stations in Africa. Floating schools in Bangladesh. What do they all have in common? They each came about because of foreign aid. Foreign aid is when one country helps another, by providing things like money, food, medicine, shelter, or even expertise.

MELISSA TAYLOR, AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM: Responding to natural disasters and health emergencies, it's all about helping our neighbours.

This is Mel, and she works for the Australian Medical Assistance Team, providing help to hospitals and patients in other countries during times of crisis.

Her most recent trip was in December last year, when a huge earthquake struck Vanuatu.

MELISSA TAYLOR: When we arrived in country, we supported and worked alongside the staff in the villa central hospital. Just the relief on their faces when we walked in to help them, so that they could focus on their families and finding their family members to see if they were safe.

Right now, Australia is providing foreign aid and development assistance to 120 countries around the world.

PAT CONROY, MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE PACIFIC OF AUSTRALIA: It's in our interest to have safe and happy countries around us, and it's also our moral obligation. I think that if we're fortunate, then we should try and help those who are less fortunate than us.

But the biggest foreign aid provider in the world? Well, for a long time, that has been the US. It's role as a world leader in foreign aid started after World War II. America's economy was left in pretty good shape. So it gave out billions of dollars' worth of loans and grants to help European countries rebuild.

GEORGE MARSHALL, US SECRETARY OF STATE: We can act for our own good by acting for the world's good.

But it wasn't just about being a good neighbour. It helped the US create relationships with other countries, which gave it political influence, and advantages in trade. Helping it to become a global superpower. Which is one of the reasons why so many people were shocked when this happened.

DEMOCRACY NOW: President Trump ordered freeze on foreign aid.

FOX NEWS: Aid programs across the globe are shutting down.

US President Donald has signed an executive order, pausing most foreign aid for 90 days. People who work for the US Agency for International Development, which distributes that aid, have been sent home, even the ones working overseas. The president has accused USAID of misusing government money and wants time to look at its programs and workers to see where money could be saved.

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT: The USAID is really corrupt. It's corrupt. It's incompetent. And it's really corrupt.

But aid workers say the decision has already had a big impact on people who rely on USAID.

PERSON: Staff from the NGO rescue committee came and ordered the hospital here to shut down immediately. All of the patients were told to go home, but some patients who needed oxygen support later died.

Some say the decision could also potentially impact America. For example, foreign aid can stop diseases from spreading around the world, and can make countries more politically stable, which reduces the risk of war. Plus, reducing aid could reduce the political power of the US, and increase the power of other countries.

RASHID ABDI, POLITICAL ANALYST: Trump is saying he will retrench from Africa, does not see Africa as a priority. For China, Africa is a number one priority.

Some organisations have now filed a lawsuit saying the funding freeze is illegal, and no one really knows

what's gonna happen next. As for Australia, well, the government says its position on foreign aid hasn't changed.

PAT CONROY: We're just going to get on with our job of helping partner with the Pacific countries and countries in Southeast Asia to help them grow their economies.

MELISSA TAYLOR: It's really important for us to help each other out. So, if there ever becomes a time where Australia needs foreign aid, our neighbours will be there and willing to help us, like we do help them.

Fatbergs

Reporter: Tatenda Chibika

INTRO: Now to a very smelly problem that affects sewerage systems around the world, fatbergs. Last week a fatberg beneath Perth made international headlines when it led to the cancellation of a major concert. Here's Tatenda with more.

TATENDA CHIBIKA, REPORTER: There's an unimaginable horror lurking in our sewers. It's big, It's gross, and it's reaaally stinky.

Yep, fatbergs are a real thing and they're pretty much as gross as they sound. They're masses of grease, rubbish and other stuff that can clog sewerage pipes and sometimes cause raw sewage to overflow in the streets. Which is exactly what happened last week in Perth, ugh yuck. The sewerage spill was so bad that a concert by singer Bryan Adams had to be cancelled leading to some disappointed fans.

PASSENGERS: # Those were the best days of my life... #

ROGER COOK, WA PREMIER: It's incredibly inconvenient and disappointing for them. At the end of the day, we are focused on public safety and of course we stand by the decision that was taken.

But according to people in the sewerage business, these sort of things happen more often than you'd like to think.

STEPH FRICK, SA WATER: They're damaging our pumps, so you might end up with sewerage on the streets or coming up your bathroom or coming up out of your toilet.

This is Steph. She works for SA water which is responsible for the things we flush here in Adelaide. Here at the Bolivar treatment plant, wastewater is cleaned and sent out to farmers and the solids are turned into compost. But sometimes things turn up that should never have been flushed.

STEPH FRICK: We have found a lot of weird things at the wastewater treatment plant; Batman costumes, rubber chickens, golf balls, fake teeth, all sorts of things.

While most of us know not to flush our Batsuits or mobile phones, some of the things causing problems in our sewerage systems aren't so obvious, like quote unquote "flushable" wipes.

STEPH FRICK: They say they're flushable but they're definitely not flushable. They cause us a lot of troubles in the network because they don't breakdown.

Steph says flushable wipes along with nappies and sanitary products are a big contributor to fatbergs. Another problem is grease and cooking oil.

STEPH FRICK: The fats and greases and oils that do make their way through slowly are pushed up to this

side of the tank and you can see it's all rising to the top; it's re-solidifying and it's creating these dried-out fatbergs.

Fatbergs cause about forty per cent of sewer blockages in Australia and we're spending millions of dollars each year trying to fix them. And it's not just a problem here. In 2017, a 130 tonne Fatberg was extracted from a London sewer. It weighed as much as 11 double decker buses. That's why Steph says you should think before you flush.

STEPH FRICK: We can all have a role to play in keeping our wastewater network clean by only putting the four Ps down the toilet, so paper, pee, poo and proof.

I thought there were three P's. Why is there a fourth one now?

STEPH FRICK: We recently introduced the fourth P, which stands for 'proof', which basically means that any flushable item has actually passed the Australian and New Zealand Flushable Products Standards.

If something's got this logo or this line, it means it will break down as it travels through wastewater networks.

STEPH FRICK: If there's no logo, it doesn't go down the loo.

So, armed with this knowledge, we can all do our bit to defeat the horror of the fatberg.

Did You Know?

Did you know British scientists are working on turning fatbergs into perfume. Yeah, really. They use a special bacteria which eats away at the fatberg and produces a chemical that smells a bit like pine and can be used as an ingredient in perfume.

Mother Language Day

Rookie Reporters

INTRO: This Friday is International Mother Language Day, which was created by the UN to celebrate the thousands of languages spoken by people around the world, including here in Australia. We spoke to some kids who speak a language other than English at home to find out what being bilingual means to them.

BISUDA: Namaste BTN My name is Bisuda.

IVANNA: Ola BTN My name is Ivanna.

ALINA: Namaste BTN My name is Alina.

BISUDA: And like millions of other Australians,

ALINA: We speak a language, other than English.

IVANNA: I was born in Mexico. My parents and my brother were also born there, and I've been living in Australia for six years. My mom is called Estrellita, which means star in Spanish.

MUM: Hi.

IVANNA: My dad's called Ivan.

DAD: Hi.

IVANNA: And my brother is called Liam.

LIAM: Yo soy Liam.

BISUDA: I lived in Nepal since I was six years old, and I came to Australia, and I've been living here half my life. I've known Nepali my entire life.

ALINA: I speak Hindi. Like that's my, like, first language that I ever learned. In my family is my mum and my dad and my older sister. We moved here in 2017 I was three, and my sister was six. Last we visited India was two years ago.

ALINA: In Hindi, there's a lot of like, dots and dashes. And like lines is like, a lot of letters just look like, like scribbles or like J's or like T's.

IVANNA: Sometimes some words have a little comma on top of them, which is code in Mexico and ascentwasiyoung.

BISUDA: When I'm writing in Nepali, most of the strokes are at the top. You write like the lines at the top, mostly. But in English, it's all around. It's circles down, right, left, everywhere. So, different.

ALINA: At school, I speak English, but at home, since I've done like a whole day speaking English, sometimes I mix up, like sentences between Hindi and English. I don't know it's just randomly comes out.

BISUDA: Nameste mirinan, ooh, I said it in Nepali.

IVANNA: ...is a la sent, oh my gosh, I'm speaking in Spanish.

BISUDA: Did you know that in the Australia, people speak more than 400 languages?

IVANNA: Including hundreds of Indigenous languages.

ALINA: In the world, there are more than 7,000 languages.

BISUDA: But a lot of them are in danger.

ALINA: Which means not as many people are speaking them.

IVANNA: And that's why International Mother Language Day was created.

ALINA: So that we can celebrate the world's languages.

IVANNA: And make sure they're looked after.

BIDUDA: It's bad if we forget our mother language, because it's what really was rooted to ourselves since we were like born.

ALINA: It keeps, like, the history alive, if you know what I mean.

BISUDA: I feel connected to my culture when I speak Nepali, because it just reminds me my grandma, my

grandparents, and how life was back in Nepal.

ALINA: At home, when I speak my language, it like feels right to me, and it feels like a safe place, I can just be myself and like, relax.

IVANNA: I feel very special when I speak Spanish, because I know it's a unique language that not everyone can speak in, and it just sounds beautiful for me.

IVANNA: En la escuela, aprendi mucho y me diverti mucho.

ALINA: I would encourage other people to speak another language, because it's just really special to know another language.

IVANNA: When they grow older, they might want to visit other countries and travel to other places and understand what people are talking about.

BIDUDA: You can connect with more people around the world and see just how special they are, see how connected, yet so different you guys are all together.

ALINA: Bye BTN

IVANNA: Adios BTN.

BIDUDA: Bye BTN

Quiz

Which language has the most native speakers in the world? Is it English, Spanish or Mandarin Chinese? It's Mandarin. While English is the most spoken language, Mandarin is the mother language of around 940 million people.

Sport

Adelaide's LIV Golf tournament wrapped up on the weekend, with Joaquin Niemann snatching a come-from-behind win on the final day.

JOAQUIN NIEMANN: Man, I love it. I'm starting to feel the chills now.

But it was this hole-in-one, in the very first hour, on the very first day, from Patrick Reed that was the highlight of the tournament.

COMMENTATOR: You little beauty!

The Indigenous All Stars are back.

TEAM: All Stars...

It's the first time the representative team, made up of some of the best Indigenous players in the AFL, have taken the field since 2015.

COMMENTATOR: He's captain of the Indigenous All Stars.

The All Stars crushed the Dockers in a 43-point win in the AFL pre-season, in front of a record crowd of nearly 38,000. Collingwood's superstar Bobby Hill booted four goals, while North Melbourne Jy Simpkin was awarded the Polly Farmer medal for Best On Ground.

And what's the NBA All-Star Weekend without some ridiculous highlights? Yeah, jaws were literally dropping after Mac McClung became the first player to win three straight NBA slam-dunk contests. Oof, that's a good park. Tyler Herro also won his first-ever three-point contest. As for the game itself, this year had a fresh format, switching from a one-game clash to a four-team mini tournament. In the end, Team Shaq won the day with Steph Curry taking home MVP.

Dog Breeds

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Aw! Oh. Finally, today, if you're a dog lover like me, you might have spent some of last week watching the Westminster Dog Show. It's a massive event featuring more than 2,000 dogs and more than 200 different breeds. And it got me thinking - how did our little furry friends get so diverse? Check it out.

DOG HANDLER: We're going? OK. Well, this is Winnie. She's a triple T - a Tibetan terrier from Tasmania. She has beauty, she has grace, and she will take first place. Isn't that right, Winnie?

JACK EVANS, REPORTER: Recently Thousands of pooches paraded around the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show, in New York. Unfortunately, Winnie wasn't one of them.

DOG HANDLER: She's still a winner in my eyes. Aren't you. Yes, that's...

ANNOUNCER: The Westminster Kennel Club Best In Show is at Madison Square Garden.

Now in its 149th year, the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show is a chance for dog owners to show off their um their dogs.

PERSON: We spend a lot of time fluffing it up, so she looks beautiful.

PERSON: what's not to love, you know, dogs... they're, they're universal.

There were big dogs, little dogs, fluffy dogs so many different dogs. Which is pretty amazing when you think that all of these dogs share the same ancestor. Yep, that's right our beloved four-legged friends evolved from wolves or rather a now extinct species of wolf. It all started about 33,000 years ago in southeast Asia, where it's believed that early humans made connections with the ferocious creatures by befriending them with food scraps. It was mutually beneficial, humans got protection, and the wolves got food.

Over thousands of years those wolves became more tame and less wolf like, both in the way they behaved and how they looked. Many more years later, humans started to deliberately breed their four-legged best friends to look and act a certain way. They'd choose dogs with certain traits and breed them together. For example, two dogs that were a little bit smaller, their puppies would also be a little bit smaller and then if you chose the smallest of that litter, their puppies would be even smaller and so on and so on until you get to something that looked nothing like the original.

People bred dogs to do all sorts of things. Like the Rhodesian Ridgeback who were bred for hunting. Or the Belgian Shepherd, which were bred to protect. Jack Russell's were bred to catch rats, while others like the Chihuahua were bred to be companions. Oh, and as for, Winnie our Tibetan Terrier they were bred to herd livestock.

DOG HANDLER: Go on Winnie, herd those sheep.

Just between us, Winnie doesn't do a whole heap of sheep herding.

DOG HANDLER: She's a little shy, plus there aren't any sheep around.

In fact, these days a lot of dogs are bred mainly for their looks which has been criticised by some, because it can lead to health problems in certain breeds. That's why not everyone is a fan of shows like Westminster. But others say there are good reasons for preserving dog breeds and looks are not the only thing judges are looking for. These dogs also have to be very well trained and have a good temperament. Which apparently is what Monty the Giant Schnauzer had because he was named Best in Show. But you know what, in my eyes they're all winners. Especially you Winnie, you little cutie patootie. How could she not be a winner?

Closer

Aww Winnie. That's all we've got for you today, but we'll be back before you know it, and in the meantime, as always, there's heaps to see and do on our website. And you can check out Newsbreak every weekday here in the studio. Have a great week and I'll see you next time. Bye.