



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.

## Lebanon Conflict

1. Where is Lebanon and where is Israel? Locate on a map.
2. Fighting in Lebanon is going on between which two groups?
3. What has the Australian Government told Australians in Lebanon to do?
4. How does Therese feel about what's going on in Lebanon?
5. What do you understand more clearly since watching the BTN story?

## UK Coal Phase Out

1. Summarise the BTN UK Coal Phase Out story in three sentences. Share your summary with another student. How were your summaries similar and/or different?
2. Coal is a fossil fuel. True or false?
3. Coal was increasingly used as a source of power during the \_\_\_\_\_ revolution.
4. What greenhouse gas is released when coal is burnt?
5. Australia's government says it has a plan to phase out coal power in the next couple of...
  - a. Months
  - b. Years
  - c. Decades

## 2024 Nobel Prizes

1. Briefly explain why Alfred Nobel started the Nobel Prize.
2. What was his most famous invention?
3. Give examples of the categories that a Nobel Prize is awarded.
4. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded this year to an organisation formed by survivors of what?
5. What did you learn watching this story?

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

### EPISODE 28

15<sup>th</sup> October 2024

#### 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.

## Youth Parliament

1. What does the Junior Parliament program offer young people?
2. What do participants learn about?
3. Finish the following sentence: A bill is like a...
4. What did the students like about being involved in the Junior Parliament program?
5. Name three things you learnt about parliament watching the BTN story.

## Photography Prize

1. The Australian Geographic photographic prize focusses on what type of photography?
  - a. Portrait
  - b. Nature
  - c. Sports
2. What did Maya choose to photograph for the photographic competition?
3. What is your first impression of Maya's photograph? What did you notice?
4. How would you describe the image to someone who hasn't seen it?
5. What do you think makes a photograph interesting?

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



Teacher Resource

# 2024 Nobel Prizes

## 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. Briefly explain why Alfred Nobel started the Nobel Prize.
2. What was his most famous invention?
3. Give examples of the categories that a Nobel Prize is awarded.
4. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded this year to an organisation formed by survivors of what?
5. What did you learn watching this story?

## Activity: See, Think and Wonder

After watching the BTN 2024 Nobel Prizes story, students will respond to the following questions:

- What did you SEE in this video?
- What did you LEARN from this story?
- What do you WONDER about this story?
- What QUESTIONS do you have about this story?



## Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN 2024 Nobel Prizes story as a class and record the main points on a mind map. Students will respond to the following:

- What is the Nobel Prize?
- Why is it called the Nobel Prize?
- What are the different categories in the Nobel Prize?
- Can you name some winners of the Nobel Prize? Name 2-3.



### EPISODE 28

15th October 2024

### KEY LEARNING

Students will learn more about Alfred Nobel and Nobel Prize laureates.

### CURRICULUM

#### Science – Years 5 & 6

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

#### HASS – Year 6

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

Sequence information about people's lives, events, developments and phenomena using a variety of methods including timelines.

#### Civics and Citizenship – Year 7

Identify, gather and sort information and ideas from a range of sources.

## Activity: Timeline Poster

Students will research the life and achievements of a Nobel Prize laureate. Students will create a timeline poster and prepare an oral presentation summarising key events in their life and their contributions to society. Below are some examples of well-known Nobel Prize laureates or choose one from the full list of laureates [here](#):

Albert Einstein

Marie Curie

Mother Teresa

Nelson Mandela

Barack Obama

Malala Yousafzai

Alexander Fleming

Theodore Roosevelt

### Timeline Poster

Your students' task is to create a timeline poster, responding to the following areas of research.

#### Research

- Early Life - Information about the person's parents. When/where were they born? What type of education did they receive?
- Family - Personal information; were they married? Did they have children?
- Legacy - What event and/or action led to them becoming a Nobel Prize laureate? What did they do that had an impact on the lives of others?
- 'Where are they now?' If they have died, you can outline where they are buried. If they are still alive you can outline what their life looks like now.
- 2 x 'Interesting Facts' and 2 x 'Did You Know?' A minimum of 6 and a maximum of 10 photos with captions. Include a bibliography on the back of your poster.

### Oral Presentation

Students will prepare a short oral presentation, speaking in 'first person'. They will speak about their life, their family, character, the decisions they made and why, and their impact and influence on society. Students are encouraged to dress up in-character and bring along 3-4 'props'/artefacts to support their presentation.

### Further Research

Students will choose one of the activities below as a further investigation.

#### Interview

- Imagine you could sit down and talk to a Nobel Prize laureate.
- What questions would you ask about their life and achievements?
- Find answers to your questions.

#### Portrait

- Plan and create a portrait of a Nobel Prize laureate.
- Explore and experiment with different techniques and mediums to produce a portrait.
- Organise a class exhibition of your artworks.

#### 5 w's

- What are some of the key events in their life?
- Write a summary for one key event, which answers the 5 W's – Who, What, Where, When and Why?

## Activity: School Awards Ceremony

Hold your own awards ceremony at your school to celebrate the special talents, achievements and contributions made by people in your school community. Alternatively, you could hold an award ceremony for students just in your class.

- What categories will you give awards for? It could be for your school's core values, for example Respect, Kindness, Excellence, Resilience and Innovation. Or you could make up your own categories, like "Mentor award", "Entrepreneur award", "Creativity award".
- Who can be awarded? For example, it could be an individual, group or an entire class.
- What will the criteria be for each award? For example, for the respect award the recipient needs to show compassion for others and helps others in the school community. Design a template which you can use to document examples of how the recipient has met the criteria for each award.
- Design an award for each category. Include text, images and symbols which reflect each category and your school.
- How often will the awards be given? (for example, at each assembly, at the end of each term or at the end of the school year). Who will be invited to your awards ceremony? Consider inviting parents, friends and your local MP.



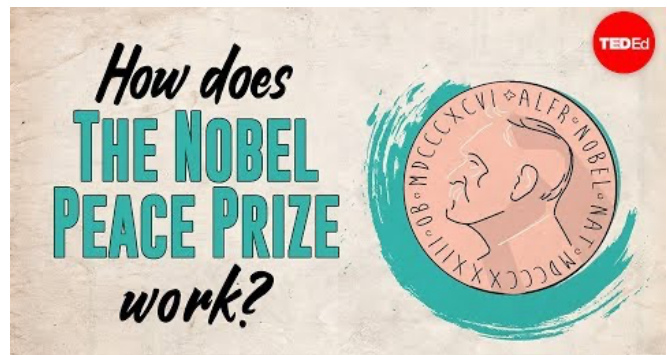
## Activity: TEDEd

Students will watch this [TEDEd video](#) to learn more about Alfred Nobel and how the Nobel Peace Prize works.

Students will use the facts they have discovered about the Nobel Peace Prize to create a quiz and then test their classmates. Students will include a range of quiz styles, for example:

- Multiple choice
- True or false
- Fill in the blank
- Use photos or pictures
- When an answer is revealed, provide extra information to explain the answer.

Students can make their quizzes in [Kahoot](#) or [Quizizz](#). Make it fun, engaging, and educational!



How does the Nobel Peace Prize work?  
(Source: [TEDEd](#))



## Activity: Nobel Prize Quiz

1. Who started the Nobel Prize?

A. Alfred Nobel

B. Albert Nobel

C. Albert Einstein

2. What year were the first Nobel Prizes awarded?

A. 1801

B. 1901

C. 2001

3. An organisation CAN'T win a Nobel Prize.

A. True

B. False

4. Which of these people won a Nobel Prize in physics?

A. Martin Luther King Jr.

B. Albert Einstein

C. Alexander Fleming

5. Which Nobel Prize did Mother Teresa win?

A. Nobel Prize in Chemistry

B. Nobel Prize in Literature

C. Nobel Peace Prize

6. How many Nobel Prizes have been awarded in Australia?

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

7. Malala Yousafzai is the youngest person to win a Nobel Prize. How old was she when she won the Nobel Peace Prize?

A. 17

B. 27

C. 37

8. Which of these fields is NOT included in the list of Nobel Prizes?

A. Peace

B. Mathematics

C. Economic Sciences

9. Alfred Nobel is best known for his invention of...

A. Penicillin

B. Vaccines

C. Dynamite

10. Who was the first woman to be awarded a Nobel Prize?

A. Mother Teresa

B. Marie Curie

C. Irene Curie

Quiz Answers: 1A, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5C, 6C, 7A, 8B, 9C, 10B.

## Useful Websites

- [What are the Nobel Prizes and why are they important?](#) – Newsbreak
- [Check out these Nobel Prize winning scientists](#) - Newsround
- [The man behind the Prize – Alfred Nobel](#) – The Nobel Prize
- [Nobel Prizes 2024](#) – The Nobel Prize
- [Nobel Prize History](#) – BTN
- [2021 Nobel Prize](#) – BTN
- [US duo Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun win Nobel Prize in Medicine for 'groundbreaking discovery'](#)  
– ABC News



Teacher Resource

# Photography Prize

## 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. The Australian Geographic photographic prize focusses on what type of photography?
  - a. Portrait
  - b. Nature
  - c. Sports
2. What did Maya choose to photograph for the photographic competition?
3. What is your first impression of Maya's photograph? What did you notice?
4. How would you describe the image to someone who hasn't seen it?
5. What do you think makes a photograph interesting?

## Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Photography Prize story. Here are some questions to guide the discussion:

- What did you SEE in this video?
- What did you LEARN from this story?
- What was SURPRISING about this story?
- What QUESTIONS do you have about this story?
- In pairs, students discuss what they think makes an interesting nature photograph. Share the main points of their discussion with the class.



### EPISODE 28

15<sup>th</sup> October 2024

#### KEY LEARNING

Students will learn more about the key elements of photography and analyse images created by young nature photographers. They will also create their own nature photographs.

#### CURRICULUM

##### Visual Arts – Years 5 & 6

Explore ideas and practices used by artists, including practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists, to represent different views, beliefs and opinions.

Develop and apply techniques and processes when making their artworks.

Plan the display of artworks to enhance their meaning for an audience.



## Activity: Photographic Techniques

Students will explore some key concepts of photography. Discuss what they think makes an interesting photo.

An important element when composing a photo is the [Rule of Thirds](#). This makes photos more interesting. Imagine a photo divided into 9 squares – two vertical lines and two horizontal lines. Instead of putting the main subject in the middle of the photo, place it where the lines cross, to the side. BTN also has a video explaining [Rule of Thirds](#)



Rule of Thirds ([Source: Wikipedia](#))

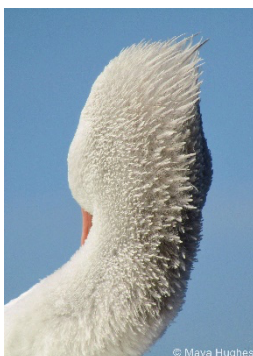
**Lighting** Sources of light, for example, daylight or camera flash, affect the mood and appearance of photographs. Ask the students how light changes throughout the day – sunrise or sunset (softer and warmer) as opposed to light in the middle of the day (harsher). When might be a good time of day to take photographs outside?

**Perspective** The position where you take a photo affects how the subject appears. Different perspectives include a birds-eye view – a photo taken from above, or a shot from ground level looking up. Close-up photos can capture interesting details like the texture or pattern in a leaf. Changing the perspective can create a more interesting photo.

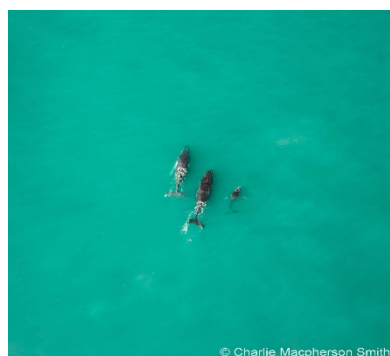
## Activity: Responding to Photographs

Students will select their favourite image/s from the Junior category of the [2024 Australian Geographic Nature Photographer of the Year](#) competition. They will analyse and reflect on the image/s and then respond to the questions below.

- What is your first impression of the image? Look at the photo closely. What do you notice?
- What techniques is the photographer using to create the image? (colour, light, pattern, texture, contrast)
- What is the mood of the photograph?
- How would you describe the image to someone who hasn't seen it?
- What do you think the photographer is trying to communicate?
- How does the image make you feel? What do you like about it?



[Elegance](#) (winner) Maya Hughes



[Family](#) Charlie Macpherson Smith



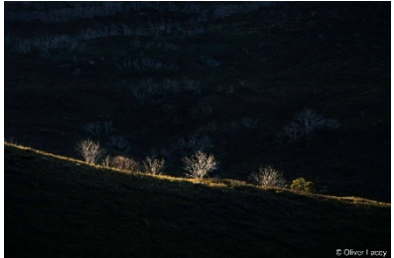
[Nest of Silk](#) (runner-up) Oliver Lacey



[Burrowing Beauty](#) Arlo Wallace



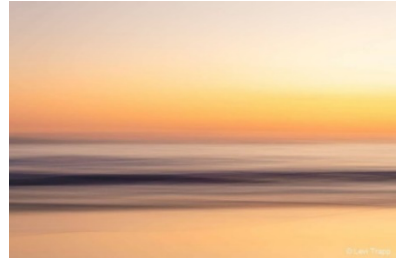
[Prickly](#) Anouk Chapman



[Spotlight on Dieback](#) Oliver Lacey



[The World's Only Alpine Parrot](#) Jack Hinz



[Blurred Horizons](#) Levi Trapp

## Activity: Nature Photography Shoot

*Students will need access to a tablet, smartphone or camera for this activity.*

Begin with a class brainstorm of possible locations to take nature photographs in or near the school grounds. Remember, it doesn't need to be a large space, it can be as small as a patch of grass. Students can then practise taking photos in their chosen natural environment. Ask them to experiment with the following:

- Rule of Thirds
- Different perspectives – birds-eye view, ground level looking up, close-up details
- Different patterns, textures and colours
- Different light – full sun versus shade/part shade

Back in the classroom, students can share their favourite photos explaining why they chose them and what photographic techniques they used.

### **Class Exhibition**

Curate a class exhibition of your students' photographs. Students choose one or two of their favourite images and give the photo a title. Invite students from other classes at your school to attend your exhibition. Consider holding your exhibition at your local library, council or gallery.

## Useful Websites

- [Nature Photographer of the Year](#) – SA Museum
- [Conversation Starter Cards Resource](#) – SA Museum
- [Photo Quest](#) – SA Museum
- [Take awesome outdoor shots](#) – National Geographic Kids



Teacher Resource

# BTN Transcript: Episode 28- 15/10/2024

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley. Welcome to a whole new term of BTN. Hope you had the best holidays. Let's see what's coming up on today's show. We'll find out about the UK's historic decision to ditch coal, find out who won this year's Nobel Prizes and meet some kids who are getting an up-close look at politics.

## Lebanon Conflict

Reporter: Cale Matthews

*INTRO: All that soon, but first today we're going to find out more about what's going on in Lebanon. Over the holidays Australians living there were told to leave, after fighting escalated between the Israeli defence force and a militant group called Hezbollah. Cale found out more and caught up with a teenager who's just flown in from Lebanon. Take a look.*

CALE MATTHEWS, REPORTER: Therese has lived in Lebanon for almost all her life.

THERESE, LEBANESE AUSTRALIAN STUDENT: So, I was born in Adelaide, and I moved to Lebanon when I was one years old, and we lived in, like, the suburbs, which was like, just on the outskirts of Beirut. People are very welcoming, the beaches of Lebanon are very nice, everybody has pride in Lebanon when they're there.

But over the last few months life for many people in Lebanon has been a lot more uncertain.

THERESE: I remember sitting on the balcony at my house, and it was me and my Mum was painting and then we just hear this like, plane lying low, and it goes, poof. It's escalating more than we've ever seen before. I had been raised with the idea that this was going to happen at some point, and you don't know when it's going to come, and it happened last month.

NEWS REPORT: Israel has warned the residents of another 20 villages in southern Lebanon to evacuate immediately as it continues its campaign against Hezbollah.

Over the holidays there has been a big escalation in fighting between the Israeli defence force and a group called Hezbollah. It's a militant group as well as a political party that's based in Southern Lebanon and is backed and financially supported by Iran. It doesn't run the country and it's not part of Lebanon's official armed forces, but it is the most powerful military force in Lebanon, and it's got a long history of conflict with Israel. In fact, Hezbollah was formed in the 1980's to fight Israeli soldiers that had occupied Southern Lebanon during the country's civil war.

NEWS REPORT: Thousands of Shiites, mostly from south Beirut voiced their support for Hezbollah's continued military campaign against Israel. Many countries, including Australia, list Hezbollah as a terrorist organisation because of its history of violence against civilians.

The day after Hamas attacked Israel on October 7th last year, Hezbollah started fired rockets into northern Israel and the two sides have been exchanging rocket fire since. More than 60,000 people have been evacuated from towns and villages in Northern Israel and people have died on both sides of the border. In the past month things have escalated. Israel assassinated the head of Hezbollah, and several other leaders and civilians were killed by explosives that had been hidden in communication devices. Now Israel has sent soldiers into Southern Lebanon and has been bombing sites in the capital Beirut. It says it wants to drive

Hezbollah far enough away from the border so that it can't fire rockets at Israeli towns.

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER: I say to you, the people of Lebanon, free your country from Hezbollah so that this war can end.

In the past few weeks more than 1000 Lebanese people have been killed and more than a million people throughout Southern Lebanon have been displaced, a lot of them moving to evacuation centres like this one in the capital Beirut.

LEBANESE KID: I miss home, I want the war to end so I can go back.

LEBANESE KID: Life is getting worse now because we keep hearing that the war won't end soon, I don't know.

Rockets continue to be fired throughout the region and there are concerns the conflict could spread to other countries.

ROSEMARY DICARLO, UN UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AND PEACEBUILDING AFFAIRS: Hezbollah and other non-state armed groups must stop firing rockets and missiles into Israel. We urge Israel to stop its bombardment of Lebanon and to withdraw its ground forces.

Meanwhile the Australian government arranged special flights to help citizens who are in Lebanon get back to Australia. Therese will spend the next few years in Australia studying, but she'll be thinking of her family back home.

THERESE: I hope that everything settles down again after that we've seen before, a war like this has ended. Lebanon is definitely a place that's very precious to me, and I want that to stay.

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AMELIA: If you're feeling worried or upset about that story or anything else you've seen in the news, make sure you talk to someone about it. We've also put up some resources on our website with some tips on how to deal with upsetting news.

## News Quiz

Can you name the two hurricanes that have caused devastation in America over the past few weeks? Is it Milton and Helene, Michael and Helga or Maxwell and Hannah? It's Milton and Helene. Helene was the first and it caused a huge amount of damage, killed at least 230 people and left thousands homeless across Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

JOE BIDEN, US PRESIDENT: Winds over 120mph in some places, storm surges up to 15 feet and record flooding. Communities are devastated.

The clean-up was only just beginning when another storm formed over the Atlantic.

METEOROLOGIST: This is just horrific.

Hurricane Milton was a category three storm when it made landfall, bringing with it, tornados, winds of up to 200 kilometres an hour and flooding rain.

PANELLIST: Now you look at the statistics. Nowadays, more young people are being hospitalised, more young people are being negatively affected.

What were these young South Australians discussing at a National Summit last week? Was it vaping, exam stress or social media? It was social media. The summit brought together experts and politicians to talk about the impact of social media use on young people, and how to protect kids from potential harms. The Federal Government wants to bring in an age limit for social media use and says it's made tech companies responsible for enforcing the rules. While South Australia's premier announced that social media education would become part of the state's curriculum.

And what unusual thing did this Space X rocket do after taking off? Did it blow up, go to the moon or go back to where it came from? It went right back to its launch tower. SpaceX has been which has been reusing smaller falcon 9 rockets for years, but this is the first time it's managed to successfully catch its much bigger Starship Super Heavy rocket.

PERSON: What we just saw, that looked like magic!

## UK Coal Phase Out

Reporter: Wren Gillett

*INTRO: Now over to the United Kingdom where this combustible sedimentary rock, also known as coal, has been officially ditched. Yep, the UK just closed its last coal power plant. Wren got the story straight from the source.*

WREN: Oh! It's Christmas. I wonder what Santa brought me. Coal? You're kidding me. C'mon Santa, what'd I do?

COAL: Oi, oi. What's wrong with coal?

WREN: I'm so sorry, Coal. I just...

COAL: Do you know how it feels to have children wake up on Christmas day and start crying when they look at you? No, you don't Wren, and after all I've done for you humans.

Yep, the world would look pretty different without coal. Mass production, transport, electricity. All things that would've been a lot harder without such a handy and reliable source of energy, like me. Do you even know how long it takes to make a piece of coal? Huh?

WREN: Ahh no?

COAL: Millions of years. You see, coal is made from the remains of living things which are full of carbon. Once they've been squashed and heated over millions of years, they become a super concentrated hunk of stable potential energy. Yeah, that's me. For much of my life, I was just chilling underground, pretty happily in all honesty, until you humans found me, and started putting me to work about 6,000 years ago. But it wasn't until the 1700s that I really hit my stride. Ever heard of the industrial revolution? It started in Great Britain, where some big inventions made it possible to make things on mass. Which led to people leaving farms to work in factories. And what did those factories run on, Wren?

WREN: Ahh.

COAL: Coal. I burn really really well, much better than other fuel sources like wood. I lit up streets, powered ships and trains, I was everywhere. And people couldn't get me out of the ground quick enough. In those days, most of the world's coal came from Great Britain. Which helped it grow to become a massive empire. I've done a lot for Australia too ya know. Mm-hm, around 14 per cent of the world's coal reserves are right here. And every year, billions of dollars' worth get sent around the world to generate electricity.

WREN: Sounds like everybody loves you.

COAL: Well ahh, yeah... and, no, not quite. You see, ahh, there's the whole carbon pollution thing. Turns out when ya rip me out of the ground and well, burn me, I release carbon dioxide, and that's been causing the planet to ah... heat up.

WREN: Wait, you did that?

COAL: Ahh well, not just me, but yeah, a fair bit of it I suppose. It's why countries have agreed to stop burning quite so much of me. In fact, the UK has just ditched coal altogether.

WREN: Wow.

COAL: I know, right? After nearly 150 years of using coal, the last English coal powered fire station closed just last week.

WREN: So, what are they using instead?

COAL: Oh, all sorts of things. They've got nuclear, gas and their renewables like solar, wind and hydro. That's what a lot of countries are trying to switch to. In fact, Australia's government says it has a plan to phase out coal power in the next couple decades.

WREN: Well, I'm sorry, I guess.

COAL: Ehh, it was a good run. But I guess my time in the sun is coming to an end.

WREN: Well, I'm glad I got you as a Christmas present.

COAL: \*gasp\* Really?

WREN: No, I wanted a bike.

COAL: Shouldn't have been naughty then.

## 2024 Nobel Prizes

Reporter: Saskia Mortarotti

*INTRO: Last week some of the world's top minds were handed some of the worlds' most prestigious awards I'm talking about the Nobel Prizes. I'll let Sas tell you more.*

SASKIA MORTAROTTI, REPORTER: A lot of us daydream about winning a big award one day.

DREAMER: So happy to be here...

Maybe for starring in a blockbuster movie, or writing a smash hit song, or winning a big race.

DREAMER: Aussie Aussie Aussie...

Or imagine winning an award for a discovery that changes the world. That's what the Nobel Prizes are all about. Each year, they're awarded to the people or organisations that are thought to have made a massive impact with their inventions, ideas, or discoveries.



And they started because of this guy, Alfred Nobel. He was an engineer and inventor who was born in Sweden in 1833. One of his most famous inventions was dynamite. It was really useful for clearing land to create roads and railways and for mining and it made Nobel a ton of money.

ALFRED NOBEL ACTOR: I'm rich!

But dynamite was also used in war. That made Nobel kinda sad. He was a pacifist which means he didn't believe in fighting. So, before he died, he wrote into his will that part of his fortune would go towards rewarding people who did the most to help the world, in the areas of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace.

Since 1901 more than 600 Nobel Prizes have been awarded to some pretty impressive people for some pretty impressive work. You'd probably recognise a few of them. Famous scientists, authors, politicians, activists, and even songwriters. There's also a prize for economics which was added to the Nobel lineup in 1968. The Prizes are decided each year by a panel in Norway and the winners take home a shiny gold medal, a diploma from the King of Sweden, and a stack of cash. This year's winners included chemists who've used AI to predict the structure of proteins, the building blocks of life, medical researchers who made new discoveries about the way our genes work, and physicists whose research paved the way for advances in machine learning.

GEOFFREY HINTON, 2024 NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IN PHYSICS: For the last 50 years I have been trying to make models on the computer that can learn in order to understand how the brain learns.

The Nobel Prize for literature went to Han Kang making her the first South Korean person to win the award.

This year's Nobel Peace Prize went to Nihon Hidankyo. A Japanese organisation formed by survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the second world war.

IZUMI NAKAMITSU, HIGH REPRESENTATIVE FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS: These Hidankyo are very brave and decided to share the catastrophic experiences to the world in order for the world to make movements towards peace and nuclear disarmament.

JIRO HAMASUMI, NIHON HIDANKYO'S DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL: I was three months in my mother's womb when the atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima. My father went to work that morning and died from the atomic bomb. I thought of my father when I heard about the Nobel Peace Prize win.

All of these names are now part of a prestigious and historic list of people whose innovations, advocacy and ideas have contributed to making the world a better place

## Junior Parliament

Rookie Reporters

*INTRO: Have you ever wondered what it might be like to be a politician? Well, you're about to meet some teenagers from South Australia who found out just what it takes. They were part of the YMCA's Junior Parliament program, which gives 12 to 15-year-olds a chance to sit in the political hotseat. Check it out.*

EAMON: Hi BTN, I'm Eamon. I'm 14, and I'm the premier of South Australia... well, kind of.

ATHOK: So, this week, it was the junior Parliament program, which basically offers young youth opportunity to voice their bills in Parliament, to really see what goes on in the Parliament House and how the politicians of today debate.

LAILA: On the first day, we learnt all about Parliament and the history and how to make a bill. And then on the second day, we were lucky enough to go to Parliament House, and we got to debate each other's bills.

EAMON: A bill is like a proposed law that a member of parliament will write and create and then present to the house.

MIA: And people debate and they throw it forwards, backwards, um, to kind of argue, but you're not arguing. You are trying to prove that this is a good idea and it should be well funded.

MIA: I was so thrilled when I got the opportunity to go to Parliament House. I was like, so excited and so happy.

ATHOK: Absolutely beautiful, just to see like how and why, and then the atmosphere that the politicians really debate.

### CLIPS OF STUDENTS DEBATING

EAMON: The debates were heated and fun, and the frantic scribbling of notes, it was a great moment, and everyone was getting passionate about the issues they care about.

MIA: When I was speaking, it was kind of like, Oh, I'm a bit nervous. But then I thought to myself, wow, if I stand up here, I could make change, so I was like, yes, I'm going to stand up and I'm going to say that I want this, and I really do and I was passionate, and it made good. It was really fun.

LAILA: So, it starts off with a main sponsor who reads the bill and announces it, and then it turns over to a main refuter who essentially just says why this bill is flawed.

ATHOK: Sometimes you even hear words such as "shame" or "hear, hear". Shame is just basically you disagree with what the opposition or the government is saying.

MIA: that's kind of a word for saying boo, but it's more polite because you're in the House of Parliament.

EAMON: if they agreed with what I was saying, they'd probably yell out "here, here" which means good job. And when you hear "hear, hear" it's really, really, really, really like, it makes you feel like, okay, people are listening to my point.

ATHOK: I like politics because you can really bring your ideas and bring any worries or concerns that you have to the table to be debated.

LAILA: It allows people to have an understanding about what parliament is, and especially for young people with a lot of issues in Parliament involving them, I think it's really important to have that knowledge and understanding.

EAMON: As well as like getting kids interested in politics so we can have great young people getting up there and on the and going into politics later and getting their voices heard on the big stage.

## Sport

Rugby World Cup here we come.

COMMENTATOR: The winners of WCV South Africa 2024...



The Wallaroos have officially qualified for next year's World Cup after defeating Scotland 31 to 22. Ash Marsters the most capped Australian women's player in history, ploughed over the line in the 80th minute, sealing the win and the team's first piece of major silverware.

ASH MARSTERS: So really proud of them and the efforts they've put in, and can't wait to see how much further it goes.

Speaking of big wins, Brodie Kosteki and teammate Todd Hazelwood raced to victory at the Bathurst 1000.

BRODIE KOSTECKI: I just can't believe it. I'm just in awe at the moment.

TODD HAZELWOOD: Whoo! Bathurst winners.

Kosteki and Broc Feeney were neck and neck for most of the race, but Kosteki held his nerve to the end with a record pace of five hours, 58 minutes and 3 seconds.

COMMENTATOR: Brodie Kosteki is the king of the mountain!

And, the King of Clay Rafael Nadal has announced he's retiring. After a super long and super successful career, the 38-year-old Spaniard says next month's Davis Cup will be his very last tournament. Rafa's a 22-time grand slam champion and is considered to be one of the greatest tennis players of all time

## Photography Prize

Reporter: Wren Gillett

*INTRO: Finally, today, we're going to meet a talented young photographer. Maya is 15 and she's won the top prize in a national competition for nature photography. Wren caught up with her to learn her tricks of trade.*

WREN: Hi, Maya.

MAYA: Hi! Nice to meet you.

WREN: Lovely to meet you too. So, this is your photo?

MAYA: Yes, this is my Pelican image. Elegance.

WREN: How beautiful.

This is Maya, and she just won the junior category of this year's Australian Geographic Nature Photographer of The Year Competition.

MAYA: The Pelican was looking out to sea initially. So, I thought I really wanted to zoom in on the pelican's feathers, just to really see the detail. Because from afar, people don't normally see the intricate feathers and the details of these magnificent birds.

WREN: There's so many, and the way they kind of like go up. It's beautiful. So, how did you get into photography?

MAYA: I got my first camera when I was about 10. So, I got that at Christmas, which was really special, because I got to create so many memories with my photos.

WREN: What do you love taking photos of the most?

MAYA: Well, obviously, I love taking photos of birds. They're all just, they're all beautiful, but I really have a soft spot for pelicans. They just, they've always been my favourite.

WREN: What do you want to take a photo of next?

MAYA: Well, I've been really interested in the glossy black cockatoos, and I think because they're endangered, I really want to raise awareness for our endangered species. I think it's really important. And photography can do that, that's why it's so incredible.

WREN: Yes, it can inspire people to sort of see beauty in things that they just sort of walk past.

MAYA: Exactly, and that's what my goal is with photography. To keep our habitats, to keep our wildlife, birds, landscape. It's really important.

WREN: How do you take photos of wildlife like this?

MAYA: Well, I think the key is to get low to the ground, to get to their perspectives, capture their behaviour and do whatever they're doing at the time.

WREN: Maya, I just feel like I have learned so much from you today. I am inspired.

MAYA: Aw, I'm so happy!

WREN: I've got one last question for you though.

MAYA: Yes.

WREN: Do you consider selfies photography?

MAYA: Well, if you're entering into a competition, then probably not... but, of course with families and friends and with pets, then of course, I would love to.

WREN: Okay, could we take a selfie?

MAYA: Yes! let's do it.

WREN: Alright, hang on, gettin my phone. All right, yay. Oh my gosh, selfie taking is so weird, isn't it?

## Closer

Well, that's all the news we have for this week but don't worry, we'll be back next week with a special episode for Media Literacy Week. But before I go, I do have a little bit of news of my own to share. I'm going to be having a baby. So, you're going to see me looking a little different over the next few months but I'm so excited to share this journey with you, all of you, so thanks so much for watching and I'll see you next week. Bye!