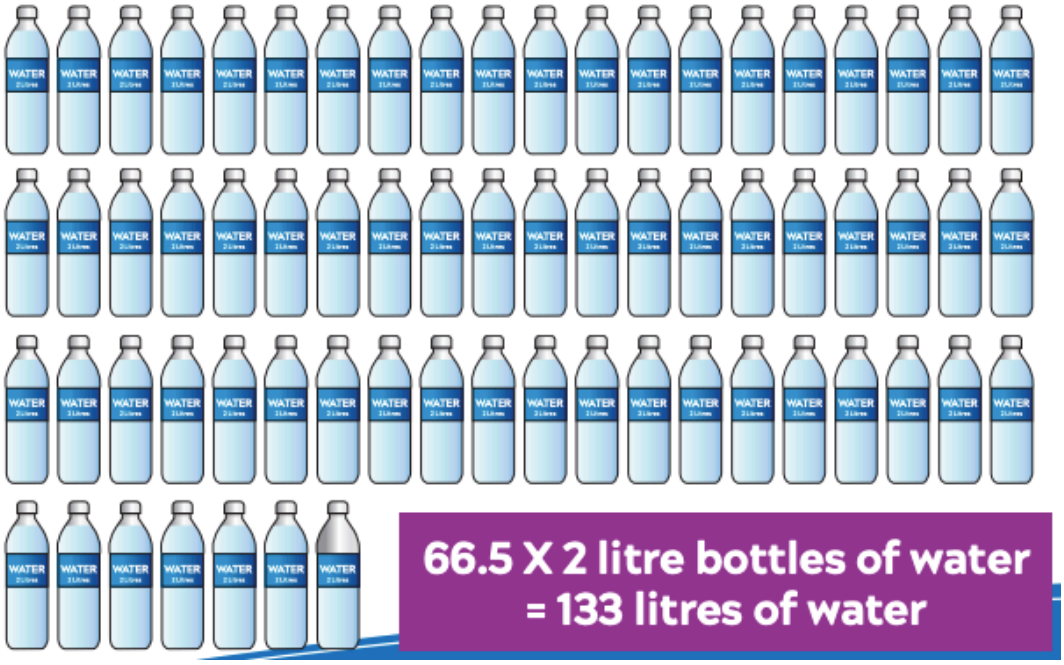
Lesson four: How much water do we use?

Think back to Lesson 3, when you listed all the ways that you had used water. Now we're going to find out how much water each of these takes:

Activity	How much water is used?
Running the tap	8 litres per minute
Washing up in the sink	8 litres
Washing hands	3 litres
Taking a normal shower	8 litres per minute
Taking a power shower	13 litres per minute
Flushing the toilet (short)	4 litres
Flushing the toilet	9 litres
Dishwasher (per wash)	14 litres
Washing machine (per load)	50 litres

On average, each person uses 133 litres of water every day!

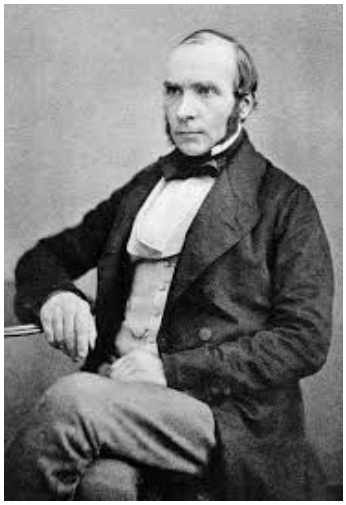


Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total number of times in a week	Estimated water used	Total weekly water used
Running the tap									8 litres per minute	
Washing up in the sink									8 litres	
Washing hands									3 litres	
Taking a normal shower									8 litres per minute	
Taking a power shower									13 litres per minute	
Flushing the toilet (short)									4 litres	
Flushing the toilet (long)									9 litres	
Dishwasher (per wash)									14 litres	
Washing machine (per load)	✓		✓		✓		✓		50 litres	200
Bath (full)									80 litres	
Cooking a meal									5 litres	

Write or draw the answers to these questions:

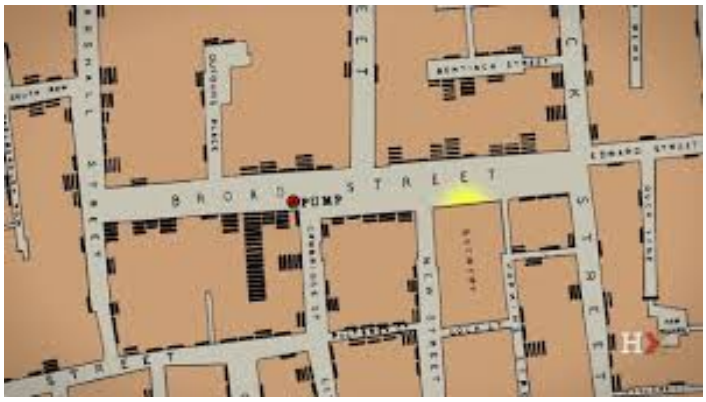
Which activity was done the most regularly?	
Which activity used the most water over the course of the week?	
What was the total amount of water you used over the course of the week? To work this out, add up the total weekly water use for each activity in your table!	

Part three: A clean-water story from history



For hundreds of years, a disease called **cholera** plagued Britain. Scientists thought it was carried though foul air, which they called "miasma". However, a young scientist called John Snow believed that this theory was wrong.

In 1854 there was an outbreak of cholera in Soho. After careful investigation, including plotting cases of cholera on a map of the area, Snow was able to identify a water pump in Broad (now Broadwick) Street as the source of the disease. He had the handle of the pump removed, which meant that it could not be used. Cases of cholera immediately began to diminish.



Snow was the first scientist to understand that diseases could spread in dirty water. As a result of his work, the sewer system in London was built.

Snow is known as the father of epidemiology: disease tracing and tracking, which is still in use today.

Most scientists thought cholera was carried in the air **but** _____

_____

John Snow saved hundreds of people's lives **because** _____

_____

John Snow worked out that dirty water caused disease **so** _____

_____

4) What is desalination? _____

5) Why is desalination needed? _____

_____

6) Name three things causes of water pollution

_____

_____

_____

7) As a result of our learning this term, are you going to make any changes to your lifestyle?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____