

Water Matters

Teacher's guide

Contents

Teacher's guide

Providing information and a range of suggested curriculum activities on the theme of water consumption and conservation.

Pupil activity sheets

For use in Key Stage 2 Numeracy and Literacy, with guidance on their use.

Water Matters quiz

Challenging and thought-provoking, for use in school or as a homework activity.

Water Matters survey

Homework activity.



Introduction

During the past three decades our daily consumption per person has been steadily increasing. Water is often taken for granted in the UK, with each of us expecting a plentiful supply every time we flush the toilet or turn on the tap.

But water is becoming more precious than ever, with the impacts of climate change and rising demand for water putting increasing pressure on our water resources. It is vital that we join forces now to save water, if we are to reduce the risk of serious shortages in the future.

Saving water – whether at school, at home or in the garden – takes very little effort, but small changes can make a big impact. This is the message we want to teach children, so the next generation will understand why we cannot take our water supplies for granted and how we can all help to conserve this precious resource.



Saving water in school

Water Matters has been designed to encourage school children to investigate and consider the ways in which they use water, and the amount used, both at school and in their homes.

Water Matters provides schools with practical, lively, curriculum materials. These will help raise awareness amongst pupils and enable them to implement some simple measures, to reduce their water consumption and save money in the process. Activities which include conducting simple water audits will help children to get to grips with the key issues of water wastage and conservation.

These also provide data for children to use when planning and executing a publicity campaign for the rest of the school about the importance of saving water.

**Good habits started
now will become a way
of life for the future.**

We hope that the *Water Matters* materials will encourage children to develop a responsible attitude towards water consumption now and in the future.

Water and the curriculum

Water is an exciting topic that can develop pupils' skills in many curriculum areas including geography, ICT, numeracy, literacy and PSHE.

Water Matters can be used either:

- as a cross-curricular resource, eg. when covering the topic of water in geography
- individual activities can also be selected to support numeracy and literacy

Geography

Geographical enquiry and skills	1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e; 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 2g
Knowledge and understanding of places	3d, 3e, 3g
Knowledge and understanding of patterns and processes	4b
Knowledge and understanding of environmental change and sustainable development	5a, 5b
Breadth of study	6e, 7a, 7c

Numeracy

Ma2 Number

Using and applying number	1a, 1b, 2c, 2d
Number and the number system	2c, 2f, 2i, 2j
Calculations	3a, 3i, 3j
Solving numerical problems	4a, 4b

Ma3 Measures

Using and applying measures	1a
Understanding measures	4a, 4b

Ma4 Handling Data

Using and applying handling data	1a, 1c, 1d, 1f
Processing, representing and interpreting data	2b, 2c

Literacy

En1 Speaking and listening

Speaking	1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f
Listening	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e
Group discussion and interaction	3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f
Language variation	6a
Breadth of study	8b, 9b, 9c, 10a, 10b, 10c

En2 Reading

Reading for information	3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g
Non-fiction and non-literary texts	5a, 5b, 5c, 5e, 5f, 5g
Breadth of study	9c

En3 Writing

Composition	1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e
Planning and drafting	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f
Standard English	6a
Language structure	7a, 7b, 7c, 7d
Breadth of study	9a, 9b, 9c, 9d; 10,

Learning outcomes

Through participating in *Water Matters* pupils should be able to:

- carry out calculations using a variety of strategies and techniques
- collect, interpret and present information, using ICT, where appropriate
- express their own viewpoints on a topic 'In the news'
- construct an argument and present findings to others in a way that will persuade them to change their attitudes or behaviour

Pupil activities:

Introducing the topic

We all use water for a wide variety of purposes every day. By undertaking the activities in the *Water Matters* pack children will be able to review how effectively water is used in the school and the home and to propose some improvements.

It is important that children start by considering the importance of water for survival.

- Ask the children to work in pairs or groups and list all the ways and the number of times they use water in a normal day. After discussing their findings show a 1 litre bottle filled with water and ask the children to estimate how many litres of water we use each day.

Explain that on average we each use 163 litres per day.

- Now ask them to consider what they would do if they turned on the taps one day to find that no water came out.
- Use the online resources at www.thameswater.co.uk/cycles to stimulate discussion about the natural water cycle.

- Ask the children to consider how and where water is used in schools. It might be useful to allow children to walk around the school, making notes. Compile a class list of all the places where water is likely to be used. This information can be used as the starting point for a school water survey.



How much water do we use?

Use the Waterwisely website www.thameswater.co.uk/waterwisely to encourage children to think about how much water we use in our daily lives. Discuss the different ways water is wasted and the steps that can be taken to reduce waste.

- Ask pupils to work in pairs or groups and produce two lists; Water in the Home/ Water in School, comparing where water may be wasted in each. As below.

Water in the Home

Leaving taps running when brushing teeth

Water in School

Leaving taps running after washing hands or when washing out paint pots

Use the 'Water usage data chart' on Homework 1 activity sheet to estimate how much water could be wasted in the home and school through some of these practices.

- Provide children with copies of the 'School Water Survey', activity sheet, Literacy 1, and ask them to investigate and identify inefficient use of water in your school. In class compare results and create a Water Action list of problems that need to be addressed.
 - Pupils could attempt to estimate how much water is used by the whole school. Eg. create a tally chart showing how many times they flush a school toilet in a day, wash hands etc. They could use this data to produce bar charts/graphs to illustrate where and how much water is used in school over a set time period.
- Encourage children to conduct a survey of water use in their homes by looking at how many baths/showers their families take each week, how often the washing machine is used etc.
They can use the Waterwisely calculator www.thameswater.co.uk/waterwisely to do this.
Encourage children to share their results with the rest of the class and discuss as a group the areas of the home where most water is used.
 - Measure how much water is being lost from a tap you have purposely left dripping into a container for a 30 minute period (please use this water wisely!). Calculate how much water would have been lost over an hour, a school day and a 24 hour period.

Pupil activities:

Literacy

Persuasive texts take many forms, eg. newspaper and magazine articles, letters, advertisements, leaflets, posters and fliers. By undertaking some of the surveys, research and numeracy activities suggested in *Water Matters*, pupils will develop greater knowledge and understanding about the issues of water conservation. This can then be used in a range of discussion and persuasive writing tasks.

After examining the results of the School Water Survey and/or completing numeracy activities such as Water Meter Reading, ask the children to plan and prepare a publicity campaign to persuade all members of the school community to join forces in trying to cut down on the amount of water they use. Producing such a campaign provides many opportunities for cross-curricular links with Art & Design and ICT.

Posters

After looking at examples of posters and examining their use of language, design and layout features, ask children to work in pairs to plan and design posters to put up around the school. They should be striking, persuasive and inform the audience of the major issues. Remind the children they will need to select relevant facts from their research and decide which best support their argument.

Discuss how these facts can be used to write persuasive text. Encourage children to use powerful phrases, create attention-grabbing slogans and to select appropriate illustrations to support their text.

Leaflets

Ask children to produce leaflets to inform the rest of the school about the campaign to save water. Persuasive devices should be used to capture the reader's interest. Key facts and information should be presented in a clear and convincing way.



If your school has set a target and incentive for a reduction in water consumption, to save money, this could also be promoted via the poster campaign.

Pupil activities: Literacy

Advertisements

Children should select one key issue from their work on saving water in school and create a newspaper advert targeting an appropriate audience, e.g. 'Don't leave taps running' – children; 'Don't wash vegetables under a running tap' – adults. The adverts should use persuasive devices and be produced in a style appropriate for the intended audience.

They might want to consider creating an appropriate character to appeal to children.



Provide groups of pupils with copies of the 'Television Storyboard' activity sheet and ask them to use it to plan a 30-second TV advert for the Water Saving Campaign. When they have planned their advert they should prepare it for presentation to the rest of the class. They could either act it out or film it with a video camera and then show it.

Alternatively children could plan, prepare and record a 30-second radio advert. Encourage them to use sound effects, music and jingles. Each group should rehearse and perform their advert 'live' to the rest of the class. These adverts could be videoed and evaluated by the rest of the class.

TV and radio adverts could also be performed as part of a presentation to the rest of the school during a *Water wise* assembly. The *Water wise* assembly pack can be downloaded from www.thameswater.co.uk/primary schools

Letters

Use the information collated through the School Water Survey activities and the data provided within this pack as the basis for letters to the Headteacher and/or the School Governors. The letters should clearly state the issue, include supporting evidence, outline the specific facts and end with a call to action.

Newspaper reports

Compile a class *Water Matters* newsletter, to distribute to the rest of the school. Groups of children could be tasked to produce a variety of reports and articles. Advertisements could also be incorporated. Provide children with copies of the Newspaper Report Plan (part 2) on which to write notes on their chosen issue before writing their articles. Children could use the Newspaper Report Plan (part 1) to plan and write fictitious news reports on the theme of water conservation, eg. a water shortage crisis in the future.

Presentation

Using their notes from previous *Water Matters* activities, children should prepare and organise a presentation of this information for a school assembly. The school may wish to consider inviting parents.



Pupil activities:

Literacy

Follow up and homework activities

Water Matters includes two activities which are ideal for use as homework tasks:

How much is used?

This activity, which encourages parental involvement, should ideally be distributed to children at the beginning of the project. We hope it will stimulate discussion at home and provide data for collation, analysis and debate in the classroom.

Water Matters quiz

This is designed as a fun, follow-up activity which should reinforce the key learning points on the issue of water conservation.

'Water Matters Quiz' answers

1. B 30 mins with hosepipe
2. C 30 litres
3. B 45 buckets
4. A 6 buckets
5. A 45
6. B 53 days
7. A 288 days
8. C 54 litres
9. B 270 litres
10. A 45 litres
(bath minus five min shower)

Evaluating the success of the campaign

As part of their action plan to tackle water wastage in school, children should consider how they will measure the success of their awareness raising campaign and any improvements they are able to implement. For example, they may want to repeat the School Water Survey and/or Water Meter Reading activity, Numeracy 4, some time later and compare the results with those they took at the outset.

If your school has a School Council the children might decide to involve it in the Campaign or to appoint 'Water Matters Champions' to ensure that any changes and improvements are maintained for the long term.



Pupil activities:

Numeracy

Water is an excellent topic for developing numeracy skills in real-life situations, particularly in terms of the potential for investigating capacity and using data handling to analyse consumption.

The *Water Matters* resource provides a variety of pupil activity sheets for use in Numeracy lessons.

1. What is a litre?

This is a fun, practical activity, which aims to reinforce what a litre is and what it looks like. Children will need to have a clear understanding of what a litre of water is in order to appreciate the importance of the issues explored within the *Water Matters* pack. A list of the equipment required is provided on the activity sheet.

2. Capacity conversions

This Mental Maths starter will provide children with an opportunity to practise converting quickly to and from litres to millilitres. Before trying this activity they will need to know the equivalence between a half, quarter, three quarters, etc of 1 litre and millilitres.

'Capacity conversions' answers

1000ml, 2000ml, 7000ml, 4000ml,
9000ml, 12000ml

500ml, 250ml, 750ml, 100ml, 200ml,
300ml, 800ml, 3750ml

275ml, 3629ml, 2530ml, 5036ml,
52ml, 7ml

3.269 litres, 0.629 litres, 2.014 litres,
16.141 litres, 0.076 litres, 0.127 litres

2 litres, 4 litres, 5 litres, 4 litres,
7 litres, 2 litres

770ml, 350ml, 620ml, 809ml,
680ml, 38ml

<, =, >

<, >, >

=, =, >

3. How much water is left?

Children can practise reading scales with different divisions and work out where the measurements go on them. They will also be able to take away by counting on and check their results by carrying out the inverse operation.

Prior to attempting this activity it is assumed that teachers will have completed whole class activities involving reading scales. Children should be instructed to first draw arrows to the two numbers given in the problem so that they can then work out the difference between them.

'How much water is left?' answers

1. 1.250 litres
2. 9.250 litres
3. 149.5 litres
4. 480 ml
5. 2.750 litres
6. 3 litres

4. Water Meter Readings

If your school water meter is accessible to pupils they can be shown how to make readings over a period of time. The data can be used in calculating average water consumption and estimating annual use. It will also show that water is used even when the school is closed at the weekend.

It is important that the children are given the opportunity to compare the amount of water used before and after a whole school water saving campaign. Your school might wish to consider setting a target for a reduction in water consumption. Perhaps an incentive might be offered that money saved in the first year would be spent on something requested by the children, that the school would otherwise not be able to afford.

5. Leaky Taps Problems

This problem page illustrates how much water can be wasted from dripping taps around the school or home. Children should read the problems carefully and decide which mathematical operations are required to find the answers, showing all their workings. On completion they could try making up their own problems from the pictures.

Leaky Taps Problems answers

1. 270 litres
2. 6 people
- 3a. 360 litres
- 3b. 60,480 litres
4. 28,800 litres
5. 1140 litres
6. 2394 litres

Further resources and information

These are just a few of the free resources for schools available on our website

Water wise assembly pack

Get the whole school involved in a fun and entertaining assembly and show students of all ages that everybody can really make a difference by using water wisely. The assembly can also be linked to activities in the literacy section of the *Water Matters* resource.

Visit:

www.thameswater.co.uk/primaryschools

Wise up to Water

Wise up to Water is a web resource for students and teachers to help schools reduce their water use. It's full of useful facts and information about using water wisely, such as why save water, what you can do to make a difference, and even a tool to measure how water wise your school is.

Visit:

www.thameswater.co.uk/wiseuptowater

Community Speaker Programme

We have a team of employees who are available to come and talk to your school about saving water, the water-cycle and how you can take action and become water-wise!

Request a speaker online at

www.thameswater.co.uk/speaker

Other useful websites

The Water School

www.thewaterschool.co.uk

The Water Family

www.thewaterfamily.co.uk

The Environment Agency

www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Water UK

www.water.org.uk

WaterAid

www.wateraid.org.uk

Feedback

Feedback from schools is always very welcome at

waterefficiency@thameswater.co.uk



What is a Litre?

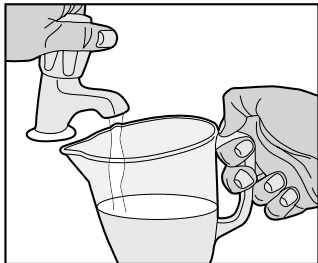
This is a fun, practical activity that involves using water. Think about what you will do with the water after you have finished, so it is not wasted. You could water the school plants inside and outside or maybe wash the paint pots with it.

Work in groups.

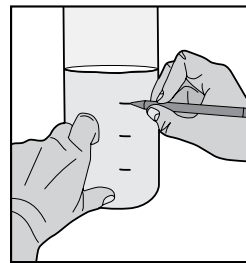
You will need:

- One plastic bottle (1.5 or 2 litre)
- Permanent marker
- Scissors
- Measuring jug
- Selection of small containers (egg cups, jam jars, ice cream and margarine tubs, plastic cups etc)
- Bucket

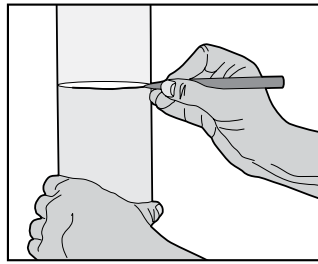
How to make your litre container:



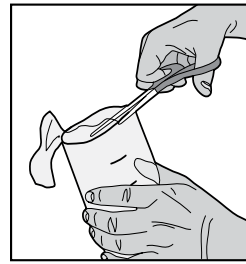
- 1.** Fill the measuring jug with water to exactly the one litre mark.
- 2.** Pour the litre of water into the plastic bottle.



- 4.** Estimate and mark where $\frac{1}{2}$ litre (500ml) should be.
- 5.** Now do the same for $\frac{1}{4}$ litre (250ml) and $\frac{3}{4}$ litre (750ml).



- 3.** Draw a line with the permanent marker all the way around the bottle to show one litre.



- 6.** Pour the water into another container.
- 7.** Ask an adult to cut into the bottle 5cms above your 1 litre line with a sharp knife.
- 8.** You can now use the scissors to cut safely around the bottle.

What comes next?

Estimate how much water each of your containers will hold and then measure the amount using your cut-off measuring bottle.

Record your results in a table.

Container	Estimate	Measurement
Jam Jar		
Plastic cup		

Challenge other members of your group to:

- a. Choose 2 different containers that will get close to the one litre mark.
- b. Try this with 3 different containers.
- c. Estimate and then measure how many egg-cups of water fill the plastic cup.
- d. Estimate and measure how many litres of water will fill the bucket.

DON'T FORGET – at the end of the lesson find a good use for the water.

Metric Conversions – Capacity

1000 millilitres = 1 litre

How many millilitres in:

1 litre	2 litres	7 litres	4 litres	9 litres	12 litres		
$\frac{1}{2}$ litre	$\frac{1}{4}$ litre	$\frac{3}{4}$ litre	$\frac{1}{10}$ litre	$\frac{1}{5}$ litre	$\frac{3}{10}$ litre	$\frac{4}{5}$ litre	$3 \frac{3}{4}$ litres

Change to millilitres:

0.275 litre	3.629 litres	2.530 litres	5.036 litres	0.052 litre	0.007 litre
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Change to litres:

3269 ml	629 ml	2014 ml	16141 ml	76 ml	127 ml
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Write these to the nearest litre:

2.437 litres	3.670 litres	5230 ml	$3 \frac{1}{2}$ litres	$6 \frac{9}{10}$ litres	$1 \frac{3}{5}$ litres
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What must be added to make them up to 1 litre?

230 ml	650 ml	380 ml	191 ml	320 ml	962 ml
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Use the signs $>$, $<$ and $=$ to show which is the larger amount:

1.2 litres _____ 1241 ml	3.400 litres _____ $3 \frac{2}{5}$ litres	807 ml _____ 0.087 litres
$\frac{3}{4}$ litres _____ 752 ml	2.150 litres _____ 2050 ml	8.070 litres _____ 870 ml
50 ml _____ 0.050 litres	800 ml _____ $\frac{4}{5}$ litres	$\frac{3}{4}$ litres _____ 0.6 litres

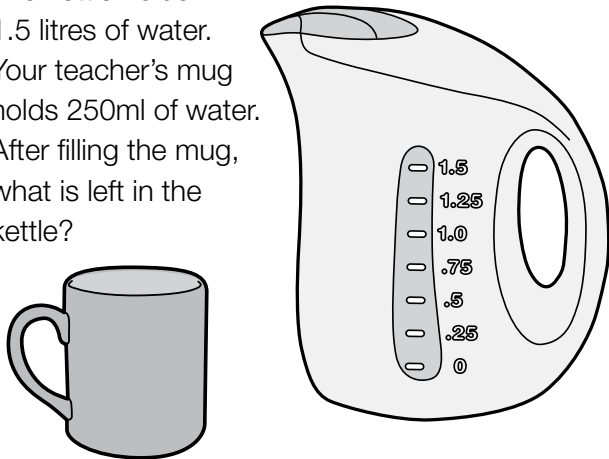
Water Matters

How Much Water is Left?

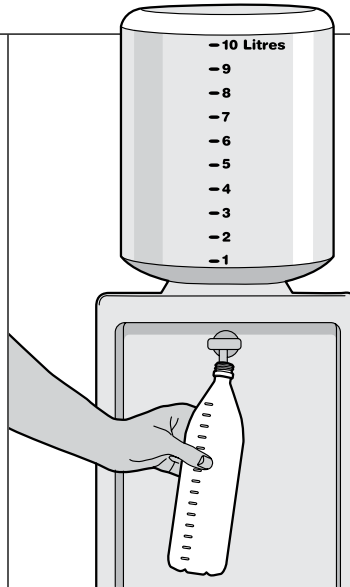
Tip!

- First, draw arrows to the two numbers given in each problem.
- You may need to estimate where some of these numbers are.

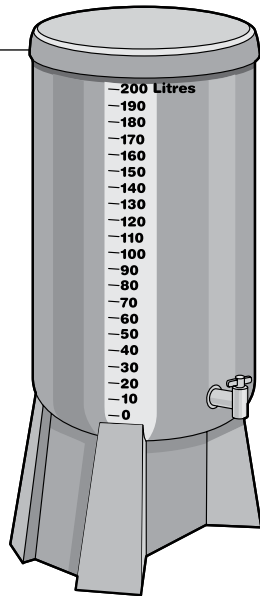
1. The kettle holds 1.5 litres of water. Your teacher's mug holds 250ml of water. After filling the mug, what is left in the kettle?



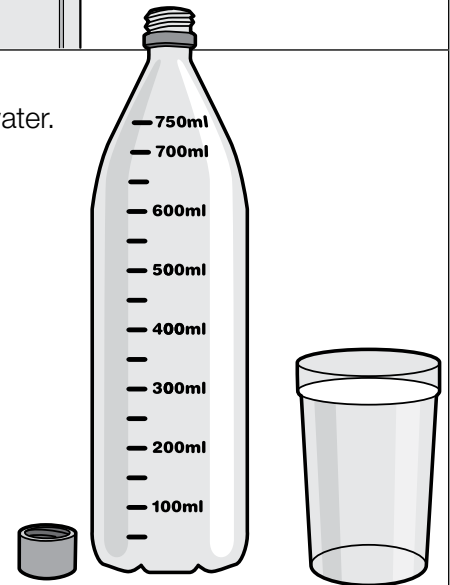
2. Water dispensers hold 10 litres of water. If you fill your 750ml bottle with water what is left in the dispenser?



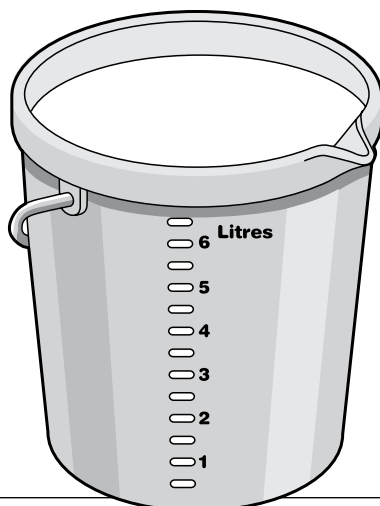
3. The water butt holds 200 litres of water. 50.5 litres is used to water the school garden. What is left?



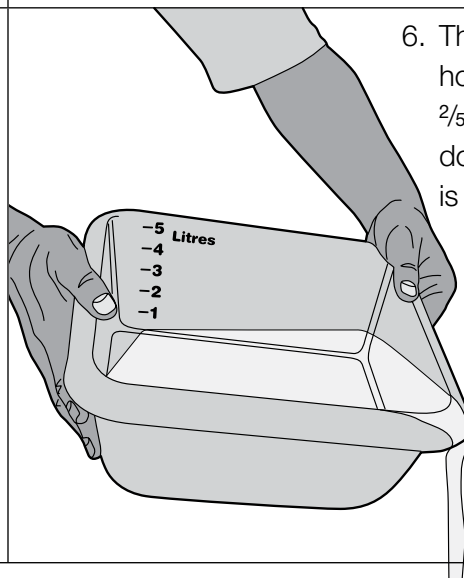
4. Your water bottle holds 750ml of water. You drink 270ml. What is left?



5. This bucket holds 6.5 litres of water. 3.75 litres of it are used to wash out the paint pots. How much water is left?



6. The washing-up bowl holds 5 litres of water. $\frac{2}{5}$ of that is poured down the drain. What is left?





Water Matters

Water Meter Reading

The water coming in to your school flows through a pipe. The amount of water travelling through the pipe is measured with a water meter. The meter has numbered dials which slowly turn to give a reading. It will look something like this:

0	3	4	6	8	5	2
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Thousands of litres of water Hundreds of litres
 = three hundred and forty six thousand eight hundred and fifty-two litres

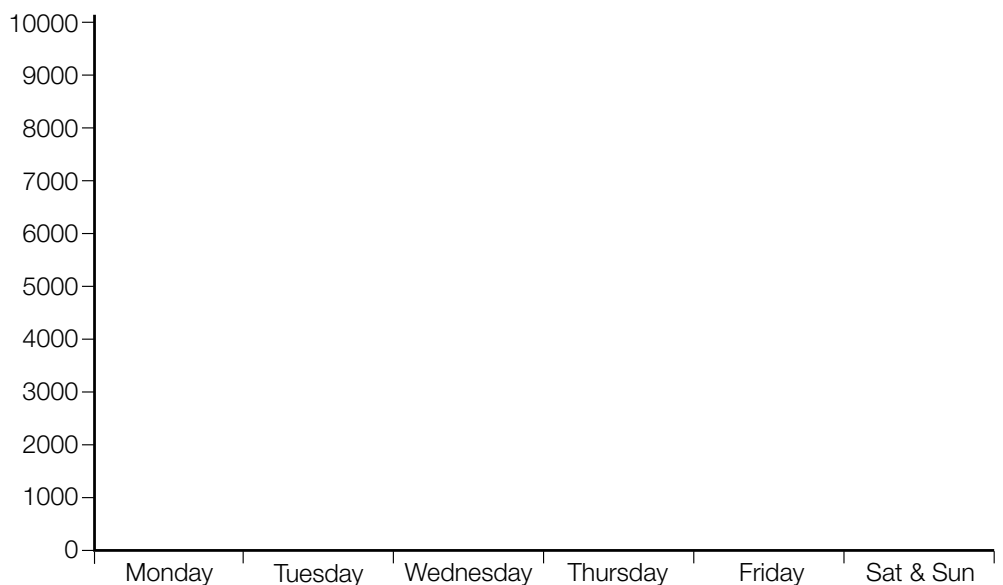
- To fill in the table below you will have to read the school's water meter every morning at the same time for a week. Your teacher or caretaker should be with you when you take the reading. **Please note – safety must come first.** Do not try to access or read the school's water meter without your teacher or caretaker.

Work out how much water was used each day and complete the last column.

Days of the week	Reading at start of day	Reading at start of next day	Water used in litres
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday & Sunday			

- Use the information in the table above to draw a bar graph to show how much water was used each day in your school. Don't forget to give it a title and label the axis.

- Why do you think less water was used over the weekend?
- Find out why water was used on Saturday and Sunday.
- How much water did the school use in the week?
- Estimate how much water the school would use in a month/year.



Leaky Taps Problems

Some taps leak. This wastes water. If you see a tap leaking an adult should be told so that the leak can be fixed and the tap can work properly again. Read the questions below carefully. Some may require two (or more) steps/operations before you reach your answer.

- 1.** A dripping tap can waste 9 litres of water per day.

If there were 6 dripping taps in your school, how much water would be wasted in one school week? (5 days)



- 2.** A 3mm stream of water from the tap wastes 919 litres per day.

The average person in the UK uses 163 litres a day. How many people could have used this wasted water? (Round to the nearest whole number).



- 3.** A tap left running wastes 8,640 litres of water a day.

- How much water is wasted per hour?
- How much water is wasted in a whole week? (7 days)



- 4.** A 5mm stream of water from a tap wastes 1,440 litres of water per day.

To stop this problem, push taps could be fitted. If 4 taps were left like this over 5 days, how much water could have been saved if push taps were fitted?



- 5.** Every time you flush the toilet in school it uses 7 litres of water. By fitting a save-a-flush this can be reduced to 6 litres of water. In a school of 285 children who each use the toilet 4 times a day, how many litres of water would be saved in one day?



- 6.** 70% of the water used for washing hands could be saved if spray taps were fitted in the children's toilets.

If 3420 litres of water was used for hand washing in a day, how much water would be saved by fitting spray taps?



School Water Survey

Name _____

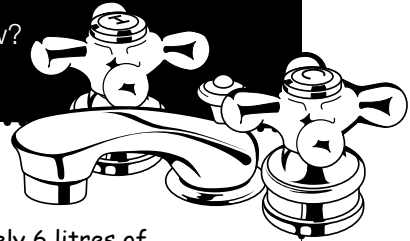
Be a Water Detective and find out where water is going down the drain unnecessarily in your school. For some of the answers to these questions you will need to speak to the school caretaker and someone who works in the canteen. You should also get permission to visit different places where there are sinks around the school!

- Did you spot any taps which had been left running?
 In classrooms
 In cloakrooms
 In the canteen
- Did you spot any dripping taps?
 In classrooms Yes No
 In cloakrooms Yes No
 In the canteen Yes No
- Does the canteen always load the dishwasher fully before using it?
 Yes No
- Do the canteen staff put the plug in when washing vegetables?
 Yes No
- Have 'save-a-flush' bags been fitted to toilet cisterns?
 Yes No
- Do the urinals in the boys' toilets flush all the time, even when the school is closed?
 Yes No
- Is there a water butt for collecting rainwater to water plants?
 Yes No
- Did you see any other places where water was being used or wasted? Use the other side of this sheet or another piece of paper if you need to.

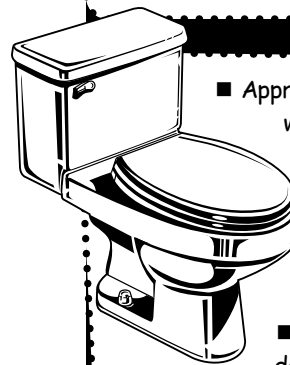
- Use the results of your survey to identify where water could be saved.
- Can you use the results to estimate how much water is being used or wasted?

Water Matters – Facts

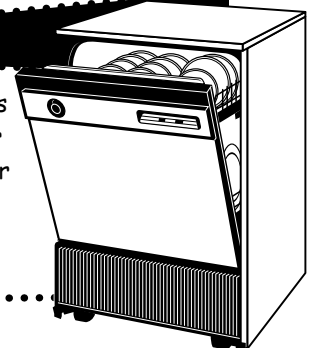
Did you know?



- A running tap can use approximately 6 litres of water per minute.
- A dripping tap can waste up to 9 litres of water a day.



- Approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the water used in schools is flushed down the toilet.
- Every time you flush the toilet you use around 7 litres of water.
- **Save-a-flush** is designed for use in toilet cisterns and **saves one litre of water (by displacement) per flush.** It does this without impairing the proper working of the cistern or harming the plumbing or effecting water quality.



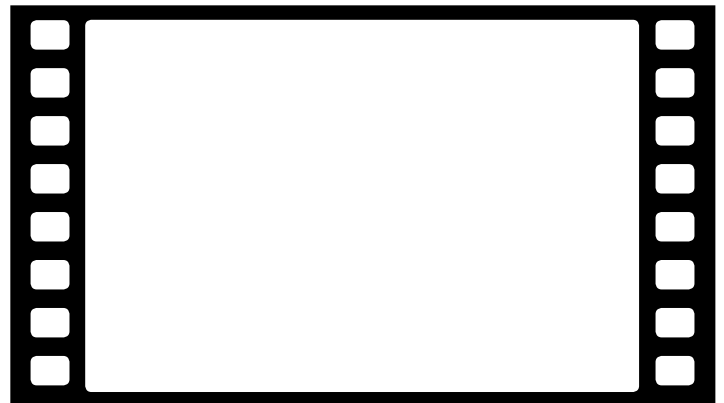
- A dishwasher uses 20 litres of water per cycle, whether it is full or not.

Television Storyboard

Name _____









Newspaper Report Plan

(Part 1)

Name _____

Headline (7 words max, key points, alliteration, pun if appropriate)

Who is the report about?

What is the report about?

Where did it happen?

When did it happen?

Why did it happen?

How did it happen?

Newspaper Report Plan

(Part 2)

Use this page to put your ideas into order and make detailed notes on the information you want to include in your report.

Lead Paragraph: a short summary of what has happened. Remember to include all the 'W's' (who, what, when, where and why?)!

Body: more detail about the 'W's'. Which are the most important? Remember to use facts, quotes and eye witness accounts.

Illustration and Caption: briefly describe what you will include in your illustration and write a snappy caption to go with it.

Water Matters

Dear Parent/Carer

Water Matters!

This term we have been learning about the value of water and considering the ways we can help to conserve our precious supplies. It would be really helpful and, we hope, interesting for you too, if you would support your child in completing our Water Matters Quiz.

This work is part of a wider programme about water, supported by Thames Water.

Thank you for your help and support.

Water Matters Quiz

Put your water knowledge and numeracy skills to the test by completing this challenging quiz.

- Which of the following uses the most water?
 - 10 toilet flushes
 - 30 minutes using a hose pipe
 - a dripping tap for a week
- The average person in the Thames Water area uses 163 litres of water a day. What is the average use per person in developing countries which don't have a good water supply?
 - 100 litres
 - 50 litres
 - 30 litres
- If we had to fetch and carry our own water for a day, how many 5 litre buckets would we need to carry?
 - 100 buckets
 - 33 buckets
 - 25 buckets
- How many 5 litre buckets would someone in a developing country need to carry for their daily use?
 - 6 buckets
 - 10 buckets
 - 15 buckets
- A dripping tap wastes 63 litres of water a week. How much water is wasted for the 5 days you are at school?
 - 45 litres
 - 75 litres
 - 100 litres
- If a tap is left full on for a day it will waste 8,640 litres of water. How many days' water is that for someone in the UK?
 - 10 days
 - 53 days
 - 30 days
- How many days water is that for someone in a developing country?
 - 288 days
 - 175 days
 - 200 days
- A urinal flush uses 9 litres of water every 20 minutes. In the 6 hours you are at school that is 162 litres of water. How much water could be saved in those 6 hours if it flushed every 30 minutes instead?
 - 20 litres
 - 45 litres
 - 54 litres
- How much water would this save in the 30 hours you are at school each week?
 - 200 litres
 - 270 litres
 - 300 litres
- If a bath holds 80 litres of water, how much water would you save by having a 5 minute shower instead? The shower uses 7 litres of water per minute.
 - 45 litres
 - 20 litres
 - 100 litres

Facts

Flushing the toilet	7 litres	1.4 buckets ⁺
Bath	80 litres	16 buckets
5 minute shower (not power shower)	40 litres	8 buckets
Brushing teeth with tap running	6 litres/min	1.2 buckets
Brushing teeth with tap off	1 litre	0.2 buckets
Dripping tap	63 litres/week	12.6 buckets
Washing machine	65 litres	13 buckets
Dishwasher	20 litres	4 buckets
Washing car with bucket	10 litres	2 buckets
Hosepipe/sprinkler	540 litres/hour	108 buckets

⁺ Figures based on bucket with 5 litres capacity

Water Matters

How much do you use?

The water we have is always on the move in a never-ending cycle. We need to take care of what we already have because every living thing needs water to survive.

Let's see how much water your family uses around the home and garden in the course of a week.

Write the correct number in the following questionnaire, for a day, then a week. By doing this you will find how much water you use and think about ways that you can conserve our dwindling water supplies and use water wisely.

Example: There are 4 people in your family

Question	Answer per day	Answer per week	Average litres per activity	Litres my family uses per week
How many baths does your family take in a day/week?	4	$4 \times 7 = 28$	An average bath uses 80 litres of water	$28 \times 80 \text{ litres} = 2240 \text{ litres per week}$

How many people live in your home? _____ Remember to include all the members of your family.

Question	Answer per day	Answer per week	Average litres per activity	Litres my family uses per week
1. How many baths does your family take in a day/week?			80 litres per bath	
2. How many showers does your family take in a day/week?			35 litres per shower	
3. How many times is your toilet flushed in a day/week?			7 litres per flush	
4. In total how many times a day/week do all your family clean their teeth? a) With a tap running b) Without a tap running			6 litres per minute 1 litre	
5. How often is your kettle filled in a day/week?			1.5 litres per kettle	
6. How often in a day/week does your family fill a glass/cup with water from the tap?			0.25 litres per cup/glass	
7. How often in a day/week is your washing-up bowl in the sink filled with water?			5 litres per bowl	
8. How often is your dishwasher used in a day/week?			20 litres per load	
9. How often is your washing machine used in a day/week?			65 litres per load	
10. How often is your garden watered in a day/week? a) With a watering can filled from the tap? b) With a watering can filled from the butt?			4 litres per full can 0	
11. How often are the cars/caravans washed in a day/week? a) Using a bucket of water from the tap? b) Using a bucket of water from the butt?			5 litres per bucket 0	
Total				