

### Amazon Fires

1. Discuss the *Amazon Fires* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. Where is the Amazon rainforest? Find using Google Maps.
3. Which South American country has most of the Amazon rainforest?
4. Complete the following sentence. The Amazon is the most biologically \_\_\_\_\_ place on Earth.
5. How far away can the smoke from the fires in the Amazon be seen?
6. What Brazilian city was covered by so much smoke the skies went dark like night time?
7. What harmful gas is being produced by the fires?
8. How did the fires start?
9. The Amazon acts as a carbon sponge. What does this mean?
10. How have people reacted to the fires in the Amazon rainforest?

Check out the [Amazon Fires resource](#) on the Teachers page.

### Second World War

1. Discuss the BTN *Second World War* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. At the end of the First World War what document did many countries sign?
3. Who was Adolf Hitler?
4. What year was Austria invaded by the Nazis?
5. Who were Britain's and France's Allies?
6. In 1941 Japan bombed Pearl Harbour. Where in the US is Pearl Harbour?
7. What was the Holocaust?
8. In which country did the US drop two nuclear bombs?
9. What words would you use to describe the Second World War?
10. What questions do you have about the BTN story?

### Music Rights

1. Before watching the BTN story discuss what you know about music rights.
2. How much money did Scooter Braun pay to buy Big Machine Label Group?
  - a. 3 million dollars
  - b. 30 million dollars
  - c. 300 million dollars
3. Who owns the rights to Taylor Swift's first 6 albums?
4. Why is Taylor Swift re-recording her first 5 albums?
5. What are royalties?
6. What does a record label do?
7. Who owns the rights to a song?
8. What artists have spent a lot of money buying back or renegotiating the rights to their music?
9. How does Taylor Swift feel about the issue?
10. Taylor Swift is re-recording her albums for the money. True or false?

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



## Australia's Flag

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Australia's Flag* story.
2. Who designed the Australian flag?
3. When was the Australian flag designed?
4. When did Australia become a federation?
5. Which national flag does the Union Jack symbol come from?
6. What is the Southern Cross?
7. What does the 6-pointed star on the Australian flag represent?
8. Why do many people say the Union Jack doesn't represent a lot of Australians?
9. Do you think the Australian flag should be changed? Why or why not?
10. Design your own Australian flag using three symbols and explain what they represent.

Check out the [Australia's Flag resource](#) on the Teachers page.

## Pandas

1. Before watching the BTN story discuss what you know about pandas.
2. Which Australian zoo has the only 2 pandas on the continent?
3. What are their names?
4. The pandas are on loan from which country? Find using Google Maps.
5. What does the rental fee for keeping the pandas go towards?
6. What food do pandas eat?
7. When pandas aren't eating what do they mostly do?
8. The reproduction of pandas is very easy. True or false?
9. What did you like about the BTN *Pandas* story?
10. You've been asked to design a zoo enclosure for pandas. What would your design include?

# Teacher Resource

## Amazon Fires

Episode 25  
3<sup>rd</sup> September 2019

### Focus Questions

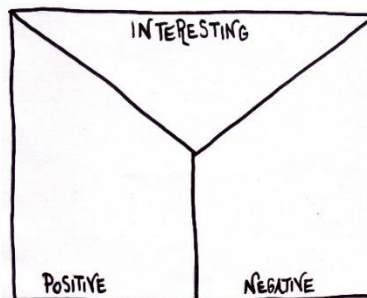
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10. How have people reacted to the fires in the Amazon rainforest?

### Activity

#### Note taking

Students will practise their note-taking skills while watching the BTN *Amazon Fires* story. After watching the story, ask students to reflect on and organise the information into three categories. What information in the story was...?

- Positive
- Negative or
- Interesting



### Activity

#### Class Discussion

Hold a class discussion about the issues raised in the BTN story. Use the following questions to help guide discussion:

- What do you know about the Amazon rainforest?
- Why is the Amazon rainforest special? Brainstorm a list of features that make it unique.
- Why is the Amazon rainforest in danger?
- Why do we need to protect the Amazon rainforest?

### Key Learning

Students will investigate the importance of the Amazon rainforest and what makes it unique.

### Curriculum

#### Science – Year 4

Living things have life cycles.

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

Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions.

#### Science – Year 5

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

#### 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.

## Activity

### Glossary

Students will brainstorm a list of key words that relate to the BTN *Amazon Fires* story. Students may want to use pictures and diagrams to illustrate the meaning and create their own glossary. Here are some words to get them started.

Ecosystem	Deforestation	Biodiversity
Habitat	Species	Rainforest

## Activity

### Amazon Rainforest Research

The Amazon rainforest is one of the most biodiverse ecosystems in the world. Students will investigate the crucial role the Amazon rainforest has in keeping the planet healthy. They can develop their own key questions to investigate or respond to one or more of the questions below. Students can complete the following KWLH organiser to explore their knowledge on the Amazon rainforest and consider what they would like to know and learn.

<i>What do I <u>k</u>now?</i>	<i>What do I <u>w</u>ant to know?</i>	<i>What have I <u>l</u>earnt?</i>	<i><u>H</u>ow will I find out?</i>

Here are some possible questions for students to research:

- What makes the Amazon rainforest unique?
- What role does the Amazon rainforest have in keeping the planet healthy?
- What are the effects and consequences of deforestation in the Amazon?
- Who do you think should be responsible for looking after the Amazon rainforest?

Students can present the information in one of the following ways:

- A 'Did You Know' Facts sheet
- [Prezi](#) presentation
- Oral presentation
- An infographic using [Canva](#)

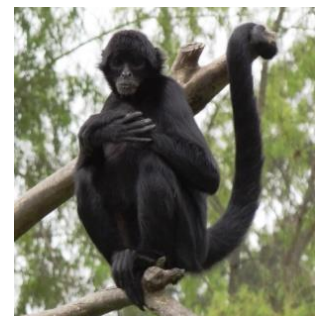
## Activity

### Amazon Animal Profile

Students will choose an animal from the Amazon rainforest to study in detail.

Here are some suggestions:

- Black Spider Monkey
- Pink River Dolphin
- Peanut Head Bug
- Glass Frog
- Jaguar



Students can use the profile worksheet at the end of this activity to organise and present their information.

- Common and scientific name
- Appearance - what are some of their physical characteristics?
- Threats - what are some of the threats to their survival?
- Why it is important to the Amazon rainforest?
- Adaptations and interesting features



## Activity

### Reporter for a Day

Students will be a reporter for a day. Students will investigate the issues highlighted in the *BTN Amazon Fires* story and write a newspaper article or online news report for kids.

Things to think about:

- Think about the language and tone you will use in your report. Is it appropriate for a young audience?
- Write a headline that is short and to the point.
- Use words and pictures in your report. Use captions for any photos included in your report.
- Find information from a variety of sources
- Present the facts and/or opinions clearly and accurately.

## Activity

### Quiz

Students will create a quiz about the Amazon rainforest using [Kahoot!](#). Quizzes can be created to recap learning or test personal knowledge. There is also the option to connect with classrooms around the world and play kahoot in real time.



## Useful Websites

ABC News – Amazon rainforest fire: Five things you need to know

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-08-24/amazon-fire-brazil-five-things-you-need-to-know/11444188>

CBBC Newsround – Amazon fires: Brazil's army tackles record numbers of rainforest fires

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/49435987>

CBBC Newsround – Amazon rainforest: Football-pitch-sized area cleared every minute

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/48836955>



# Amazon Animal Profile

**Common Name:**

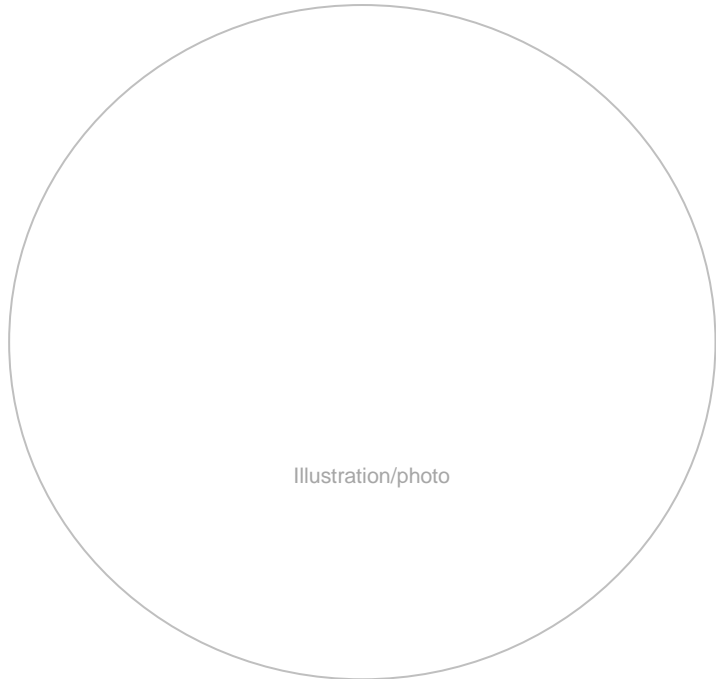
**Scientific Name:**

**Life Span:**

**Size:**

**Threats to species:**

**Adaptations:**



**Habitat:**

**Behaviour:**

**Interesting features or facts:**

**Why it's important to the Amazon:**

# Australia's Flag

## Focus Questions

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Australia's Flag* story.
2. Who designed the Australian flag?
3. When was the Australian flag designed?
4. When did Australia become a federation?
5. Which national flag does the Union Jack symbol come from?
6. What is the Southern Cross?
7. What does the 6-pointed star on the Australian flag represent?
8. Why do many people say the Union Jack doesn't represent a lot of Australians?
9. Do you think the Australian flag should be changed? Why or why not?
10. Design your own Australian flag using three symbols and explain what they represent.

## Activity

### Pre-viewing questions

Before watching the BTN *Australia's Flag* story, hold a class discussion asking the following questions:

- What does the Australian flag look like? What do the different elements of the flag represent?
- Why do we have a national flag?
- When would you see the Australian flag? Give some examples.
- Do you think our national flag represents Australia and its history? Why or why not?



## Activity

### KWLH

After watching the BTN story, discuss with students what they learnt about the Australian flag. The following KWLH organiser provides students with a framework to explore their knowledge on this topic and consider what they would like to know and learn.

What do I <u>k</u> now?	What do I <u>w</u> ant to know?	What have I <u>l</u> earnt?	<u>H</u> ow will I find out?

## Key Learning

Students will learn about the history of the Australian flag and develop an argument for or against changing the Australian flag.

## Curriculum

### HASS – Year 3

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

### HASS – Year 4

Examine information to identify different points of view and distinguish facts from opinions.

### HASS – Year 5

Examine primary sources and secondary sources to determine their origin and purpose.

### HASS – Year 6

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

### HASS – Year 7

Interpret and analyse data and information displayed in a range of formats to identify and propose explanations for distributions, patterns, trends and relationships

Students will develop their own historical question/s for inquiry. Students will collect and record information from a wide variety of sources (internet, books, newspaper and magazines) and present the information they find in an interesting way. Students can choose one or more of the following questions to research or develop their own.

- What are the flags of Australia? Explore the history and meanings behind each of the flags.
- What does the flag of Australia look like and how is its design representative of the country's history?
- List some places you would see flags. Where can you see the Australian, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags in your community?
- Are flags important? Why or why not?
- How and why do people use flags?
- What do the elements of the Australian flag represent? Explore the symbolism of the Union Jack, the Southern Cross and the 5-pointed star.
- What is the history of the Australian flag? (Who created it, why, when was it first flown?)
- Survey friends and family about the Australian flag. Find out what they know about the flag and what it means to them. What was surprising about the results?
- Some people feel we should have a new Australian flag that better represents Australians and our history. Think of some reasons why we should change the Australian flag.

## Activity

### Flag design

In this activity students will design a new Australian flag that they think best represents Australians and Australia's history. Use the following as a guide for this activity.

- Include three symbols in your new flag design and describe what each of the symbols represent.
- Create your flag design. Be creative, for example, use collage, melty beads or photoshop.
- Present your flag design to the class explaining what each of the symbols mean.
- Display your flag in the classroom. Hold a competition in your class for the best flag.
- How has this activity impacted on your thinking about the Australian flag?

## Activity


### Interview

Students will interview a range of people to find out the different attitudes and feelings people have towards Australia's flag. Student will use the following as a guide during the interview process:


- Determine who you will interview, for example, family, friends or a teacher.
- Prepare for your interview by writing some questions that you will ask your interviewee. Write open-ended questions. Open-ended questions have no right or wrong answer and can't be answered with a 'yes' or 'no'.
- Find out what they know about the Australian flag and what it means to them.
- Ask if they think Australia's flag should be changed in any way, and if so, to suggest what they would like to see on Australia's flag.
- What have you learnt from this experience?



**What do you know about the Australian flag?**



**What does the Australian flag mean to you?**



**Do you think the Australian flag should be changed?**



## Activity

### Persuasive text

Students will explore the issue and develop a persuasive text for or against the following statement: *'The Australian flag should be changed to better represent Australians and our history'*. Students can use their own research to help develop their argument. Encourage students to use a range of sources.

Provide students with the following structure to follow when completing this activity.

#### Structure

##### 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.

#### 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.

## Useful Websites

Aboriginal Flag Debate – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/aboriginal-flag-debate/11205394>

Aboriginal Flag History – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/aboriginal-flag-history/10489214>

Flag Day – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/flag-day/10527712>

Flag Debate – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/flag-debate/10531290>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags – NAIDOC Week

<https://www.naidoc.org.au/about/indigenous-australian-flags>

National Archives of Australia – The Australian Flag Factsheet

<http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs102.aspx>



# BTN Transcript: Episode 25 – 3/9/19

Hey. Amelia Moseley here, and you're watching BTN. Here's what's coming up. We find out more about the Second World War, celebrate the birthday of Australia's flag and learn why Australia's only pandas might be headed home to China.

## Amazon Fires

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

*INTRO: But first today, to the Amazon rainforest where, as you've probably heard, there's a big environmental disaster going on. For weeks now, tens of thousands of fires have been burning there and they've got many people worried about the future of the forest. Let's find out more about what's going on.*

Have you ever heard of a pink river dolphin? How about a black spider monkey? Or a peanut head bug? Well, I bet you have heard of a jaguar, a piranha and an anaconda, am I right? They're just a few of the millions of incredible and sometimes creepy creatures that call the Amazon home. As you probably already know, the Amazon is a big, old rainforest. And I mean big. It's the world's largest rainforest and river system stretching across 5.5 million square kilometres of South America, mainly Brazil. It's the most biologically diverse place on Earth. It's also home to about a million indigenous people. But, right now, the Amazon is facing a huge crisis.

US REPORTER: The Amazon is burning.

LEIGH SALES, ABC NEWSREADER: It could have major implications for the whole planet.

CNN NEWSREADER: Those fires swallowing the Amazon rainforest.

Tens of thousands of fires have been raging here for weeks now. Reports show that about three soccer fields worth of forest is burning every minute and the smoke can be seen all the way from space. At one point, the Brazilian city of Sao Paulo was blanketed by so much of it, its skies went dark like night time. This NASA satellite picture shows a cloud of carbon monoxide; a harmful gas that's being produced by the fires.

Experts say most of these fires have been deliberately lit by farmers trying to clear land for their animals and crops. Land clearing with fires or machinery has been going on in the Amazon for years and some say that's a big problem. Rainforests play an important and complex role in the health of our atmosphere. They suck up carbon dioxide and turn it into oxygen through a process called photosynthesis and while the plants and soil also take in oxygen and produce CO<sub>2</sub>. Overall, the Amazon acts as a carbon sponge helping to clean the air. It also has a big effect on rainfall in the region.

Over the past decade or so deforestation in the Amazon has gone down dramatically thanks to changes to Brazilian laws and national and international programs and agreements to try to protect the Amazon. But this year Brazil got a new President, Jair Bolsonaro. He says he wants more development in the Amazon and to weaken environmental laws and that's made many people angry. Some conservationists and celebrities like Leonardo DiCaprio and Ariana Grande have called for action to put out the fires and protect the Amazon. Many world leaders have also spoken out about it.

BORIS JOHNSON, UK PRIME MINISTER: We've seen in the Amazon rainforest a tragic increase in fires which are made more likely by deforestation.

JUSTIN TRUDEAU, CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER: People around the world are shocked and devastated to see the Amazon engulfed in flames.

Last week, some of those leaders offered Brazil nearly 30 million dollars to help tackle the fires and suggested replanting some of the trees. But has so far turned the money down saying his country will handle

it. The Brazilian government says it's put billions of dollars towards fighting the fires and it's sent in tens of thousands of soldiers to help out. It's a huge task and one the world will be watching closely in the hope that they'll be able to protect this amazing natural wonder and the creatures that rely on it.

## This Week in News

Pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong have now been going for 13 weeks in a row. The protesters targeted the city's international airport, blocking off roads and disrupting trains, to try to get foreigners to pay attention to what's going on there. Many of the protesters are worried about mainland China having more influence over the territory which has its own government and its own laws. Police have tried to stop the protests using water cannons, tear gas, and even blue dye which would stain for days. But many are worried the protests are becoming more violent.

People in the Bahamas are cleaning up after the most powerful hurricane to ever hit the islands made landfall over the weekend. Hurricane Dorian was category 5 which is the strongest you can get, bringing winds of nearly 300 kays an hour and floods. As the hurricane made its way towards the East Cost of the US, people were preparing for the worst, filling up sand bags, boarding up houses or moving to higher ground.

And people around the world have commemorated the 80th anniversary of the beginning of World War II. In the Polish town of Wielun, the ceremony began at 4.40am marking the exact time and place where the war's first bombs fell back on September 1st, 1939. In Poland's capital city, Warsaw, there was a military ceremony attended by world leaders. Many agreed the most important message from the day was to continue to work together to ensure a world war like this one never happens again.

## Second World War

Reporter: Amelia Moseley

*INTRO: As you just heard, it's been 80 years since the start of World War II, so we thought we'd find out more about the war and how it began. Check it out.*

To understand how the second world war began, you actually have to go back to the end of the first. In 1919, leaders of the countries which had fought in World War One came together in France to sign a peace treaty. It's known as the Treaty of Versailles and it officially blamed Germany for the war. It forced it to make big repayments and hand over control of some of its land. It also banned it from having armed forces.

The treaty had a huge impact on Germany which was already poor and struggling after the war and a lot of German people were angry with their leaders. An up and coming politician tapped into that anger. His name was Adolf Hitler. Hitler was a convincing speaker and he won fans talking about ways to restore Germany to its former glory. He also spoke about his racist views and his hatred of Jewish people.

In 1933 Hitler became Germany's Chancellor. His Nazi party changed the way the country was run and Hitler had started calling himself Führer or Supreme Leader. He was obsessed with the idea of a "pure" German race which he called "Aryan" and he wanted that race to control all of Europe. So, Hitler started secretly started building up the German army. Then in 1938 the Nazis invaded Austria.

At first other European countries, which were still recovering from the last war, didn't really react. In fact, some signed agreements with Germany to stay peaceful. But that changed on 1st of September 1939 when the Nazis invaded Poland.

Britain and France and their allies declared war on Germany and later its allies which included Italy and Japan. The fighting spread across the globe. In 1940 France fell to the Nazis and more countries joined the fighting.

In 1941 Japan bombed Pearl Harbor a US naval base in Hawaii bringing America into the war. That same year the Soviet Union a group of states including Russia, had joined the fight against the Nazis.

Meanwhile in Germany and German occupied countries, something really sinister was happening. The Nazi regime was rounding up people that didn't fit into its plans for an Aryan Race. Millions of people, most of them Jewish, were killed in what's now known as the Holocaust.

For a while it looked like Germany was actually going to win the war. But a big turning point was D-Day when Allied forces carried out the biggest ever land, air and sea mission to take back Nazi occupied Europe.

Just over a year later Hitler was dead and Germany had surrendered. While Europe celebrated, Japan hadn't surrendered and in August 1945, the US made the decision to drop two nuclear bombs on Japan with devastating results. Japan surrendered and the most destructive war in history was finally over.

It's not known exactly how many people died in the war, but it's thought to be somewhere between 70 and 85 million. The war changed the way the world looked. The US and Russia became global superpowers and the United Nations was founded, in the hope that another world war would never happen again.

## Quiz

What was the name given to the main countries that fought against the UK, France and its allies in the Second World War? Was it:

The Central Powers  
The Axis powers  
or the Triple Entente?

It was the Axis powers. The other side were known as the Allies.

## Australia's Flag

Reporter: Jack Evans

*INTRO: Now to another anniversary that's happening today. Did you know that it was on September 3rd way back in 1901 that the Australian flag was flown for the first time? Let's find out more about the history of this old Aussie icon and the debate about whether or not it needs a make-over.*

IVOR: Oh come on Ivor, think.

JACK: The year was 1901, Ivor Williams Evans sat down to design the Australian flag.

IVOR: Well I could use blue because it's calming, the Southern Cross because it's darling and I definitely want to use the Union Jack.

JACK: Ivor was 13 at the time.

IVOR: What.? Oh, not again.

JACK: That's better, right where were we. The year was 1901, Australia had just become a federation and the Prime Minister at the time, Sir Edmund Barton, announced a competition to design a brand-new flag for this brand-new nation. Out of the almost 33 thousand entries, Ivor's won.

Ivor's flag design featured the Union Jack, the national flag of the United Kingdom. The Southern Cross, well that's a constellation that can always been seen from Australia and the six-pointed star for each of the six states. Oh, and don't worry NT and ACT an extra point was later added just for you. The flag was first flown on the 3rd of September 1901. Although it didn't become our official flag until 1954 and of course the rest is history.

These days the flag is everywhere from here, to here and here. And every year we celebrate its birthday on the 3rd of September. But for a long time there has been a debate about whether the Aussie flag might be a bit outdated. The main problem for some people is this bit, the Union Jack. As I mentioned it's still the national flag of another country and while Australia's still part of the Commonwealth, it hasn't been part of Great Britain for a long time. Many say the Union Jack doesn't represent a lot of Australians, including Indigenous people. For many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people it's a reminder of their land being invaded.

Plus, there's the fact that Australia's flag looks like a lot like the flags of other countries and territories. Which can make ceremonies like this a little confusing. A few years ago, New Zealand actually had a vote on whether or not to change their flag, but they decided to stick with the original and many people in Australia feel the same way. Some say it's an important part of Australia's history and it's a recognisable symbol that a lot of Aussies are proud of. So, what do you think?

KID 1: I think it's a really good like design and if it was changed I don't think that would be a very good idea because it's been there for so long. It's represented us so why would we just change it out of the blue?

KID 2: We've just had it for so long and people see it, they know that it's our flag and it represents us.

KID 3: If we're going to change the Australian flag it should be to yellow and green 'cause all the Australian sport kits are yellow and green.

KID 4: I would combine the Aboriginal flag with it, so it represents the whole of Australia.

## Quiz

How many countries have a Union Jack on their flag?

3  
5 or  
8?

The answer is 5. Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tuvalu and of course the UK. It's also on the flags of dozens of territories including Hawaii and the Cook Islands and the Falkland Islands.

## Music Rights

Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

*INTRO: Now, you might have heard some interesting news recently about Taylor Swift. She's announced she's re-recording her first five albums. That might seem like a kind-of weird thing to do but it's because her old recordings are actually owned by someone else. Song rights are often really complicated, so we sent Matt to investigate.*

They're some of the most iconic songs of the past decade, that some of the most iconic people have spent years and years dancing to. But the face and the voice and the hair behind these gems isn't actually the same person who owns the songs. Really. It's actually this guy, Scooter Braun. He recently paid \$300 million dollars to buy Big Machine Label Group, which owns the rights to Taylor Swift's first six albums. The two aren't exactly friends. Tay Tay doesn't like that her old songs are owned by someone else and has just announced she's going to re-record them.

TAYLOR SWIFT, MUSIC ARTIST: My contract says that starting November 2020, so next year, I can record albums one through five all over again. It's next year, it's right around the corner. I'm going to be busy, I'm excited.

It might seem a little crazy that you can be the one to write and perform a song and it not belong to you, but it happens all the time.

MATT HOLBROOK, REPORTER: That's good Matt, do you just want to give us a voice level?

MATT HOLBROOK, SINGER/SONGWRITER: OK, we're good, we're good.

MATT HOLBROOK: See, it's often not enough just to write an epic song. Getting people to hear it, especially if you're not already as famous as me, can be tricky.

And that's where music labels come in, they'll often shell out money to record and produce the song, and then spend money on advertising it and making sure it gets played. Every time that happens, everyone involved gets paid royalties. The label gets a bit, and so do the songwriters that wrote it and artists that recorded it. But it's often the label that owns the recording itself and gets to decide how and when the song is used. While Tay Tay's albums have made everyone, including her, a lot of money, she doesn't think it's right that she doesn't own her own songs.

TAYLOR SWIFT, MUSIC ARTIST: I think that artists deserve to own their work, I just feel very passionately about that.

A bunch of very famous artists have been in this exact situation, and some have even spent millions and millions of dollars, buying back or negotiating the rights to their music, including the likes of Rihanna and Jay

Z. Taylor Swift has publicly said she was unhappy she didn't get the same chance. Her solution? Re-recording her hits. Basically, she'd be covering her own songs as the world's most convincing Taylor Swift cover band. And yes, just like anyone else, she'd have to pay herself and the other songwriter's royalties. But she says it's not about the money, it's about making sure artists are treated fairly. Even if it means the soundtrack to this gets a bit of a shakeup.

## Ask a Reporter

If you want to know more about music copyright, you can ask me live on Friday in this week's Ask A Reporter. Check the website for details.

## Sport

Aussie tennis star and world number two Ash Barty has been knocked out of the U-S Open singles going down to Chinese world number 18 Qiang Wang 6-2, 6-4. Barty made some hot shots but wasn't able to match Wang's consistency. There are now no Aussies left in the singles, with Alex de Minaur, Alexei Popyrin and Nick Kyrgios all getting knocked out over the weekend.

Australia fared much better in the in the basketball World Cup beating Canada 108 to 92 in the opening game. The Boomers will take on Senegal and Lithuania later this week hoping to make it through to the second round.

And the fourth Ashes Test gets underway in Manchester tomorrow. Former Aussie captain Steve Smith will be back in the game after missing the last test because of a concussion. Aussie fans are hoping he'll help to turn the team's fortune around.

## Pandas

Reporter: Matthew Holbrook

*INTRO: Finally, today, to some very cute visitors who've been calling Australia home for the past 10 years. Wang Wang and Funi are the only pandas in the country, in fact, they're the only pandas in the Southern Hemisphere. But they still belong to China and there's a chance their time in down-under could soon be up. Here's Matt.*

Out of all the animals in the entire world that are black and white, pandas have to be my favourite. Well, after zebras. And killer whales. Ooh, penguins. Maybe dalmatians. Anyway, pandas are still pretty good. And a lot of other Aussies think so, too. For the past ten years, people have flocked to Adelaide Zoo to get a glimpse of the only two giant pandas on the continent, Wang Wang and Funi.

Back in 2009, getting hold of the pandas was seen as a massive deal for Australia and South Australia in particular. But they're not ours to keep. They're only here on loan, and in November, unless the zoo comes to a new agreement with China, they'll be headed back. So, I've come to the zoo to find out more. Phil is the Director of Life Sciences here.

MATT HOLBROOK, REPORTER: Why do the pandas belong to China?

DR PHIL AINSLEY, ZOOS SA: The panda is considered to be a national treasure in China. All pandas outside of China are still property owned by the Chinese government. We have an agreement with them which is initially for ten years, and they come to Australia and work in partnerships as part of our research and breeding program.

MATT HOLBROOK: So, could Wang Wang and Funi actually be sent home in a tiny panda boat?

DR PHIL AINSLEY, ZOOS SA: We're really hopeful that doesn't occur. Since they've been here, more than 4 million people have come to Adelaide Zoo.

Keeping pandas isn't cheap. The government pays China a pretty hefty panda rental fee every year, which goes to helping preserve panda habitats and populations. Here at the zoo, it's mostly a matter of keeping these guys well fed. Wang Wang and Funi just love their bamboo and eat up to half their bodyweight of the stuff every day.

MATT HOLBROOK: I never eat that much bamboo.

When they're not doing that, they're sleeping. All of the time.

MATT HOLBROOK: I wanted to make them comfortable, so I've dressed as a kind of human panda today. I don't think they've noticed.

The panda negotiations have meant one big change for Wang Wang and Funi. Usually at this time of the year, the zoo would be doing its best to help them have panda babies, but that's been put on hold for now.

DR PHIL AINSLEY, ZOOS SA: The reproduction of giant pandas is quite complicated. They have one opportunity every twelve months to fall pregnant. Unfortunately, we haven't been lucky enough to breed pandas. They celebrated their 13th and 14th birthdays respectively, we're very hopeful in the next 5 years, fingers crossed we'll see a panda here in Adelaide.

If they did have panda babies, those would belong to China, too. But it would still be cool. Fingers and paws crossed.

## Closer

That would be so cute. That's it for today but we'll be back next week. Until then, you can jump online to see more stories and interesting stuff. There's also BTN Newsbreak every weekday on ABC ME and online and don't forget, if you're 13 or over you can subscribe to our YouTube Channel. That's it from me, have a great week. Bye.