



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.

Scam Messages

1. About how much did scammers steal from Aussies in 2022?
 - a. \$1.1 million
 - b. \$2.2 billion
 - c. \$3.1 billion
2. What are phishing scams?
3. What did the government announce recently about trying to stop scam texts?
4. What can people do to protect themselves against scammers?
5. Name three things you learnt watching the BTN Scam Messages story.

India Population

1. India's population has just overtaken which country?
 - a. United States
 - b. China
 - c. Indonesia
2. Bigger populations can put more demands on resources like...
3. What are some benefits of bigger populations?
4. Why has China's population been shrinking over the years?
5. What pressure does an ageing population have on a country?

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

AI Art

1. What is AI art?
2. Why did Boris Eldagsen refuse the photography award that he won?
3. How do the AI programs create the art?
4. What are the copyright issues with AI art?
5. Do you think there is a place for AI in visual arts? Give reasons for your answer.

EPISODE 10

2nd May 2023

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.

Cat Ban

1. What impact do cats have on native animals?
2. Who is responsible for cat management?
 - a. Local government
 - b. State government
 - c. Federal government
3. What changes do some people want to Australian cat laws?
4. Cats who are kept indoors live longer. True or false?
5. Do you think all pet cats should be kept inside? Give reasons for your answer.

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

Archery Competition

1. Briefly summarise the BTN story.
2. What are the two types of bows used?
 - a. Compound and reflex
 - b. Composite and recurve
 - c. Compound and recurve
3. What are some safety considerations?
4. Which Olympic Games did archery first appear and in what year?
5. What did you learn watching the BTN story?



Teacher Resource

India Population

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. India's population has just overtaken which country?
 - a. United States
 - b. China
 - c. Indonesia
2. Bigger populations can put more demands on resources like...
3. What are some benefits of bigger populations?
4. Why has China's population been shrinking over the years?
5. What pressure does an ageing population have on a country?

Activity: Class Discussion

After watching the BTN India Population story students will reflect on the story and then respond to the following:

- Where is India? Find on a map.
- What do you THINK about what you saw in the BTN story?
- What did you find SURPRISING about the story?
- What are the positives and challenges of an increasing population? Create a T-chart.
- Do your students have any other questions about the story? Discuss as a class.



What did you learn from the story?

What questions do you have about the story?

EPISODE 10
2nd May 2023

KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate the impact of an increasing population on India. Students will develop a deeper understanding of India and compare its geography and people, with Australia.

CURRICULUM

Geography – Year 6

Differences in the economic, demographic, and social characteristics of countries across the world.

Geography – Year 7

Factors that influence the decisions people make about where to live and their perceptions of the liveability of places.

The influence of accessibility to services and facilities on the liveability of places.

Activity: Country profile

Students will research and develop a profile of India and gain a deeper understanding of the country.

Working in pairs, ask students to brainstorm what they know about India and record their responses. Using the 'Who, What, Why, When, Where and How' framework, ask students to write questions that they would like to find the answers to. Students share their questions with the rest of the class. Discuss how students could find answers to the questions they generate.

Research

- Capital city, area, and population.
- Geography – physical features of the country, climate, environment. Who are its neighbours?
Show on a map.
- People and culture – the people, language, culture, celebrations, customs, and religion.
- Government – who is the leader of the country and how is the country run?
- Economy – work, trade, industries, and products.
- Interesting facts!

Presentation

Discuss with students how they are going to present their profile of India. Include the following: map, graph, statistics, photos, diagram, and facts.

Possibilities include:

- [Create a postcard](#) using Canva to share some of the things you have learnt about India.
- A short oral presentation.
- Compare India to China and/or Australia using a Venn diagram.

Further Investigation

Students will develop their own question/s to research or choose one of the questions below. Encourage students to collect and record information from a wide variety of sources and present the information they find in an interesting way.

- What are some of the factors that have contributed to an increase and/or decrease in population in India?
- What are the consequences of a growing population in India? Explore in more detail and create a fishbone diagram to highlight the cause of the problem and its effects.
- What are the top 10 most populated countries in the Asia-Pacific region? Mark the locations on a map. Plot your findings on a graph.
- What continent has the highest population? What is the population of the remaining continents? Plot your findings in a pie chart.
- What connections do people in Australia have with India? (e.g., birth, family, heritage, food, holiday, celebrations).
- Examine the geographical information of India (e.g., population, area, climate). How is India and Australia similar or different?
- Create a timeline which highlights key dates in India's history.
- Learn about the culture of India and share what you have learnt with your classmates. For example, you could use a simple Indian recipe to share with the class, explore and teach some common Hindi greetings or create your own brightly coloured rangoli patterns to decorate the class.

Activity: TEDEd video

China and India are the two most populous countries in the world. However, just how many more people do they really contain than the rest of the world's countries? As a class, watch this [TEDEd video](#) to learn more about why the population of India and China are so large. Students will then respond to the following questions. *Please note that this TEDEd video was produced in 2020, and statistics may have changed.*

1. How many people live in India and China combined?
2. The population growth rate in India is about the same as the rest of the world. True or false?
3. Why did India have so many people when they started their rapid growth? Give two examples.



TEDEd – [Why do India and China have so many people?](#)

Activity – Choose a Project

Individually or in small groups, students will choose one of the following projects to work on and then present their findings to the class.

Quiz

Create a true or false quiz to test your classmate's knowledge about India, its geography, language, culture, and traditions.

Summary

Write a summary of the BTN India Population story in your own words, which answers the 5 W's – Who, What, Where, When and Why?

Geography

What is the geographic location of India? Find on a map. Mark important sites in India. Find the area of India. Compare the area to neighbouring countries.

Brochure

Research some of the popular tourist sites in India. Choose what you believe are the top 3 sites and then create a tourism brochure.

Useful Websites

- [World Population](#) – BTN
- [India will overtake China as the world's biggest nation](#) – ABC News
- [China Population](#) – BTN
- [Australia's Population History](#) – BTN
- [India Profile](#) – National Geographic Kids
- [Diwali Festival](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

Cat Ban

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 impact do cats have on native animals?
2. Who is responsible for cat management?
 - a. Local government
 - b. State government
 - c. Federal government
3. What changes do some people want to Australian cat laws?
4. Cats who are kept indoors live longer. True or false?
5. Do you think all pet cats should be kept inside? Give reasons for your answer.

Activity: Personal Response

After watching the BTN Cat Ban story students will respond to the following:

- What did you SEE in this story?
- What did this story make you WONDER?
- How did this story make you FEEL?
- Think of three questions you have about the BTN story.

Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN Cat Ban story as a class. Ask students to record what they learnt about the issues raised in the story. What questions do they have? Use the following questions to help guide discussion:

- What are 'cat bans'?
- Why can cats be harmful to the environment?
- Why is it important to protect native wildlife?
- What are the pros and cons of cat bans?
- What are some alternatives to cat bans?
- What is responsible pet ownership?
- How can individuals and communities help protect native wildlife?



EPISODE 10

2nd May 2023

KEY LEARNING

Students will learn more about the impact cats have on native animals and develop an argument for or against cats being kept inside.

CURRICULUM

Science – Year 6

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

Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions.

Science – Year 7

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

English – Year 6

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

Activity: Glossary

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

INTRODUCED SPECIES	NATIVE SPECIES	PREDATOR
IMPACT	CURFEW	CONTAINMENT

Activity: Persuasive Text

Students will explore the issues raised in the BTN Cat Ban story and then develop a persuasive text for or against the following statement: 'Pet cats should be kept inside'. Students need to weigh up the pros and cons of the issue then write a short persuasive argument using the following as a guide.

Some issues to consider are:

- The impact cats have on native species.
- Why it is important to protect native wildlife.
- Alternatives to cat bans.

Tips

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

Use this *Read Write Think* [persuasion map](#) to plan your exposition text.

Introduction

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

Body

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

Conclusion

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

Reflection

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

Activity: Class poll

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



Activity: Caring for Country- Managing Cats

Watch the video [Caring for Country – Managing Cats](#) and respond to the following questions:

- What was the main point of the video?
- What impact have cats had on animals in the bush over the years?
- What bush tucker has been impacted by cats?
- Why do people have cats?
- Why is it important to desex cats?
- What did you learn watching this video?



Activity – Choose a Project

Individually or in small groups, students will choose one of the following projects to work on and then present their findings to the class.

Introduced Species

Why were cats introduced in Australia? Provide a brief history.

Impact of non-native species

Research the impact of non-native species on the environment and compare it to that of cats. Create a poster using [Canva](#)

Pet Ownership

What is responsible pet ownership? Think about desexing, microchipping, vaccinations, collars and registration. Create a fact sheet or Did You Know?

Cat Regulations

What are the cat regulations in your area? Visit your local council's website to find out more.

Useful Websites

- [Councils ramp up pressure on state governments to overhaul Australian cat laws](#) – ABC News
- [Cat Ban](#) - BTN
- [Cats and Wildlife – how you protect both](#) – Department of Environment and Water
- [The impact of cats in Australia](#) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub
- [Impacts of Urban Cats in Australia](#) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub
- [Responsible cat ownership](#) – Threatened Species Recovery Hub
- [Caring for Country – Managing Cats](#) – University of Queensland



Teacher Resource

BTN Transcript: Episode 10- 2/5/2023

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Welcome back to a new term. I hope you had the best holidays. Let's jump into it and see what's coming up on today's show. We find out why India's population is booming, how artificial intelligence is changing photography, and we target the sport of archery.

Scam Messages

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: We'll get to all that soon, but first up, the government has announced it will be putting \$10 million towards cracking down on scam messages. It comes after a new report from the ACCC found Aussies have lost more money to scammers in the past few years than ever before. Let's find out more.

JACK, REPORTER: In recent years, there's been an increase in the amount of people losing money to scams. In fact, on average, an Aussie will receive five scam calls. Oh, sorry. Oh, it's a private number. I should probably answer. Hello? Yes, this is he. Oh. It's my bank, they say that there's been an error on my account. Can we just go into voiceover? Oh sure.

On average, an Aussie will receive five scam calls, emails or messages a week.

JACK, REPORTER: Suspicious activity?

That's more than 250 attempts from scammers every year. A new report from the ACCC or Australian Competition and Consumer Commission compiled data from more than 500,000 reported scams and found that, in 2022, scammers stole more than \$3.1 billion from Aussies. That's a record high and about an 80 percent increase from two years ago.

JACK: So, how do they do it? Well, there are a number of different tactics scammers use to trick people into. Oh, sorry. That's me again. Oh, it's a text. "Take advantage of this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity making people millions of dollars". That sounds pretty good. Oh, sorry, were we, um? Oh, scams. Here's how they do it.

According to the report about \$1.5 billion was lost to fake investment scams, which is when people are misled into investing money into things like stocks or cryptocurrencies or gold, that aren't actually real. Then there are remote access scams, which conned Aussies out of more than \$229 million. That's when a scammer gains control of a person's computer or phone to try and steal personal information or even money from online bank accounts. About \$224 million was lost to payment redirection scams, where a scammer poses as a real business and sends invoices with fake bank details. Meanwhile, \$210 million was lost to romance scams, where the scammer spends time building an online relationship with a victim before asking them for money.

JACK: And about \$157 million was lost to fishing scams. Ha. I knew you weren't a real fish.

No, not fishing scams, phishing scams.

JACK: Oh.

With a P-H.

JACK: Well, where did this fake fish come from?

Phishing is when scammers send convincing looking messages from well-known sources, like phone and internet providers, banks, even the government. So, what can be done? Well, the ACCC says the Australian Government needs to be doing more to try and stop scammers, to which the government responded and was like, "yeah, okay, let's do more". Last week, they announced a \$10 million program to try and stop scam texts as part of this year's budget.

JACK: That's all well and good but I'm pretty sure I can protect myself from scammers. Oh, wait a second. There's an email on here. Oh, it's from someone asking for my hand in marriage. Wow. I don't know what to say. Well, yes, yes. A thousand times, yes. Oh, wow. Oh, it says they just need \$2,000 for airfares. Well, I mean, you can't put a price on love, can you?

There are some more sensible ways you can protect yourself. A big thing is to be aware of the different types of scams that are out there so you can identify them. If you get a suspicious text, pop-up window or email don't click on the links or open any attachments. You should also choose strong passwords and be careful about what information you're sharing about yourself online. And if you are contacted by someone you don't know, it's okay to question if they really are who they say they are.

JACK: And so, hopefully, in the future, we can all avoid those pesky. Are they serious? Listen here I'm not going to fall for your scam. Not now, not ever. Oh, hi mum. Yeah, sorry, no, I thought you were a scammer. No, I'm at work. What are you?

News Quiz

Which world leader will be visiting Sydney this month? It's US President Joe Biden. It'll be the first time Mr Biden has visited us Down Under while serving as President. He'll be here for a meeting of the Quad. It's a diplomatic partnership between the US, Australia, India and Japan, and the president and three PMs will all sit down for a chat.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA: There at the Sydney Opera House.

CROWD: Five, four, three, two, one.

What happened to this huge SpaceX rocket just a few minutes after it launched? It blew up. But the launch team weren't too phased because the idea was really just to get it off the ground.

DR TANYA HARRISON, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: This is the biggest rocket that humanity has ever tried to build, and it's going to unlock a lot of doors in terms of what we can do on the moon and Mars.

Scientists across the globe have launched a deep-sea mission to try to discover a whole bunch of new marine species.

OLIVER STEEDS, OCEAN CENSUS DIRECTOR: We need people to fall in love with the majesty and the wonder of ocean life if we're going to have any chance of protecting it.

How many new species are they hoping to find? More than 1,000 species, 10,000 or 100,000? They're hoping to discover or describe more than 100,000 new marine species on top of the approximately 240,000 we already know about and more than a million we still don't.

India Population

Reporter: Michelle Wakim

INTRO: India has overtaken China as the most populated nation on Earth. Both countries have gone through a lot of change in the past few decades. So, what does this mean for India, and for the rest of the world? Well, Michelle looks into it.

MICHELLE, REPORTER: For a long time, 70 years actually, China's led the way as the most populated country on Earth. That is, until now.

RACHEL SNOW, UN POPULATION FUND: The world population is reordering itself.

JOHN WILMOTH, UN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS: India is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous country during April of 2023.

MICHELLE: Yep, we're now in May, and, yep, India now holds the top spot. But how many people are we talking?

By the middle of the year, India's projected to have about 1,428,627,385 people, wow, which is about 3 million more than China. Oh, and there's the US in a very, very distant third. Bigger populations means more demands for resources like food and water, and it can put stress on things like public transport, housing and employment. But there are some big benefits. A huge portion of India's population is young people. In fact, if we take all the people younger than 25 from around the world, one-fifth of them live in India.

INDIAN CITIZEN: I'd say the percentage of youth that is present in our population, that is one of our biggest strengths, you know. Since we have a lot of consumers, a lot of talent, if we were to use that smartly, we could actually occupy a much greater place in the world than we currently do.

INDIAN CITIZEN: India is having the greatest youth population. We are going to help the entire world to grow.

MICHELLE: All these young people mean India could become one of the most powerful economies in the world, if they can find jobs for everyone.

Right now, only 40 percent of people who are at an age where they can work, actually have jobs, and employment is particularly low for women, with only a quarter of them working. Having more people in the work force means the country can make and sell more products to their own citizens and other countries, which brings in a lot of money. And that's exactly what China did to become the world's manufacturing powerhouse.

MICHELLE: Since we've brought up China, there's another reason India has moved into top spot. China's population is shrinking.

In 2022, numbers went backwards for the first time in 60 years. You see, birth rates in China have been dropping for a long time, mainly because of a controversial law that China brought in in 1979, called the one-child policy, which restricted families to only having one child. They did this to try and reduce the population, because the government was worried that there weren't enough resources for everyone.

MICHELLE: But now, many years later, it's created another problem, an ageing population.

This means people have been living longer because of modern medicine and healthcare, and at the same time, the amount of kids being born has been dropping. As a result, there aren't enough young people to look after old people, or even replace them, to help grow the economy in the future. A lot of countries around the world are experiencing the same problem, even Australia and it will be something India will also have to face when all their current young people get older.

MICHELLE: So, as some countries grow, and others move in the opposite direction, all 8 billion of us have some complicated issues coming our way.

AI Art

Reporter: Michelle Wakim

INTRO: An artist has won a prestigious photography prize without even using a camera. Boris Eldagsen used artificial intelligence to create this image and it's raised some questions about how AI and art fit together. Michelle had a chat with him to find out more.

MICHELLE, REPORTER: What do you reckon, is this made by AI or a human? What about this one? Or even this one? It's not just everyday people struggling to tell the difference. Sometimes, it's the professionals as well.

NEWSREADER: An artist entered a photo competition with an image generated by artificial intelligence and won.

NEWSREADER: A photographer calling himself a cheeky monkey has started a huge debate about the future of photography.

BORIS EL DAGSEN, ARTIST: I realised it's very important to come up with a position on AI and art, AI and photography, is it the same? Is it different? how do we continue?

MICHELLE: This is the artist himself, Boris Eldagsen. He won, and then refused, the title of Sony Photography Award Winner in the creative category for this image titled 'The Electrician'.

BORIS EL DAGSEN, ARTIST: In the last months and weeks, I became an activist. And the refusal of the Sony awards is part of it. When I entered the competition. I was doing a test. It's like a like a hacker attitude where you say "okay, I see how the system responds", not to exploit it, but to show the weak spots. And it sparked off a debate on those topics, and I'm very happy that people are talking now, people are debating.

MICHELLE: But let's go back a step, how do you create something like this?

BORIS EL DAGSEN, ARTIST: You just describe it in words. It's amazing.

The programs used to create AI art gather data from the open web, so they're trained on images and material owned and created by other artists.

MICHELLE: Then the AI responds to the prompts we type in, based on what it's learnt. So, I could type in, 'a car made out of ice-cream' and we get this. Look, it's pretty cool, but it does raise some big questions that can be tricky to answer.

A lot of these questions are around ethics and the way these artworks are created.

MICHELLE: At the moment, artwork is being used to train AI systems without artists' permission, and they're getting no money or recognition for it. Now, that's just one problem. Another is, if the AI is trained

on people's artwork, but the art is created by a computer, that is prompted by another person's words, who owns the finished product?

BORIS ELDAĞSEN, ARTIST: It's still unclear. The law was not prepared for AI. There are many law cases running. But I believe that having a complex workflow, like I do, I decide how the image is going to look like how it's going to be changed, I work across different platforms, I mix many options and I think in the future, if there's a workflow where you have clearly the lead and you make the decisions, you will have the copyright.

MICHELLE: It also has people wondering, what does it mean for the future of photography or art as a whole?

BORIS ELDAĞSEN, ARTIST: What it means for the future of the industry, we'll see. But in the end, it's a big technical revolution. And like in the past, it's creating new jobs. And it's destroying old jobs and professions. And it's sad, but as an artist, it gives me freedom from restrictions. And I always worked from ideas, from visions. And now I can do this in a way I would have never thought is possible.

Cat Ban

Reporter: Justina Ward

INTRO: They may be pretty cute, but scientists say pet cats kill about 390 million animals each year around Australia. Now, there are fresh calls to ban pet owners from letting their fluffy friends roam outside. Here's Justina.

JUSTINA, REPORTER: Sit, stay. Did you know cats are the second most popular pet in Australia? And some of them can leave the house and do their own thing. Which is where they can get up to a lot of mischief.

You see, these cute, cuddly felines can also be fierce predators. At least when it comes to Australian wildlife.

SARAH LEGGE, PROFESSOR OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, MEMBER OF THE BIODIVERSITY COUNCIL: They've been responsible for the extinction of over 20 species of native mammal and that's given Australia the worst record for mammal extinctions in the entire world.

A big reason for that is there are a lot of cats around. In Australia, around 27 percent of Aussie households have one. That's around 5 million pet cats across the country which kill about 340 million native animals a year. As for feral cats, they're not helping.

SARAH LEGGE, PROFESSOR OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, MEMBER OF THE BIODIVERSITY COUNCIL. For every, you know, bird or reptile escape that you see on your doormat, you have to imagine that there's another four or five animals tucked in the bushes somewhere else that you can't see.

So where did they come from? Well, cats aren't native to Australia. Experts reckon they arrived as pets with the First Fleet, and, later, even more were introduced to help control populations of rabbits and rodents. The number of cats living and breeding in the wild has been growing, putting animal shelters and rescue centres under the pump.

BEV LANGLEY, MINTON FARM OWNER MANAGER: All the groups are under pressure. They just can't cope with the volume of kittens coming through. And the rescue centres are struggling to cope with the wildlife that's impacted by them.

So, who's responsible for all these cats? Well, it's mostly up to local governments to make rules that owners

are meant to follow. That can be things like, making sure cats are registered, microchipped and desexed, or even limiting how many cats people can have, or where and when they're allowed out, like with night-time curfews. But some councils struggle to enforce these rules which is why some people want to see changes in cat laws around Australia.

DR JAANA DIELENBERG, BIODIVERSITY COUNCIL: We'd like to see a change to state and territory overarching laws to make them nationally consistent or harmonised. As a policy, it would save millions of native animal species each year.

CR ADIN LANG, CITY OF FREMANTLE: If there was a provision for containment in the Cat Act, we would simply make a law which would be similar to dogs which simply says your cat must remain on your property at all times.

In some areas, those laws are already in place and making a difference.

BEV LANGLEY, MINTON FARM OWNER MANAGER: It's almost halved the volume of cat attacks that we receive from the public.

TANYA PLIBERSEK, MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER: We're spending millions of dollars to try and eradicate feral cats from those islands. We know when we remove feral cats, native species bounce back really successfully.

So, if you're a proud parent to one of these pets, what can you do?

CATHERINE YOUNG, NRM SOUTH: Cats are fantastic pets, but it's about keeping them contained to your property. So, they're not impacting on native wildlife.

SARAH LEGGE, PROFESSOR OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, MEMBER OF THE BIODIVERSITY COUNCIL: Cats that are kept indoors live four to five times longer than cats that are allowed to roam. So, if, you know, you love your pet, keeping it indoors is a great way to keep it, keep it safe.

JUSTINA: One meow for friend. Two meows for food. Meow, oh, you're just the smartest kitty in the whole world. Mm. See ya.

Sport

Tasmania is set to get its own AFL team. It hasn't formally been announced yet, but Prime Minister Anthony Albanese has announced \$240 million in funding to build a brand new stadium precinct in Hobart to house the new team.

Sydney FC have held onto its status as the most successful A-League women's club after claiming their 4th championship. They thumped Western United 4 nil. Striker Madison Haley was named Player of the Match scoring two goals and assisting Natalie Tobin for another.

Aussie Hannah Green has celebrated her first LPGA Tour win in 4 years in California after surviving a 3-way playoff. She'll take home winnings of \$680,000.

Archery Competition

Reporter: Justina Ward

INTRO: And finally, today, young Aussies and New Zealanders have just competed in a big junior archery competition. Let's find out more about the sport and why young archers reckon it's worth having a shot at. Check it out.

ISLA: I'm Isla. I'm 13 years old and I'm a recurve archer from New Zealand.

TOBY: My name is Toby. I'm from Tasmania and I'm a compound shooter.

These guys are representing their countries in the 2023 Trans-Tasman Youth Team's Challenge. It's the first one since the pandemic, so team spirit is pretty high.

ISLA: Whoever wins goes towards some points, and the country with the most points wins the cup.

TOBY: For the under-16 division, which is mine, we are in teams of three, and we have to shoot 30 metres on a 122 centimetre face target.

And if you've got a sharp eye, you may have noticed two types of bows on show. Compound and recurve.

TOBY: This is called a compound bow, it has two cams or wheels, which mechanically can draw back the bow, you've still got to draw it back, you've got a magnified sight, which zooms in to the target. To release the arrow, we don't use our fingers, we use a thing called a release aid, which is a lot more consistent than your fingers.

ISLA: One difference about a recurve bow to a compound bow is that we have V bars on the side to make the bow more balanced, so it can fall straighter. It will help the arrow hit the target more centred as well. And we have limbs, the limbs come back when we pull the string back, and we use just our fingers to let it go. This is the sight, we just have a little red dot in the centre, which we aim in the gold.

But before we see them in action, safety first.

ISLA: I wear an arm guard. And that just protects my arm from getting hit by the string when I release.

TOBY: And you never, ever walk in front when someone is shooting a bow, they can kill you.

Good to know. Ooh. Hear that? Two buzzers signals archers to the shooting line. One buzzer means shooting can begin. And three buzzers is the cue to walk forward to collect the arrows. Once the archers reach the targets, they start scoring their points.

TOBY: This circle here is called a 10. This little circle here is called an X. There is a little crosshair right there. That's called a spider. When you are in a shoot-off or you tie with someone, it's closest arrow to the spider. And then vice-versa you go nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one, with your scoring rings.

So, where did the sport come from?

ROBIN HOOD: The earliest evidence of archery dates back to around 20,000 BC. Originally used as a weapon for hunting and warfare, people eventually started doing it for fun. Thanks. An archery competition. Ooh, I'd better use a disguise.

RICH PERSON: Oi.

And in 1900, archery first appeared in the Paris Olympics Games. It was even one of the first sports to allow women to compete. Nowadays, recurve is the only bow used in the Olympics. But there are still other pathways for compound shooters.

TOBY: I'd love to go to the Commonwealth Games. And yeah, hope to win big there.

ISLA: The people are really nice. You'll meet lots of new people. You'll make friends, you'll end up loving this sport.

TOBY: It's a good sport, so I recommend doing it.

ROBIN HOOD: Oh, I can't believe I won.

SHERIFF: Hey, you look familiar.

ROBIN HOOD: Okay, thanks, bye.

Closer

Aw, great work, guys. Well, that's all for today, thanks for hanging out with us again. We'll be back next week, but in the meantime, you can tune into Newsbreak every weeknight at 6:25pm. That'll be right here in the studio. And teachers, don't forget to check out BTN High. We're creating new stories every week that are perfect for high school classrooms. Have a great week, and I'll see you soon. Bye.