ACTIVITY FOUR: DRIP THE DROP’S JOURNEY TO OUR TAP

This LIFE ORIENTATION lesson makes use of a fun comic story to encourage learners to discuss sources of clean and unclean water and simple water purification methods.

**Lwazi asks:** Where do we get our drinking water from?

1. Gauteng’s water is piped from the Vaal Dam to Rand Waters Purification Plants.
2. At the plants, water is purified 24 hours a day.
3. Chemicals are added to the water to get rid of the dirt.
4. Clean water is drawn off into sand filters.
5. Sand traps very small bits of dirt as water filters through it.
6. After the purification process, the final water goes to big holding tanks called reservoirs.
7. At last! The water is piped all over Gauteng.
8. In Gauteng, we use 2,800 million litres of water per day.
9. Each person uses about 200 litres a day.

**Rand Water**

P.O. Box 1137, Johannesburg, 2000
Tel: 8811-662-0911
Read the comic story of ‘Where do we get our drinking water from?’ to your class. If you are able to photocopy the story onto an overhead transparency, please do. Even better, print out the story so that each child gets their own copy.

ACTIVITY:

• Have a jug of water and plastic/paper cups in the classroom. Let each learner drink some water.
  o What does the water taste like?
  o Does it taste the same as the water they drink at home?

**Teacher, find out:** How does the school get its water?
How do you know that it is clean?

QUESTIONS TO ASK THE LEARNERS:

• How do we know that the piped water that Rand Water takes to the people in Gauteng, is clean? *(You may need to go through the comic story again and explain the processes of adding chemicals, filtering and finally adding chlorine to kill the bacteria).*

• Where would we find clean water, good for us to drink?

• Where would we find dirty water, not good for us to drink?

• Do any of you live in areas where you are not sure if the water is clean or not?

• Do any of you know of any simple way that you can clean (purify) your drinking water (especially if you are collecting it from a river or spring and are not sure that it is clean)? *(Show the learners the two simple methods of water purification that follow and then make sure that each child is able to describe what you did).*

• A simple way of purifying water is to add a teaspoon of jik to every 25 litres of water. Jik is very strong and kills all the bacteria, making the water safe to drink.

• You can also boil the water, and that will kill any germs or bacteria that may be living in it. The water can then be left to cool (it does not need to be drunk hot).
### Criteria to assess learners during this life orientation lesson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Exceeded requirements of the Learning Outcome</th>
<th>Satisfied requirements of the Learning Outcome</th>
<th>Partially satisfied requirements of the Learning Outcome</th>
<th>Not satisfied requirements of the Learning Outcome</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The learner was able to describe sources of clean and unclean water</td>
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<tr>
<td>The learner was able to describe the two simple water purification methods, shown to them by the teacher</td>
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