



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.

Brazil Election

1. What was the main point of the Brazil Election story?
2. How much of the Amazon is in Brazil?
3. What impact did Jair Bolsonaro have on the Amazon?
4. Why is the Amazon important to the global climate?
5. What impact could the recent election result have on the Amazon?

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

Flood Buyback

1. In pairs, discuss the Flood Buyback story and record the main points of your discussion.
2. What weather pattern is bringing wetter than usual weather to parts of Australia?
3. What does the flood buyback scheme mean for people living in areas where it's more likely to flood?
4. What consequences of climate change is changing where people can live in Australia?
5. What changes does climate expert David say we can make to stop global warming?

E- Waste Recycling

1. Give three examples of e-waste.
2. Using words or pictures, explain the process of recycling e-waste.
3. What precious metals can be found in electronic products?
4. E-waste contains hazardous _____ that can't go into the environment.
5. What should people do with their e-waste?

King Tut Anniversary

1. How old was Tutankhamun when he became king?
2. Who discovered the tomb of King Tut?

EPISODE 32

8th November 2022

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.

3. In ancient Egypt, why were important people mummified, placed in a sarcophagus, and then put into a tomb with treasures?
4. Why was the discovery of King Tut's tomb a big deal?
5. Name three things you learnt watching the King Tut story.

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

Bird Calling Competition

1. What is the Bournda Bird Olympics?
2. When and why did bird calling begin?
3. Which bird did Alisha mimic?
 - a. Australian King Parrot
 - b. Turtle Dove
 - c. Barking Owl
4. Why did she choose to mimic that bird?
5. Have a go at mimicking native birds in your area and record your bird calls.



Teacher Resource

Amazon Future

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 was the main point of the Brazil Election story?
2. How much of the Amazon is in Brazil?
3. What impact did Jair Bolsonaro have on the Amazon?
4. Why is the Amazon important to the global climate?
5. What impact could the recent election result have on the Amazon?

Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN Brazil Election story as a class. Ask students to record what they know about the Amazon. What questions do they have? Use the following questions to guide discussion:

- What is a rainforest? List some of the main characteristics. Think of adjectives to describe the rainforest environment.
- What does a rainforest look like?
- Where can you find rainforests?
- What or who depends on rainforests?
- What do you know about the Amazon rainforest?
- Where is the Amazon rainforest? Locate on a map.
- 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?



EPISODE 32

8th November 2022

KEY LEARNING

Students will investigate the importance of the Amazon rainforest and what makes it unique. They will also learn about species of animals found in the Amazon.

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 Brazil Election story. Here are some words to get them started.

RAINFOREST	PHOTOSYNTHESIS	DEFORESTATION
SPECIES	BIODIVERSITY	ECOSYSTEM

Activity: Research

What questions were raised in the discussion about the BTN Brazil Election story and what are the gaps in students' knowledge? The following KWLH organiser provides students with a framework to explore their knowledge on this topic.

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?

Students will develop their own question/s to research or choose one or more 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.

- Why are rainforests important? Think about the social, cultural, economic and ecological importance of rainforests.
- Where is the Amazon? Find on a map. What is the size of the rainforest? How old is the rainforest? How does it compare to other rainforests around the world? Compare the geography and climate (including rainfall, cyclones, mountains).
- 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?
- What are some of the threats to the Amazon?
- How have plant and animal species adapted to the conditions of the rainforest?
- What is the nutrient cycle in the Amazon rainforest? How could deforestation break the nutrient cycle and impact on rainforest soils?



Activity: Amazon Animal Profile

Students will research and write a profile of a species of animal found in the Amazon rainforest. They can use the animal profile worksheet at the end of this activity to record their findings. There are some examples of animals found in the Amazon rainforest in the Who am I? game at the end of this activity.

Research

Students will research and create a profile of a species of animal found in the Amazon.

Students can use the Animal Profile at the end of this activity.

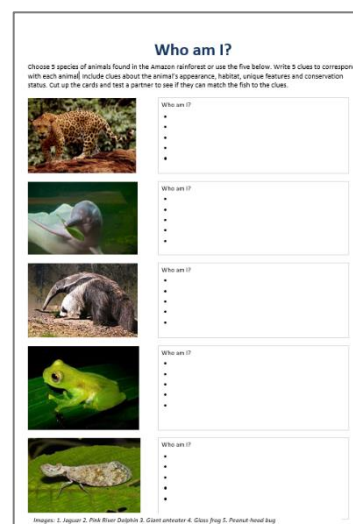
- Illustration or photo
- Scientific and common name
- Appearance
- Habitat
- Feeding and diet
- Behaviours and adaptations
- Predators
- Threats
- Why is the animal important to the Amazon Rainforest?
- Interesting facts



Activity: Who am I?

Students will make their own *Who am I?* game to learn more about animals that live in the Amazon rainforest.

- Students will research and write 5 clues to correspond with each animal in the *Who am I?* worksheet at the end of this activity, with the first clue being the hardest and the last clue being the easiest.
- Include clues about special features, appearance, adaptations and any threats.
- Students will test their game on a partner.



Useful Websites

[Amazon: What does Brazil's new president mean for the rainforest?](#) – Newsround

[Amazon](#) – WWF

[Amazon Fires](#) – BTN

Who am I?

Choose 5 species of animals found in the Amazon rainforest or use the five below. Write 5 clues to correspond with each animal. Include clues about the animal's appearance, habitat, unique features and conservation status. Cut up the cards and test a partner to see if they can match the fish to the clues.



Who am I?

-
-
-
-
-



Who am I?

-
-
-
-
-



Who am I?

-
-
-
-
-



Who am I?

-
-
-
-
-



Who am I?

-
-
-
-
-

Images: 1. Jaguar 2. Pink River Dolphin 3. Giant anteater 4. Glass frog 5. Peanut-head bug

ANIMAL PROFILE

Scientific Name

APPEARANCE

Common Name

ADAPTATIONS

Unique Features
or Interesting Facts

HABITAT

THREATS



Teacher Resource

King Tut Anniversary

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. How old was Tutankhamun when he became king?
2. Who discovered the tomb of King Tut?
3. In ancient Egypt, why were important people mummified, placed in a sarcophagus and then put into a tomb with treasures?
4. Why was the discovery of King Tut's tomb a big deal?
5. Name three things you learnt watching the King Tut story.

Activity: Class Discussion

Before watching

Before watching the BTN King Tut Anniversary story students will discuss in small groups what they already know about the Pharaoh and Ancient Egypt.

- What do you already know about Ancient Egypt and King Tutankhamun? Record your ideas on a mind map.
- Why do you think King Tutankhamun is in the news at the moment?
- What do you wonder about King Tutankhamun?



After watching

Students will respond to one or more of the following questions after watching the BTN story:

- What did you learn from the BTN story?
- What do you THINK about what you saw in the story?
- Think of three questions you have about the story.
- What more do you want to learn about King Tutankhamun?



EPISODE 32

8th November 2022

KEY LEARNING

Students will identify a range of questions about the past to inform a historical inquiry on King Tutankhamun. Students will develop their historical knowledge and understanding of ancient Egypt.

CURRICULUM

HASS – Year 3-4

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

HASS – Year 5-6

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

HASS – Year 7

The role of a significant individual in ancient Egyptian, Greek or Roman history.

The physical features of ancient Greece, Egypt or Rome and how they influenced the civilisation that developed there.

The methods and sources used to investigate at least ONE historical controversy or mystery that has challenged historians or archaeologists, such as in the analysis of unidentified human remains.

Key features of ancient societies (farming, trade, social classes, religion, rule of law).

The evidence for the emergence and establishment of ancient societies (including art, iconography, writing tools and pottery).

Activity: Glossary

Students will watch the BTN King Tut Anniversary story and summarise the story in their own words. Students will watch the story again and listen carefully, circling each of the following words as they hear them and recording any unfamiliar words.

SARCOPHAGUS	MUMMY	ANCIENT EGYPT
HIEROGLYPHICS	PHAROAH	ARCHAEOLOGIST
TOMB	VALLEY OF KINGS	EGYPTOLOGIST

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

Further activities for students:

- Write your own sentences using the key words.
- Investigate this [interactive map](#) of the Valley of Kings. Can you find King Tutankhamun's tomb?
- Use the following words to write a summary about King Tutankhamun: Pharaoh, tomb, mummy.
- Find out if your local museum has an ancient Egyptian collection and plan a visit to learn more about Ancient Egypt. Alternatively, visit the Australian Museum's [online collection](#) including [objects documented in 3D](#).

Activity: Inquiry Research

Discuss the information raised in the BTN King Tut Anniversary story. What questions were raised in the discussion and what are the gaps in students' knowledge? The following KWLH organiser provides students with a framework to explore their knowledge on this topic.

What do I know ?	What do I want to know?	What have I learnt ?	How will I find out?

Students will develop their own question/s to research or choose one or more 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.

- Why is King Tutankhamun so well known today?

- Who found King Tutankhamun's tomb? Describe some of the objects that the archaeologists could see in the tomb.
- Why was the discovery of King Tutankhamun's tomb so important?
- Where is King Tut's mummy now?
- Why were ancient Egyptian royalty buried in tombs? How many tombs have been found in the Valley of the Kings.

Activity: Act Like an Historian

Provide your students with the opportunity to think and act as historians. Students will investigate in more depth some questions they have about King Tutankhamun. Students can take notes as they watch the BTN King Tut Anniversary story or download the transcript after watching the story to guide them through the activity. Students will use the following as a guide or students can write their own inquiry question.

- Write a summary about King Tutankhamun, which answers the 5 W's – Who, What, Where, When and Why?
- Create a timeline highlighting key events in King Tutankhamun's life. Include a title, date, and description for each event.
- Find one primary source and one secondary source which helps you understand more about King Tutankhamun. Respond to the questions below for each source you find. Share and compare your findings with your classmates.

- What is it?
- Who wrote it or made it?
- When was it written or made?
- Where was it written or made?
- How was it written or made?
- Why was it written or made?
- What evidence does this source contribute to my research?



Activity: A snapshot in the life of...

Students will choose one aspect of Ancient Egypt to explore in more detail and then use a timeline to organise the information they find in a chronological sequence. This activity will help students understand growth, change, recurring events, cause and effect, and key events of historical and social significance.

Students will construct a timeline of...

- **The evolution Ancient Egypt.** When and how did Ancient Egypt start and end? Plot your findings on your timeline.
- **Technology of the Ancient Egyptians.** What are five technological inventions of the Egyptians? Plot your findings on your timeline. Choose one to explore in more detail.
- **The life of Pharaohs.** Investigate some of Ancient Egypt's most famous pharaohs. Plot your findings on your timeline. Choose one Egyptian pharaoh and create a biography on their life and achievements.

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.

Design a Shabti

Design and create your own Shabti. What will it be made from? What will you name it?

Children's Book

Write and illustrate a children's book or comic which tells the story of King Tutankhamun. Alternatively, write a blurb for a book which is a dramatisation of the life of King Tut.

True or False?

Create a true or false quiz about King Tut and test your classmates. Alternatively, create a word find or crossword.

Minecraft creation

Create King Tut's tomb using Minecraft. Make it as historically as accurate as you can. Alternatively, create an Egyptian pyramid or map of ancient Egypt using Minecraft.

Useful Websites

- [Ancient Egyptian Discovery](#) – BTN
- [Ancient Egyptian Timeline](#) – Australian Museum
- [Egypt Exploration](#) – BTN
- [How were ancient Egyptians mummified?](#) – Australian Museum
- [Ancient Egypt Special](#) – BTN
- [Ancient Egyptian Collection](#) – Australian Museum
- [Mummy Mystery: King Tut](#) – National Geographic Kids
- [Glossary of Ancient Egyptian terms](#) – Australian Museum



Teacher Resource

BTN Transcript: Episode 32- 8/11/2022

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Hope you've had a great week so far, let's see what's coming up on today's show. We learn why an election in Brazil could affect the whole planet, find out how King Tut became the most famous of the pharaohs and meet the best bird callers in Bega Valley.

Flood Buyback

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: But first up today, we're going to talk about natural disasters because lately, we've seen a lot of them. Many communities are still dealing with deadly and destructive floods and experts say we could see more of this sort of thing as the climate changes. As Jack found out, that might mean we have to make some changes to where we live. Check it out.

First there's the never-ending rain and the attempts to protect property and even animals from rising water. Before streets turn into rivers and cars are swapped for boats. Then when things start to clear comes the clean-up.

WOMAN: The floor coverings are, like they're all gone, sorry. Yeah, I'll come back stronger.

This is the cycle that tens of thousands of Aussies have experienced this year, some more than once. The devastating floods that Australia is still experiencing are definitely out of the ordinary and behind them are a few natural phenomena, like La Nina and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, which brings wetter than usual weather to this part of the world. But while floods are a natural part of the weather cycle, there are worries this sort of thing could become more common.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, PRIME MINISTER: Make sure we recognise that climate change is having an impact.

Recently the Prime Minister announced an 800 million dollar buy back scheme for people in flood hit parts of Northern New South Wales. The Queensland Government announced something similar. It means people living in some areas where it's more likely to flood can apply to sell their houses back to the government so they can move somewhere safer. Or where the risk isn't as high, people can get money to repair and prepare their houses for future flooding.

DOMINIC PERROTTET, NSW PREMIER: That will ensure that for generations to come, great places like Lismore continue to be strong in the future.

While some have welcomed the announcement, others say it's not enough. Many experts reckon as the climate changes we're going to have to make some serious decisions about where and how we live.

DAVID KAROLY, CLIMATE SCIENTIST: We're going to have to update, replan for new, more extreme flooding. It means that houses won't be able to be built in the same areas and some houses that were built, you know, in the past will have to be moved, people will have to think about moving.

This is David Karoly, he's a climate scientist and a member of the Climate Council. He says it's not just floods, there are other consequences of climate change that are already changing where people can live.

DAVID KAROLY, CLIMATE SCIENTIST: We've seen already the biggest one and the most confident one is erosion of coastal areas associated with sea level rise and storm surges. We're also experiencing due to climate change, more bushfires, and extreme temperatures. So, people will have to think about planning, whether they want to live close to forested areas.

It's something experts are working on around the world, designing homes and cities that can withstand extreme temperatures and natural disasters. But David says ultimately the best way to protect ourselves and where we live is to make some big changes in order to stop global warming.

DAVID KAROLY, CLIMATE SCIENTIST: So, what we have to do, reduce emissions by using solar power and wind power as our major energy sources, we can shift away from using petrol to drive our cars, we can have electric cars, we can shift away from using coal in our electricity generation, we also have to think about planting more trees, because trees will capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. If we all stop the human emissions then, that's when global warming will stop, and the global temperatures will start to cool.

News Quiz

Taronga Zoo had to be evacuated last week because of a code 1 emergency. What does that mean? Was it a fire, a gas leak or a dangerous escaped animal? It was a dangerous animal on the loose, five lions, to be exact, which is definitely not what you want, especially if you're camping nearby.

PERSON 1 AT ZOO: And they were running around saying, get into, this is an emergency, code 1.

PERSON 2 AT ZOO: We realised, okay, something's outside, what is it, and they said, um it's the lions. Ooh, scary.

The lions were quickly put back in their enclosure and no humans or lions were hurt but the zoo's doing a review to make sure it doesn't happen again.

World leaders have got together for COP27, this year's United Nations Climate Change Conference. Do you know which country it's in? Egypt, Qatar, or Jordan? COP27 is in Sharm El-Sheikh in Egypt and Australia's PM has "copped" a bit of criticism for not going to it. Mr Albanese said he had to be in parliament and this year's conference wasn't really about making new announcements or targets.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER: I can't be in all places at once. Uh, it's as simple as that.

Which of these famous Aussie companies has won a not-so-prestigious Shonky Award from consumer group Choice? It's Qantas. Choice gives Shonky Awards every year to companies that don't give customers a fair deal and it reckons the airline has been letting people down with lost luggage and cancelled and delayed flights. Although Qantas says that's not fair, and that Choice was using out of date and inaccurate info.

Which pop artist has made history by becoming the first artist to claim the entire top 10 on the US Billboard Hot 100? It's Taylor Swift. Her new album, *Midnights* has been a huge smash and had the biggest first week of sales of any album this year.

Brazil Election

Reporter: Michelle Wakim

INTRO: Now, let's head to Brazil where there's just been an election. Now that's always a big deal for a country, but many say this election was more important than most and not just for Brazil. Michelle can tell you why what happened there could affect the whole world.

In a country known for its dancing, its music and its street parties. Scenes like this might look pretty normal. But this isn't Carnival. This is one of the many celebrations that sprang up last week after Brazil's election. There weren't just celebrations, there were also protests. And before that, hundreds of thousands of Brazilians were taking to the street in the lead-up to a vote that could have huge consequences, for everyone.

BRAZILIAN PERSON: This is the most important election in Brazil's history since the redemocratisation process. It has a direct impact across Latin America and the world.

So, why was this election such a big deal? Well, we'll get to that. First, let's have a look at the candidates. On one side there is this guy, Luiz Inacia Lula da Silva or "Lula" as he's best known. He was the President of Brazil from 2003 to 2010, and he was pretty popular. He was planning to run again in 2018 but just before the election he was controversially sent to jail for corruption. The conviction was dropped two years later but by then it was too late.

This guy Jair Bolsonaro won that election and he's been in office for the past 4 years. He's a former military officer who promised to crack down on crime and corruption in Brazil and improve the economy. He also had some really controversial opinions about things like race, gender and sexuality. Then there was his response to COVID.

NEWSREADER: The president has suggested that there's a possibility that the vaccine can turn people into crocodiles, alligators. I'm not making this up.

Which led to Brazil having one of the worst death rates in the world. He was also known for encouraging the destruction of the Amazon. It's the world's largest rainforest stretching across an area three-quarters the size of Australia. While it's spread over 9 countries, more than half of it is in Brazil. The Amazon is home to 1.5 million Indigenous people and is the most biologically diverse place on Earth. And it's really important to the global climate. All of these trees are like a big living carbon dioxide storage container and if they're destroyed, that CO2 can be released into the atmosphere. And that's exactly what's been happening. Mr Bolsonaro wanted to encourage development in the Amazon to help Brazil's economy. So, he relaxed environmental laws cut funding to companies protecting the Amazon and encouraged lots and lots of deforestation.

MICHELLE, REPORTER: To try and understand just how much of the Amazon has been destroyed, I've come to a footy oval, which, you could say is pretty big, right? Well imagine 10 ovals. That's how much of the Amazon has been cleared every 5 minutes throughout September this year. That's an area the size of Hobart gone in just one month.

The Amazon was a major political issue in the Brazilian election and Lula promised if he was elected, he would fight for zero deforestation. So, his narrow win last week was celebrated by many around the world including world leaders and celebrities. Not all Brazilians were happy with the result but for Lula's supporters it's a huge relief and a hopeful sign for the future of their country and the planet.

Quiz

What's the capital city of Brazil? Is it Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro or Brasilia? It's Brasilia. It used to be Rio de Janeiro, but the government decided to build a new capital in the 50s in a more central location. And fun fact, from the sky Brasilia kinda looks like an aeroplane.

E-Waste Recycling

Reporter: Nat Kelly

INTRO: This week is National Recycling Week and when you think of recycling, you probably think of paper, cardboard, and glass, but what about TV's, headphones, or even fridges? Yep. Those things can be recycled too. We sent Nat to find out more.

Has this situation ever happened to you?

NAT: Wait. Ow no, not again. Oh, come on. Ah, I think I'm gonna need a bigger room. Or, you know, get rid of this stuff.

Yep, we all have old electronics that are no longer used, gathering dust in your garage, cupboards, even behind the couch. In other words, e-waste. E-waste is everywhere. From old TV's, to washing machines, laptops, and toasters. Anything that's electronic and gets thrown out, becomes e-waste. And we make a lot of it. The most recent stats show Aussies throw out around 500,000 tonnes of e-waste a year. About half of which is recycled. But recycling e-waste isn't just a matter of putting it in the right bin. It needs to be dropped off somewhere, like, here.

NAT: G'day Paul.

PAUL MARSHALL, ELECTRONICS RECYCLING AUSTRALIA: Hey Nat. Welcome to our e-waste recycling facility.

NAT: Great to be here.

PAUL: Come on, I'll show you around.

NAT: Awesome. So, Paul, this isn't just any old recycling centre. What do you recycle here?

PAUL: Yeah, so we're actually an electronics recycler, or e-waste. So, anything, you know, TV's, computers, printers, all your appliances that plug into the wall or run on batteries at home, we can recycle at this facility.

NAT: Could you recycle this TV?

PAUL: Most definitely can. That's one of our specialties.

NAT: Alright, I'm in the right place.

This centre processes around 300,000 kilos of e-waste every month, or the equivalent of about 18 school buses in weight.

PAUL: We receive it here at our site where we will sort it into individual categories, and we'll then actually pull apart the item to recover both the valuable and the hazardous materials from the electronic equipment.

NAT: And why is it important that we recycle e-waste?

PAUL: It's really important because e-waste contains not only valuable commodities like gold and silver, etcetera. But it also contains hazardous chemicals like lead and mercury and lithium that can't go into the environment.

NAT: You're telling me that there's gold in e-waste?

PAUL: Yeah, yeah, a fair bit, actually. And it's a really valuable resource that there's only a finite amount of in the world. So, it's important that we actually recover it for use in new items again.

NAT: And how much of what comes in through your doors here Paul gets recycled?

PAUL: So, we're recycling about 92 to 93 percent. So, for example, that means for every 100,000 kilograms, 92,000 kilograms is recycled or kept out of landfill.

NAT: Wow, that's, that's a lot.

PAUL: Most definitely.

NAT: So, Paul, can you give us some examples of things that you recycle around here?

PAUL: Yeah. So, first example would be circuit boards. So, they'll actually take this and recover all the precious metals such as gold, silver, copper, and they'll turn it into new electronic items like phones and tablets and computers. Toner and ink cartridges. They'll recover the toner and inks and turn them into new inks. And phone and laptop batteries. Companies will recover the lithium out of this and turn them into new batteries.

NAT: Oh, wow. So, Paul, let's say hypothetically, I have a lot of e-waste at home.

PAUL: How much?

NAT: That's not important. What would I do with it?

PAUL: Well, the most important thing is you don't put it in your bin. There are a lot of recycling opportunities now for e-waste around Australia, and I recommend you contact your local council who will be able to advise on the best option.

NAT: Well, there you go. Thanks very much for your help, Paul.

PAUL: You're welcome.

NAT: Catch you later.

PAUL: See you.

NAT: I'll be back.

Did You Know?

Did you know the UN has estimated that 7 percent of the world's gold reserves are in e-waste? Some companies have even suggested mining landfill to recover some of it.

King Tut Anniversary

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Now if I asked you to name an ancient Egyptian Pharaoh, what would you say? If the answer is King Tutankhamun, well I'm sure you're not the only one. He's got to be one of the most famous mummies around and last week was the 100th anniversary of his tomb's discovery. Jack found out more about King Tut and how he became a household name.

ANNOUNCER: The pyramid on the palm here in Ancient Egypt is proud to present the one, the only, King Tutankhamun.

KING TUT: Let's dance.

When it comes to Ancient Egyptian kings, there's probably no one more famous than King Tutankhamun. But as swanky as this whole thing is, I'm not sure this is a very accurate representation of Ancient Egypt let alone King Tut. King Tut lived around three thousand years ago during a time period known as the New Kingdom of Egypt. He became king at the age of 9 after his father, Akhenaten, passed away. During his reign he, well, didn't really do anything of note, in fact after he died at the age of 19 his name was wiped from monuments, he wasn't mentioned in lists of kings, he was virtually erased from the history books. So, how exactly did a fairly unknown and unpopular king become one of the most recognisable faces of Ancient Egypt?

Well, it's got something to do with this guy, Howard Carter. He was a British archaeologist who had been sent to Egypt by the wealthy Lord Carnarvon in 1917 to search for King Tut's tomb in the Valley of Kings. Which, as the name suggests, is where a lot of royals were buried. You see back in Ancient Egyptian times when important people of note died, they would be mummified and placed in a beautifully decorated coffin or sarcophagus. Which is then shoved into an elaborate tomb with a whole heap of treasures. The idea was that by doing all this the bodies would be preserved for the afterlife. They'd have everything they'd need, coz apparently you need this stuff when you're dead, and their bodies would remain intact for thousands of years.

The only problem hundreds of years later like during the Middle Ages, these tombs became targets for thieves who would raid and loot them for the gold, jewels and other treasures. By the time modern civilisations came along there wasn't all that much to discover. Which is why it was such a big deal when, on the 4th of November 1922, Howard Carter stumbled upon steps leading to Tutankhamun's tomb. Up until then King Tut's tomb remained hidden and mostly untouched. That's because, as far as tombs go, his was fairly small and hard to find. Historians think that perhaps he died unexpectedly and so they just popped him into a spare tomb. Either way the discovery shocked the world and people couldn't get enough.

It took about 6 years to excavate the tomb which is made up of several rooms filled with thousands of treasures. Things like jewellery, statues, paintings, board games (apparently) and of course King Tut's famous coffin and gold-plated mask, ah look at it shine. Today King Tut's discovery is considered one the greatest archaeological finds of all time and when not on display in Egypt, his coffin, all his little trinkets and ah big trinkets, travel the world so everyone can catch a glimpse of this unlikely famous pharaoh.

KING TUT: Uh thank you, thank you very much.

Sport

Australia's Jillaroos have smashed France at the Women's Rugby League World Cup. They defeated France 92 to 0 setting a new World Cup record. They've now sealed a place in the semi-finals with one group match still to go against New Zealand on Friday.

Let's head to the AFLW Finals. Collingwood have defeated the Western Bulldogs by 5 points in their elimination final. The Bulldogs nearly made a comeback in the 3rd quarter, but the Magpies held on to win 40 to 35 setting up a semi-final clash next weekend against Adelaide. The Roo's won the other elimination

final defeating the Cats by just 2 points.

Australia have been knocked out of the T20 World Cup. The Aussies needed to finish top two in their group to make it through to the semis but after England defeated Sri Lanka at the SCG on Saturday night Australia were stuck in third and out of the tournament.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET T20 REPRESENTATIVE: Really disappointing that wasn't in the plan to be heading home to our home ports today.

Bird Calling Competition

Reporter: Nat Kelly

INTRO: Finally, today, we're going to meet Alisha who's really good at bird calls. In fact, she just won a big competition asking kids to mimic our feathered friends. Have a listen.

ALISHA: Do you know what a king parrot sounds like? What about a turtle dove? Or a barking owl? These are some of the competitors from this year's Bournda Bird Olympics. And I was there too. In fact, I was the winner of this year's Individual Prize. When I won, I was surprised, but I gathered all my strength and I just walked up there being proud.

Bird calling was started way back in the early 1910s, as a way of getting kids to stop stealing eggs from birds' nests, and instead, listening to their calls and trying to mimic them. It soon became a big event that happened every year and reached its peak in the 1950s.

BRUCE CHAPMAN, FORMER BIRDCALL COMPETITOR: I can remember us climbing up the trees and taking bird's eggs. But once we started bird calls, that was something we stopped. Each year they picked the best bird callers from all the country schools.

CLARE MCMAHON, FORMER BIRDCALL COMPETITOR: From that competition a number of us were selected to go to Sydney to compete in the third course in Sydney. It was our first trip to a big city.

Then five years ago the competition was brought back. COVID kind of got in the way for a couple years, but this year it was big.

ALISHA: I mimicked the Australian king parrot. I chose the Australian king parrot because we used to have a pair who used to come to our back verandah and what we used to be able to hand feed and so I was very interested in what I might have sounded like. How I mimicked the Australian king parrot was mimicking them almost every day and trying harder and harder each day. I have tried in the wild to communicate with other birds, but it hasn't worked. I've already started practising on a new bird call for next year's competition, the tail whip. That's all from me. Bye.

Closer

Good job Alisha, much better than I can do. Well, that's all we have for you today, but don't you worry, we'll be back with more before you know it. In the meantime, you can check out our website and Newsbreak will be right here in the studio keeping you up to date every weeknight. I'll catch you soon, bye.