

### Chapter 1 : Sea World, Gold Coast in Australia | Look at our World

*A Look at Australia (Our World) [Helen Frost] on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Simple text and photographs provide an introduction to the geography, animals, culture, and people of Australia.*

Read the titles as a class. Take students outside or to the window and hold up the frame, capturing a scene of nature. Tune into creatures and small movements of the leaves. What do you notice? What are some small things you see? What does it make you think about? How does it make you feel? What does what you saw make you think about God? This includes consideration of how we treat people and nature. This understanding is then built upon in middle and upper primary, emphasising how we must respect and share natural resources for the common good of all people. Learn - Explore Students explore our responsibility to look the gift of creation. Display the Stewardship of Creation Lower primary cartoon vignette , using it as a visual anchor to the topic of discussion. Discuss in a think-pair-share-routine - Why do you think God created a beautiful earth? What does he want us to do with it? Read the Scripture Genesis 1: What does it suggest? What does it mean to be responsible for something? List and record some of the things that people do to take care of the earth and animals. These could be recorded in a word cloud using an online application such as Wordle. As an extended project: Photos of students and families taking these actions could be gathered and displayed. These could be shared and viewed online using applications such as Instagram or Flickr using a class account, or printed on recycled paper and presented as a collage. Alternatively, students could collect digital photos of beautiful natural scenes of nature around the local community. What does taking care of creation do? Highlight the principle that all actions have consequences, and as Catholics our responsibility is to enhance life rather than to diminish it. Read an Indigenous Dreaming picture story book about creation and our responsibility to care for it. Explore stories on the Dust Echoes website. Learn - Demonstrate Students explore the choices of a good steward of creation. Several worksheet template have been provided to suit different abilities of students within the early years. Display the Stewardship of Creation Lower primary cartoon vignette. What are some ways that students can look after the environment in their school? What are some things the school does already? Complete a cause and consequence chart for different school actions. For example, record a list of good school choices or actions to look after the earth. Act Students explain ways they can personally care for creation. Write this quote so everyone can see it: This could be completed on recycled paper or by up-cycling or reusing scrap craft materials. The prayer might include one thing they are thankful for and delight in in creation and a petition for help to be a good steward. As a class students could also set up a prayer space where they can go and thank God for creation. The end or beginning of each session in this sequence could include the viewing of a short video that captures scenes of nature and earth that inspire awe and wonder. A wonderful collection can be found at the BBC website.

**Chapter 2 : Vegas World - Spielen Sie Online Casino Spiele fÃ¼r SpaÃ in Vegas World**

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Thirty paces from my apartment there is a corner store. It calls itself a deli, but it is fooling no one. It stocks a sad selection of fruit and vegetables, a wide array of snack foods, salty and sweet, as well as overpriced canned goods and frozen meals. In its humming fridges and on its dusty shelves sit a few markers of eastern suburbs privilege – premium diet yoghurt, Camembert, hummus and French jams. The rival store, separated from the first only by a shoe-repair place, is much the same, although the owners make fresh pork rolls and sell kumquats from their own garden. This store has imported Italian pasta sauce, Lean Cuisines and Brie. There, two Italian sisters serve fresh salads and sandwiches as well as pasta and meat dishes made daily by their very own nonna. It is kitschy and cheerful, and my partner and I can eat heartily for less than twenty dollars. My local neighbourhood is crammed with food options. A different eating world Venturing thirty minutes by train westward to another suburb, you encounter a different eating world altogether. As I disembarked and exited the station, right in front of me was the quintessential Aussie take-away shop. Tepid roast chickens glistened under lights, lying side by side with kranzky sausages, piles of hot chips French fries , sausage rolls, pies and something you rarely see in my neck of the woods: The fridge was full of chocolate bars, flavoured milk and softdrinks hiding from the heat. The shop had a rack of sliced white bread not a wholegrain to be found as well as trays of eggs at three dollars a pop. Next door, a cheap Chinese takeaway had closed down; phone books and unanswered mail waited for tables in the empty shop-front. I crossed the road and spotted another Chinese take-out; this one was usually open, although it was closed when I was visiting. It offered the familiar sweet and sour this, fried rice with that. A few metres away I found a hot-bread shop selling doughnuts, sausage rolls and pies, rolls and loaves of bread a few with wholegrain. There was one bright spot in this neighbourhood, thanks to the nearby presence of a large mosque. I walked into a Lebanese food store and bought a box of freshly baked date and pistachio biscuits. He was happy to chat about what I could do with these exotic ingredients. Other than a convenience store with a decent array of fruit, this was all this suburb had to offer me at lunchtime on a week day. As I headed back to the train with my date biscuits in hand, I passed the take-away. A mother was buying hot chips for her preschool-aged son. As I crossed the road, a middle-aged woman in a dusky pink hijab was crossing the other way. Food fetish Over the past decade we have seen a voracious demand for food media in all its forms. Australians have shown an almost inexhaustible appetite for cookbooks, magazines and novels featuring food and cooking. Cookbooks are now a fixture in the annual bestseller lists; in there were eight cookbooks in the top sold that year. We see them on morning, midday and prime-time television, on the radio, in newspapers, on stage and, increasingly, on sauce jars and casserole dishes. This enthusiasm for food and cooking among Australians comes as something of a surprise. Bush tucker or bush food aside, this country inherited as its founding food tradition the worst of British cooking. And yet, due mostly to subsequent waves of immigrants from good-eating countries and the bounty of our own land, Australians have morphed from gastronomic backwater to culinary paradise. No doubt the achievements of Australian chefs, restaurateurs, providores and industry leaders should be applauded. Inconvenient truths Nevertheless, I wonder how smug Australians can remain when we consider some unavoidable truths about food and eating in Australia. The first is that although many of us are voracious consumers of food media, there is evidence Australians are cooking less than ever before. In addition, there are many who argue that we have seen a decline in general cooking skills , something usually blamed on the spread of pre-prepared foods, modern technologies and the increased busyness of people both at home and at work. The second unavoidable truth is one that has attracted much media attention, political comment and public concern – that is, the rising rates of obesity among Australian adults and children. Policy-makers and politicians fret over the dramatic jump in obesity rates because the cost of obesity, to both the public and the private sectors, is significant. In October , Access Economics prepared a report on the economic costs of obesity , particularly obesity-related diseases such as diabetes type 2, cardio-vascular diseases, osteoarthritis

and certain cancers. The WHO states on its website that: This was double the number of obese people the WHO had estimated a decade previously. Childhood obesity is also a global problem; in , the WHO estimated at least 20 million children were overweight. This new diet works to the detriment of all when combined with the increasingly sedentary nature of work, changing modes of transport and increasing urbanisation. Good food, for some In Australia, a sharp contrast can be observed. On the one hand there is the brilliant food of celebrity chefs exhibited in glossy food publications and engaging TV shows. All of which leads me to question the extent to which food media, celebrity chefs and internationally acclaimed restaurants have improved the way Australians eat on a daily basis. Not all Australians live in a lucky eating country. And the top-class food familiar to critics is not the kind of food the vast majority of Australians have the time, money or opportunity to enjoy. Not a pesto, sourdough baguette or laksa noodles paste to be found. To that extent, the xenophobe in the SUV was right.

**Chapter 3 : Australia Zoo - About Us**

*Well we purchased a pass that allowed us to visit some of the attractions on the Gold Coast. Yes, i know this is not our ethos, but my sister who has lived in Australia for nearly 10 years swears by them and in the Australian heat you can visit Wet 'n' Wild with the pass.*

Share Photos Warwick Pearse. Each year millions and millions of tonnes of plastic are produced. Estimates of worldwide annual production vary, but quantities of well over a million tonnes are likely. Plastic is a ubiquitous material used to make an enormous number and range of goods. In many cases these products are only used once – such as the billion to one trillion plastic bags churned out worldwide every year. Photo Waterway at Minh Khai village. In developing countries, waste pickers or scavengers sort through street rubbish or landfill sites and collect material that can be sold. After waste pickers have sorted and collected various types of waste it is sold to junk buyers, as described in a recent article by Martin Medina. Vietnam is home to an astonishing 2, craft villages that include not just those that make handicrafts for tourists, but some that specialise in recycling all sorts of discarded plastic, including from waste streams. Residents of these villages buy plastic from junk buyers or directly from waste pickers and process it into plastic pellets or film that can then be used to make new plastic products. A family affair Traditionally, rural villages in Vietnam produced handicrafts when they were not busy with planting or harvesting crops. Over time, many villages developed the expertise to make specialised products and so particular villages became renowned for such things as weaving, woodwork, lacquer work and metal products. With industrialisation many villagers moved to the cities but maintained their craft skills and networks to produce products for the city market, for example craft villages make furniture, grow flowers or make utensils for the urban population. Other villages changed from making traditional crafts to producing different products desired by an industrialised society. For example, the villagers of Trieu Khuc changed from traditional paper making to recycling plastic. There are now many craft villages in Vietnam based on recycling plastic, paper or metal. The village of Trieu Khuc is located about 30 minutes drive from the centre of Hanoi. Trieu Khuc is laid out like many traditional Vietnamese villages, with narrow lanes with high walls that enclose a courtyard and family home. Plastic waste is often stored in the lanes, while most of the recycling takes place in the family courtyard or adjacent small buildings Photo 1. Another business is based on grinding, heating and pelletising beer crates to produce red pellets, Photo 4 and 5. These factories then make a finished product or fibre for clothing, carpet and other applications. However, some households in Trieu Khuc buy pellets locally and make finished products in the village, including chairs, coat hangers and indicator light covers for cars Photo 6 and 7. Larger investments Businesses from another, larger village outside Hanoi, Minh Khai, generally have more investment in equipment than Trieu Khuc. A survey conducted by Duc in found that, of the households engaged in recycling activities, 38 of these own trucks that they use to transport plastic waste to the village and finished products to markets. The people employed in recycling activities in this village produce about 5, tonnes of product each year, the bulk of which is either pellets or plastic film that is sold to factories in Ho Chi Minh City or China. While some of the plastic waste is sorted in the village Photo 8 , much of what arrives in Minh Khai has already been separated by scavengers and junk buyers – for example, PET bottles Photo 9 , plastic bags and plastic film. Environmental and health effects There are, however, serious health and environmental risks identified with the washing and heating processes. Plastics can emit toxic fumes when heated and PVC fumes can cause asthma. Mixed wastes pose additional hazards because they can contain pathogens and toxic substances like asbestos or lead. The smoke from the charcoal and wood fires used to heat plastic, together with the fumes from the heated plastics themselves, can lead to air pollution in the village, Photo In addition, the plastic is washed in water troughs with mechanical agitators and the waste water containing fine chips of plastic and plastic sludge is discharged into the village drains Photo However, the problem of air pollution could be reduced by making improvements in heating and ventilation technology. For example, local exhaust ventilation could remove the hot plastic fumes from the workplace and these fumes could then be captured by simple filters before discharging to the atmosphere. Some villagers have installed thermostatically controlled

electric heating which substantially reduces the risk of overheating and burning plastic. Water pollution could also be significantly reduced by capturing plastic sludge and pellets before they enter the waterways. Reuse of wash water would also be technically feasible. Some villagers are already attempting to filter water and install ventilation but these efforts are piecemeal. Further, it is too expensive for the government to monitor and enforce regulations due to the huge number of these small enterprises. Photo Coat hangers made from recycled plastic. These plastic craft villages of Hanoi are providing a very useful environmental service, as well as allowing citizens to make a living. In addition, they have shown that traditional forms of production can be adapted to use the materials of an industrial society, without requiring large amounts of investment capital. Given the global market for recycled plastic is likely to increase as rapid urbanisation and development continue, the enterprising and innovative spirit of the plastic craft villagers could be a good economic model for other countries to follow.

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