



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.

Nepal Landslide Update

1. Where did the recent landslide disaster occur? Locate the region on a map.
2. How did the school principal help his colleagues and students?
3. How are international aid agencies helping people affected?
4. How is the Australian government helping people?
5. How did this story make you feel?

Meta Settlement

1. What is an "intermittent reward system"?
 - a. Getting exactly the same content every time
 - b. Receiving rewards at predictable times
 - c. Not knowing when something interesting or enjoyable will appear
2. What company owns Instagram and Facebook?
3. Why was Meta taken to court? Give 1-2 reasons.
4. What changes is Meta going to make to Instagram and Facebook accounts for teens? Give an example.
5. What questions do you have about the story?

News Sources

1. What was one of the first major ways people shared news with large numbers of people?
 - a. Social media
 - b. Newspapers
 - c. Television
2. What did the latest study find about young people's news consumption?
3. According to the study, where do most young people get their news?
4. Why are some people concerned about AI and its impact on the news?
5. Where do you get your news from?

EPISODE 26

8 September 2026

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 such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, to expand topic knowledge and ideas, and evaluate texts.

English – Year 5

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning to evaluate information and ideas.

English – Year 6

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, and to connect and compare content from a variety of sources.

Roman Space Telescope

1. Summarise the BTN story in 3-4 sentences. Share your summary with another student.
2. Who was Nancy Grace Roman?
 - a. The person who designed the Roman Space Telescope
 - b. NASA's first chief astronomer
 - c. The first person to discover an exoplanet
3. How does the Roman Space Telescope's field of view compare with Hubble's?
4. What sorts of things will the Roman Space Telescope see? Give 2-3 examples.
5. What is an exoplanet?

Humanoid Robots

1. Which country held the Humanoid Robot Games recently?
 - a. United States
 - b. Japan
 - c. China
2. What is a humanoid robot?
3. What can humanoid robots do? Give one example.
4. What is the number one job people want humanoid robots to do?
5. What did you learn watching the BTN story?



Teacher Resource

News Sources

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 one of the first major ways people shared news with large numbers of people?
2. What did the latest study find about young people's news consumption?
3. According to the study, where do most young people get their news?
4. Why are some people concerned about AI and its impact on the news?
5. Where do you get your news from?

Activity: Where do you get your news?

Students will explore their own news habits and think about the different ways people access and engage with news. Start by asking students the following question “*What is news?*”

News Sources

Hold a discussion asking students what the different forms news can take, for example:

- Television and radio
- Newspapers and magazines
- News websites and apps
- Social media
- Podcasts and videos
- Conversations with family and friends

Students will make a list of their top 5 most trusted news sources for kids in primary school.

News Habits

Hold a class discussion asking students about their news habits, using the following questions to guide the discussion:

- What news topics do you enjoy or find most interesting?
- Where do you hear, see or listen to news you are interested in?

EPISODE 26

8 September 2026

KEY LEARNING

Students will explore different news sources and investigate people's news consumption habits.

CURRICULUM

English – Year 5

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning to evaluate information and ideas.

English – Year 6

Examine texts including media texts that represent ideas and events and identify how they reflect the context in which they were created.

Use comprehension strategies such as visualising, predicting, connecting, summarising, monitoring and questioning to build literal and inferred meaning, and to connect and compare content from a variety of sources.

Analyse how text structures and language features work together to meet the purpose of a text and engage and influence audiences.

English – Year 7

Explain the effect of current technology on reading, creating and responding to texts including media texts.

Media Arts – Years 5 & 6

Explore ways that media languages and media technologies are used in media arts works and practices across cultures, times, places and/or other contexts.

New Diet Challenge

Students can complete the ABC Education News Diet Challenge that was launched during Media Literacy Week. The challenge asks students to:

- Keep a news diary for one or two days.
- Rank the stories in the diary for 'most nutritional' to 'least nutritional'.
- Take one of the 'most nutritional' stories and look at how it's covered by news services.
- Students can create a short video about the experience.

MEDIA LITERACY WEEK

NEWS DIET CHALLENGE

What is the news diet challenge? Visit [ABC Education](#) for more information. Teachers can download the toolkit [here](#).

Activity: Survey

Students will learn how to design and conduct a simple survey to investigate where students in the school get their news. Before starting the activity decide as a class what you want to find out and who you want to survey. Use the following as a guide for students to develop, design, and conduct their survey.

Develop survey questions

Students will write a list of multiple-choice questions they will ask in their survey, e.g.:

- Where do you usually get your news?
- How often do you access or encounter news?
- What type of news are you most interested in?

Questions should be short, clear and easy to answer.

Conduct your survey

Students will collect responses from members in their school community. If you are working in small groups assign different roles and responsibilities to each student.

- How will you collect the data?
- What will your survey look like? (a paper survey, digital, face to face)
- Design a form or simple table to record the information.

Analyse the results

Once responses have been collected, students will begin organising their data. Students will:

- Sort and analyse the information and enter the results into an excel spreadsheet.
 - Which news source was most popular, and which was least popular?
 - Were there any surprising results?
 - What patterns can you see?
- Use mathematical equations like sum, percentage and averages in their spreadsheet.
- Summarise the information they have collected and create a graph (e.g., column graph, pie graph, line chart) using excel. What is the best way to represent the data you have collected?
- Create an infographic to highlight the survey results.

Activity: What makes something ‘news’?

Have you ever wondered what makes news, news? Students will investigate what makes an event newsworthy. Before starting this activity, brainstorm some ideas as a class.

Watch BTN’s [News Values](#) video, which explores what makes news, news. This video looks at the news values that determine which stories we see and hear about and which ones we don't and how those news values can shape the way we see the world.

Students will choose a range of current news stories (up to 5 news stories) and evaluate why the story is in the news and what makes it newsworthy? Students can use a T-chart to organise their information.

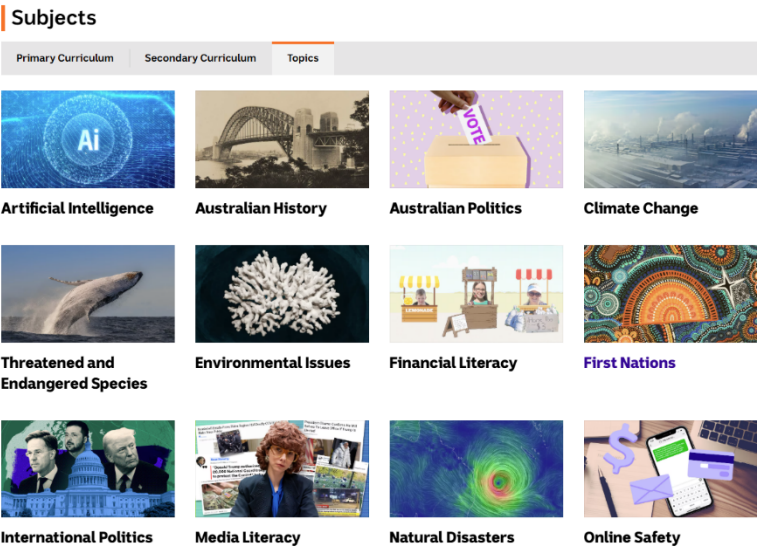
News Story	Why is it news? What makes it newsworthy?

Activity: Reflect on 2026

What was your best memory of a news event in 2026? Students can have a look through the BTN archives to remind them of the stories BTN covered this year.

Students will choose their top 5 news stories for 2026 and create their own quiz to test their classmates. Students’ quizzes should cover a range of categories, for example: environment, arts, health, finance, sport, education, politics, or entertainment.

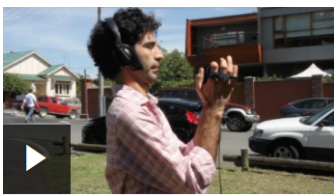
Students can visit the [BTN subjects page](#) for a range of news topics to browse through. News stories can be a mix of local, national and world news. Students will give reasons why they think these are the top 5 news stories for 2026 (1-2 sentences for each news story).



Activity: Make your own news report

Students will have a go at making a news report. They'll produce a short video about an issue they feel strongly about or someone doing something interesting in their community. Alternatively, they could research an issue that affects their local community. Use [this checklist](#) to decide on a story to cover.

1. Choose someone in your community that you want to feature in your news report. Watch some of BTN's [Rookie Reports](#) for inspiration.
2. Write your story – Find out what makes a good feature story [here](#). Celebrate the persons' strengths in your writing. Share your story with the class.
3. Plan your report – Story board your news report on paper.
4. Make your news report – Check out the videos below for a range of tips on how to make a news report.



[Recording great audio](#)



[Shooting the story](#)



[Conducting interviews](#)

Activity: News in My Neighbourhood

ABC Education is running the **News in My Neighbourhood** competition which invites students to create and produce creative responses to a series of news and information challenges? Find out how to enter [here](#). *Please note, submissions close 23 November 2025.*



Activity: Get Your News Daily

Watch BTN every day! BTN Newsbreak is a great way to kick off the morning routine. You can watch Newsbreak anytime on our website or by subscribing to the [BTN YouTube](#) channel. Head to the [BTN website](#) for all the details.



Useful Websites

- [Which News Sources Can Be Trusted?](#) – BTN
- [Media Literacy Week](#) – BTN
- [Media Literacy Special](#) – BTN
- [New report: News and Young Australians in 2026](#) – Australian Media Literacy Alliance
- [The News Diet Challenge toolkit](#) – ABC Education
- [How To Deal with Upsetting News](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

Roman Space Telescope

Focus Questions

As a class, discuss the stories featured in the BTN Book Week 2026 Special. Students will then respond to the following focus questions:

1. Summarise the BTN story in 3-4 sentences. Share your summary with another student.
2. Who was Nancy Grace Roman?
 - a. The person who designed the Roman Space Telescope
 - b. NASA's first chief astronomer
 - c. The first person to discover an exoplanet
3. How does the Roman Space Telescope's field of view compare with Hubble's?
4. What sorts of things will the Roman Space Telescope see? Give 2-3 examples.
5. What is an exoplanet?

Activity: Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN Roman Space Telescope story in small groups or as a class. Use the following questions to help guide the discussion:

- What are scientists hoping to discover with the Roman Space Telescope?
- How did the Hubble Telescope change our understanding of the universe?
- How is the Roman Space Telescope different from Hubble?
- What is an exoplanet? Why do scientists want to find them?
- What questions do you have about the BTN story



Where's Roman?

Follow the Roman Space Telescope's three-month trip in real time with [NASA's online tracker](#).

EPISODE 26

8 September 2026

KEY LEARNING

Students will learn more about the Roman Space Telescope mission.

CURRICULUM

Science – Year 6

Describe the movement of Earth and other planets relative to the sun and model how Earth's tilt, rotation on its axis and revolution around the sun relate to cyclic observable phenomena, including variable day and night length.

Examine why advances in science are often the result of collaboration or build on the work of others.

Activity: Key Words

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

Telescope

Lagrange Point 2

Exoplanet

Dark energy

Dark matter

Hubble Telescope

Astronomer

James Webb Telescope

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

Activity: Roman Space Telescope Research

Discuss the information raised in the BTN Roman Space Telescope story. Students will choose one or more of the questions below to research and respond to.

Research Questions

- What is the Roman Space Telescope designed to investigate?
- Why do scientists need different types of telescopes? Compare Hubble, James Webb and Roman.
- Where will the Roman Telescope operate in space? How far from Earth will it be? Why was this location chosen?
- What are exoplanets and what can we learn from them?
- What would make an exoplanet potentially suitable for life?
- What are dark matter and dark energy? What do scientists currently know about them?
- What kinds of evidence could Roman collect?
- What is one question about space that the Roman Telescope might help answer?
- How could the Roman Space Telescope change our understanding of the universe?

Tube Telescopes

Students make their own tube telescopes to compare the fields of view of the Hubble Space Telescope and the Roman Space Telescope.

[Download the instructions](#)

Build your own model

Students build their own 3D paper model of the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.

[Download the instructions](#)

Who was Nancy Grace Roman?

Find out more about the first chief astronomer at NASA, Nancy Roman. Create a biography of her life and achievements.

Useful Websites

- [Nancy Grace Roman Telescope](#) – NASA
- ['A giant leap forward': Nasa telescope will try to uncover the secrets of the universe](#) – Newsround
- [Meet Nasa's new super-powerful space telescope](#) - Newsround
- [Hubble Telescope](#) – BTN
- [James Webb Telescope](#) – BTN



Teacher Resource

BTN Transcript: Episode 26 – 8/9/2026

Hey, I'm Amelia Moseley and you're watching BTN. Thanks for joining us again. Let's see what's coming up on today's show. We find out where you guys are getting your news, watch a telescope take off into space and find out why the humanoid robot business is exploding. All that soon.

Nepal Landslide Update

Reporter: Kushi Venkatesh

INTRO: But first, today we're going to get an update on the situation in Nepal and Tibet. Kushi found out what's being done to help survivors of the recent flash flood, and heard some amazing stories of survival from people who were there. Take a look.

SONIKA: My mother handed me my brother and gave me a bit of money, and I ran with him up the slope. When I turned back, my house was swept away.

KUSHI VENKATESH, REPORTER: This is 13-year-old Sonika. She was at home with her nine-year-old sister and three-year-old brother the day the flash floods surged through Bhaise, her village.

SONIKA: Everyone kept yelling for us to run, so I did. I carried my brother with me up the jungle. I didn't know where my parents were. I couldn't reach them on the phone.

For a while she didn't know if her family had made it to safety.

SONIKA: When I was running with my brother, I was very scared, mainly because I was separated from my family.

Sonika and her parents are now reunited and are sheltering at a school higher up from Bhaise, alongside other families who also fled the floods. It's now been two weeks since the disaster hit the region between Nepal and Tibet. More than a thousand people have died and around 4000 are still missing. But we've also heard some amazing stories of survival.

RAJENDRA DAWADI, PRINCIPAL, TRIBHUVAN TRISHULI SECONDARY SCHOOL: I was inside my classroom, one of my colleagues came here, and he said, "The flood is coming, the flood is coming, whole areas washed away."

RAJENDRA DAWADI: Then I immediately decided to stop this school and I sent the children back.

This school principal is being called a hero for saving the lives of more than a thousand students.

RAJENDRA DAWADI: The parents hug me. They cry with me. They being emotional. One sector is being proud, but another sector, we lost everything. We missed our friends, our colleagues and this whole village is the worst of it.

Thousands of people in Nepal and Tibet lost their homes in the flood. Many, like Prakriti, are staying in temporary shelters like this one.

PRAKRITI: The place to stay is okay. The food is also okay, but sleeping is a little difficult because I am used to sleeping alone, and it's really difficult when I sleep with so many people.

International aid agencies are helping locals to provide food and water to survivors. With so many people living close together with limited access to sanitation, the spread of disease is also a worry. UNICEF has been delivering hygiene kits and other supplies to around 19,000 people in the hardest hit areas. Australia is providing millions of dollars of aid to Nepal. It's also sending specialist drone operators to help with the search and rescue efforts.

ANTHONY ALBANESE, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER: They'll leave Australia in the coming days as part of a 15-person disaster assistance response team. This adds to the 19 Australian personnel who've already been dispatched to Nepal.

For now, the focus is on finding the missing and helping survivors get through this tough time.

News Quiz

Do you know where this erupting volcano is located? Is it Iceland, Japan or Indonesia? It's in Indonesia. Anak Krakatau, or Little Krakatau, sits between Java and Sumatra and has been spewing ash since Friday. People have been told to avoid breathing in the ash, and Jakarta's main airport has closed.

DONALD TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE USA: So this is Lake Ontario in Canda, and in the United States, but we're going to make a little change, we're gonna call it something different.

What has the US President decided to call this lake, which sits on the border of Canada and the United States?

TRUMP: So Lake Ontario, that's gone... Lake America.

Yep. That's it. The President used his Sharpie to sign an executive order, which forces US government departments to change the name to Lake America. Google has also updated its maps for people in the US, but to many others, particularly in Canada, well...

PERSON: It's always going to be Lake Ontario now and forever.

And Monday marked 90 years since the death of the last thylacine, also known as what? A Tasmanian Tiger, Tasmanian Devil or Tasmanian Wolf? It's a Tasmanian Tiger. They were wiped out by hunters at the beginning of last century, partly because they were blamed for killing sheep, although recent research has shown their jaws weren't actually strong enough to do that.

Meta Settlement

Reporter: Wren Gillett

INTRO: There's been a lot of talk lately about social media algorithms and whether they're too addictive. Meta recently settled a multi-million-dollar court case over the effects of its platforms on young people's mental health. And now the Australian Government wants people to be able to opt out of algorithms. Here's Wren with more.

KUSHI, REPORTER: Wren, we're going to get coffee. Want to come?

KUSHI: OK then.

TATENDA CHIBIKA, REPORTER: Oh, my gosh, is that Beyoncé?

PERSON: What? Oh, my gosh! What? Let's go. Let's go! Faster!

CROWD: Ahhhhhhhh.

Yeah. It can be a bit difficult to pull someone's attention when they're in social media land. And there are a few reasons for that. See, when social media first became a thing, it was mostly about, well, being social and catching up with what your friends were up to. But as social media companies got bigger and technology improved, it became less about who you know and more about what you like and how to keep you entertained.

CROWD: Ahhhhhhhh.

In 2006, Facebook introduced a sophisticated algorithm which tracked users' behaviour to determine what posts appeared in their feeds. Then came the like button. Since then, algorithms have become really, really good at providing you with content you'll likely engage with.

TIKTOK: Tonight will be the night that I will fall for you, never again.

The content doesn't stop either. On most social media platforms, you could scroll and scroll for days and never run out of things to watch, which can make stopping pretty hard. They also use something psychologists like to call an intermittent reward system, where, in between the things you love, are some boring bits. If you don't know what you're going to get, you're likely to keep swiping.

TIKTOK: Tonight will be the night...

It's a formula some say was designed to keep people hooked.

DAWSON KELLY, STUDENT ACTIVIST: The company inside that courthouse reduced my childhood into watch time and sold it to advertisers.

Recently, a bunch of US states took Meta, the company behind Instagram and Facebook, to court. They argued Meta's platforms were deliberately addictive. They also said they'd harmed kids' mental health with things like likes, which exploited their natural need for approval and filters, which made people insecure about their looks. They also said Meta secretly harvested data from kids under 13 without permission.

ROB BONTA, CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL: They knew their product was dangerous and they lied to the public.

But Meta pushed back. It said it had already introduced protections for teens and argued that problems young people face come from many parts of their lives, not just social media. Meta also argued that "social media addiction" isn't a medically recognised condition. In the end, the sides reached an agreement.

While Meta didn't admit it had done anything wrong, it did agree to pay around \$25 billion and make some pretty major changes to teen Instagram and Facebook accounts, including two-hour daily time limits, hiding like counts and some beauty filters, limiting notifications and stronger age checks.

Meanwhile, here in Australia, the Government has drafted laws that would allow people to opt out of algorithms altogether. It would mean regular pop-up messages would be required asking users if they want to stick to recommended content, or just see the stuff posted by the people they're actually following.

These laws are set to be discussed this week, and some say it could mean pretty big changes for social media.

WREN GILLET: They met Beyoncé? How come nobody told me? What?

News Sources

Reporter: Jack Evans

INTRO: Now, where do you get your news from? The internet, your family? Perhaps a news program made specifically for young people? Well, a new study has revealed where, when and how often kids are accessing the news. And it's found that young people aren't getting as much as they used to. Here's Jack.

NEWS READER: Hello, Australia. If the suit and the way I'm talking hasn't given it away, I'm in the business of... news.

JACK EVANS, REPORTER: If you're not familiar with the concept of news, well, you should be, because you're watching it right now. The idea of wanting to know what's going on in the world has been around for, well, for as long as humans have been around. But the news business really started with the newspaper. Anyone with some spare change and a bit of spare time could catch up on all sorts of events and issues from near and far. Then came radio.

ABC RADIO ANNOUNCER: This is the ABC, broadcasting through national, regional and shortwave stations.

And eventually TV, which brought with it the 24-hour news cycle. And then, of course, came the internet, social media and AI.

NEWS READER: These days, news is everywhere. And yet a recent study making news has found that young people aren't getting as much news as they used to.

STUDENT 1: I usually get my news like two or three times a week.

STUDENT 2: When there's something really going on that's when I would get in touch with it.

Since 2017, Aussie researchers have been tracking how people aged 10 to 16 engage with the news, and its latest results suggest a significant drop in how much of it you guys consume, with less of you following up on news after hearing about it, or checking news websites and apps.

NEWS READER: Oh, and there are less young people following social media accounts specifically for news, which probably has something to do with the social media ban. I mean, they're not meant to be on it, so...

KID 3: When I can't find anything on websites or from my parents, I try social media.

NEWS READER: So where do you get your news from? Well, according to the study, most of you get it from your parents. I would have thought you got it from BT-

KID 3: Like that's where 75% of my news comes from.

KID 4: They'll have like a lot of details in like what they say.

NEWS READER: Now, we should probably address the artificial elephant in the room. No, not you.

AI is still a relatively new way to get your daily scoop, but there are some of you using it. Not to mention there are plenty of adults using it too.

NEWS READER: And it does have some journalists, like me, a little concerned.

For starters, AI is known for not always getting facts right. Plus, using AI cuts off website visits and ad revenue that some newsrooms need to survive.

KID 4: Like when it's like in the, just the Google bit, I find it like not very reliable.

KID 2: People might say, like, websites are more reliable, but I find it pretty reliable.

But there was some good news about this news.

NEWS READER: According to the study, you guys are learning more about news literacy than in the past, so that's good. Huh? I wonder if it's got anything to do with watching BT-

KID 3: Our teacher in our class mainly focuses on using reliable resources other than AI or social media.

NEWS READER: But does it really matter if young people are accessing the news or not? Apparently, yes.

By consuming news, people are more informed about the world around them, and they can be more actively engaged with the issues impacting their community. Plus, you guys will be voting in a few years or maybe even representing voters. So it's pretty important that you get used to knowing how all this news stuff works.

KID 3: I think young people should know the news as much as the adults.

KID 2: They should know what's going around the world, they should be aware of when they go outside. They should know what's happening.

NEWS READER: So there you go. That's the news. And I'll see you next time on the news... news... news, news, news.

Roman Space Telescope

Reporter: Kushi Venkatesh

INTRO: Now to some news from outer space. NASA's just launched a brand-new space telescope. And when it's up and running, it could tell us all sorts of things about the universe and our place in it. Here's Kushi with more.

KUSHI VENKATESH, REPORTER: When it comes to our universe, there are plenty of questions. And this telescope is on a mission to search for answers.

CONTROL CENTRE: Ignition and lift-off.

The Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope blasted off last week aboard this SpaceX Falcon Heavy rocket from NASA's Kennedy Space Centre in Florida. It will spend the next few months travelling to its new home, about 1.5 million kilometres from Earth to a spot called Lagrange Point 2. The telescope is named after Nancy Grace Roman. She was NASA's first chief astronomer and is also known as the "Mother of Hubble" because she was one of the driving forces behind the famous Hubble Space Telescope.

Hubble was a giant optical telescope launched into space in 1990. The pictures it sent back changed our understanding of the universe. Hubble stared into what appeared to be dark, teeny-tiny patches of sky and revealed images like this. All of those dots are galaxies, each of them containing billions of stars and planets. Pretty cool, hey?

Hubble is actually still there. And it's not the only space telescope. Since 2021, NASA's James Webb has been in space collecting infrared radiation and looking for potential life around other stars. And now we have the Roman Space Telescope.

JARED ISAACMAN, NASA ADMINISTRATOR: Roman has a field of view at least 100 times that of Hubble, and over a thousand times the scan rate. So the telescope will provide a vast new atlas of the universe.

Which hopefully means we'll get to see some even more amazing pictures from even further away.

DR NICOLA FOX, NASA HEAD OF SCIENCE: Billions of galaxies will be found, tens of billions of new stars, tens of thousands of new planets and thousands of supernovae, all wrapped up in one beautiful telescope.

Astronomers are also really hoping that Roman will be able to shed some light on some of the universe's biggest mysteries, dark energy and dark matter. What are they? Well, nobody knows. What we do know is there's something holding galaxies together that we can't see. And we call that something dark matter. Dark energy is even more mysterious. It's the force that seems to be pulling our universe apart. Roman will also be searching for exoplanets, which are planets orbiting other stars.

DR NICOLA FOX, NASA HEAD OF SCIENCE: With Roman, we are going to make this giant leap forward with the coronagraph technology that is going to allow us to look at these distant, distant worlds and start to really resolve the atmosphere around them to let us know could they be habitable?

Experts say we'll have to wait until early next year before we get to see Roman's first pictures, but what it finds could once again change how we understand the universe.

Sport

There was plenty of drama during the opening weekend of the AFL finals series. It followed the first ever Wildcard weekend, which had allowed Carlton and the Western Bulldogs to fight their way into the official finals bracket. But that fairytale didn't last. Carlton were completely overwhelmed in the second half, as Patrick Dangerfield kicked five goals to secure a 107 to 74 win. Meanwhile, the Western Bulldogs fell to the Crows 68 to 90 at Adelaide Oval, giving Adelaide its first finals victory in nine years. Over in Sydney, the Swans put on an absolute clinic, smashing the Brisbane Lions 141 to 88.

COMMENTATOR: It is their day!

And the Fremantle Dockers lost their first home game of the year, going down to Hawthorn 40 to 72.

Australia has defeated Türkiye 87 to 71 at the FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup. Türkiye got off to a slow start and by half-time Australia was already well ahead...

COMMENTATOR: She was so impressive on that move.

...and managed to stay in the lead all the way to the end.

And finally, Kimi Antonelli's magical F1 season has continued at the Italian Grand Prix. Antonelli started off all the way back in 19th place.

COMMENTATOR: Kimi Antonelli, he's passed the lot of them!

It was the second furthest back a driver has come from to win a Grand Prix.

KIMI ANTONELLI, MERCEDES DRIVER: So it's a day that I will remember forever. I think these are probably the most special wins so far.

Humanoid Robots

Reporter: Wren Gillett

INTRO: Finally today, to humanoid robots or robots designed to look and move like us. They've been in the news recently after a Chinese event which showed off their best and worst moves, and it got Wren wondering if we're getting closer to a humanoid robot revolution. Check it out.

WREN GILLETT, REPORTER: You're looking at the pinnacle of technological evolution... created by the world's finest engineering minds to execute tasks with grace, power and precision.

Yeah, ouch. If it was robot fails you were looking for, well, the Humanoid Robot Games in China didn't disappoint. For five days, hundreds of teams, mostly from China, put their two-legged, two-armed bots to the test. And to be fair, there were some impressive feats, like robots that could run faster than Usain Bolt, even if they can't quite stop yet.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, PROFESSOR IN ROBOTICS: Also, at this event, there were other things like "making the bed challenge", you know. How quickly could a humanoid robot make a bed and how quickly could it fold your laundry? So there's all these practical competitions that are now starting.

This is Jonathan. He's a professor in robotics at Queensland University of Technology. And he says humanoid robots are serious business, especially in China.

JONATHAN ROBERTS: China is an interesting country because it has a problem coming in the future where there won't be enough people of working age to look after all of the older people.

This year alone, China is expected to make more than 100,000 of these things. And there are some massive American companies who want in on the robot revolution. Last week, Sam Altman announced that OpenAI is working on its own humanoid robot.

SAM ALTMAN, OPENAI CEO: We will definitely do a humanoid. We will do other form factors as well.

And Elon Musk's company plans to release its own model pretty soon.

ELON MUSK, TESLA CEO: If you have billions of humanoid robots, and I think there will be, I think everyone on Earth is going to have one.

It's the sort of future that science fiction writers have been dreaming about for decades.

PERSON: What exactly do you do around here?

PERSON: I make the robots seem more human.

And there are actually pretty good reasons for making robots that look like us.

JONATHAN ROBERTS: We've already built the whole world for people, so we've got door handles at a certain height, we've got stairs, we've got things in the kitchen that we use.

WREN GILLETT: So basically, in a world designed for humans, it makes sense for robots to also be human-y?

JONATHAN ROBERTS: Exactly. That's exactly right.

Yeah. It's why Jonathan's team are currently programming these human-y robots to do human-y things like pushing trolleys around and polishing household items.

JONATHAN ROBERTS: We literally ask people where they think they're most useful. And housework is always the number one task.

WREN GILLETT: So I guess the big question is why don't we have robot housekeepers yet and when are we going to get them?

JONATHAN ROBERTS: So one of the real problems these robots have got, but we're very good at is sensing the world. So, you know, so they have some cameras on board and some lasers, but that's nowhere near as good as we are. There's been millions of years of evolution to get to our point.

Yeah. The sort of movements that humans can do without even thinking are actually pretty complicated. And engineers haven't quite nailed it yet. At the games, we saw that humanoid robots still have some issues with dexterity and, you know, exploding. But they are getting better and you never know, we could be walking side by side with our robot friends sooner than we think.

JONATHAN ROBERTS: I already take this robot for walks, you know, around Brisbane where our lab is, but of course we hold its hand and it's a bit like a little kid. I still think we're probably, I don't know, five years away. You might see some of these things in shopping centres and those sorts of things. QUT, you can say goodbye. There we go.

WREN GILLETT: Bye.

Closer

Cool or creepy? Not quite sure which. Well, that's all we have for today. But don't worry, we'll be back with more news next week. In the meantime, you can check out Newsbreak right here in the studio every weeknight, and you can jump online to check out specials and quizzes. And there are resources for your teachers up there too. Have a great week, I'll see you soon. Bye.