GLASS ART

THE Peter Underwood Centre is celebrating National Science Week—August 13-21—with a special episode of UCTV Alive for Kids.

Inspired by the 2022 schools theme of glass, we are broadcasting an episode featuring glassmaker Billy Crellin.

You can register to watch the broadcast live with the following link: https://bit.ly/UCTVglass

Once registered you can tune in from 2:00-2:30pm on Monday, August 15, to watch Billy demonstrate glass blowing and talk about how glass is made. Billy, pictured above left, will also be answering questions submitted by students during the live show.

Hosted by Dr Louise Grimmer, UCTV Alive for Kids is an interactive online broadcast developed by the Peter Underwood Centre, at the University of Tasmania, to provide children and young people with fun, extra-curricular learning activities.

The broadcast is delivered via Zoom webinar, with appropriate child safe protocols in place.

We appreciate that the broadcast is happening within school hours but a recording will be made available to watch anytime on our website: https://www.utas.edu.au/underwood-centre/projects-and-initiatives/uctv/past-recordings

In fact, all our past episodes can be accessed here, and Children’s University Tasmania members can earn hours in their passports for engaging with the content.

Glass: More Than Meets the Eye is a digital resource book that has been developed by the Australian Science Teachers Association for teachers to discover ways to excite children and young people with STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

It is full of fantastic activities for students from Year 2 to Year 10, including one we have adapted on page two of today’s edition of The Wonder Weekly.

Families could also make good use of the book for fun, home learning.


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Glass can be found throughout houses because it is strong, has a smooth surface, is not damaged by sunlight and can be formed into many different shapes.

Your challenge is to find as many items as you can that contain different types of glass in your house. We have provided some examples of objects containing glass above, but there are lots of others in most homes. Remember that plastic can look like glass sometimes. If you are not sure whether the object is glass or plastic, think about using your other senses to tell the two apart.

Make a list, and perhaps you could also draw pictures of the various objects.

If you would like to try another challenge, look around again and see how many different materials - apart from glass - you can find in your home. Children’s University members can earn hours in their passports for this activity, at the discretion of school/hub coordinators.

There is more to glass than you might realise

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Once again, Children’s University Tasmania members can earn hours in their passports for engaging with the activities in the book, at the discretion of their school/hub coordinators.

We have already engaged with the book and learnt many things.

There is certainly more to glass than meets the eye.

Glass is all around us.

We see the world differently through telescopes, glasses, kaleidoscopes and because of optical fibres.

Some of us could not see very well at all, if not for eyeglasses. Glass can bend light.

It can be heated and bent itself into all sorts of objects we use in our everyday lives, including important new technology.

But what exactly is glass?

The glass we know well - the type used in windows and drinking glasses - is made by heating and mixing silica with limestone, soda ash and other ingredients.

Thankfully there is plenty of silica around, because it is found in quartz, which is found in the most common type of sand on Earth.

Glass has some really important qualities, which means it has a huge range of uses. Glass is an ‘amorphous solid’, which means all its particles (molecules, atoms and ions) are jumbled up. This makes glass smooth, hard and brittle.

But if you heat glass it softens and starts to flow, which allows people to shape it into big sheets for windows, draw out fine threads for optical fibre, or blow it to form bottles and other glass products.

Glass is 100 per cent recyclable and can also be recycled over and over again.

Did you know glass can form naturally? Obsidian, a type of natural glass, can form when hot lava from a volcano cools quickly.

Glass can also be formed when sand is struck by lightning. You can find out more about the events, activities and competitions taking place for National Science Week here: https://www.scienceweek.net.au/

Some of the opportunities available in Tasmania are listed in the graphic on this page.

Follow the links to find out more, and if necessary, purchase tickets.

There will be some more information on the Festival of Bright Ideas (FOBI) in next week’s edition of The Wonder Weekly.