This month's featured website comes from the University of Queensland in Australia, and I know that readers will be returning to this site frequently.

Just after World War II, UNESCO published a small textbook entitled Suggestions for Science Teachers in Devastated Countries, written by J. P. Stephenson. Since that initial publication, UNESCO has revised and republished the resource several times and in over 30 languages. The current version is available on-line at the UNESCO website. Do a Google search with UNESCO science teaching book.

The University of Queensland website, http://www.uq.edu.au/_School_Science_Lessons/, is a compilation of resources for science teachers, based on material from the UNESCO book. But while the focus and context of the UNESCO book was teaching science in developing countries, the Queensland website is a "must visit" for all science teachers. Quite simply, it's awesome!

The front page of the site presents the user with some background on the site itself, as well as the context of the UNESCO project. There are 16 links to broad areas such as "Websites", "Weather", "Chemistry, UNESCO 2006", and "Astronomy". A click on the "Chemistry, UNESCO 2006" link takes the user to a huge accumulation of material, all carefully sorted into 19 topics. A click on "Rates of Reaction..." and the visitor is presented with an immense collection of experiments that can be done on this topic. Like the UNESCO book, there are no bells and whistles, but there is a rich collection of laboratory experiments, with the supporting background, to add something to everyone's repertoire. Another link on the front page of the site is "Websites". It's hard to describe here just how vast the collection of websites really is. And while it would be easy to simply post a series of good sites, the Queensland site sorts their collection into twenty topics. I know that anyone visiting this site will spend a lot of time here, and that readers' bookmark lists will grow as a result. The letters of the word OLIMPIADA (Olympiad in Spanish) are the same as the first letter of the chemical symbols of the nine elements. The hints below allow you to solve the puzzle.

1. The noble gas and the element with the highest atomic number among those included in this puzzle, are not in the same column or the same row.
2. In one column, the atomic numbers of the elements add up to 151.
3. There are three elements with consecutive atomic numbers but they are not in the same column or the same row.
4. The halogen is in one corner in the grid, in a position lower than the noble gas.
5. In the grid above, the lanthanide is just below a gaseous element very important for life, which itself is just to the left of an alkaline earth metal.
6. The alkali metal is in the cell with the same number as its atomic number, but not in the same column as the halogen.

The correction section discusses an error in the ChemEd 2005 report on page 4 of our April issue. In the "Copper Quarter" demo by Doug De La Matter, the colour of the quarter after the specified treatment is copper-pink, not what was stated. Apologies to Doug and our readers.