



Teacher Resource

# Focus Questions

As a class, discuss the stories featured in the episode of BTN Classroom and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following focus questions.

## Cyclone Insurance

1. Before watching the BTN story, in pairs discuss what you know about insurance. Record the main points of your discussion.
2. Give examples of items people insure.
3. The regular fee an insurance company charges to insure items is called a...
  - a. Debit
  - b. Premium
  - c. Surcharge
4. What impact do experts say climate change is having on the cost of insurance?
5. What did you learn watching this story?

## Bird Flu

1. What was the main point of the BTN Bird Flu story?
2. What has happened to the price of eggs recently?
3. How does bird flu spread?
4. What impact has bird flu had around the world?
5. What questions do you have about the BTN story?

## International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

1. Discuss the BTN story with another student. Record the main points of your discussion.
2. The laws segregating South Africans based on their race was known as what?
3. When was the Racial Discrimination Act passed in Australia?
  - a. 1965
  - b. 1975
  - c. 1985

### EPISODE 7

18 March 2025

#### KEY LEARNING

Students will view a range of BTN stories and use comprehension skills to respond to a series of focus questions.

#### CURRICULUM

##### English – Year 4

Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning to expand content knowledge, integrating and linking ideas and analysing and evaluating texts.

##### English – Year 5

Use comprehension strategies to analyse information, integrating and linking ideas from a variety of print and digital sources.

##### English – Year 6

Use comprehension strategies to interpret and analyse information and ideas, comparing content from a variety of textual sources including media and digital texts.

##### English – Year 7

Use comprehension strategies to interpret, analyse and synthesise ideas and information, critiquing ideas and issues from a variety of textual sources.

4. Why is it important to talk about racism, especially during Harmony Week?
5. How does your school celebrate diversity?

## Ocean Census

1. What is the aim of the Ocean Census?
2. About how many new species have been identified in the census?
3. The ocean is home to up to \_\_\_\_\_% of life on the planet.
4. What percentage of the ocean has been discovered?
  - a. 10%
  - b. 30%
  - c. 80%
5. Why is it important to find new species?

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

## Mary Reibey

1. Which banknote is Mary Reibey on?
2. What challenges did Mary Reibey face growing up?
3. Why was she sent to Australia as a convict?
4. What were some of Mary's achievements? Name at least two.
5. Imagine you could sit down and talk to Mary. What question/s would you ask about her life and achievements?

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



Teacher Resource

# Ocean Census

## Focus Questions


Discuss the BTN story as a class and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following:

1. What is the aim of the Ocean Census?
2. About how many new species have been identified in the census?
3. The ocean is home to up to \_\_\_\_\_% of life on the planet.
4. What percentage of the ocean has been discovered?
  - a. 10%
  - b. 30%
  - c. 80%
5. Why is it important to find new species?


## Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN Ocean Census story as a class, using the following questions to guide the discussion. Record responses on a mind map. Clarify students' understanding of the following terms: marine life, deep sea, biodiversity, ecosystem, animal populations and marine scientist.

- What is a census? What is an ocean census? Write a class definition for the term 'ocean census'.
- Why is it important to explore our oceans and marine life?
- Name a marine species that was discovered in the ocean census.
- What kind of equipment do scientists use to find out about life in our oceans?
- What is meant by the term biodiversity?
- What questions would you like to ask the scientists in the BTN story?



What questions do you have?



What surprised you about this story?

### EPISODE 7

18 March 2025

#### KEY LEARNING

Students will learn about marine life and ecosystems; understanding their diversity and how they're connected.

#### CURRICULUM

##### Science – Year 4

Living things depend on each other and the environment to survive.

##### Science – Year 5

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

##### Science – Year 6

The growth and survival of living things are affected by physical conditions of their environment.

##### Science – Year 7

Interactions between organisms, including the effects of human activities can be represented by food chains and food webs.

Scientific knowledge has changed peoples' understanding of the world and is refined as new evidence becomes available.

## Activity: Vocabulary

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

OCEAN CENSUS	BIODIVERSITY	ECOSYSTEM
MARINE HABITAT	MARINE LIFE	SPECIES

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

### Further activities for students:

- Students will add to their glossary by downloading the transcript for the BTN Ocean Census story and highlight all the words that relate to the topic.
- What is an ecologist? Later in this resource students will think and behave like ecologists (*an ecologist studies the relationship between living things and their habitats*).

## Activity: Schoolyard Habitat

Students will think and behave like ecologists and launch their own census of the animals either living in or visiting their schoolyard. In this activity students will be given the mission to explore a natural ecosystem in their local area, identify an animal and document what they find. Use the following as a guide.

During their expedition students will record what they find using a journal or survey including the type of animal, location, time and any interesting behaviours. Students will collect data, sort the information, analyse the data and then communicate their findings. Students can use the following framework to help guide them through the activity.

Expedition Guide	
Plan	Plan a visit to a local nature reserve or your own school yard to explore the natural ecosystem and identify any animals living or visiting the area. You will need to write a list of tools you may need for the investigation, for example: pen and paper for taking notes, camera and magnifying glass. Predict what animals you might see.
Explore	Carry out an exploration of the area. Choose a spot in the environment to investigate. Consider exploring the area from different angles, closeup or far away. Look and listen for evidence that animals live in the area.

<b>Collect</b>	<p>Choose one animal to explore in detail. Collect as much data as you can about that animal and record what you find. You may write notes and sketch what you see to help in your investigation. You may want to record what you see with a stills or video camera.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does the animal look like? Describe its appearance.</li> <li>• What is the animal doing?</li> <li>• How does the animal move?</li> <li>• What do you notice about the animal's habitat?</li> <li>• How does the animal interact with other animals?</li> </ul>
<b>Share</b>	Return to the classroom and share/compare your findings.
<b>Analyse</b>	<p>Analyse your findings and write a short summary of your investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did you find any animals during your investigation? If yes, identify and describe what you found.</li> <li>• How could you help protect this habitat?</li> </ul>
<b>Research</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does the animal look like? Describe its physical characteristics.</li> <li>• What is its classification?</li> <li>• What role does the animal play in the ecosystem?</li> <li>• Why is this animal important?</li> </ul>
<b>Reflect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was the most interesting thing you discovered during your investigation?</li> <li>• What did you enjoy about the investigation?</li> <li>• What would you do differently next time?</li> </ul>

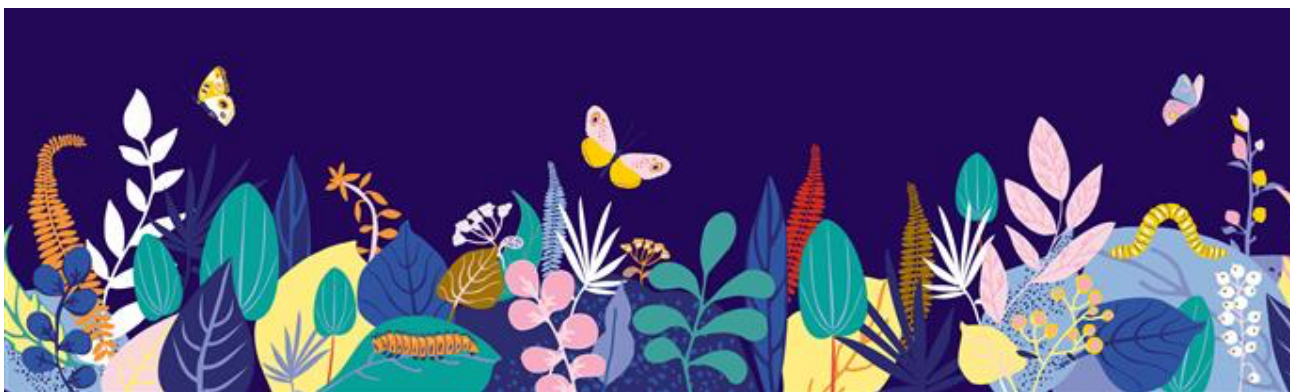


Table to record observations

Photo of animal	The animal being observed	Observation 1	Observation 2	Observation 3

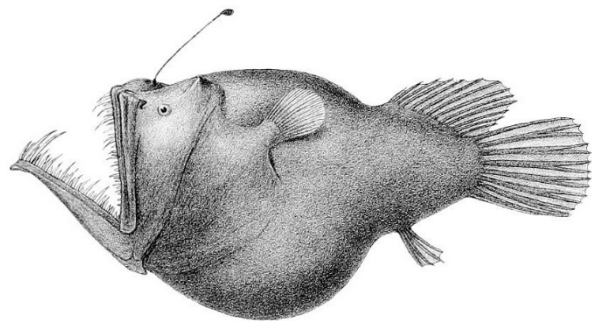
Activity: Species Profile

Students will imagine they are marine biologists and study one species that calls the ocean its home. Students will create a profile about the species, see below for some examples:

- Guitar fish
- Squat Lobster
- Deep-sea Limpet
- Pygmy Pipehorse

Students will research the following and then share their research findings with the class or create a display in the classroom.

- Name (common and scientific name)
- Biological illustration or photo
- Classification (class, family, genus)
- Description (size, colour, physical features)
- Habitat
- Diet
- Behaviours
- Adaptations
- Threats



Students will then choose one of the following activities to complete:

- **Model** – Create a 3D model of the species using upcycled materials. Display your model in the classroom.
- **Diary** – Write a diary of what might happen in the daily life of a deep-sea species.
- **Haiku** – Write a haiku poem about the species.
- **Children's book or comic** – Write and illustrate either a children's book or comic which tells the story of the species.
- **True or false?** – Find out as much as you can about the deep sea and the species that live there. Create a true or false quiz and test your classmates.
- **Celebrate** – Celebrate World Ocean's Day on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June. Think of a creative way to celebrate the day in your class.

## Activity: Create your own species

Students will use their imagination and create their own marine species. Students will imagine they have discovered a new species of deep-sea creature which has never been seen before. Use the following as a guide for this activity:

- Illustrate the new animal species using only a black felt-tip pen on a piece of A4 art paper – include as much detail as you can. You may want to draw a scientific illustration or draw the animal in its natural habitat. Label important features.
- Create a 3D model of your new species using upcycled materials.
- Name the species. Give the animal a common and scientific name.
- Where does it live in the deep sea?
- Describe what the animal looks like – what are some of its physical characteristics?
- List the animal's classification.
- How does it get its food? How does it eat?
- How does it survive in its environment? What are its adaptations?
- Does it have any interesting or unique features?
- How possible do you think it is that your new species exists? Explain your answer.

## Useful Websites

- [800 New Species](#) – Newsbreak
- [Ocean Census](#)
- [Deep Sea Exploration](#) – BTN
- [Underwater Research](#) – BTN
- [Underwater Explorer](#) – BTN
- [The fishes of the deep sea](#) – Natural History Museum
- [The Deep Sea](#) – Biomes
- [Down to the Deep](#) – Monterey Bay Aquarium
- [10 minutes of fascinating deep-sea animals](#) (YouTube) - Monterey Bay Aquarium
- [How Deep is the Ocean?](#) – TEDEd
- [The otherworldly creatures in the ocean's deepest depths](#) – TEDEd



Teacher Resource

# Mary Reibey

## 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. Which banknote is Mary Reibey on?
2. What challenges did Mary Reibey face growing up?
3. Why was she sent to Australia as a convict?
4. What were some of Mary's achievements? Name at least two.
5. Imagine you could sit down and talk to Mary. What question/s would you ask about her life and achievements?

## Activity: Personal Response

- Mary Reibey is an important Australian because...
- It was interesting to learn...
- These are five words that I would use to describe Mary Reibey...
- This story made me feel...
- It is important to celebrate Mary Reibey because...

## Activity: Class Discussion

After watching the BTN story, hold a class discussion using the following discussion starters.

- What did the BTN story tell you about the life of Mary Reibey?
- Name at least two of her achievements.
- Why do you think Mary Reibey became so famous?
- What questions do you have about Mary Reibey?



### EPISODE 7

18 March 2025

### KEY LEARNING

Students will learn more about the life and work Mary Reibey.

### CURRICULUM

#### HASS – Year 3 and 4

Pose questions to investigate people, events, places and issues.

Locate and collect information and data from different sources, including observations.

#### HASS – Year 4

The experiences of individuals and groups, including military and civilian officials, and convicts involved in the establishment of the first British colony.

#### HASS – Year 5 and 6

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

Locate and collect relevant information and data from primary sources and secondary sources.

#### History – Year 6

The contribution of individuals and groups to the development of Australian society since Federation.

#### HASS – Year 7

Construct significant questions and propositions to guide investigations about people, events, developments, places, systems and challenges.



## Activity: Key words

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

Convict

Colonial

Pioneer

Transported

Servant

Entrepreneur

Penal colony

Free settler

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

## Activity: Who was Mary Reibey?

Students will develop a biography of Mary Reibey. Begin by discussing with students what a biography is. What information is included in a biography and what does it tell us about a person? The biography organiser template at the end of this activity will help students to structure their biography. Students can use the following questions to guide their research.

- When and where was Mary Reibey born?
- What challenges did she face and how did she overcome them?
- What was Mary's journey from convict to businesswoman?
- What contributions did she make to Australian society?
- What do you admire about her?
- What is Mary Reibey's legacy?



### Further Investigation

- What do you think helped Mary Reibey to succeed as a businesswoman after being sent to Australia as a convict?
- How might Mary Reibey's life been different if she had stayed in England?

### Interview

- Imagine you could sit down and talk to Mary Reibey. What questions would you ask about her life and achievements?
- In pairs, students can role play the interview – one taking on the role of interviewer, the other, as Mary Reibey.

### Portrait

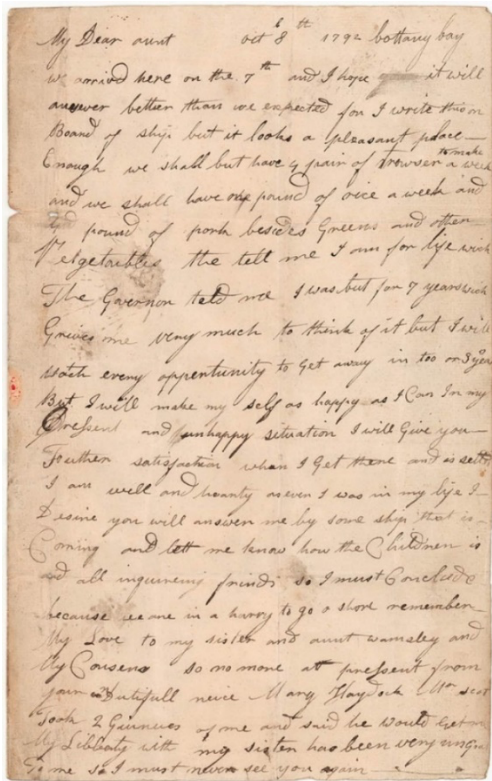
- Create a portrait of Mary Reibey.
- Explore and experiment with different techniques and mediums to produce a portrait.

### Journal Entry

- Imagine you are Mary Reibey. Choose a moment in your life to reflect on and write a journal entry. Possible themes to focus on include:
  - Life before transportation to Australia.
  - Life as a convict
  - Adapting to your new life in Australia

## Activity: Analysing a source

Below is a letter written by Mary Haydock (Mary Reibey) to her aunt Penelope Hope. Students read the letter and respond to the questions below. Note: Mary's spelling and grammatical errors have not been corrected.



To Mrs Hope  
Church street blackburn  
Lancashire  
Octb 8th 1792 bottany bay

My Dear aunt

We arrived here on the 7th and I hope it will answer better than we expected for I write this on Board of ship but it looks a pleasant place - Enough we shall but have 4 pair of trowser [trousers] to make [last?] a week and we shall have one pound of rice a week and 4 pound of pork besides Greens and other Vegetaibles the [they] tell me I am for life[1] wich [which] The Governor told [told] me I was but for 7 years[2] wich Grives [grieves][3] me very much to think of it but I will watch every oppertunity to get away in too or 3 years But I will make my self as happy as I Can In my Pressent and unhappy situation I will Give you - Further satisfaction when I Get there and is settld I am well and hearty as ever I was in my life I - Desire you will answer me by some ship that is - Coming and lett me know how the Children is and all inquiring friends so I must Conclude because we are in a hurry to go a shore remember - My Love to my sister and aunt wamsley and My Cousens so no more at pressent from your undutifull neice Mary Haydock Mr Scot Took 2 Ginnues [guineas][4] of [off] me and said he would get me My Libberty with my sister has been very ungrat [?] To me so I must never see you again

- When and where was Mary's letter written?
- What information was included in the letter?
- Why did Mary write the letter? Who was the letter for?
- How do you think Mary was feeling as she wrote the letter? Give reasons for your answer.
- What does the letter tell us about Mary's life?
- Is this letter a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer.

## Activity: Mary Reibey - Noteworthy person

The \$20 banknote celebrates the contribution made by Mary Reibey. Students can examine the banknote in detail on the [RBA website](https://www.rba.gov.au/notes-and-coin/20-dollars/mr-reibey). The following questions can guide students' investigation:

- What do you see? Write down as much detail as you can about what you see.
- Can you find any icons, images, writing or clues about Mary Reibey on the banknote? Record your discoveries.
- What is the significance of the ship on the banknote?
- Why do you think Mary Reibey is on the \$20 banknote?
- What questions do you have about what you see on the banknote?



Students will [explore the next generation of banknotes](#) to discover the components of Australia's banknotes including their representation of Australia's history and culture, and their unique design and security features. Focus on the \$20 banknote and find out as much as you can about Mary Reibey.

[Listen to the microprint excerpt](#) from Mary Reibey that lists the ships in Reibey's fleet. These ships travelled the globe transporting goods for the people of Australia.

## Useful Websites

- [Mary Reibey](#) – Reserve Bank Australia
- [Mary Reibey](#) – Australian Dictionary of Biography

# BIOGRAPHY

Name

Born

Family

btn



Teacher Resource

# BTN Transcript: Episode 7- 18/3/2025

Yaama. I'm Jack and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We find out why these are getting more expensive, meet the strange creatures that call the ocean home, and learn about the life of Mary Reibey.

## Cyclone Insurance

Reporter: Aiden McNamara

*INTRO: But first today, to the aftermath of Ex-tropical Cyclone Alfred. There's a big clean-up going on in communities affected by the storm, and a lot of people will be relying on insurance to pay for repairs. So, what is insurance and why is it getting more expensive in some parts of Australia? Here's Aiden to explain.*

AIDEN MCNAMARA, REPORTER: It's been a big week of debris, sludge, and soggy sand. People in Southern Queensland and Northern New South Wales have been busy trying to clean up Alfred's mess.

KRYSTAL FAINT, CORAKI RESIDENT: Very slow to go away, takes days, stinks afterwards. It's horrible.

It's not an easy job. Experts say the damage bill could run into the billions. And many people will be relying on insurance to help pay for repairs.

Now insurance is probably something you've heard of. People insure all kinds of stuff. Their homes, business, pets, their health and vehicles. Anything that's valuable.

AIDEN MCNAMARA: Like, for example, Joe's car. Now, if something were to happen to it, Joe wouldn't be able to afford to replace it, which is why he's taken out insurance. He pays an insurance company a regular fee, known as a premium, and in return they agree to pay Joe if something happens to it. Now, you might be wondering, what's in it for the insurance companies?

JOE: Hey, hey. Whoa, whoa! No, no. Stop that!

They're not making enough from Joe's premium to cover the cost of the car. But if lots of other drivers sign up, those premiums add up to a fairly big pool of money. And chances are only a few people will have something go wrong. Which means the company can cover the costs and make a profit. But if more things go wrong, profits go down. And the only way to make money is to raise premiums.

That's been happening a lot in Australia. Big natural disasters like fires, floods or cyclones are bad news for insurance companies because lots of people make claims all at once. And experts reckon climate change is making natural disasters more intense, which is leading to higher insurance premiums. For example, after the floods in Lismore in 2022, locals saw their premiums jump by up to 50%.

It means some people in areas hit by disasters are left with a tough choice.

TIM WOLF, BRISBANE RESIDENT: Do we forgo insurance completely, or do we have to move?

There are even some properties that insurance companies won't cover because they think it's too risky.



In fact, some experts reckon 1 in 10 properties could be uninsurable in a decade.

BINDI MADDERN, BAKERY OWNER: I'm insured as much as I can be insured. Other than that you just try to keep things out of the way of the water and hope for the best.

For now, authorities are asking insurance companies to act quickly to help their customer get back on their feet.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, PRIME MINISTER: People take out insurance expecting they'll receive support when they need it.

And people without insurance may be facing an even tougher time ahead.

In the short term, state and federal governments are offering emergency support to people who need it. And communities are coming together to support one another, until things get back to normal.

## News Quiz

"This is against the spirit of our two nations enduring friendship" Why was Australia's Prime Minister unhappy with the American President last week? Was it because he refused to visit Australia, he backed out of AUKUS, he put tariffs on Australian aluminium and steel, or he insulted Australia's cricket team?

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT: But we've been treated very unfairly by every country all over the world.

President Trump put a 25% tariff on all aluminium and steel imports including those from Australia. He had previously said that Australia might be exempt from the tariffs, and the PM wasn't impressed.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, AUSTRALIAN PM: Australia has no tariffs on goods from the United States and of course, we have a free trade agreement.

He's telling Aussies to buy Australian-made goods instead of American.

The former leader of which country has been arrested for crimes against humanity? Rodrigo Duterte was the president of the Philippines. He was arrested at Manila airport and taken to the Hague in the Netherlands where he'll be tried by the International Criminal Court. They've been investigating Duterte for allegations he caused the deaths of thousands of people during a crack-down on drugs.

What are these astronauts on the International Space Station celebrating? A birthday, the arrival of important supplies or a replacement crew? It's a replacement crew! A SpaceX capsule has delivered four astronauts to the station as part of a NASA crew-swap mission. It will allow Butch Wilmore and Suni Williams to return to Earth after spending nine months on the International Space Station. They've spent a lot more time up there than planned their original mission was only meant to last 8 days! But they got stuck there because of problems with their Boeing Starliner capsule.

And which of these impeccable pooches was named Best in Show at the famous Crufts dog show in the UK? Was it Miuccia the Whippet, Viking the Tibetan Mastiff or Shake the Australian Shepherd? It was Miuccia. She's from Venice and is the first Italian dog that's ever won the top prize at Crufts.

GIOVANNI LIGUORI, HANDLER: It's really a dream come true. I am truly overwhelmed.

## Bird Flu

Reporter: Wren Gillett

*INTRO: Now to eggs! They've been getting a lot more expensive in Australia. Why? Well it's all because of bird flu. Wren found out what that is and how it's affecting farmers, chickens and egg-eaters.*

OLLIE: Hey, let's go check out the chooks.

CORBAN: Sure, eeh!

WREN GILLET, REPORTER: Yeah, these guys are pretty big chicken fans.

OLLIE: We've got chickens.

CORBAN: Yeah, here it is.

CORBAN: Hey this is a cool door!

VIOLET: I think it opens at day time and shuts at night time so the chickens are safe.

CORBAN: That's cool. Oh, let's check if there are any eggs!

VIOLET: Wow there's three!

CORBAN: Eggs!

VIOLET: Eggs!

WREN GILLET, REPORTER: Yep! And when it comes to these little parcels of protein, well they're a staple in most of our fridges.

But recently, eggs have become a bit of a luxury item.

TIKTOK: There are no eggs left at Walmart.

TIKTOK: This egg shortage has been going on for way too long.

Yep, there is a global egg shortage happening right now. Many shelves are empty, egg prices have gone up, and some people are even buying them one at a time. And it's all because of bird flu.

WREN GILLET: You see, we're not the only ones who can become sick with the flu. Yeah I'm looking at you buddy.

Bird flu is a type of influenza, and any bird can catch it.

WREN GILLET: It's usually spread by wild birds that make contact with these guys.

And if it gets into poultry farms where lots of animals live wing to wing, it can spread like wildfire. Unfortunately, treating bird flu isn't as simple as a trip to the doc. In bad outbreaks, farmers can be forced to cull their animals, to make sure the flu doesn't spread any further. So far in Australia, more than 2.25 million birds have been destroyed.

ROWAN McMONNIES, EGGS AUSTRALIA MANAGING DIRECTOR: It's hard to describe, it's like everything you've been building, and someone just drives a truck through it. The tragedy is farmers look after their birds and care for the welfare of their birds, that's their profession, when you have an avian influenza outbreak you lose the birds.

WREN GILLET: There are actually lots of different strains of bird flu. Right now, Australia is dealing with a strain called H7N8. But, we've also had outbreaks of these variations in the past year.

But there's another strain that people are really worried about at the moment - called H5N1. It's travelled

to places like Antarctica, China, Cambodia, and the US, just to name a few. And it's decimated the world's bird population - killing over 300 million birds worldwide. But it's not just birds, H5N1 has spread to a number of other animals like foxes, squirrels and cows.

WREN GILLETT: And unlike most other strains, H5N1 has also been transmitted to humans.

In 1997, the virus made its jump from birds to humans, and since then, H5N1 has been responsible for over 400 human deaths. Right now, there are more than 50 human cases in the US. Although the World Health Organisation says the virus only poses a low risk to people. While bird flu is easy for birds to catch, it's much more difficult for humans to catch it, and most of the people who've got sick, had spent a lot of time around sick birds.

WREN GILLETT: Good news is, there haven't been any major outbreaks of H5N1 here in Australia.

And the Government is funnelling more than 100 million dollars into protecting us from an outbreak. There are also scientists around the world working on vaccines.

WREN GILLETT: So rest assured, a lot of people are looking after our little guys, so we and our feathery friends can stay safe and enjoy our eggs!

## Did you know?

Did you know chickens can see more colours than humans can! As well as the light spectrum that's visible to humans, they can see ultraviolet light.

## Racial Discrimination

Reporter: Tatenda Chibika

*INTRO: This Friday, people all around the world will mark the International Day against Racial Discrimination. It was started by the UN back in the 60s to commemorate a terrible tragedy and encourage everyone to speak out against racism. Here's Tatenda.*

STUDENT: I really like to share, like the food and the dances and the music, and it's really fun.

STUDENT: This is a traditional national dress that you wear for special occasions, for example, like gatherings, weddings.

STUDENT: We have this thing called kapa haka, and we get to express and showcase our culture and our heritage for our ancestors.

STUDENT: My grandma made this outfit. I don't know how long it took, and she sent it to me because I'm very special to her.

TATENDA CHIBIKA, REPORTER: It's probably no surprise that lots of us Aussies come from all over the world. In fact, our nation is home to more than 300 different cultures and almost half of us have a parent who was born overseas.

Like many schools around the country this week, these guys are celebrating all of that awesome diversity for Harmony Week.



STUDENT: Harmony Week is all about celebrating different cultures and showing yours off by wearing traditional dresses.

STUDENT: Having fun and getting along with everyone, and like sharing their different cultures, sharing their different religions, sharing their backgrounds.

STUDENT: It's interesting to learn about, like your friends and where they're from and how they celebrate special events, and that's what makes it amazing.

And while there's plenty to celebrate, this week is also a time to focus on the ongoing fight against racism.

March 21st is the International Day of Eliminating Racial Discrimination and it marks a tragic event that happened in South Africa in 1960. At the time, the country's White-Minority government had laws segregating South Africans based on their race a policy called Apartheid.

REPORTER: This document sums up apartheid, representing South Africa's unique pass laws, which keep cities for the whites.

On March 21 in 1960, thousands of people held a peaceful protest against Apartheid in front of a police station in Sharpeville. Without warning, the police opened fire killing 69 people and injuring hundreds more. This terrible event is known as the Sharpeville Massacre. And not only was it a turning point for the anti-apartheid movement, it showed the world just how violent racism can be.

In 1965, the United Nations adopted the International Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Eventually more than 156 countries would ratify it, including Australia, which went on to legislate the Racial Discrimination Act in 1975. Since then many things have changed. Apartheid ended in the 1990s.

NELSON MANDELA, PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA (1994-1999): Now it's the time for celebration, for South Africans to join together to celebrate the birth of democracy.

And many countries now have laws against racial discrimination.

But, the fight against racism isn't over. Data shows 89 per cent of young people have had either experienced racism or witnessed it and nearly 65 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people experience discrimination every day.

Which is why Australia's government and our Human Rights Commission say it's important to recognise the International Day of Eliminating Racial Discrimination so we can keep working to make Australia a place where difference is celebrated.

STUDENT: We should celebrate each other's differences, each other's backgrounds, and, you know, where everyone is from, because I think it doesn't matter what we look like, because we're all the same at heart.

STUDENT: Whatever skin colour you are, it doesn't matter because at the end of the day, everyone belongs and whoever you are, everyone is different and that's how the world works.

## Ocean Census

Reporter: Wren Gillett

*INTRO: Recently the world was introduced to around 800 marine species that have never been seen before. Scientists say our oceans are full of undiscovered life and a group called Ocean Census is on a mission to discover as many as possible. Here's Wren.*

For a very long time, this shark was a nobody, in that well, nobody had ever seen her, nobody had even uttered her name. But recently that all changed. Thanks to a global marine mission called the Ocean Census! This team of scientists have been scouring the depths and shallows of the Earth's oceans, looking for never-before-seen creatures. Like this Squat Lobster, this little sea star and this deep-sea Limpet. In fact, they've just described more than 800 new species, and they're just getting started.

DR MICHELLE TAYLOR, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: It's the largest initiative of its kind in the marine environment that's ever existed.

Ocean Census began back in 2023, when a group of scientists from the UK and Japan teamed up, and since then, it's launched 10 expeditions, using divers, submarines, and deep-sea robots that can reach depths of up 4,990 meters! Yeah.

DR MICHELLE TAYLOR: There are 24 scientists from over a dozen countries and we split into two 12 hour shifts because the remote operated vehicle can work for 24 hours.

WREN GILLETT: You see, no one actually knows that much about what's down here.

The Earth's oceans are thought to contain around 80 per cent of life on the planet, but we've only discovered about 10 per cent.

WREN GILLETT: What we have found is pretty interesting.

Think massive long-legged crabs, invisible fishies, goblin-like sharks, leafy sea dragons and ahh blobs. And while the search for new ocean life is nothing new, Ocean Census is trying to speed things up.

DR MICHELLE TAYLOR: So historically, species discovery - It's a tedious, like slow, painstaking process, like the average time period between something being collected and described in an academic publication is 13 years.

And according to Dr Taylor, there's a really good reason to hurry up.

WREN GILLETT: You see, global warming is having a huge effect on the life down here.

Water is really great at absorbing heat, and it's been doing a lot more of it since we started burning fossil

fuels. Our oceans have gradually been getting warmer, more acidic, and less oxygenated.

ANNA VESANEN, OCEAN CENSUS MARINE BIOLOGIST: There might be already species that we don't know and are already gone, or going, extinct.

This means we might never know or learn about the creatures we share our planet with. And we could also miss out on their superpowers, well, sort of. You see experts speculate that some deep-sea creatures could hold life-saving medical properties! But more than that, it would be a loss to planet Earth.

PROF JON COPLEY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON: Every species that we find is part of the library of the ingenuity of nature. That is why deep-sea biodiversity matters and why we should continue to protect it for the future.

By 2033, The Ocean Census plans to identify one hundred thousand new species! So stay tuned for the next blockbuster release in this ongoing underwater saga.

## Quiz

The deepest location on earth is known as what? The Mariana Trench, the Marinara Trench or the Mackintosh Trench? It's the Mariana Trench - named for the nearby Mariana Islands. The deepest part of the Trench - known as Challenger Deep is about 10,971 metres below sea level.

## Sport

Things got wet and wild at the Formula 1 Australian Grand Prix in Melbourne, including for Aussies Jack Doohan and Oscar Piastri!

COMMENTATOR: Spinning his rear wheels, could be out of his home Grand Prix!

Piastri fell from second to ninth, while his McLaren teammate Lando Norris claimed his first Australian Grand Prix win!

COMMENTATOR: Norris wins, Verstappen second. What a thrilling race.

Melbourne United has taken out game 3 of the NBL championship series defeating the Illawarra Hawks 83 - 77 on Sunday. It was a tight contest but point guard Matthew Dellavedova led the way for United in the final quarter. They're up 2 games to 1 in the best of five series.

And 17 year old Aussie sprinter Gout Gout has sped his way through the Queensland Athletics Championships. He ran the 200 metres in 19.98 seconds - the fastest time in the world this year! But it sadly won't count for the record books because he actually had an illegally strong tailwind.

## F1 Kid

Reporter: Josh Langman

*INTRO: Next up we're going to meet Lazarus - a ten year old with a big future in motor sports! He's just been selected to race with a go-cart team in Italy bringing him closer to his F1 dreams. Here's Josh.*

LAZURUS: Other kids usually play football or play other games or read a book.

But not Lazarus. At just 10 years old, he's quite literally driven to become a Formula 1 driver.

LAZURUS: We were watching Drive to Survive when I was 4 and I was like, woah, look at these F1 cars, they're so cool, they go so fast. They've got these big engines. My dad came through the door, and I said dad, this is what I want to do – and I pointed to the TV.

Ever since, Lazarus' skills on go-kart tracks have been turning heads everywhere with his whole family pitching in to make his dream a reality.

LAZURUS: It feels great because they go “go Lazarus, go, go, go.”

And he's already taken home some prestigious awards, claimed a sick nickname and even met some of his idols.

LAZURUS: My favourite F1 driver is Charles Leclerc, and he drives for the team I want to drive for.

And he's certainly on track with that goal. He's just signed on as a team driver for a go kart team in Italy where he'll spend three months getting world-class coaching and competing against other young drivers.

LAZURUS: I'm looking forward to go race there, meet new people. Be good race more people so I can learn off them. I just want to do it cos it's my dream.

## Women's History Month: Mary Reibey

Rookie Reporter: Alba

If you look at our \$20 banknote you'll see a portrait of Mary Reibey. But you might not know her story? Mary was born in Bury, England on the 12th of May 1777. Both of her parents died when she was 2 and she was sent to live with her grandmother. Mary went to Blackburn Grammar School and attended Church every week. But sadly, when she was 13, her Grandmother died too leaving her all alone.

Mary was sent to be a servant, but she didn't like that. She wanted to be free and independent. She disguised herself as a boy, named James Burrow, and stole a horse. But she was arrested and sentenced to be hanged. In the end her sentence was reduced, and at 15, she was transported as a convict to the penal colony of New South Wales.

Mary became the nanny for the son of the Lieutenant governor of NSW, Francis Grose. In 1794 she married a free settler named Thomas Reibey and made a home on the Hawksbury river. Thomas, a savvy businessman, started a cargo company, while Mary raised their 7 children. Then, in 1811 Thomas died and Mary decided to continue on her own. She bought more ships and more properties, becoming wealthy and successful and built this mansion in Hunters Hill. But she also shared her wealth.

Mary donated to charities and was appointed as one of the governors of the Free Grammar School in Sydney. She also was one of the first investors in the Bank of NSW which we now know as Westpac. Mary died in 1855 at the age of 78 a respected businesswoman and a pioneer, known for her success rather than

her convict past. She had 25 grandkids, one of which went on to be the Governor of Tasmania. And since 1994 her image has appeared on Australia's \$20 note a tribute to this remarkable woman who earnt her place in history.

## Closer

Well that's all we've got for you, but we'll be back next week with more. In the meantime you can catch Newsbreak every week night right here in the studio. We've also got BTN high for you high-schoolers and soon-to-be highschoolers and there's heap to see and do on our website. Have an awesome week and I'll see you next time. Bye.