


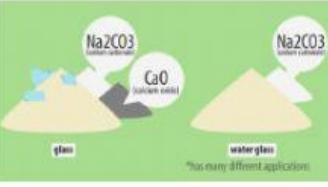
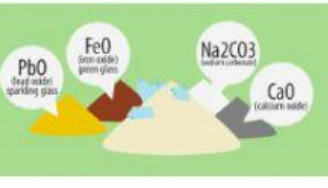

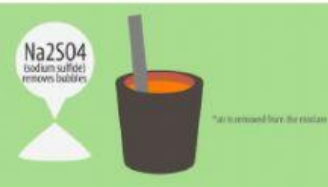
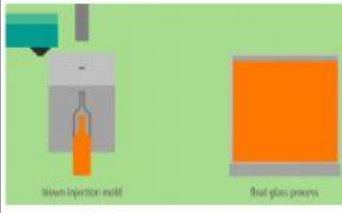
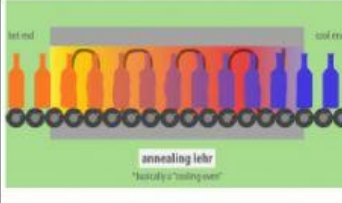
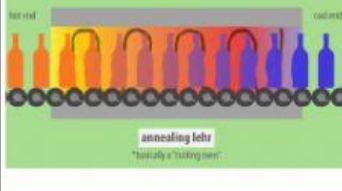



How is glass made?

1. Watch the videos and fill the gaps.

<p>1st. Sand is the main ingredient for _____ glass. Containing mostly <i>silicon dioxide</i>, sand _____ at 2300° Celcius.</p>	
<p>2nd. Common commercial glass is made with sand _____ with _____ glass, <i>soda ash</i> (Na_2CO_3, ceniza) and _____ (CaO, cal).</p>	
<p>3rd. The <i>soda ash</i> (Na_2CO_3, ceniza) lowers the sand's _____ point, making it more energy efficient to _____.</p>	
<p>4th. While the _____ (CaO, cal) counters (contrarresta) the soda-ash's effect of making glass _____ in water.</p>	
<p>5th. Other _____ can be added to color the glass or give it other _____.</p>	
<p>6th. The _____ is now molten (= melted) into a _____.</p>	
<p>7th. Then the molten glass is homogenised and more chemicals can be _____.</p>	

<p>8th. At this point the glass is _____ in its required form, for example as a _____ or pane¹.</p>	
<p>9th.a The final step is a controlled _____ of the still hot glass object in a specialised ... _____ called an annealing lehr (horno de recocido).</p>	
<p>9th.b _____ annealing (recocer) glass is significantly weaker (más débil).</p>	
<p>10th. To increase strength (fortaleza) even more, glass can be toughened (endurecido) or tempered (templado) using _____ and ... _____ treatments (tratamientos).</p>	

¹ A **flat** piece of glass.