

Impeachment Explained

1. Discuss the *Impeachment Explained* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion.
2. Which country is impeaching its president? Find using Google Maps.
3. Which of these can be impeached?
 - a. President
 - b. Senator
 - c. Judge
 - d. All of the above
4. To impeach a president in the US what percent of politicians in the House of Representatives need to vote for it?
5. It is very common for a president in the US to be impeached. True or false?
6. Who has the final vote to remove a president from office?
7. Complete the following sentence. Politicians from the _____ party have decided to start an investigation to see whether Donald Trump should be impeached.
8. What has Donald Trump said about the investigation?
9. What did you learn watching the BTN story?
10. What questions do you have after watching the BTN story?

Drought Kids

1. Retell the BTN *Drought Kids* story using your own words.
2. Australia is in the middle of what's been described as one of the worst droughts in recorded history. True or false?
3. What percent of NSW is in drought at the moment?
 - a. 17%
 - b. 79%
 - c. 97%
4. Describe what drought-affected land looks like.
5. How has the drought affected farmers?
6. How are state and federal governments doing to help farmers through the drought?
7. What is the purpose of the special forum run by UNICEF?
8. Illustrate an aspect of the story.
9. How did this story make you feel?
10. Write a message of support and post it in the comments section on the story page.

Nobel Prize History

1. Before watching the BTN story, discuss in pairs what you already know about the Nobel Prize.
2. What was Alfred Nobel's most famous invention?
3. Describe the story behind why Alfred Nobel started the Nobel Prize.
4. What are some of the categories that a Nobel Prize is awarded?
5. What did Marie Curie discover?
6. Name someone who has been awarded a Nobel Peace Prize.
7. The prizes are decided by a panel of people in
 - a. Norway
 - b. Sweden

- c. Denmark
8. What do Nobel Prize recipients win?
 9. Choose one of the Nobel Prize winners from 2019 and explain why they won.
 10. What did you like about this story?

Check out the [Nobel Prize History resource](#) on the Teachers page.

Video Game Archive

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Video Game Archive* story.
2. When was the Australian made video game Beam Software created?
3. What decade was the first video game created?
4. What decade did home consoles become available in shops?
5. By 1982 the video game industry in the US was making more money than the music and film industries put together. True or false?
6. What is the National Film & Sound Archive of Australia (NFSA)?
7. How many Australian made video games has the NFSA added to its collection?
8. What's your favourite video game? Why?
9. Name some video games that you play or know about. Compare with your classmates.
10. What did you like about the BTN story?

Check out the [Video Game Archive resource](#) on the Teachers page. Get your class involved in BTN's [Ask A Reporter](#). This week's topic is Video Games.



Yom Kippur

1. What did the BTN *Yom Kippur* story explain?
2. How long ago was the religion Judaism created?
3. What is the name of the religious book used in Judaism?
4. Complete the following sentence. Yom Kippur means The Day of _____.
5. What does honey cake symbolise during Yom Kippur?
6. What happens during Kippur? Give 2 examples.
7. What are some of the challenges during Yom Kippur?
8. What happens at the end of Yom Kippur?
9. What do the kids in the BTN story like about Yom Kippur?
10. What other religious festivals are there around the world? Discuss as a class.



BTN is launching its first ever Kids Talk Survey. We want to know what's going on in the lives of school kids around the country. It will run alongside the ABC's Australia Talks survey and will allow researchers and the ABC to compare kids' attitudes on some issues with those of adult Australians. [Do the survey now.](#)

Nobel Prize History

Focus Questions

1. Before watching the BTN story, discuss in pairs what you already know about the Nobel Prize.
2. What was Alfred Nobel's most famous invention?
3. Describe the story behind why Alfred Nobel started the Nobel Prize.
4. What are some of the categories that a Nobel Prize is awarded?
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7. The prizes are decided by a panel of people in
 - a. Norway
 - b. Sweden
 - c. Denmark
8. What do Nobel Prize recipients win?
9. Choose one of the Nobel Prize winners from 2019 and explain why they won.
10. What did you like about this story?

Activity

Before students watch the BTN story, ask them what they already know about the Nobel Prize.

Class Discussion

Discuss the BTN *Nobel Prize History* story as a class and record the main points of the discussion. Students will then respond to the following and share their ideas as a class.

- Who was Alfred Nobel?
- What is the Nobel Prize?
- Why is it called the Nobel Prize?
- What is a Nobel Prize Laureate?
- Name some previous Nobel Prize Laureates.
- Who is the youngest person to have won a Nobel Prize?
- What are the different Nobel Prize categories? Name at least two.
- Think of three questions you would like to ask about the story.
- What would you ask the Nobel Prize winner if you had the opportunity?



Key Learning

Students will learn more about the history of the Nobel Prize and this year's winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Curriculum

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

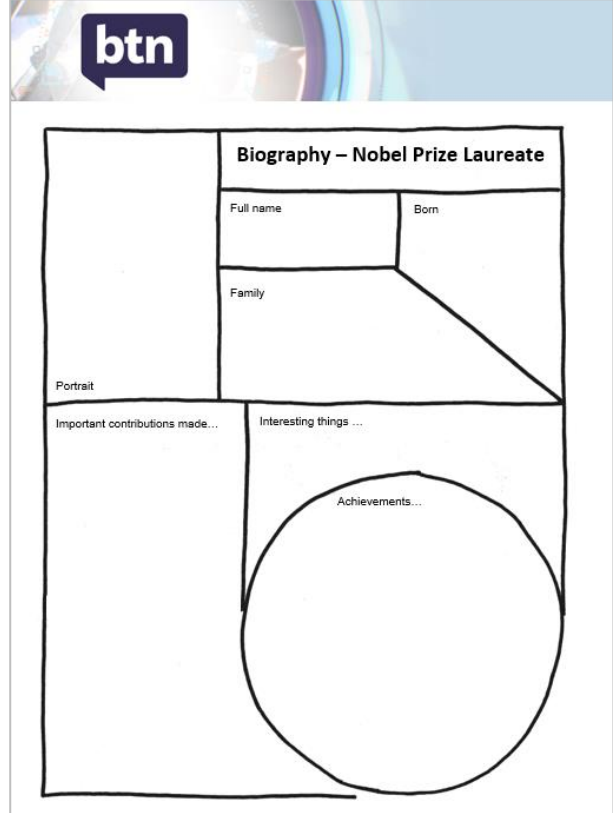
Nobel Prize Laureate – Create a biography

Students will choose a Nobel Prize Laureate and write a biography about them. See the list of Nobel Prize Laureates [here](#). Using the *Biography Organiser* template at the end of this activity, students will find and record information about the person they have chosen. Some possible areas of research include:

- Where and when were they born? Describe their family life growing up.
- What are some of their achievements? Choose one to explore in more detail.
- What inspired/motivated them?
- What were their challenges?
- How are their achievements recognised?
- How have they made an impact on people's lives?
- How did they change our understanding of the world?
- What do you admire about them?
- Imagine you could sit down and talk to them. What questions would you ask about their life and work?

Present your findings in an interesting way.

- Give a presentation on their achievements.
- Make a “Did you know?” for other students.
- Write a letter thanking them for their achievements and how they have changed the world.
- Create a timeline highlighting significant events.



The image shows a 'Biography – Nobel Prize Laureate' template. It features a 'btn' logo in the top left corner. The template is divided into several sections: a large 'Portrait' box on the left; a top right section for 'Full name' and 'Born'; a 'Family' section below that; a bottom left section for 'Important contributions made...'; a bottom right section for 'Interesting things ...' which contains a large circle labeled 'Achievements...'. The title 'Biography – Nobel Prize Laureate' is centered at the top of the form.

Activity

Nobel Peace Prize 2019

Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has won the 2019 Nobel Peace Prize. Ask students to find out more about Abiy Ahmed and why he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize this year. The following questions can help guide students' research:

- Why was Abiy Ahmed awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?
- How did he respond when he found out he'd won the award?
- What do you think Abiy Ahmed meant when he said, “Peace is a very expensive commodity in my country”?



Activity

Nobel Prize Quiz

Complete this quiz as a class or individually to test students on what they have learnt about the Nobel Prize.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|
| 1. Which country was Alfred Nobel from? | Wh | 4. In which year was the first Nobel Prize awarded? | |
| a. Norway | No | a. 890 | 1 |
| b. Sweden | Sw | b. 900 | 1 |
| c. Denmark | De | c. 901 | 1 |
| d. Finland | Fin | d. 910 | 1 |
| 2. What was Alfred Nobel's most famous invention? | | 5. Which category is included in the Nobel Prize? | |
| a. Radiation | Ra | a. Physics | |
| b. Penicillin | Pe | b. Literature | |
| c. Dynamite | Dy | c. Peace | |
| d. Computers | La | d. All of the above | |
| 3. Alfred Nobel's fortune was used to set up an annual series of prizes. | | 6. Organisations can NOT be awarded a Nobel Prize. | |
| a. True | | a. True | T |
| b. False | | b. False | F |

Answers: 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5d, 6b

Useful Websites

Nobel Prize – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/nobel-prize/10448598>

Peace Prize – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/peace-prize/10529668>

The Man Behind the Prize – Alfred Nobel

<https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/>

ABC News – Ethiopian Prime Minister wins Nobel Peace Prize for ending 20-year war with Eritrea

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-10-11/nobel-peace-prize-ethiopian-pm-abiy-ahmed-wins-in-oslo/11593346>

Biography – Nobel Prize Laureate

Full name

Born

Family

Portrait

Important contributions made...

Interesting things...

Achievements...

Video Game Archive

Focus Questions

1. Briefly summarise the BTN *Video Game Archive* story.
2. When was the Australian made video game Beam Software created?
3. What decade was the first video game created?
4. What decade did home consoles become available in shops?
5. By 1982 the video game industry in the US was making more money than the music and film industries put together. True or false?
6. What is the National Film & Sound Archive of Australia (NFSA)?
7. How many Australian made video games has the NFSA added to its collection?
8. What's your favourite video game? Why?
9. Name some video games that you play or know about. Compare with your classmates.
10. What did you like about the BTN story?

Activity

Test your students

Before watching the BTN *Video Game Archive* story, test your students by asking this multiple-choice question:

“When do you think the first video game was created?” In the...

- 1950s
- 1980s
- 1990s

Reveal the answer to your class, by watching the BTN *Video Game Archive* story. Students will then respond to one or more of the following:

- What did you learn watching this story?
- What's your favourite video game? Why?
- Leave a message on the BTN story page.
- Do you have a question about a game? Visit the ABC's Good Game Spawn Point to [ask your question](#).



Key Learning

Students will investigate the history of video games. They will also experiment with coding using simple online coding programs.

Curriculum

Digital Technologies – Years 5 & 6

Examine how whole numbers are used to represent all data in digital systems.

Implement digital solutions as simple visual programs involving branching, iteration (repetition), and user input.

Digital Technologies – Years 7 & 8

Implement and modify programs with user interfaces involving branching, iteration and functions in a general-purpose programming language.

Design and Technologies – Years 5 & 6

Generate, develop and communicate design ideas and processes for audiences using appropriate technical terms and graphical representation techniques.

Activity

KWLH

Watch the BTN *Video Game Archive* story and discuss as a class. What questions were raised in the discussion and what are the gaps in their knowledge. The following KWLH organiser provides students with a framework to explore their knowledge on this topic and consider what they would like to know and learn.

<i>What do I <u>know</u>?</i>	<i>What do I <u>want</u> to know?</i>	<i>What have I <u>learnt</u>?</i>	<i>How will I <u>find out</u>?</i>

Students will develop their own question/s for inquiry, collecting and recording information from a wide variety of sources. Students may develop their own question for inquiry or select one or more of the questions below.

- Investigate the history of Australian made video games. Create a poster to celebrate the first 8 Australian made video games that have been preserved by the National Film and Sound Archive (NFSA).
- How have video games changed over history? Compare and contrast the beginnings of video games to modern video games that are popular now. Illustrate using a timeline. Create a short quiz to test your classmate's knowledge of video games.
- Who is involved in the making of a video game? Make a list of the different roles and their responsibilities.
- Create and conduct a survey to learn about people's video gaming experiences. Interview a selection of people across different generations and compare their experiences.
- Make a prediction about how video games will change in the future. Illustrate your predictions.

Activity

Video Game Review

Students will choose a video game they have played this year and write their own video game review. Students will respond to the following:

- What are the themes in the video game?
- What did you like or dislike about the video game? Why?
- Would you recommend the video game to other kids your age? Why or why not?
- Include an illustration with your review. It could be a sketch of one of the characters from the game.
- Tip: Think about the audience you are trying to reach. Use effective vocabulary and accurate and persuasive language.



For a selection of games direct your students to the [ABC Me Games page](#). Students can visit the [ABC's Good Game Spawn Point](#) for reviews on their favourite games.



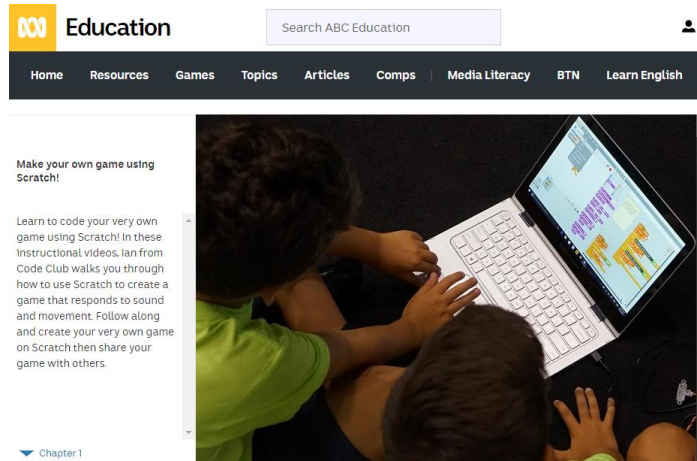
Activity

Coding for kids

In this activity students will write code to make their own game. Students can visit [ABC Education for videos](#) on how to make a game using Scratch.

Chapters include:

- Choosing a character and a background.
- Make your character move.
- Catch a sprite and keep score.
- How to end the game.
- Resetting and testing your game.
- Use your movement to control your game.



Alternatively, students can visit the [Coding Corner](#) on the Good Game Spawn Point website, to learn some coding tips and tricks in Scratch.

Further challenge

Consider entering your class in the Australian STEM Video Game Challenge, visit their [website](#) for more information on how to enter. The theme for 2019 is Emergence!

Useful Websites

History of Video Games – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/history-of-video-games/10522252>

Video Games – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/video-games/10541816>

Video Game Coding Champs – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/video-game-coding-champs/10611680>

Coding – BTN

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/coding/10525886>

Game Masters Exhibition – NFSA

<https://www.nfsa.gov.au/events/game-masters-exhibition>

Good Game Spawn Point – ABC

<https://www.abc.net.au/goodgamesp/>

Design your own game – Scratch

<https://scratch.mit.edu/projects/598125/>

BTN Transcript: Episode 28 – 15/10/19

Hey. How's it going? Amelia Moseley here and yup, BTN's back for another term. Did you miss us? Let's see what's coming up. We find out more about the winners of this year's Nobel Prizes, learn about history-making Australian video games and find out how you can have your say in our Kids Talk survey.

Impeachment Explained

Reporter: Matt Holbrook

INTRO: All that soon. But first, let's kick things off with a big story you might've heard about during the holidays. It involves the president of the United States. President Donald Trump's opponents have started an investigation to see whether he should be impeached. If you're wondering what that means, well, Matt will fill you in.

MATT HOLBROOK, REPORTER: If history's taught us anything.

KING: You. Send the army to invade everywhere.

MATT: It's that no matter how powerful and important a ruler you are.

KING: Take this money and buy a bigger throne. All of it.

MATT: There are consequences to not doing the right thing.

KING: That one. Off with her head.

It's the kind of behaviour that's led to revolutions, huge battles, and yes, a few violent deaths.

KING: What are you doing? I'm you're king. You'll never take me alive.

But these days, luckily for us, we have a little thing called democracy. If you don't like a leader, it's simple, you can vote for a new one. But over in America, there's an extra safeguard built into the constitution to help people get rid of unwanted leaders. It's called impeachment.

It's been in the headlines a lot recently. Impeachment lets elected MPs remove an important official, say a senator or a judge or even a president, before their term is up. It's designed to make sure they can be held to account and kicked out if they're found to have done something seriously dodgy.

MATT: It can't just be something annoying. In the US it needs to be "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours".

QUEEN: This isn't a high crime.

To impeach a president, more than half of the politicians here, in the House of Representatives, have to vote for it, and that hardly ever happens, in fact it's only happened twice. The very first was Andrew Johnson way back in 1868 and Bill Clinton more recently in 1998. But impeaching a president doesn't mean they'll be kicked out. After the vote, there's a kind of trial put on in the other house of government, the Senate. The president gets to defend himself and, to be removed from office, two thirds of the US Senate have to vote yes and that's never happened. President Donald Trump hasn't been impeached, but politicians from the Democratic party have decided to start an investigation to see whether he should be.

NANCY PELOSI, SPEAKER OF THE US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The actions of the Trump presidency revealed the dishonourable fact of the President's betrayal of his oath of office and betrayal of our national security.

The main thing they're looking into is whether Donald Trump used his position for his own political gain by asking the President of Ukraine to investigate one of his rivals in the upcoming election. But Donald Trump says he hasn't done anything wrong.

DONALD TRUMP, PRESIDENT: It's ridiculous. It's a witch hunt. I'm leading in the polls. They have no idea how they stop me, the only way they can try is through impeachment.

It's still early days in the investigation, and we don't know if this impeachment thing will go further.

While many support it, others don't, because they say getting rid of a leader who's been chosen by the people is the wrong thing to do, and it shouldn't be up to just the powerful to decide the fate of a nation.

QUEEN II: Ugh, really? But I'm the Queen.

This Week in News

Japan's been hit by its most powerful storm in decades, Typhoon Hagibis. It's brought almost half a metre of rain and caused landslides and severe flooding. More than thirty people have died, and many homes have been damaged or destroyed. Thousands of troops and emergency workers have been sent to affected areas. In some parts people have been cut off because of overflowing rivers and helicopters have been flown in to rescue them.

There are big worries about a conflict that's broken out in Northern Syria between Turkey and Kurdish forces. The Kurds are an ethnic group that live in this part of the Middle East and they've been working with the US to stop the terrorist group ISIS in Syria. But last week, the US decided to withdraw its soldiers, and days later Turkey invaded Kurdish areas in Syria. Turkey considers Kurdish fighters to be terrorists and there's been violence between the groups in the past. But many international leaders have spoken out against what's happening. They're worried that innocent people are being killed and that the conflict could lead to ISIS getting stronger again.

Back in Australia, people in northern New South Wales are still dealing with the effects of last week's deadly bushfires. More than fifty homes were destroyed, and two people were killed. Firefighters are still busy, but people have started returning to their homes and there's been some very welcome rain.

Drought Kids

Reporter: Leela Varghese

INTRO: One of the reasons why this bushfire season has been so bad, so early, is because of the drought. It's having a huge effect on many people in rural Australia, including young people. So, last week kids from drought-affected parts of New South Wales came together to talk about their experiences and to look for solutions. Here's Leela.

LEELA VARGHESE, REPORTER: This is Australia (I'm guessing you already know that). And this is rain (okay, you know that too). But you know there are lots of Australians who wouldn't be blamed for forgetting because they haven't seen much rain for a really long time. As you probably heard, Australia is in the middle of what's been described as one of the worst droughts in recorded history.

PARIS, 18, BATHURST: It's shocking out there it's very dry.

PATRICK, 16, CORONA: Pretty desperate! It's just dirt and that really.

These kids are from country New South Wales where the drought is having a huge impact on many families like theirs. And they've come together for a special forum run by UNICEF for young people in drought-affected parts of the state. Around 97 percent of New South Wales is in drought at the moment! This map shows where the rain has been below average in the past 9 months. The dark red shows where it's the lowest on record. As you can imagine that's been tough for farmers who are having trouble growing crops and feeding stock.

PARIS, 18, BATHURST: I've seen a lot of farmers lose everything to this drought.

HAYLEY, 17, FINLEY: We want to survive in agriculture but it's not viable in our area anymore.

It's not just New South Wales that's being affected there are big areas of other states that are in drought. Some towns are literally running out of water! The dryness also contributed to the terrible bushfires we've seen recently in parts of New South Wales and Queensland. The lack of available water has made things really difficult for firefighters. It's pretty grim stuff which is why these guys say it's important to be able to talk about it!

PATRICK, 16, CORONA: It's affected me in a couple of ways, but I think emotionally a lot with stress and things like that.

PARIS, 18, BATHURST: I would really like to help farmers and also the teens that are helping their parents on farms be able to not struggle with mental health as bad.

The state and federal governments have put together some programs to try to help farmers through the drought, like offering loans and income support and providing counselling to help with people's mental health. But some say a lot more that could be done.

HAYLEY, 17, FINLEY: You need to fix it because the way that you're running things at the moment isn't working. It's very one field minded. It's not helping everyone.

Part of the reason for having this forum was to get ideas from young Australians about how we can deal with this drought and maybe prevent water problems in the future.

PARIS, 18, BATHURST: I've got an idea to make an irrigation system where the water that is not used to its full extent is reused so it can keep going through the process of irrigating. So, the water is not just being let out to evaporate and not be used.

Ideas like that will go into a report that will be given to the government and many here are hoping authorities pay attention.

PARIS, 18, BATHURST: I hope this is a good week and we can come up with some ideas that hopefully the government will take on board.

PATRICK, 16, CORONA: I think it's important that young people are a part of the conversation because we are affected by it. We're the ones who are going to be working on farms and living on farms and owning farms in ten, twenty, thirty years.

Nobel Prize History

Reporter: Olivia Mason

INTRO: Some very impressive people were honoured last week with some very impressive awards. I'm talking about the Nobel Prizes. You've probably heard of them, they've been around for a really long time. And the story behind how they got started is actually really interesting. Check it out.

NAT: Wow, accepting this award is a massive honour.

Winning an award feels pretty great. Being recognised for all your hard work and achievements and having a moment in the spotlight.

NAT: I just want to say thank you to my Mum, to my sister Laura, to my pet cat and to my dog Molly for all of the emotional support that you've given me over the years.

And as far as awards go they don't get much bigger than the Nobel Prizes. Each year, they're awarded to the people or organisations that are thought to have made the biggest impact in their field with new discoveries, inventions or ideas, and the people who have done the most to make the world a better place.

But where did it all start? Well, back in the 1800s, there was a Swedish man named Alfred Nobel. He was a chemist, engineer, and businessman with hundreds of inventions. His most famous invention was dynamite; an explosive that could be safely moved around and stored. It was really useful for mining and building things like roads and railways and it made Nobel very rich. But of course, it was also used for war.

Legend has it that when Alfred's brother Ludvig died, some newspapers accidentally reported that Alfred was dead instead, and called him a 'merchant of death', which probably didn't make him feel that great, especially seeing as his brother had just died and all. Anyway, he eventually wrote in his will that his fortune would go towards setting up 5 prizes in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. While nobody knows for sure, some think the Peace Prize might have been a way of trying to make up for all that blowing stuff up business.

Since then, hundreds of Nobel Prizes have been given out to some very famous doctors and scientists and writers, like Marie Curie who discovered radiation, or Alexander Fleming, the father of antibiotics, and famous physicist Albert Einstein. You might also recognise some Peace Prize recipients, like Martin Luther King Junior, or Mother Teresa, or Malala Yousafzai.

The prizes are decided by a panel in Norway. That panel receives hundreds of nominations every year from around the world. You can't nominate yourself though. For the prizes in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature nominations have to come from people who are experts in those fields, and for the Peace Prize, it has to be a government, international court, university professor or from someone who's won a Nobel Peace Prize before.

Every Nobel Prize winner gets a gold medal and a stack of cash, these days it's about 1.3 million Aussie dollars. And while prize winners are free to do whatever they want with it, many have given their share to charities or causes that mean a lot to them.

So who are this year's winners? Well, the Peace Prize went to Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed for his role in ending decades of conflict between his country and its neighbour Eritrea. These three scientists were awarded the Physiology and Medicine Prize for research into how our cells change depending on how much oxygen we have. They think it might be able to help treat some types of cancer. Three scientists also shared this year's Nobel Physics Prize for discovering an exoplanet, or a planet outside of our solar system that orbits a sun-like star.

There were actually two Literature Prizes given out this year because last year's was postponed. The 2018 prize went to Polish author Olga Tokarczuk and the 2019 prize went to Austrian Peter Handke. And the Prize for Chemistry went to three scientists who invented the lithium-ion battery back in the 70s. Among them was the oldest ever Nobel recipient Professor John Goodenough. He's 97 and he said he never expected to win a Nobel.

JOHN GOODENOUGH, NOBEL PRIZE RECIPIENT: Life is full of surprises.

The Nobel Laureates will get their actual prizes in December when the world will have another chance to recognise their huge achievements.

Quiz

Which of these is not a category of Nobel Prize? Is it

Literature
Chemistry or
Maths?

It's maths. The five Nobel categories are Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine and Peace. The Nobel Committee also gives out a prize for Economic Sciences, even though it wasn't in Nobel's will.

Kids Talk Survey

KID: What do you think about?

KID 2: School

KID 3: Screen time

KID 4: Homework

KID 5: Bullying

KID 6: The News.

We at BTN want to know.

That's why we're launching Kids Talk. A big survey all about you and the things that matter in your life. Including how you're feeling, the issues you're dealing with, how you get to school and how long you spend on your devices. No, not just how much time you say you spend.

We want school kids all around Australia to get involved so we can get to know you.

Just head to our website for all the details.

Video Game Archive

Reporter: Olivia Mason

INTRO: I can't wait to find out what you've got to say. Now to video games. Of course, they're a fun way to pass the time, but according to a lot of people, they're also a type of art and a way to tell stories. That's why Australia's National Film and Sound Archive recently decided to add some Aussie-made video games to its collection. Let's find out more.

OLIVIA: Whoa, dude. Did you get a new computer game?

MATT: Yeah, it's called the Hobbit. It's going to be rad.

OLIVIA: Oh, text adventure, that's ace.

Yep, weird as it might seem to a lot of us millennials, there was a time when this game was pretty cool. It was made in 1982 by Australia's very first video game company, Beam Software, and it was the first Aussie game to be an international hit. Back then the video games industry was still pretty new. While university researchers had used computers in labs to make games since the 50s, it wasn't until the 70s that they actually made any money, when the world's first home console hit the shops. By today's standards it was pretty simple, but it led to a gaming boom with more sophisticated consoles and arcade classics.

OLIVIA MASON, REPORTER: By 1982 the video game industry in the US was making more money than the music and film industries put together.

MATT: Bodacious.

And despite a few hiccups along the way it's not really slowed down. Today the gaming industry is enormous, diverse and global and games are more than just fun things to play, they're works of art just like films or books or music and they're worth preserving according to Australia's National Film and Sound Archive. It's kind of like a museum that's dedicated to looking after important sounds and images from Australia's past like ads and films and songs and for the first time, it's added 8 Australian made games to its collection.

JAN MULLER, CEO NFSA: It's essential that this part of audio-visual heritage is part of the archive because we want to preserve it for future generations.

So, which games made the cut? There are some early ones, like the Hobbit, Halloween Harry, and Shadowrun another Beam Software game. And some later offerings; there's L.A. Noire, a detective adventure game. Submerged which is an indie, post-apocalyptic third person exploration game. Team Cherry's Metroidvania hit Hollow Knight and an Aussie VR game called Espire 1. There's also Florence, an interactive storybook for mobile phones.

KAMINA VINCENT, FLORENCE PRODUCER: It's a huge honour and I still can't believe I got to work on something like that.

To celebrate the new list, the NFSA's also turned itself into a video arcade full of retro and modern classics from around the world. The museum's hoping it encourages people to come along and explore the history of games and their important place in Aussie culture.

Did You Know?

Did you know the 1982 Atari game, E.T is considered by many to be the biggest flop of all time? Even though the film was super-popular the game was considered a bit of a dud. Millions of copies went unsold, Atari even buried some of them in the desert where they were unearthed in 2014

Ask a Reporter

And if you want to know more interesting stuff like that you can ask me live on Ask a Reporter on Friday. Check the website for details.

Sport

Typhoon Hagibis has had a serious impact on the Rugby World Cup. Three games were cancelled on the weekend as the storm approached. The match between Japan and Scotland did go ahead on Sunday. And Japan won 28-21 sending them through to the quarter-finals for the first time ever.

Eliud Kipchoge has become the first athlete to run a marathon in under two hours over the weekend in Vienna. He ran 42.2 kilometres in one hour, 59 minutes and 40.2 seconds. It's technically not a world record because the whole event, even down to Kipchoge's shoes was specially designed to help him achieve the amazing time.

Meanwhile, Kenyan, Brigid Kosgei has broken a 16-year-old world record at the Chicago Marathon on Sunday. She finished in 2 hours, 14 minutes and 4 seconds.

Speaking of fast things Scott McLaughlin and co-driver Alex Premat have taken out this year's Bathurst 1000. It was an action-packed race with plenty of crashes and a little bit of controversy. Some people reckon McLaughlin's fellow DJR Team Penske driver broke the rule by driving extra slow, when the safety car came out giving McLaughlin a solid lead, but the driver said it was a genuine engine problem.

Yom Kippur

Reporter: Olivia Mason

INTRO: Now, throughout the year we've been telling you about some important religious holidays and today we're going to learn about another one. It's called Yom Kippur and it was celebrated last week by Jewish people around the world. Let's find out what it's all about.

NICOLE: Hi BTN, I'm Nicole and today we're going to talk to you about Yom Kippur. Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year on the Jewish calendar.

DANIEL: Judaism is one of the world's main religions, one of the three main in the world, it was created 5000 years ago, that's what Jewish people believe.

We have a religious book called the Torah or the Bible, and many celebrations and important dates throughout the year like Yom Kippur.

TAL: It means Day of Atonement, when we seek forgiveness from God for our sins.

So the first Yom Kippur was when the Israelites left Egypt. Their leader Moses went up a big mountain and asked God for the Commandments. He wrote the Commandments on stone tablets and gave them to Moses.

SHANI: And then he came back down the mountain and saw that the Jews were praising a different God which made him really angry and he broke the Commandments. Then he went back up the mountain and God forgave them and gave them a second set of tablets. The day God forgave them was the first Yom Kippur.

NICOLE: Every year after that, Jewish people took part in Yom Kippur and reconnected with God.

TAL: Before Yom Kippur begins, we eat two big meals to get ready.

NICOLE: You ask for honey cake so you can have a start of the new year to be very, very sweet so then you can have a sweet year.

JACKSON: During Yom Kippur, we ask God to forgive us for things we've done wrong. If we've wronged our friends, we need to ask them for forgiveness before we ask God for forgiveness.

We spend close to 26 hours fasting, which means no food and no drink.

NICOLE: You can't have anything that you pleasure so you can't wear leather things and you can't get showered and have makeup on.

We also don't turn electricity on or off. Yep, no phones, no TV, or laptops. So the hardest thing for me is when you see another person eat.

TAL: Many Jewish people go to the Synagogue and pray a lot during Yom Kippur.

NICOLE: When night falls, a special trumpet made from a ram's horn called the Shofar is sounded which marks the end of Yom Kippur.

SHANI: The shofar symbolises the closing of the sky at the end of Yom Kippur when Yom Kippur is over and we can finish fasting.

JACKSON: Then, everyone sings and dances, and knows that God has blessed them with a good year.

NICOLE: We break our fast with a big dinner. My favourite thing about Yom Kippur is eating at the end.

SHANI: My favourite thing about Yom Kippur is hanging out with my friends and how we all fast and just talk about how hard it is to fast.

JACKSON: Thanks for letting us teach you about Yom Kippur.

Closer

Thanks so much for that guys. I hope you had a great Yom Kippur. Well that's it for this week but we'll be back again next week with more news and stuff you need to know. In the meantime, don't forget to jump on our website and fill in our Kids Talk survey and tell your friends about it too. Have a great week. See you later.