Focus Questions

Episode 12
12th May 2020

COVID-19 Vaccine

1. What did the BTN story explain?
2. What Australian university does Millie's parents work at?
3. Complete the following sentence. A vaccine is something that we use to try and protect people from _____.
4. What diseases did people used to get before we had vaccines? Name one.
5. Why is it important to find a vaccine for COVID-19?
6. How is a vaccine made? Describe using your own words.
7. How long does it usually take to make a vaccine?
8. A vaccine is only given to healthy people. True or false?
9. What is a human trial?
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

> Check out the COVID-19 Vaccine resource on the Teachers page.

Sport and COVID-19

1. What does the *Sport and COVID-19* story mainly explain?
2. What percent of the AFL's workforce have been stood down?
3. How much money does the sports industry contribute to the economy each year?
4. When does the AFL hope to restart its season?
5. When the NRL starts its season again it won't have spectators. True or false?
6. Which sports team has been given special permission to travel to Australia to play?
7. Which state has the Melbourne Storm team relocated to for training?
8. Where does the NBA want to finish its season?
9. Do you think professional sports leagues should be allowed to start up their season? Why or why not?
10. What do you like about playing team sport?

Handshake History

1. Briefly summarise the *Handshake History* story.
2. What is the earliest example of handshakes in history?
3. Complete this sentence. In Greece in the 5th Century BCE handshaking was a way of showing that you didn't have any _____.
4. How did people handshake during the Roman era?
5. Who were the Quakers?
6. What did the Quakers think about handshaking?
7. What type of greeting do many people in East Asian countries use?
8. What other types of greetings do people use? Give an example.
9. What did you learn while watching the BTN story?
10. What did you like about the *Handshake History* story?

UFOs Uncovered

1. Retell the *UFOs Uncovered* story using your own words.
2. What does UFO stand for?
3. What term does the US military prefer?
    a. Unidentified Flying Object
    b. Unidentified Aerial Phenomena
    c. Unidentified Aerial Alien
4. Why did the US Government release the vision of the UFO?
5. Where does the term 'flying saucer' come from?
6. What did a farmer find on his farm in Roswell New Mexico in 1947?
7. Where do many people go in Australia to try and spot UFOs?
8. Complete the following sentence. In many cases reports of UFOs end up being _____ or _____.
9. Illustrate an aspect of the *UFOs Uncovered* story.
10. What was surprising about this story?

Spider Man

1. Before watching the BTN, story predict what you think it will be about.
2. Where does spider zookeeper Eamon work?
3. Why did Eamon have to take 50 spiders home?
4. What type of spiders does Eamon have at home? Name one.
5. What is Eamon's favourite spider?
6. How did the trapdoor spider get its name?
7. What is the lifespan of a female trapdoor spider?
8. What does Eamon suggest people do if they're scared of spiders?
9. What was surprising about the *Spider Man* story?
10. Illustrate an aspect of the *Spider Man* story.

> Check out the Spiders resource on the Teachers page.

Teacher Resource

Episode 12
12th May 2020

COVID-19 Vaccine

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7. How long does it usually take to make a vaccine?
8. A vaccine is only given to healthy people. True or false?
9. What is a human trial?
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

Key Learning

Students will develop a deeper understanding of what vaccines are and their role in reducing the spread of disease.

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.

Activity

Discussion

After watching the BTN *COVID-19 Vaccine* story, have a discussion about what students know about vaccines and what they have learnt. Below are some discussion starters:

- What is a vaccine?
- What vaccines do you know about?
- What vaccines have you received?
- What impact have vaccines had on controlling disease?
- How do vaccines work?
- Why is it important to find a vaccine for COVID-19?
- How long does it take to make a vaccine?
- Do you think vaccines are important? Why?

Activity

Glossary

Students will brainstorm a list of words that relate to the BTN *COVID-19 Vaccine* story and then add to the glossary as they learn more about vaccines. Students will use the words to write their own sentences about vaccines. Students may want to use pictures and diagrams to illustrate the meaning and create their own glossary. Below are some words to get you started.

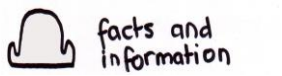
Virus	Antibodies	Vaccine
Herd immunity	Immune system	Antigen
Infection	Disease	Pathogen

Activity

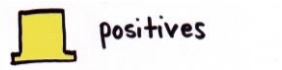
Six Hat Thinking

Working in pairs, students use Edward De Bono's *Six Hat Thinking* to explore the issues raised in the BTN *COVID-19 Vaccine* story. Ask students to respond to the following questions:

How did the *COVID-19 Vaccine* story make you feel?



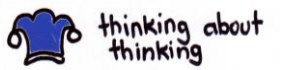
What do you know about vaccines?
What have you learnt from the story?



Were there any positives from the story? If so, what were they?

What are some of the negatives or challenges that you learnt from the story?

Why is it important to find out more about the issue?



What questions were raised during this activity?
What do you want to learn further about this topic?

Activity

Jigsaw learning activity

In this activity students will work cooperatively to learn more about vaccines and how they have helped prevent disease in the community. Each group will become experts and then share what they have learnt with other students. Please note: If students are learning from home, they can choose one vaccine to research and become an expert.

Form groups

Divide the class into 7 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)* and become an expert. 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 become experts:

- What disease is the vaccine for? Describe the disease.
- When was it developed? And by who?

- 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 expert groups will form a new group to share the information they have collected. Students will make sure there is one expert 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?

Activity

Who is Edward Jenner?

Students will watch this Horrible Science video to learn about Edward Jenner a scientist who helped to develop the smallpox vaccine. After students have watched the video they will respond to the following questions:

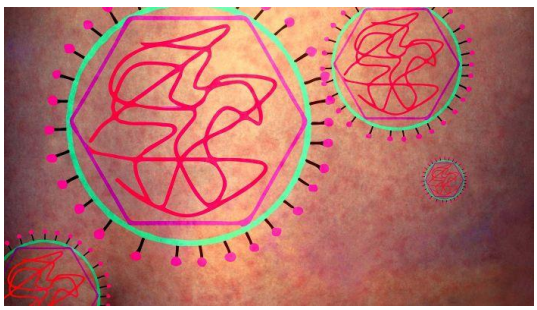
1. Who is Edward Jenner?
2. When and where did he die?
3. What animal did Edward Jenner use to help develop the smallpox vaccine?
4. Who did Edward Jenner test his theory on?
5. How did he test his theory?
6. Why is clinical research important?

Who is Jenner Edward? – Horrible Science
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z60DUaTShp4

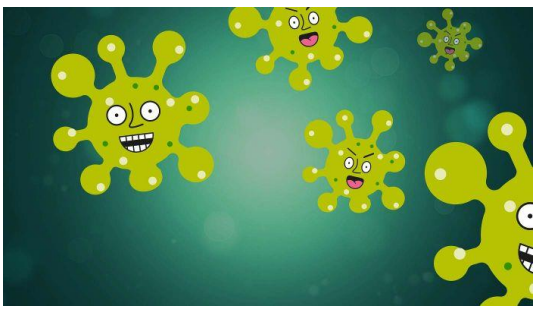
Activity

BTN Stories

Students will watch one or more of the following BTN stories to learn more about vaccines, vaccinations and reducing the spread of disease. After watching any one of the BTN videos ask students to respond to the discussion questions (to find the discussion questions and teacher resources go to the related BTN Classroom Episode and download the Episode Package).



BTN Rubella Vaccination Success story



BTN Flu Vaccine story

BTN What is a Virus story

BTN Vaccination Debate story

Useful Websites

What is a Virus? – BTN
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/what-is-a-virus/12066096

COVID-19 Explained – BTN
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/coronavirus-explained/11933838

Flu Vaccine - BTN
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/flu-vaccine/10522188

Rubella Vaccination Success – BTN
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/rubella-vaccination-success/10611728

Human Coronavirus vaccine trials underway in Britain – ABC News
https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-04-24/human-coronavirus-trials-underway-in-britain/12180506

Newsbreak vaccine
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/newsbreak/btn-newsbreak-20200402/12115922

Who is Edward Jenner? – Horrible Science
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z60DUaTShp4

Teacher Resource

Episode 12
12th May 2020

Spiders

Focus Questions

1. Before watching the BTN, story predict what you think it will be about.
2. Where does spider zookeeper Eamon work?
3. Why did Eamon have to take 50 spiders home?
4. What type of spiders does Eamon have at home? Name one.
5. What is Eamon's favourite spider?
6. How did the trapdoor spider get its name?
7. What is the lifespan of a female trapdoor spider?
8. What does Eamon suggest people do if they're scared of spiders?
9. What was surprising about the *Spider Man* story?
10. Illustrate an aspect of the *Spider Man* story.

Key Learning

Students will learn more about a species of spider, their features and behaviour. They will also explore the important role spiders play in the ecosystem.

Curriculum

Science – Year 4
Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive.

Living things have life cycles.

Science – Year 5
Living things have structural features and adaptations that help them to survive in their environment.

Science – Year 6
The growth and survival of living things are affected by physical conditions of their environment.

Activity

What do you see, think and wonder?

After watching the BTN *Spiders* story, students will respond to the following questions:

- What did you SEE in this video?
- What did you LEARN from this story?
- What was SURPRISING about this story?
- What QUESTIONS do you have about this story?

Activity

What do you know about spiders?

As a class discuss the BTN *Spiders* story. Ask students to record what they know about spiders. Make a list of all the spiders they know. Ask students to record any questions they have. Here are some questions they can use to help guide their research. Students can display the information as a spider fact file.

- What is a spider?
- What makes spiders different from insects?
- What are the parts of a spider?
- What role do spiders play in the ecosystem?
- What do spiders eat?
- How do spiders catch their prey?
- How do spiders taste and hear?
- What do spiders use their silk for?
- Where don't spiders live in the world?
- What are some common myths about spiders?

Did You Know?
Did you know that arachnology is the study of the group of animals called arachnids? Arachnids include spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites.

Activity

Research Project – Spider Profile

Students will choose a species of spider to research and create a profile. Here are some species of spiders they could research:

- Huntsman
- Redback spider
- Tarantula
- Giant water spider
- Black house spider

COMMON NAME:

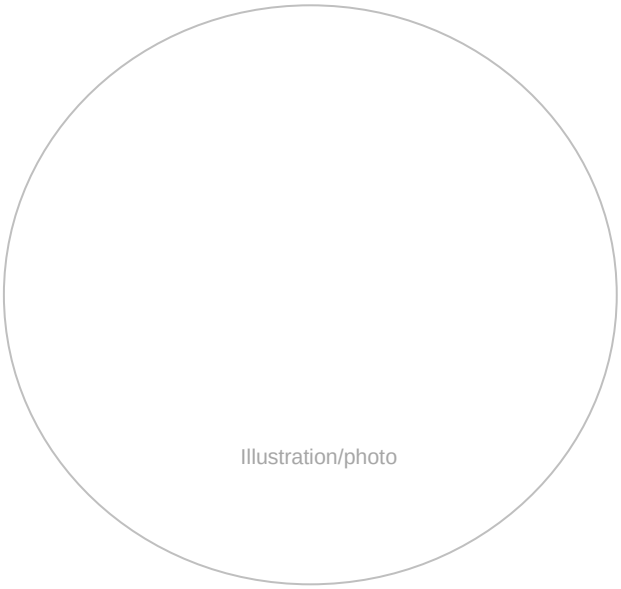
SCIENTIFIC NAME:

APPEARANCE:

LIFE SPAN:

SIZE:

POPULATION:



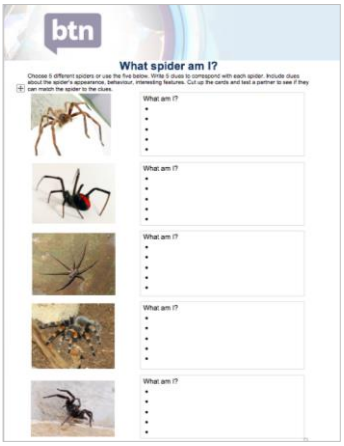
ADAPTATIONS:

BEHAVIOUR:

INTERESTING FEATURES OR FACTS:

Activity

What spider am I?



Students will make their own *What spider am I?* game to learn more about different types of spiders. To create the game, they will need to do the following:

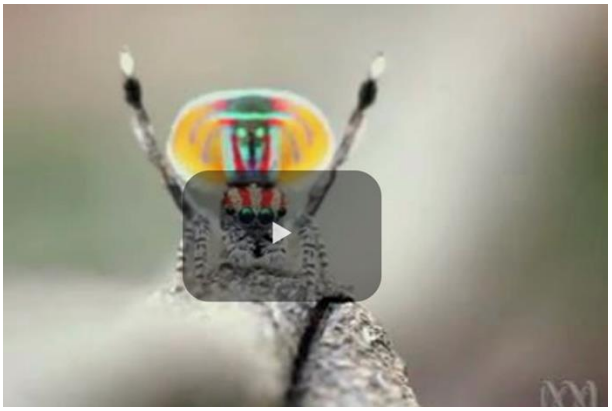
- Research and write 5 clues to correspond with each spider in the What spider am I? worksheet at the end of this activity, with the first clue being the hardest and the last clue being the easiest.
- Include clues about the spider's special features.
- Students will test their game on a partner.

Activity

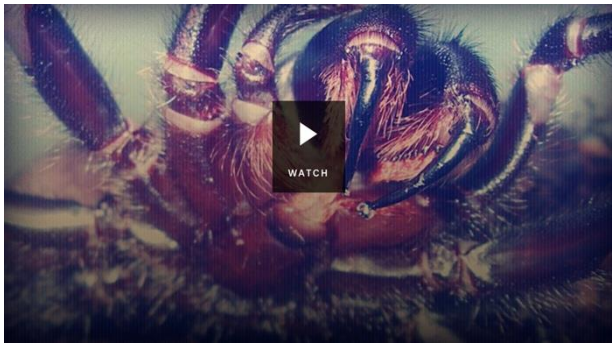
Learning more about spiders

Here are some videos and articles with some fascinating information about spiders.

[Spying on spiders]



[Australia's colourful peacock spiders]



[BTN Anti Venom]

[Redback Spider Heroes]

[Curious Kids – Why do spiders need so many eyes?]

[Curious Kids – What are spider webs made from?]

Activity

Quiz

Students will create a quiz about spiders using *Kahoot!*. Quizzes can be created to recap learning or test personal knowledge. There is also the option to connect with classrooms around the world and play kahoot in real time.

Useful Websites

Spider Factsheet – Australian Museum
https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/spiders/

Spiders – ABC Education
https://education.abc.net.au/home#!/search/Spider

What are spiders? – Queensland Museum
https://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Spiders/What+are+spiders#.XrIFhqgzY2w

Anti Venom – BTN
https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/anti-venom/10531870

What spider am I?

Choose 5 different spiders or use the five below. Write 5 clues to correspond with each spider. Include clues about the spider's appearance, behaviour, interesting features. Cut up the cards and test a partner to see if they can match the spider to the clues.

What am I?

-
-
-
-
-

What am I?

-
-
-
-
-

What am I?

-
-
-
-
-

What am I?

-
-
-
-
-

What am I?

-
-
-
-
-

Images: 1. Huntsman 2. Redback 3. Giant water spider 4. Tarantula 5. Black house spider

BTN Transcript: Episode 12 – 12/5/20

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We learn more about the history of the humble handshake, reveal the secrets of UFOs and find out why this arachnid enthusiast has been babysitting spiders.

COVID-19 Vaccine

Rookie Reporters

INTRO: But first today, as you probably know, scientists around the world are racing to find a vaccine for COVID-19. And today you're going to hear from some Aussie kids who know just how hard they're working because their parents are part of that race. Here's Millie to tell you more.

MILLIE, ROOKIE REPORTER: Hi, my name's Millie Chappell. I'm 11 years old and this is my brother Benji and my sister Jessie. We live in Brisbane.

MILLIE: I'm going to tell you about vaccines with help from my friends and our parents. My dad, Zoe and Lucy's Dad and Emma and Adele's Mum all work at the University of Queensland. Like many other scientists right now, they're working on a vaccine for COVID-19.

ZOE & LUCY, ROOKIE REPORTERS: What is a vaccine?

PROFESSOR TRENT MUNRO, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: A vaccine is something that we use to try and protect people from disease.

DR. KEITH CHAPPELL, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: It teaches your body what a disease is so then it can make a proper immune response to stop you from getting sick.

ZOE & LUCY: How does it help people?

PROFESSOR TRENT MUNRO, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: Before vaccines people used to get a lot more diseases. Things like measles and smallpox and polio. They're diseases we don't really see much of today and it's all because of vaccines.

MILLIE: Why is it important to make a vaccine for COVID-19?

DR KEITH CHAPPELL, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: So COVID-19 is a really severe disease that's making a lot of people sick and people are dying. If we have a great vaccine, we can stop the virus from circulating and save people's lives.

ZOE & LUCY: How do you make a vaccine?

PROFESSOR TRENT MUNRO, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: Well Lucy, that's a really good question. Making a vaccine is actually pretty complicated and on top of that there are lots of different types of vaccines. But there's a few different ways you can make it. One is that you can actually use part of the virus and you can actually use that and make a dead version or make an inactivated version and you can give that to people to trick their body into thinking they've been exposed to the virus and then they raise immunity against it, or now there are a lot more modern techniques like the techniques we're using at the University of Queensland where we're using molecular biology and genetic engineering and cell culture and we're able to take sequences of DNA and actually turn that into a vaccine.

EMMA & ADELE, ROOKIE REPORTERS: How long does it usually take?

DR JULIA LACKENBY, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: Normally to make a vaccine it can take anywhere up to ten to 15 years, but our lab here has a really special technology that allows us to do that in as little as 12-18 months.

PROFESSOR TRENT MUNRO, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: We need to both understand the disease that we're trying to treat and also understand how the vaccine works and the main reason for that is because we want to make sure it's safe. Unlike a drug where you'd give a drug to someone who's already sick, a vaccine is only given to healthy people, people who are not sick, so you really need to make sure that, you know, that vaccine is very safe and that it's going to work, it's going to help protect them from the disease.

MILLIE: Can we go in the lab now?

DR KEITH CHAPPELL, UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: We sure can.

MILLIE'S SISTER AND BROTHER: Every time we go into the lab there are some safety measures we need to take. Like wearing our gloves, eye protection gloves and shoes and lab coats.

MILLIE: This lab isn't the only one working on a COVID-19 vaccine. There are heaps of others in Australia and around the world working on it too. They're using lots of different methods and everyone is hoping that one of them will work.

MILLIE: I think that making a vaccine is really important, so I'm really proud that my dad and his team are some of the world leaders in developing a vaccine for coronavirus. Hopefully they'll have some good news for everyone soon.

News Quiz

The PM's announced a three-stage plan for lifting coronavirus restrictions. Which one of these activities is allowed at stage 1 of the plan? Going to a playground? Going to the cinema? Or going to the gym? It's going to a playground. Stage one also includes opening shops, small cafes and restaurants, regional travel and outdoor gatherings for up to 10 people. But it's still up to states and territories to decide when to change the rules.

The PM says he wants to have the economy up and running again by July.

UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson has just had a baby, Wilfred Lawrie Nicholas Johnson. Why did he choose the name Nicholas? Was it his grandad's name? Is he a big Nicholas Cage fan? Or was it after the doctors who treated him for coronavirus? The PM named his son after two doctors, both called Nick, who helped to save his life.

What do you think this is? It's the name of the new baby of tech billionaire Elon Musk and his partner musician Grimes. Apparently it's pronounced 'ex ash a 12'... interesting.

What has China just successfully launched? A new aircraft carrier? A new type of spacecraft? Or a flying car? It was a spacecraft. The unmanned craft, which is designed to carry 6 taikonauts took off on board a newly designed rocket called Long March 5.

Can you name this British celebrity? It's former soccer star David Beckham and he's one of several celebrities who've been reading out parts of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone to keep people entertained in isolation.

Sport and COVID-19

Reporter: Cale Matthews

INTRO: Now to sport. As you know, lots of competitions have been cancelled for a while now which has been tough on fans and even tougher on professional players. It's also costing the sports industry billions of dollars. Here's Cale with more.

CALE, REPORTER: For many of us there's nothing better than watching our sport heroes do what they do best.

HARRY: My favourite sporting moment is when the Aussie Boomers beat the USA in the basketball last year

XAV: I liked when Liverpool won the Champions League.

But now with many of our favourite sports on hold many of us fans getting a bit desperate. And while many

professional athletes have been finding fun ways to keep themselves and us amused, the pause in play has been pretty devasting.

JENNA O'HEA: I chose a team sport because I love being with my teammates, I think they help motivate me, and not having my teammates and my coach sort of tell me what to do each day has been really hard and it's also hard not knowing when we're going to be back on the basketball court.

It's also costing sports leagues billions of dollars. See without games, there's no ticket sales, no broadcasting contracts, and no advertising, which means clubs are struggling to pay their players, coaches, and all the other people who help clubs function.

Across Australia players have taken big pay cuts, just to help their clubs survive. While a lot of other employees have lost their jobs entirely. Around 80% of the AFL's workforce have been stood down, while the players agreed to a 50% pay cut. Sports broadcasters like Foxtel have also had to cut back a lot of their staff and they're not really sure about their future. All up, it's estimated the sports industry contributes about $40 billion to the Australian economy every year, so it's no surprise that people are pretty keen to get sport back up and running.

For some Aussie leagues, a restart is on the cards. The AFL hopes to get going in June, while the NRL has pencilled in the 28th of May to restart its season without spectators of course. The government has even given special permission for the New Zealand warriors to travel to Australia to play. While some reckon it's too early to restart sports, others reckon it's important, not just for the pros, but for all the grassroots sports that look up to those guys and girls.

HARRY: Sport employs a lot of people and it lifts everyone's spirits.

Overseas, many other sports are tackling similar problems trying to work out if and when they could start up again. The NBA is even considering finishing their season in Disney World, ahh no I think it's still the players playing. That's better. And if seasons can't start up again there are pretty big questions about who should win. For example, in the English Premier League, Liverpool's been left tantalisingly close to their first title in 30 years while bottom clubs don't know if they're in or out of the league. Still many agree that health and safety should come first.

So, at least for now we're just gonna have to settle for this, and we can look forward to a time when we go back to watching our heroes play our favourite games.

Handshake History

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: As well as all the working and studying from home, COVID-19 has changed the way we greet friends and strangers. In fact, some reckon it could spell the end of the handshake. So why do we shake hands, anyway? Jack investigates.

When it comes to greeting someone nothing beats a good old-fashioned hand shake.

JACK: What you didn't think I was actually going to shake someone's hand.

Yeah, so handshakes with real people aren't so popular right now because of, you know, germs. But until recently, the humble handshake was a staple of western cultures. Whether it's a firm shake, an awkward shake, a secret shake or an anything in between shake. So why do we like to hold the hands of sometimes complete strangers and shake them?

Well the history of handshakes is a long one. One of the earliest examples is this sculpture from 9th century BCE depicting an Assyrian King grasping hands with a Babylonian ruler to seal an alliance. Fast forward to Greece in the 5th Century BCE and the shaking of one's hand was all the rage. Many think it was a way of showing that you didn't have any weapons and saying, "I come in peace". The epic poet Homer even mentions hand shaking several times in his Iliad and Odyssey. During the Roman era the handshake became more of an arm grab, to check if the other person was hiding a knife under their sleeve.

JACK: What's that.? Oh, a watch, wait what's a watch?

The shaking part eventually came back in Medieval Europe, again as a way of checking for any hidden

weapons.

JACK: Ah, I was holding it for a friend?

Over the next few centuries the handshake was replaced by a more formal tip of the hat or bow. Until the Quakers came along. The Quakers are a religious group that formed in England during the 17th century. They thought the handshake was a more inclusive way of greeting someone and they brought it to the USA where it stuck.

Today handshakes are used to mark the completion of an alliance or an agreement and show good sportsmanship. Oh, and obviously as a way to say "hello" to someone you don't know very well. Of course, it's not the only way to do it. Plenty of other cultures have their own greetings. Like bowing, which is tradition in many Asian countries. A lot of European countries use a kiss, and this is how people say namaste in India.

Now, in the age of coronavirus some experts reckon it'd be safer to ditch the handshake all together and replace it with a contact less version. Whether we take inspiration from overseas or something a little more out there. Like the shaka, a thumbs up, a Vulcan salute, a peace sign or we could mime a high five, mime a fist pump, I mean you could even mime a handshake. Whatever shake up the handshake gets, one thing's for sure, its replacement has some big shoes to fill or rather gloves to fill.

JACK: Well I guess this is goodbye. Hey, don't look at me like that. I'll miss you too. Hey but if I ever need a mannequin to help explain the origins of handshaking again, you'll be the first one I call.

Did You Know?

Did you know people in Tibet greet each other by sticking out their tongues? It apparently dates back to the 9th century, when Tibet was ruled by an unpopular king with a black tongue. After he died, lots of people would stick out their tongues to prove they weren't the reincarnated king.

UFOs Uncovered

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Now to something a little more mysterious. Recently the US military released some videos of real-life UFOs. So, is it proof that aliens exist? Well probably not. Here's Jack.

JACK: No, I said U-F-O. Yes, I have proof. Oh, why do they always hang up on me. Me a self-appointed expert in the field of UFO-lia. Well they won't be laughing when they see this vision of an actual UFO.

Actually, it's already been released and yeah, it's actually a UFO that was captured by US NAVY pilots. So, you know what that means?

JACK: ALIENS.

Ah, not quite. You see a UFO doesn't necessarily mean there are aliens involved. It literally just means Unidentified Flying Object. Although the US military prefer the term Unidentified Arial Phenomena. Anyway, a UFO is what you call something when it's flying, and you don't know what it is. This UFO vision isn't new. It was actually leaked a few years ago and it got a lot of people speculating that maybe the US government was covering up evidence that Aliens were zooming amongst us. But the US Government says that's not the case. They released the videos to clear things up and show they have nothing to hide.

JACK: Nothing to hide. What about my best friends cousins Micky? He saw one. Not to mention all the thousands of other people who have reported seeing one.

You're not wrong, over the years stacks of people have claimed to have caught a glimpse of a UFO. A famous example happened on the 24th of June 1947. Kenneth Arnold was flying his small plane in Washington in the US where he claimed to see nine high speed UFOs fly through the sky. He later described their movements to be "like a saucer if you skip it across the water" which is where the whole "flying saucer" thing came from. While we're not sure what Kenneth actually saw, some have speculated maybe it was a mirage or even a flock of pelicans, super-fast pelicans.

The same year a farmer named Mac Brazel found piles of strange debris on his farm in Roswell in New Mexico in the US. After contacting authorities officials from the nearby Army Air Force base cleared the

wreckage and claimed it was a weather balloon that had crashed. But not everyone was convinced, and speculation grew that it was actually the work of aliens. Eventually in the 90s the US government revealed that it wasn't a weather balloon after all but was actually a surveillance device that was used to spy on the Soviet Union.

Australia has also had a few UFO sightings. Wycliffe Well in the NT is apparently the country's UFO capital. Since the 80s hundreds of people have headed there to try and catch a glimpse of mysterious bright lights that would appear in the sky every night.

These days many governments have departments responsible for investigating reports of UFOs. In most cases they end up being things like satellites or bright stars. But they do take reports very seriously, not because they believe in aliens, but because there's always a chance that UFOs could be high tech enemy aircraft. And while this UFO might not be proof of alien existence. There are still plenty of people who believe alien UFOs are out there.

JACK: The truth is out there, maybe, surely, I hope so.

Ask a Reporter

Do you have more questions about UFOs? Well you can ask me live on Friday. Check the website for details.

Sport

Folks, we are one teeny tiny step closer to having sport. Yep, the AFL has decided it's gonna let teams train in groups of 10. The decision comes after the Victorian Government decided to lift their limit of 2 people and now all the states are on the same page. We still don't quite know when the season will officially restart but the AFL execs met yesterday to make some decisions. All these decisions are making my head spin.

Speaking of spinning heads, check this out. 11-year-old Brazilian skating dynamo Gui Khury has become the first person to land a 1080 degree turn on a vertical ramp. Even he couldn't believe it.

GUI KHURY: I was just like 'Oh my God, what just happened?

The move, which is 3 full spins in the air, is one up on Tony Hawk's legendary 900 which he landed more than 20 years ago. Pfft, Ghee did that one when he was 8. So, what's next?

GUI KHURY: I would want to be in an Olympics in whatever kind of way possible.

And lastly, the Korean Baseball League kicked off last week but with a few changes. And the crowd goes wild. Yeaaah it's just not the same. Real fans had to watch from their couches, except this lucky 9-year-old who got to throw down the first pitch in a very socially distant way.

Spider Man

Reporter: Cale Matthews

INTRO: Finally, you're about to meet a real-life spider man. He doesn't have superpowers, but he does have a lot of spiders. Eamon volunteered to look after a bunch of them for the Queensland Museum while it's closed because of the coronavirus. And he's sent us a video telling us more about why he loves his creepy crawly collection. Check it out.

EAMON AMSTERS: Hi BTN my name is Eamon Amsters and I'm a spider zookeeper at the Queensland Museum.

Obviously the museum is closed at the moment, so there’s no one there to look after all the spiders. That meant I had to take home about 50 spiders, however, that's not a big deal for me - I already have over 50 spiders at home I am already looking after. So today I’m gonna show you what it's like to look after 100 spiders. So welcome to my spider room. Behind me I have about 100 different spiders of a number of different species, including tarantulas, various trapdoor spiders, huntsmen, funnel webs, and redbacks, so quite a variety.

You might be thinking, is a spider keeper a dangerous job? All of the spiders behind me can bite however, in reality, only a few of them are dangerous to people. I have never been bitten by any of my spiders because I understand the behaviours and I also never take any unnecessary risks.

So I often get asked what's my favourite spider. Well I definitely do have a favourite. It's this spider in here. So, in here I have one of my Australian tarantulas. This is a big female. She's a bit angry at the moment, she doesn't really appreciate me pulling her out of her house. She's putting up a big threat display, she's showing off her big fangs.

Another spider I look after are trapdoor spiders. They're a really special spider because, hence their name, they build a trapdoor. Take a look in here, we just open this up you'll see a nice big hole where the spider lives. Trapdoor spiders are really special because big adult females just like this one here can live a really long time. This spider here might be middle aged at about 15-20 years old. She has the potential to live for over 40 years.

So you might think sharing your house with over 100 spiders is quite weird however in reality I guarantee you, you probably share your backyard with hundreds of spiders as well, you just don't know it. Most of those spiders are quite small. However, some of them are probably quite big just like these golden orb spiders here. These 2 adult females are probably quite a familiar sight for people living in Australia. So chances are you probably share your backyard or your house with just as many spiders as I do.

A lot of people don’t know spiders that well or as well as I do. As you can see they’re usually much friendlier than they might look. They can look very alien and sometime quite big and quite hairy just like this one but often they’re much more scared of you than you are of them. If you’re a bit scared of spiders and you’re looking to get over your fear, I think one of the best things you can do is start to research spiders. Look at YouTube videos and look at photos on Google and once you get a closer look and a better understanding I’m sure you’ll find they’re actually quite fascinating animals and there’s so much yet to learn and so much out there still to be discovered. And also you might find as well they can be quite pretty and some of them can seem to have an amazing personalities, they can be quite good mothers and some of them are very smart. They are such diverse and amazing animals.

Closer

Hmm they're cool, but I think I'm still more of a cat person. Well that's it for today but we'll be back next week with more. In the meantime, there's heaps to see and do on our website and you can catch BTN Newsbreak every weekday and if you're 13 or over you can check out our YouTube channel. See you next week. Bye.