



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.

### Royal Visit Reaction

1. Is Australia a...
  - a. Constitutional monarchy
  - b. Republic
  - c. Absolute monarchy
2. Who is our Head of State?
3. What year was the last referendum held in which Australians were allowed to vote for a republic?
  - a. 1989
  - b. 1999
  - c. 2009
4. Why do some people think Australia should become a republic?
5. Do you think Australia should become a republic? Give reasons for your answer.

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

### US Influence

1. Summarise the BTN US Influence story in three sentences. Share and compare your summary with another student.
2. Which party does Donald Trump represent?
  - a. Democratic Party
  - b. Libertarian Party
  - c. Republican Party
3. Who is the leader of the Democratic Party?
4. How important do you think Australia's relationship is with the US?
5. What impact do you think the outcome of the US election will have on Australia?

### School Lunches

1. What was the main point of the BTN story?

#### EPISODE 30

29<sup>th</sup> October 2024

#### 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.

2. Name three countries that have free school lunch programs for students.
3. The former premier from which state was going to introduce free lunches for students if he won the election?
  - a. NSW
  - b. Queensland
  - c. Tasmania
4. What are the pros and cons of the government providing free school lunches to all students?
5. Do you think free school lunches is a good idea? Why or why not?

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

## Scary Psychology

1. Why do people get scared?
2. When we get scared, our brain releases a hormone called...
  - a. Adrenaline
  - b. Melatonin
  - c. Endorphins
3. What we are scared of can be influenced by our \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Name three things you learnt watching the BTN story.
5. What questions do you have about the story?

## Nyah's Two Cultures

1. Why is the beach a special place for Nyah?
2. Why was the road trip Nyah did with her mum and nan important to her?
3. What happened to Nyah in year 4 that was a 'stand-up moment' for her?
4. It gave her confidence that change can happen through \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How did this story make you feel?



Teacher Resource

# Royal Visit Reaction

## 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. Is Australia a...
  - a. Constitutional monarchy
  - b. Republic
  - c. Absolute monarchy
2. Who is our Head of State?
3. What year was the last referendum held in which Australians were allowed to vote for a republic?
  - a. 1989
  - b. 1999
  - c. 2009
4. Why do some people think Australia should become a republic?
5. Do you think Australia should become a republic? Give reasons for your answer.

## Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Royal Visit Reaction story. Here are some questions to guide the discussion:

- What is a constitutional monarchy?
- What is a republic?
- What would need to happen for Australia to become a republic?
- What is a referendum?
- What would change if Australia became a republic?
- What are the pros and cons of Australia becoming a republic? Make a T Chart.
- Do you think Australia should become a republic? Give reasons for your answer.
- What questions do you have about this story?



### EPISODE 30

29<sup>th</sup> October 2024

#### KEY LEARNING

Students will learn what a constitutional monarchy is and develop an argument for or against Australia becoming a republic.

#### CURRICULUM

##### HASS – Year 6

Key figures, events and ideas that led to Australia's Federation and Constitution.

##### English – Year 6

Plan, draft and publish imaginative, informative and persuasive texts, choosing and experimenting with text structures, language features, images and digital resources appropriate to purpose and audience.

##### HASS – Year 7

Sequence information about events, developments, periods and phenomena using a variety of discipline-appropriate formats and conventions including chronological frameworks that use dating conventions.

##### Civics and Citizenship – Year 7

The process for constitutional change through a referendum.

## Activity: Glossary

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

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY	REPUBLIC	REFERENDUM
HEAD OF STATE	COLONISATION	CONSTITUTION

## Activity: Republic Research

Students will develop their own question/s to research about what a constitutional monarchy is and what it means for Australia to become a republic. Below are some questions to get students started.

### Inquiry questions

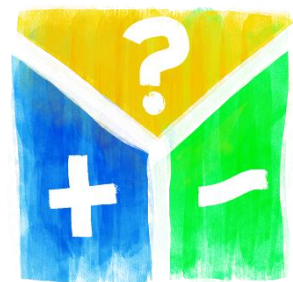
- What is the difference between an absolute monarchy and a constitutional monarchy?
- Who is Australia's Head of State? Why are they Australia's Head of State and what is their role in Australia?
- Which countries are part of the Commonwealth? Plot the countries on a world map.
- Why is Australia a part of the Commonwealth? Learn more on the [PEO website](#).
- Do you think Australia should still be a part of the Commonwealth? Why or why not?
- How would Australia's government change if it became a republic?
- How could becoming a republic affect Australia's relationships with other Commonwealth nations?
- What is a referendum and why is it necessary to change the Constitution?

### Further investigation

Who would you choose as our Head of State? Give reasons for your choice.

## Activity: Plus, minus or interesting

As a class discuss the concept of Australia becoming a republic. Students will identify and explain the values that a constitutional monarchy represents for Australians. Use the plus, minus, interesting chart to evaluate the issue, compare advantages and disadvantages and make decisions. In the plus column enter all the positive elements, in the minus column enter all the negative elements and in the third column enter the elements that cannot be classified. A scoring system can be added to this chart to inform decision-making.



## Activity: Should Australia become a republic?

Students will explore the issue of Australia becoming a republic and then develop a persuasive text for or against the following statement: 'Australia should become a republic'. Students need to weigh up the pros and cons of the issue then write a short persuasive argument stating why Australia should or should not become a republic.

### Tips

- Who is your audience? For example, are you directing your argument at kids, teachers, or politicians?
- Explore how language choices can have a big impact on persuading your audience.
- Which language devices give the report credibility and authority?
- Which are designed to create an emotional response in the listener?
- Provide facts and evidence to support your argument.
- Write in the present tense.
- Check your spelling and punctuation.

### Introduction

- What is the point you are trying to argue? Construct an introductory paragraph which states the issue or topic.
- Introduce the arguments that will be developed in the body of the text.

### Body

- Construct arguments that support your point of view.
- Each paragraph starts with a topic sentence which introduces each point.
- The rest of the paragraph gives more reasons.
- Arguments can be ordered from strongest to weakest.

### Conclusion

- Restate your position on the argument.
- Construct a concluding paragraph that provides a summary of your arguments and a call to action.

### Reflection

- How difficult was it to think of points to support one side of the argument?
- Do you think you would have done a better job supporting the other side of the argument?
- Was I able to convince others of my opinion?
- Did my opinion change?
- What did you learn from this activity?

## Activity: Public Opinion

Students will interview a range of people to find out the different attitudes and feelings people have towards the monarchy and whether Australia should become a republic. Students will use the following as a guide during the interview process:

- Think about who you will interview, for example, family and/or friends.
- Prepare for your interview by writing some questions that you will ask your interviewee. Write open-ended questions. Open-ended questions have no right or wrong answer and can't be answered with a 'yes' or 'no'.
- Find out what the monarchy means to them.
- Ask if they think Australia should become a republic and ask them to explain their answer.
- Think about ways to record peoples' responses – written, audio or video.

## Activity: Class Poll

Hold a poll in your class. Students will conduct their own opinion poll on the issue of whether Australia should become a republic. Working in groups, students will need to decide who their sample group will be and how many people will be polled. What method will they use to conduct the poll? (Face to face interviews or written responses). Ask students to graph the opinion poll results and then reflect on the results.



## Useful Websites

- [The Royals arrive in Australia](#) – Newsbreak
- [Referendums and plebiscites](#) – Parliamentary Education Office
- [The Constitution](#) – Parliamentary Education Office
- [Why are we a constitutional monarchy?](#) – Parliamentary Education Office
- [What is the role of the King in Australia's system of government?](#) – PEO



Teacher Resource

# School Lunches

## 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 was the main point of the BTN story?
2. Name three countries that have free school lunch programs for students.
3. The former premier from which state was going to introduce free lunches for students if he won the election?
  - a. NSW
  - b. Queensland
  - c. Tasmania
4. What are the pros and cons of the government providing free school lunches to all students?
5. Do you think free school lunches is a good idea? Why or why not?

## Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN School Lunches story. Focus the discussion on the pros and cons of free school lunches. Students will respond to the following:

- What are the pros and cons of free school lunches? Record the information on a T Chart.
- Do you think free school lunches is a good idea? Explain your answer.
- Why do you think BTN covered this news story?



## Activity: Comprehension

After watching the BTN School lunches story students can answer one or more of the following comprehension questions, for example:

- What are some keywords from the BTN story?
- What did you learn from the story? Write a summary.
- What is the purpose of this news story? To entertain, persuade, inform, explain or describe?

### EPISODE 30

29th October 2024

### KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate pros and cons of free school lunches. Students will prepare a debate about the topic.

### CURRICULUM

#### Health and PE – Years 3 & 4

Identify and practise strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing.

#### Health and PE – Years 5 & 6

Plan and practise strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing.

#### Health and PE – Years 7/8

Investigate and select strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing.

Plan and use health practices, behaviours and resources to enhance health, safety and wellbeing of their communities.

Evaluate health information and communicate their own and others' health concern.

## Activity: Class Debate

Debating is an activity that helps students improve a range of skills including public speaking, communication skills, research skills, persuasion, confidence, teamwork and critical thinking. Use the following guide to help plan a classroom debate.

Before starting this activity watch the BTN Classroom and BTN Newsbreak stories which cover the topic about free school lunches.



BTN Newsbreak – [Free School Lunches](#)

### Brainstorm

As a class brainstorm a list of pros and cons about the topic, using a T-chart to record your student's responses.

#### Pros

- Stops lunchbox competition.
- Makes sure kids get healthy foods.
- Saves families time, and calmer in the morning.
- It will save families money.
- Fussy eaters might try new foods being offered.
- The more kids involved in the program the cheaper lunch will be.
- Reduces issues for students with allergies.
- Kids might come to school more, looking forward to school lunch.
- Improvement in behaviour because students are eating better foods, not getting a sugar rush.

#### Cons

- Very expensive for the government.
- The money could be spent on other important things.
- Kids might not like the food.
- There might be food wastage.
- Not all schools have kitchens or dining areas so it will be challenging to get started.
- It takes a lot of organisation by the school.

### Classroom Debate

Divide your class into groups of 6. Each group will then be divided into 2 teams, one representing the affirmative and the other the negative. The team arguing for the topic is called the affirmative and the team arguing against is called the negative, and the team that's judged to make the best argument wins!

For each team there is a 1st speaker, 2nd speaker and 3rd speaker, each with a special role. Below is a list showing the order of speakers and their responsibilities. Each speaker will prepare a 1–2-



To learn more about how debates work watch the BTN High [School Debating](#) story.



minute speech. Working together as a team students will choose their 3 best points to argue during the debate, work out their roles and what points each speaker will cover.

Role and order of speakers	Responsibilities
1st Affirmative (captain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduce the team and define the topic</li><li>• Present your team's main points</li><li>• Argue the Affirmative team's first point</li></ul>
1st Negative (captain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduce the team</li><li>• Rebut the argument of the 1st Affirmative</li><li>• Present your teams main points</li><li>• Argue the Negative team's first point</li></ul>
2nd Affirmative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rebut the argument of the 1st Negative</li><li>• Argue the Affirmative team's second point</li></ul>
2nd Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rebut the argument of the 2nd Affirmative</li><li>• Argue the Negative team's second point</li></ul>
3rd Affirmative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rebut the argument of the 2nd Negative</li><li>• Give a summary of your teams' main points</li><li>• Give a strong final statement supporting your team's argument</li></ul>
3rd Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rebut the argument of the 3rd Affirmative</li><li>• Give a summary of your teams' main points</li><li>• Give a strong final statement supporting your team's argument</li></ul>

Below is a guide for students when writing their speech and tips for debating.

#### Writing your argument

- Who is your audience? For example, are you directing your argument at kids, teachers, or politicians?
- Explore how language choices can have a big impact on persuading your audience.
- Which language devices give the report credibility and authority? Which are designed to create an emotional response in the listener?
- Provide facts and evidence to support your argument.

#### Tips for debating

- Develop good eye contact with the audience.
- Speak clearly and not too quickly. Your speech should be interesting and convincing.
- If you are using cue cards, try not to read directly from your cue cards word for word. Use them to remember main points.
- Use language that is easy to understand.

### Guide for giving feedback

- Was the information clear and accurate?
- Were the arguments logical?
- Were the counter arguments accurate and relevant?
- Comments about the presentation style (tone of voice, body language, enthusiastic, convincing).

### Reflection

- How difficult was it to think of points to support one side of the argument?
- Do you think you would have done a better job supporting the other side of the argument?
- Was I able to convince others of my opinion?
- Did my opinion change?
- What did you learn from this activity?

## Activity: Public Opinion

Students will interview a range of people to find out the different attitudes and feelings people have towards the free school lunches.

Students will use the following as a guide during the interview process:

- Determine who you will interview, for example, family and/or friends.
- Prepare for your interview by writing some questions that you will ask your interviewee. Write open-ended questions. Open-ended questions have no right or wrong answer and can't be answered with a 'yes' or 'no'.
- Ask if they think free school lunches is a good idea and ask them to explain their answer.
- Think about ways to record peoples' responses – written, audio or video.

Do you think free school lunches is a good idea? Why or why not?

## Activity: "How to make your lunch" tutorial

Students will create a 2–3-minute procedural video tutorial on making their own lunch for school. The target audience for this tutorial is for students in years 4-6. Students will improve their communication skills by using clear and simple instructions as well as develop their skills in video production.



Begin by having a class discussion about what makes an effective tutorial. Students' tutorials should include clear and simple step-by-step instructions that are delivered in a fun and engaging way.

Students can use the following as a guide when creating their tutorial.

### Brainstorm

Brainstorm healthy lunch ideas and list the ingredients you will need to prepare your school lunch (to be made at home to bring to school in your lunchbox). You will need to organise with your parents' what ingredients you will need before filming the tutorial. Make a list of all the materials you will need during the filming of your tutorial. Discuss with your parents if you need supervision during any of the steps.

### Script

Write a script to help you plan what you will talk about during your tutorial. You may want to use a storyboard to help you plan and outline what you will film. Practise your script and time it to ensure it is roughly within 2-3 minutes.

### Filming

Use a smartphone or tablet to film your tutorial. You may also like to use a tripod to keep your camera steady. Watch this [BTN Explainer](#) to learn more about filming tips, like how to frame your shots and what the rule of thirds is.

Filming tips:

- Use a stable surface or tripod
- Make sure you have good lighting not too dark or bright.
- Film in a quiet place

### Editing

Use iMovie or another free movie editor to edit your tutorial. Add titles for each step, transitions and music if you would like.

## Useful Websites

- [School Lunch Rules](#) – BTN
- [Australian Guide to Healthy Eating](#) – Australian Government 'Eat for Health'
- [Queensland Labor promises free lunches for state school students, if re-elected on October 26](#) – ABC News
- [Free School Lunches](#) – BTN Newsbreak
- [School Lunches](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

# BTN Transcript: Episode 30- 29/10/2024

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Thanks for hanging out with us. Let's see what's coming up. We find out why Aussies are glued to the US election, ask kids whether they'd like lunch served at school and delve into the psychology of the spooky season.

## Royal Visit Reaction

Reporter: Jack Evans

*INTRO: But first today we're going to talk about these two. Last week Australia got its first visit from the King and Queen since they took the throne, and while many Aussies were excited to see them, it's also re-ignited debate about whether Australia should become a republic. Here's Jack.*

JACK EVANS, REPORTER: Hear ye, hear ye, the King and Queen were here. Ye. Yep, last week Aussies pulled out all the stops for King Charles and Queen Camilla.

PERSON: Probably like to give this to them, I did this last night, and these are flowers from our garden.

REPORTER: Did you do any practices handing over the flowers?

PERSON: I didn't really rehearse handing over the flowers. But I rehearsed my bowing.

The Royal Couple were in Australia for a Royal Visit. The first royal visit since King Charles became King.

KING CHARLES: Incidentally I first came to Australia nearly 60 years ago which is slightly worrying.

While they were here, they were treated to some gloomy weather, some not so gloomy weather, streets lined with thousands of Aussies eager to say g'day, as well as a good old fashioned Aussie BBQ. And while a lot of Aussies were pretty stoked to see the king and queen, others weren't so impressed.

LIDIA THORPE, SENATOR FOR VICTORIA: This is not your land. This is not your land. You are not my king.

This is senator Lidia Thorpe, she's not shy voicing her opinion about issues she cares about and last week was no exception when she protested during a royal reception with the King and Queen at parliament house.

LIDIA THORPE, SENATOR FOR VICTORIA: Give us our land back. Give us what you stole from us. Give us a treaty. We want treaty in this country.

The whole thing caught the world's attention, and many politicians and Indigenous leaders criticised Thorpe, saying her protest was disrespectful and that she could have got her message across in a different way.

PATRICK GORMAN, ASSISTANT MINISTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER: I thought that behaviour was pretty inappropriate. I think it alienated a lot of people.

SUSAN McDONALD, SHADOW MINISTER FOR RESOURCES: I think we do much more when we work together, and I didn't think that was a very productive way to work at all.

Meanwhile for others, the whole thing has sparked a debate about the British monarchy and its relevance to Australia. You see Australia is a constitutional monarchy, which basically means the King is our head of state. Why? Well, when Captain Cook landed here in 1770, he declared Australia Terra Nullius or land belonging to no one. That wasn't true, First Nations people had been here for tens of thousands of years. But despite this the land was claimed for the British Crown.

When Australia became a federation in 1901, we got a Prime Minister but kept the King as our head of state. Since then, a lot has changed. Australia's no longer a part of the British Empire and a lot of Australians have no ancestral ties to the UK. Many people have come to view the British Monarchy as a symbol of colonisation and the mistreatment of First Nations people in Australia. Over the years lots of people have debated whether we should ditch the Brits all together and become a republic, which is a form of government where there is no king, queen or monarch. Instead, someone is chosen to represent the country as it's head of state.

But becoming a republic would require a referendum or big public vote to change the constitution. That actually happened in 1999, but Aussies voted against it. And while the Prime Minister, Anthony Albanese, says that he isn't against Australia becoming a republic, he says that now isn't the right time. As for Lidia Thorpe, she's says a treaty with First Nations people needs to be part of a future Australian republic and many agree. While others are hoping for many more royal visits to come. So, what do you think?

KID 1: I think it doesn't make sense having someone on the other side of the world controlling out big decisions.

KID 2: I don't really care about the King. I know how it's a big part of Australian history, but I think we should make history, instead of focusing on our past history.

KID 3: Yeah, I think we should become a republic because I think it will boost Australia's culture by having someone from Australia be elected.

KID 4: I feel like the presence of the King and Queen isn't really felt in Australia and so being a republic wouldn't make that much difference.

## News Quiz

This is David Crisafulli he's just been elected premier of which state? Queensland, Western Australia or Tasmania? It's Queensland. The Liberal National Party won the state's election on the weekend, defeating the Labor Party who have been in power in Queensland since 2015.

Which of these sports has been axed from the next Commonwealth games in Glasgow? Judo, Lawn bowls or diving? It's diving. It's one of a whole bunch of sports that will be left out of the games in an effort to save money.

What has Elon Musk promised to give away every day until the US election? Is it a Tesla, a million dollars or an NFT? We're going to be awarding \$1m randomly to someone who has signed the petition every day until the election. Yep. It's a million dollars. He's only giving to people who've registered to vote, live in swing states, and sign a petition on the website of his campaign to support Donald Trump. There are questions about whether it's legal though. It's against the law in the US to pay people to vote and some reckon this comes pretty close.

Last week Australia switched off its old 3G mobile network. What does the G in 3G stand for? Is it Generation, Gigabytes or Googol? It's Generation. 3G was the third-generation cellular network which phone companies used to use to transmit data. While some older and imported phones still used it most are now on 4G or 5G so mobile operators decided it was time to turn it off.

## US Influence

Reporter: Justina Ward

*INTRO: Now, did you know the US is about to have an election? Yeah, you've probably heard that a few times by now, because it seems like everyone is talking about American politics. But why does something happening on the other side of the world matter to us? Justina looked into it.*

JUSTINA: Do you know who the leader of the Australian Labor Party is?

STUDENT: No.

STUDENT: Ahh no, not yet.

JUSTINA: Do you know who the Australian Opposition leader is?

STUDENT: Um not really.

JUSTINA: What about this guy?

STUDENT: Um not sure who he is.

JUSTINA: Do you know who's running for president in the US elections?

STUDENT: Donald Trump I think.

STUDENT: Kamala Harris and Donald Trump.

JUSTINA: Do you know what the two political parties are in the US?

STUDENT: The Democrats and the Republicans.

It seems like we Aussies know a fair bit about US politics.

JUSTINA: Do you know who this is?

STUDENT: Donald Trump.

STUDENT: Donald Trump. Yeah, too easy.

Maybe even more than we do about Australian politics.

JUSTINA: Who is this guy?

STUDENT: I forgot his name.

STUDENT: Peter Malinauskas?

JUSTINA: So, why?

Well, there's no denying that US politics are well, colourful.

DONALD TRUMP, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I'm Looking for a job. I've always wanted to work at McDonalds.

That's got a bit to do with the fact that voting is voluntary which means the candidates have to work hard to get voters' attention. Then there's the fact that US culture is all around us, from the internet.

DONALD TRUMP: I'm looking for a job and I've always wanted to work at McDonalds.

To movies and TV shows.

But the influence of the US goes way beyond its ability to entertain. See the US is considered to be the world's superpower. It has the world's biggest economy and is one of the richest countries in the world. The US dollar is the global currency, which means it's used for international trade. And the US has the most powerful military, with bases in more than 160 countries. Not to mention a whole bunch of nuclear weapons. All this means, what happens in the US can have big impact on the rest of the world, including Australia.

PROFESSOR WESLEY WIDMAIER, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, ANU: The outcome of the American elections are incredibly important for the global economy, for our security here in the region, and just how Australian politicians and Australian society evolves.

So, how did America get so influential and powerful? Well, let's go back in time a bit. Oh, that's too far back. There we go. America's rise to superpower status started around World War Two. The US was one of the few countries that came out of the war with a strong economy and military. And it used that strength to try to influence other countries. They created the United Nations and loaned a lot of money to countries devastated by the war. And as rivalry grew with another growing superpower, the Soviet Union the US grew its own military and established NATO, the world's most powerful military alliance. It also became Australia's most important military ally.

Over the years the US has played a huge role in world politics. It's led conflicts, helped to broker peace deals, and kept some tensions between rival countries at bay. And right now, it's playing a major role in some major conflicts with its weapons and financial support. Which is why many experts say this election is so important. The US political candidates also have some pretty different ideas about the role that the US should play in world affairs.

KAMALA HARRIS, DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Trump on the other hand, threatened to abandon NATO. He encouraged Putin to invade our allies. I will stand strong with Ukraine and our NATO Allies.

DONALD TRUMP: I said no no, you have to understand, you don't pay your bills you get no protection.

In fact, the US political candidates have some pretty different ideas about a lot of things.

DONALD TRUMP: She's the only one that doesn't know it. Low IQ, she's a low IQ individual.

KAMALA HARRIS: We know what Donald Trump wants. He wants unchecked power

And experts say that could affect other countries.

PROFESSOR WESLEY WIDMAIER: I think some Australian politicians might look at Trump's divisive rhetoric and his desire to excite people, and if he wins, they might mimic that too.

JUSTINA: And with just a week to go before the election, you'll be seeing a lot more of these two, whether you want to or not.

STUDENT: I think they're going to put up an even match and it's gonna be like a pretty close election.

STUDENT: I think they're gonna do the American thing.

STUDENT: Go Donald Trump.

STUDENT: I don't really have an opinion on that topic

STUDENT: I reckon I'm going for Kamala Harris.

## Quiz

When did the first woman run for president in the US? Was it 1872, 1976 or 2016? It was way back in 1872. Victoria Woodhull was a stockbroker, journalist and suffragette who ran for the presidency, decades before American women were given the right to vote. The first woman to run for a major party was Hillary Clinton in 2016.

## School Lunches

Reporter: Wren Gillett

*INTRO: Now to Queensland, where during the election campaign there was a lot of talk about this. Well, not this sandwich specifically, but about school lunches, and whether or not they should be provided at school. for free. Wren found out more.*

School lunches in Hollywood movies tend to look a little something like this.

CHARLOTTE: Cafeteria, dirty tables, sloppy joes.

OLIVER: There's like, a naughty kids table, and then like a good kids table and

SOPHIE: One with the popular girls, one with the nerds

LILY: The lunch lady will, just like, serve a big pile of slop.

WREN GILLET, REPORTER: Of course here in Australia, we have to bring our own food from home.

WREN: Not again.

ALL: Don't you make your own lunches, Wren?

WREN: Oh yeah. True.

But school lunch programs are actually a very real thing in many parts of the world. In fact, it's estimated that around 380 million kids right around the globe receive free meals at school. It's an idea that dates back to the 1790s in Germany, when this guy, Count Rumford, started offering free food to children who



couldn't afford to eat at home. Then, in the US, during the industrial revolution, when there was a lot of poverty, organisations began serving hot meals to students, to try and give young people a more equal opportunity to succeed at school. Today, many countries run school lunch programs, such as India, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, the UK and the US, where lunch is either provided to everyone for free, or to students who need it most. And recently, the possibility of a school lunch program has been discussed right here in Australia well Queensland specifically. Yep, you're watching Queensland's former Premier Steven Miles, make a sandwich on stage.

WREN: Let me tell ya why.

Basically, his party said that if they were re-elected over the weekend, they would supply free lunches to all state primary school students.

STEVEN MILES, FORMER QLD PREMIER: This is a policy that will be good for kids, good for teachers, and good for parents too.

Now, Labor didn't win the election, so free school lunches won't be happening in Queensland any time soon, but he's not the first person to suggest something like this. Back in November last year, a parliamentary committee published this report, which called on the government to consider a national school meals program, to make sure kids were getting the right nutrition, and help them focus and learn at school.

WREN: We all know important it is to fuel your brain with a healthy meal.

And lately that's become a lot harder for many families because of the cost of living crisis. In fact, free meal programs run by charities and schools have seen a big rise in demand. But getting a school lunch program up and running would be really expensive and take a lot of organising.

PAT MURPHY, QLD PRINCIPAL'S ASSOCIATION: Have we got the capacity as tuck shops, PNCs, school communities. How are we going to implement this?

Some people think there are better ways to help struggling families than giving out free lunches. But what do you think?

CHARLOTTE: It may cost a lot of money, and it would take a lot of resources.

OLIWER: Although it is expensive, I think it's a good idea for people with disadvantages.

SOPHIE: I'm quite picky with the types of food that I eat, so I'm not really keen.

WREN: If you could pick anything to be on the menu what would ya pick?

ALI: A Zinger box.

OLIWER: Pizza or chips.

CHARLOTTE: Fried ice cream.

SOPHIE: Sushi.

LILY: A pasta

WREN: Anyone wanna trade?

## Scary Psychology

Reporter: Jack Evans

*INTRO: This Thursday is Halloween, when we have a little fun with things that give us the creeps. Whether it's ghosts, skeletons, monsters or spiders. But have you ever wondered why those things scare us? And why sometimes, being scared is kinda fun? Here's Jack.*

DIRECTOR: Okay, remember this is the first time we see the monster so make it really scary.

JACK: Really scary. Got it.

DIRECTOR: Action.

JACK: Boo.

DIRECTOR: Cut.

JACK: Too scary?

DIRECTOR: No, quite the opposite. I want it really scary, just give it all you got.

JACK: Oh, okay yeah no, I can do that really scary okay.

DIRECTOR: And action.

JACK: Reow reow reow reow

DIRECTOR: Cut. What was that?

JACK: What cats can be scary.

TIFFANY: Yeah, well, I'm allergic, so they really scare me.

JACK: See.

DIRECTOR: You're not a cat, you're a monster.

JACK EVANS, REPORTER: Whether it's cats, scary movies or monsters there are some things in life that just scare us.

DIRECTOR: What's that?

JACK: It's my electricity bill. What? It scared me when I saw it.

But have you ever wondered why exactly we get scared?

JACK: Oh no I haven't, hang on everyone I gotta find out what why we get scared in order to scare.

DIRECTOR: Where is he going?

ACTOR: Should I stay here?

DIRECTOR: No, go to your trailer Tiffany.

To help find out I caught up with Amy from the Australian National University.

JACK: Boo. Sorry didn't mean to scare you there. I guess the first question is basically why, why do we get scared?

AMY: Fear is really a protective system. It's something that we've developed over many, many millions of years to keep us safe, kind of like an inbuilt alarm system that warns us about potential dangers. So, imagine back in time when we used to live outside in the wild, and if we came across, you know, a danger on the plain like a lion, we needed to act really fast to survive. Now what this meant is that people who had stronger fear instincts were more likely to survive and pass those genes onto their children.

Amy says that when we're scared our brain releases a hormone called adrenaline, which gets our body ready for something known as fight or flight.

AMY: So, going back to the lion example, obviously the best thing that we can do as humans there is to get away. So, to flee. But imagine. If you're cornered and there's nowhere to go to, you might need to fight back.

Amy says what we're scared of can be influenced by our experiences.

AMY: like if we get bitten by a dog, we might learn to be scared of dogs from that. But a bigger way is through something that we call observational learning, and that's when we see something happen to somebody else, whether it's in person or maybe on TV or online now.

And while being scared of things that bite makes a lot of sense. Amy says our inbuilt alarm system can also cause us to be scared of things that aren't really dangerous or don't actually exist.

AMY: We often find things where we feel uncertain or unsure a little bit scary, because we find them really hard to predict. And of course, when things around us are dark. We can no longer rely on our vision. So, you take that away, we feel a bit scared and a bit uncertain.

Despite all of that, there are plenty of people who enjoy a good fright. Whether it's a scary movie or a trick or treat.

AMY: So, when you're watching a scary movie, your mind knows that you're really safe, but your body's still having this very quick reaction that makes it feel afraid. And so you get the adrenaline rush paired with this kind of, I know I'm safe, and that can feel a bit more like excitement or thrilling than it actually does, kind of the really terrifying fear.

Speaking of films...

JACK: Okay, so I think in order to really scare Tiffany we need to first find out what will activate Tiffany's fight or flight instincts.

TIFFANY: Okau let me think...

DIRECTOR: Right I'm done, we're scrapping the film. Go back to your day jobs people.

TIFFANY: Noooo. Ahhhhh...

JACK: Huh, that seemed to do the trick.

## Quiz

Halloween is based on an ancient Celtic festival known as what? It was called Samhain. The Celts of Britain and Ireland thought it was when the souls of people who had died would come back to visit. They lit bonfires to ward away evil spirits and even dressed up as ghosts to blend in with the real ones.

## Sport

The Constellation Cup has been snatched from our grasp by New Zealand. Yeah, a 47-goal performance from Grace Nweke put the Silver Ferns in the top spot beating the Diamonds 61 to 43 and marking five years since their last win on Aussie soil.

But something else is marking ten years, and that's the WBBL. The anniversary season's off to a pretty good start for the Sydney sixers taking down the Melbourne Renegades at Adelaide Oval last night. Ellyse Perry laid some crucial groundwork, but it was Caoimhe Bray who brought it home. Oh, and by the way, she's fifteen years old. It was a stunner of a debut for Caoimhe who's now made history as the competition's youngest-ever player.

And hey, speaking of making history, there's been a big first for Australia at Skate Canada 2024 from young duo Anastasia Golubeva and Hektor Giotopoulos Moore. They snapped up bronze in the pairs category thanks to this performance snagging Australia its first ever grand prix medal in ice skating. Gosh, they make it look so easy, don't they?

## Nyah's Two Cultures

Rookie Reporter: Nyah

*INTRO: Finally, today we're going to meet Nyah, who's a winner of the ABC's Heywire competition. It asks young people in regional areas to share their stories, and Nyah's going to tell us about her connection with her family's two cultures.*

I love the beach. It takes me to my family. My pop taught my dad to surf, and dad taught me. The surfing culture is in my blood. On my mum's side we are Wiradjuri mob. I walk the line between my two cultures. Coast and Country, salt water and fresh water.

Recently mum, nan, and I went on an epic three generations road trip to Brewarrina in New South Wales to learn about my late great-great-grandmother's country and traditions. Her mob are Ngemba. We attended the Baiame's Ngunnhu Festival which gets its name from the ancient fish traps along the river. There was a big corroboree with mob from all nations. It was really good to connect with my ancestry.

In the future I'll be the one who shares this information on to the next generation. I feel lucky to have such strong women in my life. Their activism inspires me.

When I was in year 4, I remember being confronted by a book in the school library that used offensive and outdated language about my people. I took it up with the teachers and they found that the books hadn't been checked over for years. After that, they started putting in more culturally appropriate books. It was a real stand-up moment for me. It gave me confidence that change can happen through action, and I've never looked back.

From the river to the ocean. I know who I am. I'm strong, compassionate, and when I'm not, I have the people around me to hold me up. I will stand with my people as long as I can.

## Closer

Well, that's it for this week. I hope you've had fun and learned some things. We'll be back next week with more and in the meantime, you can jump on our website or keep up to date with Newsbreak right here in the studio every weeknight. Have a great week and I'll see you soon. Bye.