

Opinion Polls

1. Discuss the *Opinion Polls* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. What are opinion polls?
3. What did opinion polls say before the 2019 Federal Election?
4. The sample group of people for opinion polls is randomly chosen. True or false?
5. What method was used to collect opinion polls in the US in the 1800s?
6. How did polling improve when telephones became more popular?
7. Why was the outcome of Australia's recent election a surprise for a lot of people?
8. How is the way we communicate affecting opinion polls?
9. Why is it important for polling companies to get a good random sample?
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

Check out the [Opinion Polls resource](#) on the Teachers page.

Mabo Legacy

1. Summarise the BTN *Mabo Legacy* story.
2. Complete this sentence. The Island of Mer is also known as _____ Island.
3. The island is between Queensland and which country? Find using Google Maps.
4. What does terra nullius mean?
5. Why did Eddie Mabo go to court in the 1980s?
6. What decision did the high court make in 1992 about the Island of Mer?
7. What is native title?
8. Give an example of how native title recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders rights.
9. What state/territory are the Ngaliwurru and Nungali people from?
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

Check out the [Mabo Legacy resource](#) on the Teachers page.

Flu Season

1. Before watching the BTN story discuss what you know about the flu.
2. The flu is not a virus. True or false?
3. What is another name for the flu?
4. How can the flu be spread?
5. Describe some symptoms of the flu.
6. What is the name of the biggest flu which was in 1918?
 - a. The Spanish flu
 - b. The Italian flu
 - c. The Portuguese flu
7. How does the flu vaccination help protect people?
8. Complete this sentence. The flu virus comes in different _____ that change and adapt all the time.
9. What are some other ways that you can protect yourself from the flu?
10. Name three facts that you learnt watching the BTN story.

Get your class involved in BTN's [Ask A Reporter!](#) This week's topic is Flu Season.



Underwater Research

1. Before watching the BTN story imagine what might happen to a piece of styrofoam that is sent 900 metres underwater. Discuss as a class.
2. Summarise the BTN *Underwater Research* story using your own words.
3. Where off the coast of Australia are the kids learning about life underwater?
4. What does a seamount look like? Describe using your own words.
5. Complete this sentence. Deep sea corals live in a cold environment without _____.
6. What do deep sea coral feed on?
7. What did the researchers do while on board the RV Investigator?
8. Does the pressure increase or decrease as the styrofoam is sent deep underwater?
9. Describe what happens to 'Gabe' during the kids' experiment.
10. Illustrate an aspect of the BTN *Underwater Research* story.

Tanzania School

1. Retell the BTN *Tanzania School* story using your own words.
2. Where is Tanzania? Find using Google Maps.
3. How many people live in Tanzania?
4. What famous safari park is in Tanzania?
5. What city does Abdul and Salma live in?
6. Who started the school where Abdul and Salma go?
7. How is their school in Tanzania similar or different to school in Australia?
8. What language do they speak with their families?
9. Why do they speak English at school?
10. What did you like about the BTN story?

Teacher Resource

Opinion Polls

Focus Questions

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Activity

Class discussion

Before watching the BTN *Opinion Polls* story, hold a class discussion asking the following questions:

- What do you know about opinion polls?
- Have you participated in a poll before? Explain.



After watching the BTN story, discuss with students what they learnt about opinion polls. Ask students to respond to one or more of the following:

- What is an opinion poll? Write a definition.
- Why do we have opinion polls?
- Who uses opinion polls (media, political parties, market research companies)?
- How have opinion polls changed over time (look at the history of opinion polls)?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of opinion polls.
- Are opinion polls reliable? Explain.
- Can opinion polls predict the future? Explain.
- How is an opinion poll different to a survey or a census?

Key Learning

Students will conduct their own opinion poll based on an issue of interest to them.

Curriculum

HASS – Year 5

Work in groups to generate responses to issues and challenges.

HASS – Year 6

Use criteria to make decisions and judgements and consider advantages and disadvantages of preferring one decision over others.

HASS – Year 7

Evaluate and synthesise evidence to draw conclusions.

Civics & Citizenship – Year 5

The key features of the electoral process in Australia.

Civics & Citizenship – Year 6

The responsibilities of electors and representatives in Australia's democracy.

Civics and Citizenship – Year 7

Reflect on their role as a citizen in Australia's democracy.

Maths - Year 8

Explore the practicalities and implications of obtaining data through sampling using a variety of investigative processes.

Activity

Glossary

Students will develop a glossary of words and terms that relate to the BTN *Opinion Polls* story. Below are some words to get them started. Students will add words and meanings to their glossary as they come across unfamiliar words throughout their research.

Statistics	Random Sample	Population size
Opinion	Poll	Survey
Sample size	Data	Analysis

Activity

Understanding opinion polls

In this activity students will find examples of opinion polls, surveys, data and statistics that help us understand information in the world around us. Students will respond to the following:

- Look in the newspaper, on television or on the internet for news stories that include data and statistics. It may be an opinion poll, survey or census. Choose one example to focus on for this activity.
- How do you think the information was collected? Was the information collected face-to-face, on the telephone, online or through other traditional techniques?
- How is the information represented? For example, in a graph, diagram or percentage. Is it clear and simple to understand?
- Are there comparisons made about the data? Explain.
- How do these statistics help us understand the information?

Activity

Class opinion poll

Students will conduct their own opinion poll on an issue or topic that interests them. Working in groups, students will need to decide who their sample group will be and how many people will be polled. What method they will use to conduct the poll? (Face to face interviews or written responses).

Issue

Working in groups, decide on an issue that you want the public's opinion on. Decide on the question you will ask respondents, making sure that it is clear and relevant. Below are some examples:

- Should homework be banned?
- Should the voting age be lowered to 16?
- Should kids under the age of 14 be allowed to have a mobile phone?
- Is Scott Morrison a good Prime Minister?
- Should junk food ads be banned on kids' TV?

Sample size

Sample size is important for obtaining reliable data. The greater the number of people interviewed, the more likely the prediction will be accurate.

As a group decide what you will need to achieve an adequate sample size.

You will need to think about the following:

- What is your population size? E.g. whole school
- How big a sample do you need?

- How diverse is your sample?
- Will it be random or targeted?
- How will you invite people to participate?

Polling

- What method will you use to conduct your opinion poll?
- How will you record the data?
- Conduct your opinion poll.
- Sort and enter the information you have collected into an excel spreadsheet.

Present

What is the best way to represent the data you have collected? Summarise the information you have gathered and represent the results as a percentage. Alternatively create a graph, draw a diagram or create an infographic to highlight the opinion poll results.

Analyse

Analyse your results

- What do the opinion poll results tell you? Write a short paragraph explaining the results.
- How reliable do you think your results were?
- If you conducted another opinion poll with a different sample group do you think the results would differ? Explain.
- Did you have a big enough sample size? If you surveyed the whole school how would this improve the representation opinions?
- What would you do differently next time?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of opinion polls.
- If other groups in your class have polled on the same issue compare your results.

Activity

Run that Town

[Run that Town!](#) Use real Census data to discover who's who in your area and make decisions that will sway popular opinion in your favour. Choose from hundreds of projects for your town - from the practical to the preposterous. What kind of leader will you be? Will you be treated to a ticker tape parade, or chased out of town by an angry mob?



Useful Websites

BTN – Opinion Polls

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/opinion-polls/10531238>

BTN - Opinion Polls

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/opinion-polls/10527164>

ABC News – Election 2019: How the polls got it so wrong in predicting a Labor victory

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-05-19/federal-election-results-how-the-polls-got-it-so-wrong/11128176>

Museum of Australian Democracy – A brief history of opinion polls

<https://www.moadoph.gov.au/blog/a-brief-history-of-opinion-polls/>

Teacher Resource

Mabo Legacy

Focus Questions

1. Summarise the BTN *Mabo Legacy* story.
2. Complete this sentence. The Island of Mer is also known as _____ Island.
3. The island is between Queensland and which country? Find using Google Maps.
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8. Give an example of how native title recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders rights.
9. What state/territory are the Ngaliwurru and Nungali people from?
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

Activity

Class Discussion

After watching the BTN *Mabo Legacy* story hold a class discussion. Here are some discussion starters:

- Who was Eddie Mabo?
- Where was Eddie Mabo from?
- What is native title?
- Why was the Mabo decision important?
- What is the High Court of Australia?
- What was Eddie Mabo fighting for?
- What questions do you have after watching the BTN *Mabo Legacy* story?



Key Learning

Students will learn more about Eddie Mabo and create a biography about him.

Curriculum

History – Year 3

Days and weeks celebrated or commemorated in Australia (including Australia Day, Anzac Day, and National Sorry Day) and the importance of symbols and emblems.

Civics and Citizenship – Year 4

The differences between 'rules' and 'laws', why laws are important and how they affect the lives of people, including experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

History - Year 6

Experiences of Australian democracy and citizenship, including the status and rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, migrants, women and children.

Glossary

Students will develop a glossary of words and terms that relate to the BTN *Mabo Legacy* story. Below are some words to get them started. Students will add words and meanings to their glossary as they come across unfamiliar words throughout their research.

Native title	High Court	Terra nullius
Torres Strait Islands	Crown land	Reconciliation Week

Define: What do I want to know?

Key questions to research

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

- What was the Mabo decision?
- What is native title?
- Why is native title important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples?
- Mabo wasn't just fighting for the Meriam people. Why was Mabo an important case for Australian Indigenous people?
- What is terra nullius and why do you think the British Government declared Australia to be terra nullius?

Locate: Where do I find the information?

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

Select: What information is important for the investigation?

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

Organise: How do I make sense of the information?

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

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

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

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

Evaluate: What have we learnt?

Each group reflects on what they have learnt about native title and the Mabo decision during their investigation. Students will reflect on their learning and respond to the following.

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

Activity

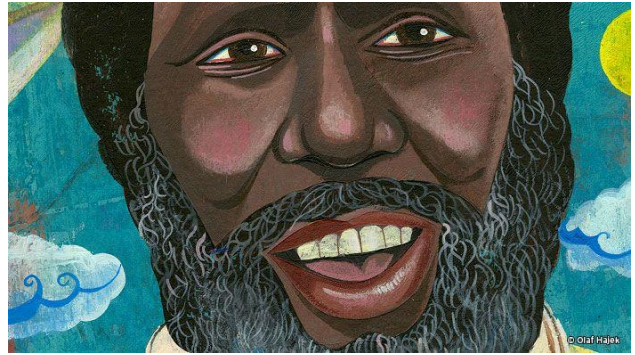
Eddie Mabo

Before students begin to construct their biographies, hold a class discussion to find out what they already know about biographical writing. Below are some discussion starters:

- What does a biography tell us about a person?
- Where can you look to find information for your biographical writing? It could include the internet, newspaper articles, magazine articles and interviews, other biographies, historical books or television interviews. Why is it important to use more than one source of information?
- What makes a biography interesting? For example, key information and facts, a timeline of events, photographs, illustrations and quotes.

Using the biography worksheet at the end of this activity, students will find and record information about Eddie Mabo. Some possible areas of research include:

- Where was Eddie Mabo from? Locate using Google Maps.
- When was he born? Describe his family life growing up.
- What were some of Eddie Mabo's achievements? Choose one to explore in more detail.
- How do we recognise his achievements?
- What were some of the challenges he faced?
- How has Eddie Mabo made an impact on people's lives?
- What do you admire about Eddie Mabo?



Further investigation

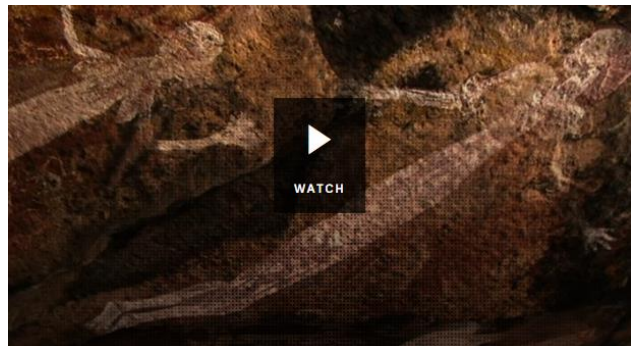
- Imagine you could sit down and talk to Eddie Mabo. What questions would you ask about his life and achievements?
- Create a portrait of Eddie Mabo. Explore and experiment with different techniques and media to produce a portrait.

Activity

Connection to Country

Students will explore in more depth Indigenous Australian's connection to their land. Hold a class discussion to find out what students already know about this connection.

Watch the BTN [Native Title](#) story. What does it tell us about the strong connection Indigenous Australians have to the land and the importance of the Mabo decision?



Useful Websites

ABC News – Mabo 25 years on: How much do we know about the man behind the legend?

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-03/eddie-mabo-the-man-behind-the-legend/8501266>

BTN – Mabo Day

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/mabo-day/10530494>

BTN Native Title

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/native-title/10528268>

Reconciliation Australia – Eddie Koiki Mabo

<https://www.reconciliation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Lets-Talk-Mabo.pdf>

Biography – Eddie Mabo

Full name

Born

Family

Portrait of Eddie

Important contributions Eddie made...

Interesting things about Eddie...

Eddie's achievements



BTN Transcript: Episode 14 – 28/5/19

Hey. I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We gaze into the future of opinion polls, learn about the mysteries of the deep and take a trip to Tanzania.

Opinion Polls

Reporter: Olivia Mason

INTRO: Well first up today. A lot of people are asking some big questions about opinion polls. They're designed to tell us how the population is feeling about politics and politicians, and in the past, they've been a pretty good indicator of who's going to win a vote but lately that doesn't seem to be the case. Let's find out more.

OLIVIA: Come in, come in, let me read your future.

KID 1: Cool, what am I going to be when I grow up?

KID 2: What am I getting for my birthday?

OLIVIA: Let me consult my crystal ball, hmmm, I'm not really getting anything, let me try my tarot cards.

Predicting the future can be a tricky business but when it comes to the future of politics there's a trick that many forecasters rely on. No, not psychic animals. I'm talking about opinion polls.

OLIVIA: Maybe, can you ask me another question?

KID 1: Ok, who will win the election?

OLIVIA: Ahh I've got this one, all signs are pointing to Labor.

Opinion polls aren't exactly magical. They predict the future by simply asking people what they're thinking and how they're planning to vote. Obviously, asking everyone in the country is a bit difficult but with the power of statistics if you randomly choose a big enough group of people then you can get a pretty good idea of what the whole population thinks. The very first opinion polls were done by mail in the US in the 1800s when newspapers would ask their readers how they were going to vote.

KID 2: This Andrew Jackson fellow seems mighty fine. I might vote for him.

Over the years they became bigger, more sophisticated and more scientific, and professional polling companies were set up. Polling got a whole lot easier and more reliable when telephones became popular. That's because eventually just about everyone had a phone number and lists of those numbers were publicly available so polling companies could choose numbers randomly and they'd be likely to get a good mix of voters of different ages, genders, and backgrounds. For years that proved to be a pretty good method and opinion polls were right a lot of the time. But lately, that seems to have changed.

The outcome of Australia's recent election was a big surprise for a lot of people given the opinion polls had been pointing to a victory for the Labor Party. And it's not the first time the polls have got it really, really wrong. According to the polls, this guy definitely wasn't going to become the president of the US and the UK

was going to vote against the whole Brexit thing. So, what's going on with polling? Well, a lot of people are trying to figure that out. Some reckon it's because the way we communicate is changing. A lot of people are ditching landlines in favour of mobile phones and while polling companies use a mixture of mobiles, landlines and online surveys there's no public list of mobile numbers or internet addresses which can make it hard to get a proper random sample.

There's also the problem that a lot of people don't like taking part in polls especially if they're automated robo-calls which means polls are missing out on lots of opinions. Pollsters are looking for solutions, for example paying attention to what people are saying on social media, which in a lot of recent elections has painted a much more accurate picture. But whatever the case, it looks like the future of polling is unclear.

OLIVIA: Maybe we can try my tea leaves?

This Week in News

Well Australia might have the same PM but there are going to be some changes to the government. Scott Morrison has just announced his new ministry. That's the group of politicians that are in charge of certain areas like health and the environment and education. There are a record seven women in the ministry including Bridget Mackenzie, who's Australia's first female agriculture minister. Meanwhile, Ken Wyatt is the first Indigenous Australian to be named the minister for Indigenous Affairs.

Staying in politics, Labor has a new leader Anthony Albanese. He takes over after being the only pollie to actually put his hand up to lead the party. The former leader, Bill Shorten, stepped down after the election but he's a member of parliament.

And it's not just us Aussies having a bit of a political shuffle. Over in the UK, Prime Minister Theresa May has just announced she's resigning on the 7th of June, after failing to get MPs to agree on her Brexit plans.

THERESA MAY, UK PRIME MINISTER: I will shortly leave the job that it has been the honour of my life to hold the second female prime minister but certainly not the last. I do so with no will ill but with enormous and enduring gratitude to have had the opportunity to serve the country I love.

And a turtle in the Northern Territory has made an amazing recovery thanks to some experimental surgery. This is Arya, the green sea turtle, who was found in a very bad way after an injury vets reckon was caused by a shark or a boat. They decided to give her a blood transfusion, but they only had blood from a different species of turtle. Luckily it worked, and after 10 months of rehab, Arya was finally ready to head back to the wild.

Flu Season

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Aww, so cute. Well it's that time of year when the weather gets colder and flu season hits Australia. It's something that happens every year, but experts are warning that this season is shaping up to be a particularly bad one and they're asking people to get vaccinated. Jack found out what the flu is and how we can protect ourselves.

JACK: There's nothing worse than getting the flu.

MUM: Oh, you poor dear. I'll get you some hot soup it'll fix you right up and here's a hanky for your runny

nose.

JACK: Mum, I'm not actually sick. I'm just pretending for work.

MUM: Oh, sorry I didn't see the film crew, hello boys.

CREW: Hi Mrs E.

MUM: Does anyone want a cup of tea?

CREW: A soy latte.

JACK: Mum. Right, where was I? Ah yes. There's nothing worse than getting the flu.

The flu or influenza is a virus. You can catch it through the spit or mucus of someone infected. Gross. In most cases flu symptoms are pretty similar to a common cold: runny nose, sore throat, headaches. But while colds usually fizzle out the flu can be serious especially if you're very young, very old or have a medical problem and there have been some deadly outbreaks of influenza in the past.

The biggest one was in 1918. It's known as the Spanish Flu and it killed more than 50 million people, which was about a 5th of the world's population at the time. Yikes. But don't worry too much because that was a long time ago and that particular type of flu is really rare. You see there isn't just one type of influenza virus. They come in a bunch of different strains that change and adapt all the time. And it's the job of these scientists to find out which strains are around so they can create vaccines to help prevent them.

You might have had a flu vaccination before. It contains a little bit of the virus, it's not active so it can't make you sick. Instead it sort of teaches the body to recognise the strain of influenza that might be around. So, our bodies are prepared to fight it off. It isn't always a guarantee that you won't get the flu, especially if it's a strain that isn't in the vaccine. But experts say vaccinations are still the best way to beat the flu. It also helps to protect people who can't get vaccinated and this year they say it's particularly important because it could be a really bad flu season. There have already been 40,000 cases and people have died.

DR PAUL EFFLER: We haven't seen this before and I would say that the fact it is unusual makes us concerned. It does not guarantee we're going to have a heavy flu season but the fact that it is different from the past makes us think that we do need to be prepared.

JACK: There are some other things you can do to protect yourself from the flu. Like washing your hands regularly with soap and keeping away from people who are sick. If you are sick, make sure you cover that cough and keep away from people as much as possible to stop it from spreading.

MUM: And don't forget to clean your room and wash behind your ears and be nice to your mother.

JACK: Mum.

Quiz

What type of germ is influenza? Is it:

- A virus
- A bacteria
- Or a fungus?

It's a virus. Which is a type of germ that hijacks a living organism.

Ask a Reporter

Do you want to know more about the flu or vaccines? You can ask me live this Friday on Ask a Reporter. Check our website for all the details.

Mabo Legacy

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: This week is Reconciliation Week which is all about Aussies coming together to learn about the histories, cultures and achievements of Indigenous people. It also includes a couple of important anniversaries like Mabo Day, which celebrates a very famous Australian and a historic court case. Let's find out more.

Kaurna, Bungalong, Yolngu and hundreds of others. These are the first nations of Australia each with their own language, traditions, laws and a relationship to land that goes back thousands of years. It's a relationship that's protected by the law thanks to this guy, Eddie Koiki Mabo.

Eddie was a Meriam man, born here on the Island of Mer also known as Murray Island. It's in the Torres Strait between Queensland and Papua New Guinea. But despite his ancestors having lived there for thousands of years Mer Island was owned by the Commonwealth of Australia and had been ever since British settlers arrived. You see, when Captain Cook arrived in Australia he claimed the country was Terra Nullius meaning land belonging to no-one. Of course, that wasn't true, and Eddie knew that and he spent many years trying to prove that Terra Nullius was wrong. In the 80s he and some fellow Murray Islanders, including his wife Bonita, took their case to the highest court in Australia. And on the 3rd of June 1992 the High Court made its decision.

RICHARD MORECROFT, NEWS ANCHOR: The High Court has recognised there were people here and their descendants have rights.

Sadly Eddie didn't get to see his victory, he died just five months earlier. But the impact the Mabo decision had is still felt today. You see it didn't just affect Meriam people, it meant other Indigenous people could claim native title too.

So, what is native title? Native title recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders rights and interests in relation to land and waters. That includes things like rights to fish, hunt and practice ceremonies. Native title can't be claimed over private property or areas with public buildings like schools and hospitals. And to claim native title, people have to be able to prove that their ancestors occupied the area before European arrival and continue to practice their culture there.

Since the Mabo decision there have been thousands of native title claims. The Noongar people in Western Australia, Ngarrindjeri people in South Australia and the Aboriginal peoples of the Wimmera region of Victoria are just a few of the groups who have been granted native title. Many more are still waiting for a decision and earlier this month the Ngaliwurru and Nungali people in the Northern Territory were given \$250,000,000 by the Territory government, because the court ruled their native title had been unfairly taken away when the area was developed. It's the first time the highest court in Australia has put a dollar value on the loss of land and its emotional impact on Indigenous people. And a lot of people say it's big step forward on the path towards reconciliation.

Quiz

Where is Mer Island? Is it in

The Gulf of Carpentaria
The Torres Strait
or the Great Australian Bight?

It's in the Torres Strait. It's a narrow passage of water between Australia and Papua New Guinea where there are around 274 islands.

Underwater Research

Reporter: Matt Holbrook

INTRO: Scientists from the CSIRO have been busy exploring the deep sea off the coast of Tasmania and studying the creatures that live there. They also made time to teach some school kids about the pressure of underwater living. Check it out.

What happens when you take this colourfully decorated bit of Styrofoam, and send it 900 metres underwater?

GIRL: It would either probably break apart inside the stocking or expand because of the pressure.

BOY: If it goes 2000 metres beneath the sea, it's gonna be a lot of pressure under there and get squashed like a pancake.

BOY 2: It might get soggy from the water.

Well, we're about to find out. This class from Woodbridge Primary is learning about life deep, deep underwater off the Tassie coast. Here, undersea mountains, called seamounts, are home to lots of different forms of life, including coral reefs. They're a bit different from the shallow water tropical kind we normally hear about. Deep sea corals live in a cold environment without sunlight, and feed on tiny organisms from passing currents.

Researchers on board the RV Investigator spent four weeks finding out more about them, and life around seamounts, filming and collecting samples. They also found time for this bit of science, sending a Styrofoam person to a gruesome wet, death. His name is Gabe. I'm not sure why. Gabe was just one of a bunch of different objects, including fish, and cups and more Styrofoam heads that got a spruce up before the mission.

So what does happen 900 metres down? Well, as well as all this prettiness, there's also a lot of pressure. The deeper we go, the more water there is around and above and the stronger the pressure. And if you happen to be a Styrofoam object, that pressure will squeeze the air right out of you. The things that live down here, like fish, have adapted to handle it and containers like this are designed to withstand the enormous crushing force. But somehow, I don't think Gabe has.

Back in the classroom, it's time to see the results. Yep. They are tiny.

GIRL: I thought that fish would completely die and go to lots of mini pieces and just go splat.

So, this is better, I guess. For these guys, it's an opportunity to learn a bit more about what's happening in their very own ocean backyard. And see what lives on the ocean floor. Weird eyes or not.

Did You Know?

Did you know that less than five per cent of the planet's oceans have been explored? So, there could be a whole lot more weird and wonderful creatures down there that we've never seen before.

Sport

The Toronto Raptors will face the Golden State Warriors in the NBA finals. The Raptors defeated the Bucks 4 games to 2 in their best of seven series and it went right down to the wire. Kawhi Leonard starred, and this incredible dunk got the crowd on their feet. Nice. let's watch it again. Andrew Bogut is the last Aussie in the playoffs race and will start for the Golden State Warriors.

AFL celebrated its Indigenous round and while there were some huge games, this moment on Sunday takes the cake. Scores were tied between the Lions and the Dockers with just seconds remaining and Freo's Michael Walters marked the ball 40 metres out. OK, so he didn't get the goal, but it was enough to give Freo the 1-point win.

Check out this ref accidentally scoring a goal in a Dutch football game. Turns out this is actually allowed. As you can imagine, the defenders were very, very angry. But at least the ref was respectful and didn't celebrate his goal.

And finally, here's one that isn't for people who neatly make their bed every morning. It's the Japanese pillow fighting championships. It was actually started by some pillow fight loving school kids and it's kind of a mix of dodge ball and chess. You have to protect your king from being hit by the pillows, but you can use your duvet as a shield. It's an all ages event and the team with the youngest player, 9-year-old Soda, took out the top prize this year.

Tanzania School

Reporter: Matt Holbrook

INTRO: Finally, today, we're going to take a trip to Tanzania. Abdul and Salma have sent us a video telling us a bit about their lives and showing us around their school which was set up by an Aussie. Take a look.

ABDUL: Jambo. My name is Abdul, and this is Salma. and we're going to show you what it's like to live in Tanzania.

SALMA: If you haven't heard of it before, Tanzania is a country in East Africa, nearly 60 million people live here. It's known for its amazing environment and, of course, all the African wildlife in our country.

ABDUL: Our home city is Arusha.

SALMA: We love living here, but it can be hard, lots of people live here on less than \$2 a day, but our school wants to help change that.

ABDUL: This is where we go to school, the School of St Jude, and it has a special connection to Australia.

GEMMA SISIA: I'm from country NSW and came to Africa many, many years ago to do some teaching and thought it would be really, really good to build a private school, pretty much like the school you go to for our students here in Tanzania. We have over 1800 students now from primary to secondary, and over 90 percent of their scholarships are sponsored by good Australians like yourselves. They do arts and music and what's your favourite subject?

SALMA: Science.

GEMMA: So, they do science, PE, music and all the great subjects just like you.

ABDUL: To go to our school, you have to be really special. We sat a special test and then someone from the school had to come to our home to see our family. It was such a good day when I got selected.

SALMA: This is my classroom where my favourite subject is science.

ABDUL: This is our soccer field and my favourite team is Manchester United

SALMA: This is our library where we have thousands of books.

SALMA: This is our art room.

ABDUL: And this is where we eat our lunch.

ABDUL: We have sixteen cooks at our school who work really hard to make healthy meals every day that's a big job and my favourite food is rice and beans.

SALMA: I go home to my family at weekends and school holidays. This is my home, it's a half hour drive from school. Come and meet my mum. This is my mum. This is my bedroom where I sleep with my mum. We cook using this kerosene stove. This is where we get our water and we pay a small fee.

SALMA: If I did not get to go to St Jude's, I might not have been able to go to school as girls in Africa don't always get an education. My family are very proud knowing that going to St Jude's will make a big difference to us and our community

SALMA: When I am home with family we speak Swahili. But at school we speak English, because in the future it will help us get a good job. I want to be a doctor but first I need to go to secondary school then on to university. I know I can do it because at St Jude's, sponsors from around the world are helping me. Hopefully now you know a little more about my home, and what it's like to grow up to go to school at St Jude's here in Tanzania.

ABDUL AND SAMBA: You can come visit us, we always love visitors, hope to hear from you soon. Goodbye.

Closer

Aww, awesome work guys. I'd love to come and visit one day. Well that's it for another week. We'll be back at the same time next week, and in the meantime, you can jump on to our website to check out more stories and other cool stuff and don't forget to watch BTN Newsbreak on TV and online every weeknight. Catch you next time. Bye.