

Enviro-Jeopardy

Activity Overview: In this activity, students will have the opportunity to test their water and wastewater knowledge in a Jeopardy simulation game. Get your buzzer hand ready and get set to see how enviro-wise you are.

Key Messages:

The elementary students should:

- Gain a better understanding for the consequences of poor environmental practices.
- Cooperate with others while participating in a team setting.

Materials:

- Buzzers (light hub with all colours, buzzers, remote)
- Enviro-Jeopardy cards in box
- One large whiteboard (for questions)
- Easel (for large whiteboard)
- Whiteboard (for keeping score)
- Whiteboard markers and eraser

Setup:

- Set buzzers on the table. Participants simply press the buzzer when they are ready to answer, which will cause their corresponding colour to light up on the remote.
- Put large whiteboard on easel.
- Put the category labels at the top of the large whiteboard and values 100 through 500 listed below.

Takedown: Pack up everything into the container; place Q&A cards back into the small box, place buzzer back into its box.

Safety: Ensure no horseplay with any of the equipment.

What will I be doing? (Procedure)

Specific Instructions & Rules before activity begins

- Have one student sit in front of a coloured buzzer (or create teams depending on how many students you have).
- The student in front of the coloured buzzer is the only person who can answer the question. If another teammate calls out the answer, the team is temporarily disqualified.
- Participants can support and encourage each other but may not put-down other teams or their members.
- When buzzing, participants must not smash down on the buzzer light indicators, which would cause damage.
- **TIP: refer to the buzzer how-to guide at the beginning of the day**

Briefly discuss how the game works by explaining:

- The categories are:
 1. Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOGs)
 2. Your Water Footprint
 3. Go H₂O!
 4. Wastewater Warriors
- The value of each question corresponds to the degree of difficulty (more difficult questions are worth more)
- Types of questions (some are straight answer, some are true or false, and some are multiple choice)
- Scoring system (points are NOT deducted if question is answered incorrectly)
- Keep track of each person/team score, by using the small whiteboard and markers
- Determine who goes first (as a suggestion: the students in front of the buzzers, find out who is either the youngest or the oldest. The oldest or youngest can go first, your choice.)
- Have that person/team choose a category and question value
- Use of the coloured buzzers for buzzing in (participants simply press the top of the buzzer when they are ready to answer, which will cause their light to come on)
- Read the question aloud. The first person/team to activate their light indicator may answer the question.
- If the question is answered **correctly**, the associated value will be added to their score.
- If the question is answered **incorrectly**, they will not gain the associated value and the next team to “buzz” in may attempt to answer.
- The person/team that answered the question correctly can choose the next category and question value.
- If there is more than one person in the team, a new team representative should be encouraged to step up to the “buzzer” for the new question.
- Play approximately ten rounds, and then declare a winner.

Questions:

Fats, Oils, Grease (FOGs)	Your Water Footprint	Go H₂O!	Wastewater Warriors
100 POINTS Q: Should you pour cooking oil down the drain? A: No. Explanation: This can cause blockages in pipes when it hardens.	100 POINTS Q: What is one way you can save water at home? A: Many acceptable answers. Examples: taking shorter showers, turning the tap off when we are brushing, etc.	100 POINTS Q: Name three ways you use water at home or at school. A: Many acceptable answers. Examples: washing hands, showering, brushing teeth, washing dishes, laundry, etc.	100 POINTS Q: Should paper towel be flushed down the toilet? A: No. Explanation: paper towel is too thick to break down and can clog pipes. It should go in the green bin.
200 POINTS Q: True or false: FOGs can clog the pipes that carry our wastewater? A: True.	200 POINTS Q: Is water a renewable or non-renewable resource? A: Non-renewable. Explanation: there is a limited amount of fresh water on Earth.	200 POINTS Q: Where does our drinking water come from? A: Lake Ontario (if you live in Mississauga, Brampton, or Bolton) and underground wells (if you live in Caledon)	200 POINTS Q: Does wastewater go right back into the lake when we flush it? A: No. Explanation: It goes to a water resource recovery facility to be

			cleaned before it goes into Lake Ontario.
<p>300 POINTS</p> <p>Q: Where should FOGs be disposed of?</p> <p>A: In the green bin.</p>	<p>300 POINTS</p> <p>Q: Why is it important for us to conserve water?</p> <p>A: Fresh water is a finite resource, meaning we don't have an unlimited amount of it. Other acceptable answer: it takes energy to use it.</p>	<p>300 POINTS</p> <p>Q: How does water get to our homes and schools?</p> <p>A: Underground pipes make up a distribution system that bring clean water to our homes and schools.</p>	<p>300 POINTS</p> <p>Q: Name three things that should not be flushed down the toilet.</p> <p>A: Many acceptable answers. Examples: floss, hair, wipes, food, band-aids, etc. Anything that is not the 3 Ps – poo, pee, paper (toilet paper).</p>
<p>400 POINTS</p> <p>Q: How can you reduce the amount of FOGs you wash down the drain?</p> <p>A: Wipe dishes down with paper towel before washing and place them in your green bin.</p>	<p>400 POINTS</p> <p>Q: What uses more water to make: a potato or a hamburger?</p> <p>A: A hamburger. Explanation: a cow drinks water, also eats grass which needs water, there is much more water used to produce beef than a potato.</p>	<p>400 POINTS</p> <p>Q: What is tested more before we drink it: tap water or bottled water?</p> <p>A: Tap water. Explanation: the rules around what is allowed in our tap water are much stricter than for bottled water.</p>	<p>400 POINTS</p> <p>Q: How many lake-based water resource recovery facilities are there in Peel – 1, 2, or 3?</p> <p>A: 2 Explanation: Clarkson and G.E. Booth, both located along Lake Ontario.</p>
<p>500 POINTS</p> <p>Q: What happens if too many FOGs are rinsed down the drain?</p> <p>A: FOGs can mix with rags and wipes to cause fat bergs that result in clogged pipes and this can cause damage in our homes and the wastewater collection system.</p>	<p>500 POINTS</p> <p>Q: How much of the water on Earth is fresh water – 3%, 10%, or 25%?</p> <p>A: 3%</p>	<p>500 POINTS</p> <p>Q: True or false: Peel Region has two water treatment plants along the shores of Lake Ontario that clean our water for us?</p> <p>A: True Arthur P. Kennedy and Lorne Park.</p>	<p>500 POINTS</p> <p>Q: There are two types of sewer drains or access points we might see in the road. What are their names and what is the difference?</p> <p>A: Sanitary sewers and storm sewers. Explanation: storm sewers carry rainwater or melted snow to the nearest creeks or rivers. They are often square and water can flow through. Sanitary sewer manholes are access points for trained professionals to access the sanitary sewer system.</p>

***Use your judgement – if you think they gave an acceptable answer that is not listed, give them the points.**

- After the points have been tallied up, remind students of some things they can do to conserve water at home.
- Remind them not to pour anything down the drain that shouldn't go there.

Purple Colour Group- Intermediate

- Remind them that we do not have an unlimited amount of fresh water on Earth, so we should never take it for granted.

