"Cherish Water Campus"
Integrated Education Programme
Kindergarten

水務署
Water Supplies Department

Teacher Resource Book

Foreword

Water is the origin of life. Yet, as a valuable resource, only 2.5% of the Earth's water is fresh water and out of which only 1% is easily accessible. On the one hand, our freshwater resources are being diminished due to, for example, the melting of glaciers induced by climate change and contamination caused by human activities; on the other hand, growing population and economic activities are leading to an increased demand for fresh water. Concurrently, climate change also results in more frequent occurrences of droughts.

Hong Kong is a small city with a dense population. In the absence of natural lakes, rivers, or groundwater, Hong Kong has very limited water resources of its own. Even though the combined of water imported from Dongjiang, impoundment of local rainfall and usage of seawater for flushing have contributed to a stable supply of fresh water, water conservation and proper water resource management are still crucial to ensure sustainable water supply in Hong Kong.

The Water Supplies Department places great importance on the education of the young generation about water conservation. Activities including school roadshows, preparation of "Cherish Water Booklet", "Water Saving Week", "Cherish Water Ambassador Scheme", visits to the Water Resources Education Centre and Water Treatment Works are organised from time to time. Back in the school year of 2015/16, "Cherish Water Campus" Integrated Education Programme was launched for primary schools. To further our efforts, the programme was extended to the pre-primary level with custom-made teaching materials to educate the younger children on the importance of water conservation in a lively way including the addition of a storybook, sing-a-long and colouring, etc.

Every drop of water from our tap comes from a lot of hard work. Therefore, water conservation is not only a virtue but also a civic responsibility. Concerted efforts from the Government, schools, teachers, parents, children, as well as other stakeholders are required to build Hong Kong into a water-smart city. We hope this programme could instil this responsibility in all kindergarten children, and strengthen the knowledge about cherishing water amongst teachers and parents at the same time.

Contents

Introduction

Programme Background

Water Supplies Department (WSD) has been promoting water conservation to the public through various channels. WSD launched the "Cherish Water Campus" Integrated Education Programme (IEP) to primary schools in the 2015/16 school year. It aims to enhance students' knowledge of the protection of water resources and global problems of water resources, to encourage them to adopt water conservation practices at school and at home, and to spread water-saving messages to their peers, family and the community.

To extend IEP to pre-primary levels, WSD launched the "Cherish Water Campus" Integrated Education Programme to kindergartens in the 2018/19 school year. It is hoped that kindergarten teachers can enhance children's understanding of water and cultivate water-saving habits among them with the help of the teaching kits including the *Storybook*, the *Activity Book* and the *Teacher Resource Book*.

Programme Objectives

- To educate and help young children develop water-saving habits in daily life and to improve children's basic understanding of water-related concepts
- To encourage young children to share their water-saving tips with their family and friends
- To enhance kindergarten teachers' knowledge about water resources and water conservation so that kindergartens can promote water education continuously and actively
- To facilitate a smooth transition to IEP for primary schools
- To introduce WSD's mascot "*Water Save Dave*" to young children and build a connection between them

Programme Targets

Kindergarten students, teachers and parents.

Principles of the Teaching Kit

The teaching kit is designed for kindergarten students. It aims at explaining water-saving habits and simple concepts about water to young children in the form of a story, spreading the message of water conservation. It also lets young children acquire knowledge about water through class activities in order to introduce water conservation culture to the pre-primary levels.

Contents and Features of the Teaching Kit

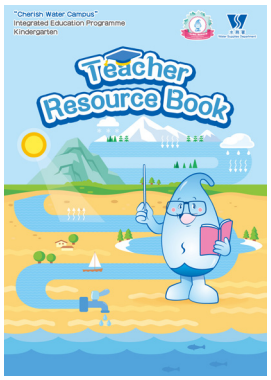
- The teaching kit uses a storybook to let young children learn about the preciousness of water resources and ways of conserving water. It also serves to remind them of the source of the water that they drink and encourage them to conserve water in daily life.

- The teaching kit also includes an *Activity Book* that suggests a variety of activities and accords with the six learning areas of the "Kindergarten Education Curriculum Guide" (2017). Teachers can promote water-saving awareness among young children through activities on topics like uses of water, properties of water and water conservation.

- The *Teacher Resource Book* aims at enhancing teachers' knowledge about water resources and supporting teachers in inculcating such knowledge in children.

Education Kit Suggested Usage

We suggest that teachers introduce the preciousness of water and its proper use with the *Storybook* to arouse children's motivation and curiosity about the subject. Teachers can then move on to more in-depth discussions from different angles. Teachers can organise appropriate activities from the *Activity Book* to lead the children to share, discuss or conduct the experiments, and to think about water conservation from different perspectives. With the information supplemented in the *Teacher Resource Book*, teachers can enhance children's knowledge of water resources and encourage them to share the water-saving habits with their family members and friends.

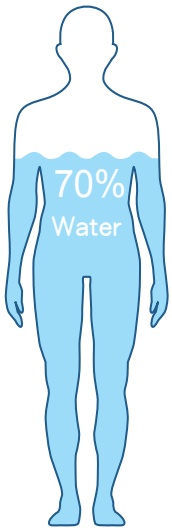


Humans and Water

Relationship between Humans and Water

All living things depend on water for survival. In nature, water transforms in a cycle through the processes of evaporation, condensation and precipitation, nourishing living things and lowering the temperature of the Earth's surface.

Besides, about 70% of the human body is made up of water and it is involved in many parts of our functioning like blood circulation, digestion and excretion. Without water, we cannot survive. Water also plays an important part in urban development. All of the four ancient civilizations started and grew along large river basins.

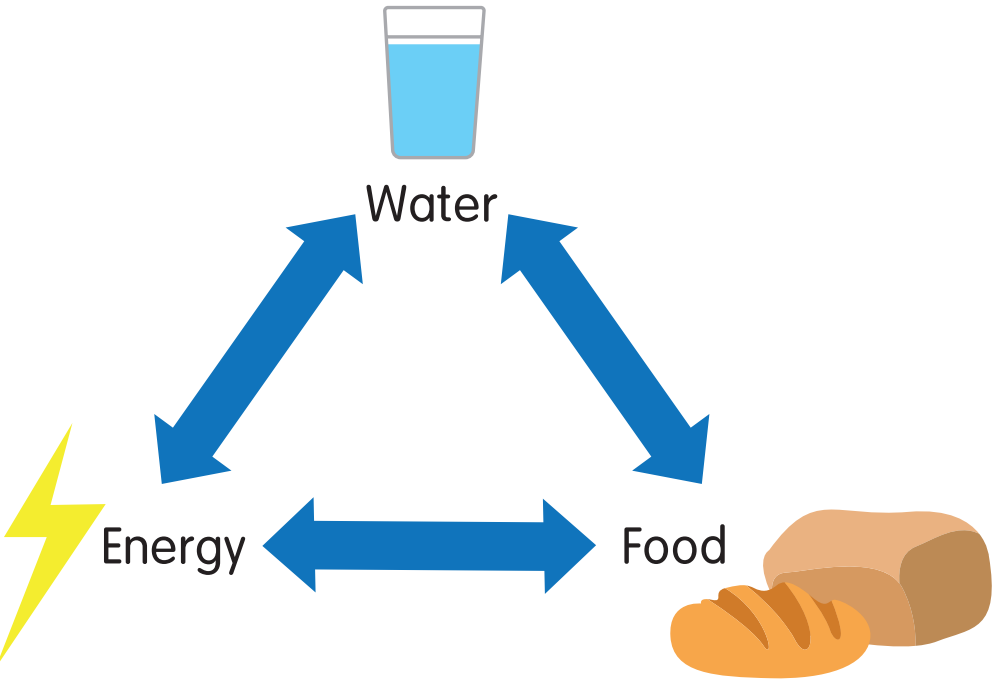


Uses of Water

Humans have been making use of water for many purposes since ancient times. Apart from drinking, we use water to cook and to clean in our daily lives. In production, water is used in agriculture, aquaculture, animal husbandry, various industrial processes and electricity generation. In nature, water regulates temperature, purifies the atmosphere as rain and shapes the landscape as rivers or surface runoff.

Water, Food and Energy

Water, food and energy are interconnected. It takes water to produce food and energy, while treating and distributing water also require energy. As responsible citizens of the global village, we should do what we can to ensure sustainable use of water resources. We can reduce water consumption by making smart choices in purchase, for example, buying food or products that require less water in their production.



Tips from Water Save Dave:

You can save energy by saving water and also save water by saving energy. Apart from these, be food wise is also to be water wise!

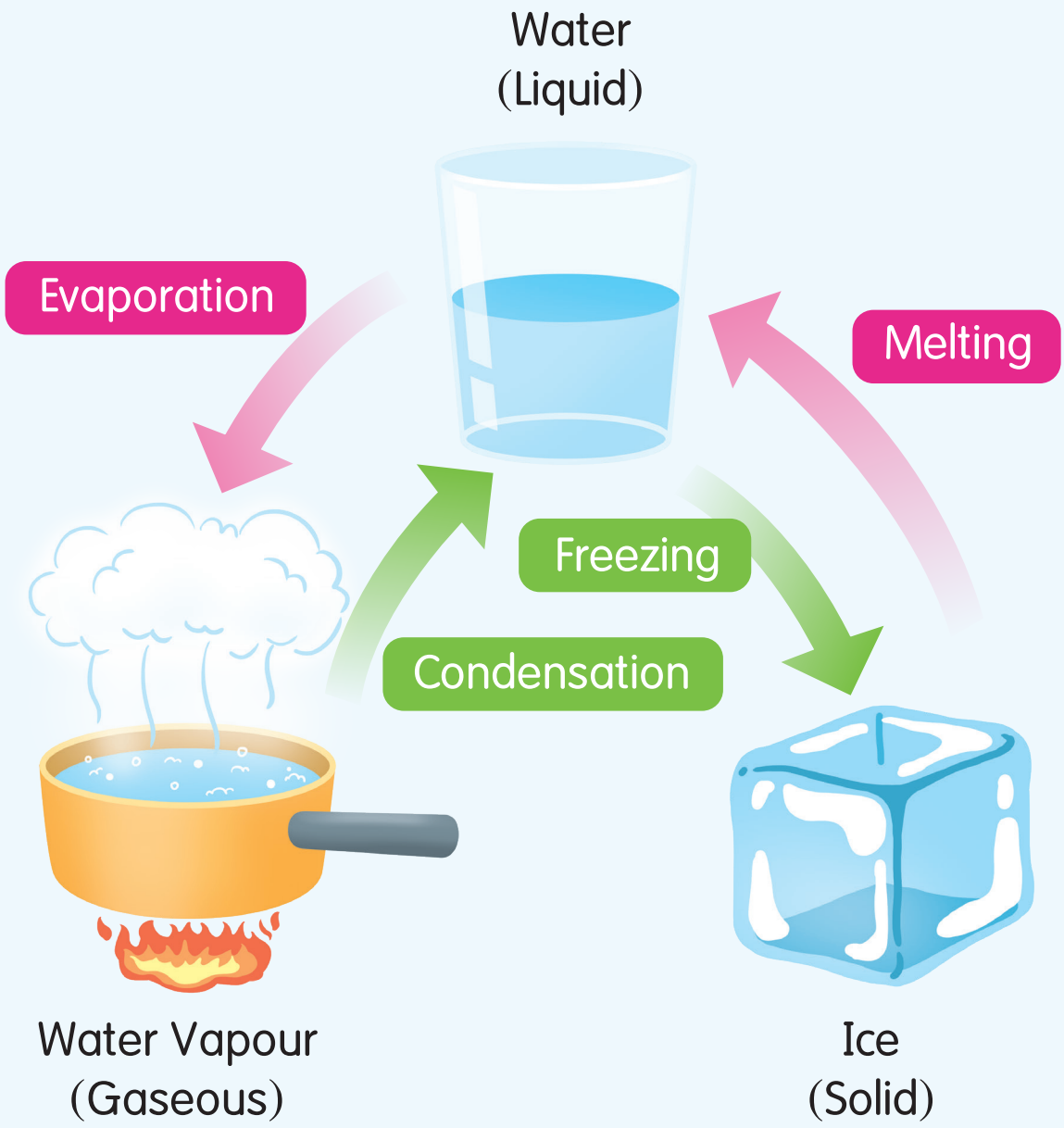
Daily Water Consumption

The United Nations reckons that "between 50 and 100 litres of water per person per day are needed to ensure most basic needs". However, the domestic per capita water consumption of Hong Kong is about 150 litres per day (flushing water excluded).

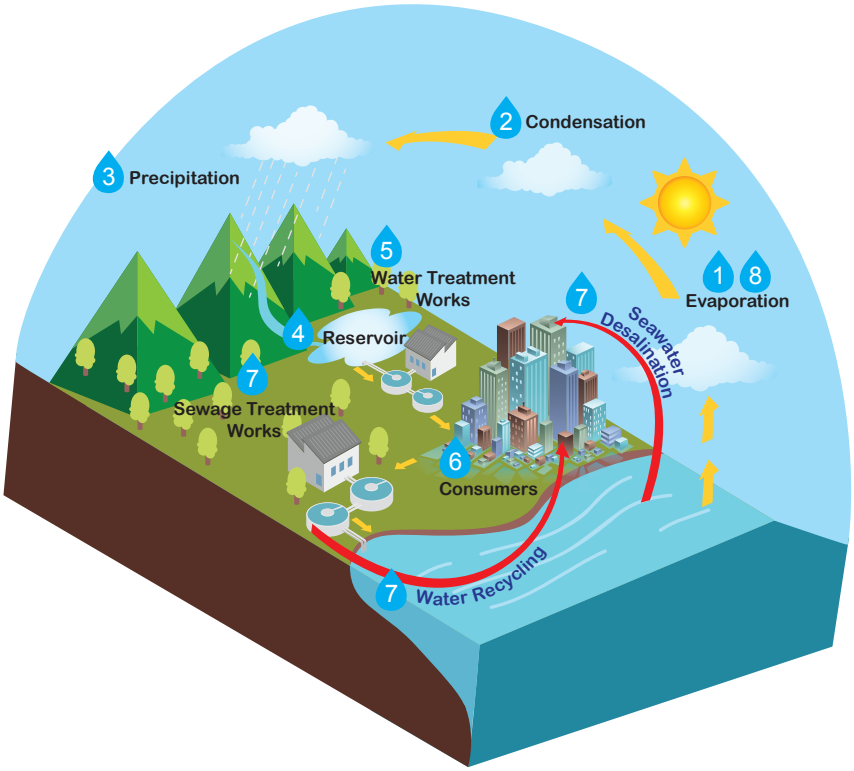
Some Basics of Water

Three States of Water

Water exists in three different states, namely solid, liquid and gaseous. Generally speaking, it changes between these three forms based upon its temperature. Water freezes into ice, its solid form, at a temperature of 0°C; it remains in liquid form at room temperature; it boils into steam, its gaseous form, at a temperature of 100°C. Water can also turn into its gaseous form by evaporation.



Water Cycle



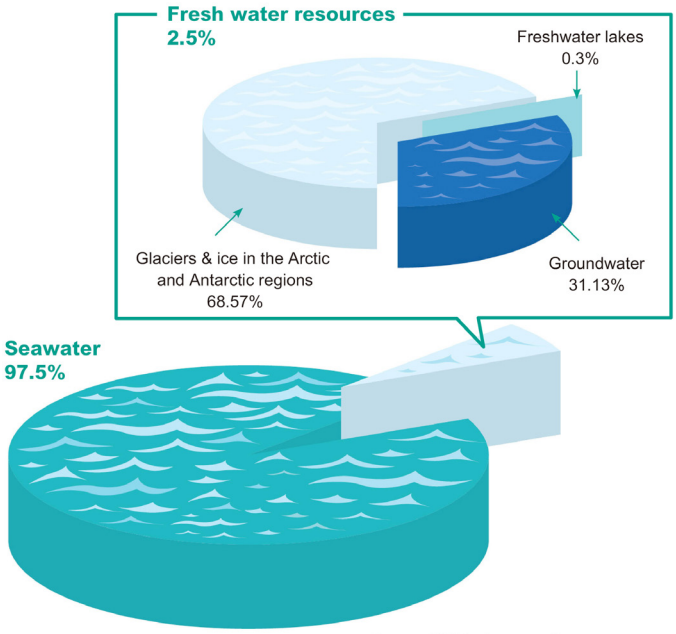
In Hong Kong, it is simple to turn on the tap and fill a glass with clean potable water. However, do you know that the glass of water has travelled a long way before it reaches you and myriads of things have to be done to make this happen? Water does not come easily to our home:

1. Heat from the sun drives water out of the sea, lakes, rivers, trees and all other living things, which then evaporates as water vapour.
2. Water vapour rises into the sky where cooler temperature causes it to condense into clouds.
3. The water falls from the sky in the form of rain.
4. Rain falls into the rivers or onto catchment areas and then flows into reservoirs.
5. Water in the reservoirs is delivered to water treatment works and the treated water will be sent to the service reservoirs.
6. Water stored in the service reservoirs is transported to the taps of our homes in every part of Hong Kong through the distribution network.
7. Used water is sent to sewage treatment works for treatment before being discharged into the sea or recycled.
8. Heat from the sun drives water out of the sea again...This is how the water cycle works.

Water Resources on Earth

Precious Fresh Water

Fresh water is a precious and scarce natural resource. Fresh water accounts for only 2.5% of the Earth's water. The rest is salt water which is not potable. By analogy, suppose all Earth's water is contained in 100 cups, only 2.5 cups are fresh water. Most fresh water is difficult to access as it is in the form of glaciers and snow caps stored in the two poles and mountainous regions. The rest is underground in the form of groundwater. That leaves only less than 1% of Earth's fresh water as surface water (in the form of fresh water lakes and rivers, etc.) readily available for human use. Therefore, fresh water is very precious.



Source: UN Environment Programme

Global Distribution of Water Resources

More than half of the world's freshwater resources are in 9 countries: Canada, the United States, Colombia, Brazil, Russia, China, India, Indonesia and Peru. It is not difficult to imagine the scarcity of freshwater resources in other countries. Even within water-abundant countries, water resources may not be evenly distributed among different regions. For instance, some regions in the United States are faced with serious problems of water scarcity.

Water-abundant Countries		
Canada	the United States	Colombia
Brazil	Russia	China
India	Indonesia	Peru

Climate Change

As the product of global warming, climate change leads to changes in the frequency, intensity, spatial extent, and timing of extreme weather events. According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), since 1950 the numbers of warm days and nights have increased globally while the numbers of cold days and nights have decreased. Many regions have experienced more heat waves and heavy precipitation events than before the middle of the 20th century.

Extreme weather events including droughts and torrential rainfall have been experienced around the world:

Floods in the Midwestern United States

Drought in Cape Town, South Africa

Drought in Taiwan, China

2015 2016 2018 2019 2021

Floods in Paris, France

Drought in New South Wales, Australia

Hong Kong is no exception to the challenges posed by climate change that the world is currently facing. Whether the water source is from Dongjiang or local reservoirs, our water supply primarily is from rainwater. Therefore, the changing precipitation patterns caused by climate change will undoubtedly affect our water supply too. In this regard, we should stay alert and practise good consumption habits to save water.

Main Water Resources in Hong Kong

Currently, Hong Kong has a 3-pronged water supply system, comprising imported water from Dongjiang in Guangdong, rainwater from local catchments and seawater for toilet flushing. With these three water sources, Hong Kong has been enjoying reliable water supply over the years.

1 Dongjiang Water

In the face of insufficient local precipitation and rapid urban development, Hong Kong has been importing Dongjiang (DJ) water since 1965 to meet its water demand. The annual supply of DJ water has been greatly increased from the initial quantity of 68.2 million cubic metres (mcm) to the current annual supply ceiling of 820 mcm, accounting for about 70% to 80% of the total consumption of potable water in Hong Kong. The importation of DJ water makes up for the shortage of local yield and lays a solid foundation for Hong Kong's long-term development.

Apart from a guaranteed supply quantity of DJ water, the quality of DJ water has also been rigorously monitored and safeguarded by the Guangdong government. According to the current water supply agreement, the quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong would be in compliance with Type II waters in the Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water, which is the highest national standard for surface water applicable for normal consumption.

2 Local Yield

About one-third of Hong Kong's land area is designated as water gathering grounds where surface runoff is collected and stored. Most of the gathering grounds fall within Country Parks, and are thus protected by the Country Parks Ordinance. The local yield accounts for only 20% to 30% of Hong Kong's total consumption. Besides, the amount of local yield is affected by fluctuations in total rainfall year by year.

3 Seawater for Flushing

Surrounded by sea on three sides, Hong Kong has been using seawater for flushing since the late 1950s.

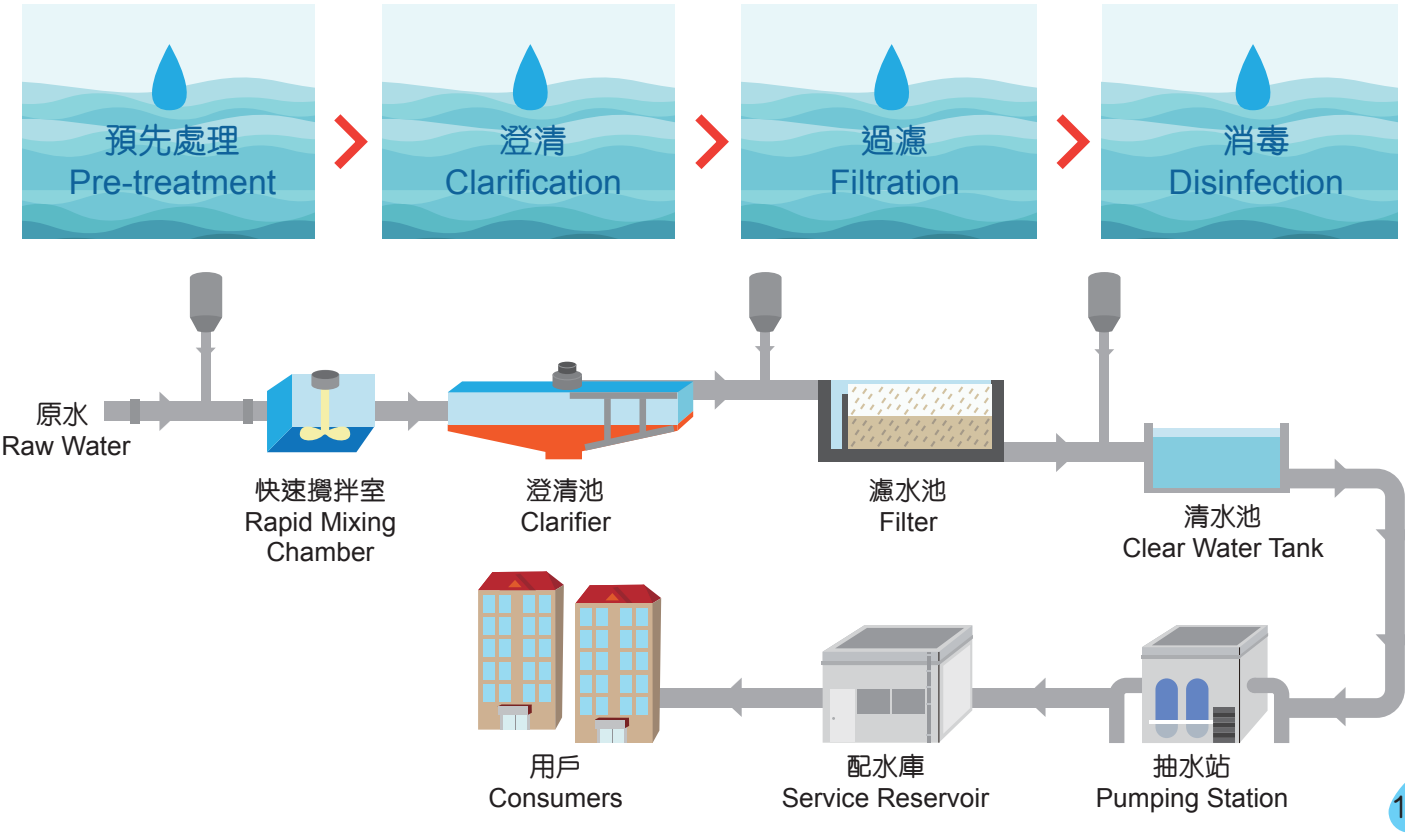
Today, Hong Kong has become one of the few places in the world that uses seawater extensively for flushing purposes. The use of such a sustainable resource continues to play an important role in Hong Kong's water management. About 320 million cubic metres per annum of seawater is supplied, thereby conserving an equivalent amount of fresh water which is about 20% of the total water consumption.

The seawater is screened by strainers to remove sizeable particles, then disinfected with hypochlorite before being pumped to service reservoirs and for distribution to consumers. The seawater supply system is completely separated from the potable water supply system.

From Raw Water to Drinking Water

Raw (untreated) water is treated before being supplied to the public as potable water:

1. Raw water is pre-treated by dosing with chemicals e.g. alum. Mixing and flocculation allow suspended solids to come together to form bigger particles and settle to the bottom of the clarifiers as sludge.
2. The sludge settled to the bottom of the clarifiers is collected and pressed into sludge cakes before being disposed of.
3. The clarified water then flows through filters of sand overlaid with anthracite to remove more fine suspended particles.
4. Three useful substances are added to the filtered water:
   - Hydrated lime: to neutralise the acidity of alum and adjust the alkalinity
   - Chlorine: to disinfect the filtered water
   - Fluoride: to provide dental protection
5. The treated water finally passes to the clear water tank. It is sent through the pumping station for storage in service reservoirs and then flows to the consumers via the distribution network.



Tips from Water Save Dave:

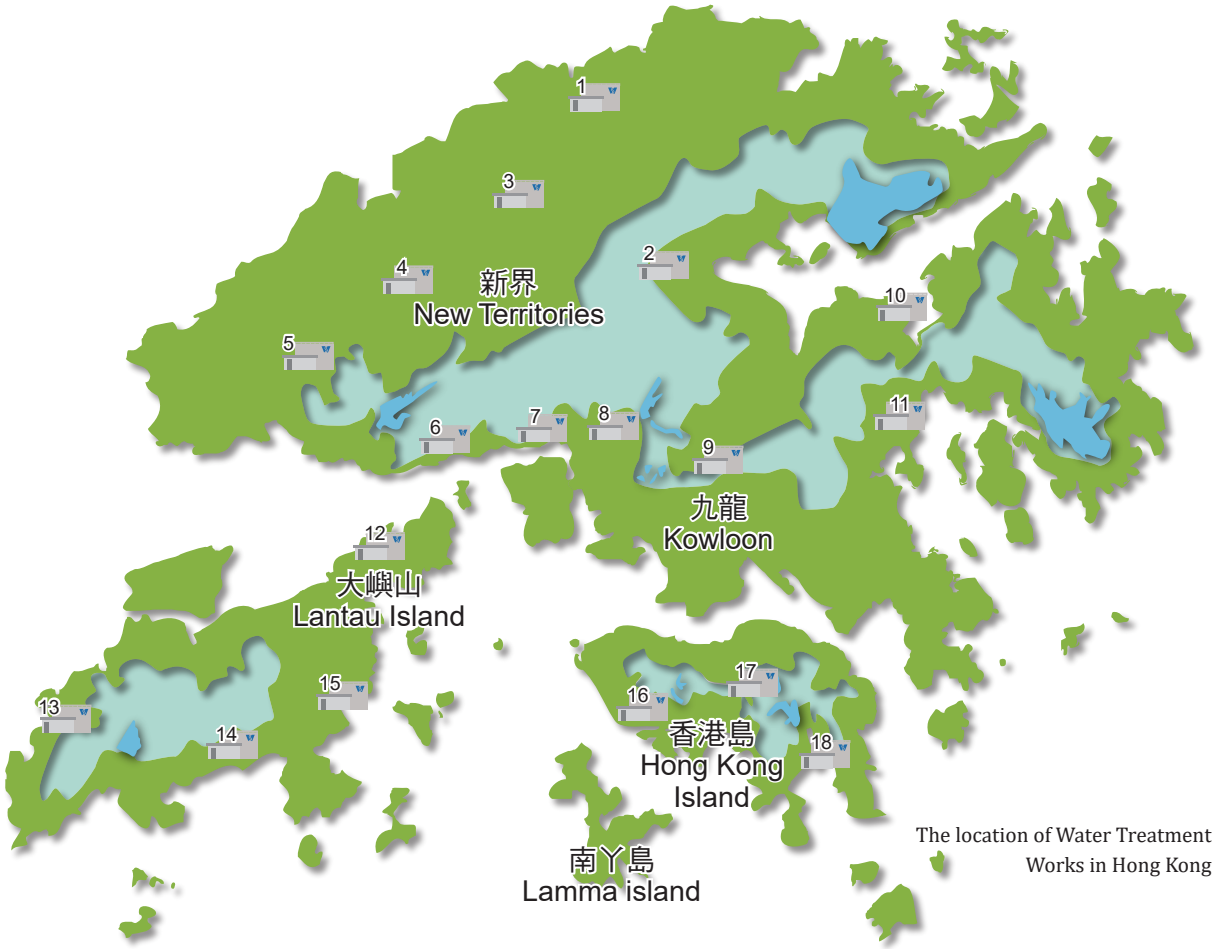
Why does the tap water smell like chlorine?

As the majority of Hong Kong people live in high-rise buildings, it may take a long time for treated water from treatment works to go through the roof tanks before finally supplying to the consumers. A small amount of residual chlorine is maintained in the water to keep it free from bacterial infection during its journey in the distribution system. This minimal amount of chlorine will disappear if the water is boiled.

Waterworks Installations

Installations	Nos
Impounding Reservoirs	17
Water Treatment Works	18

(as at 31 March 2024)



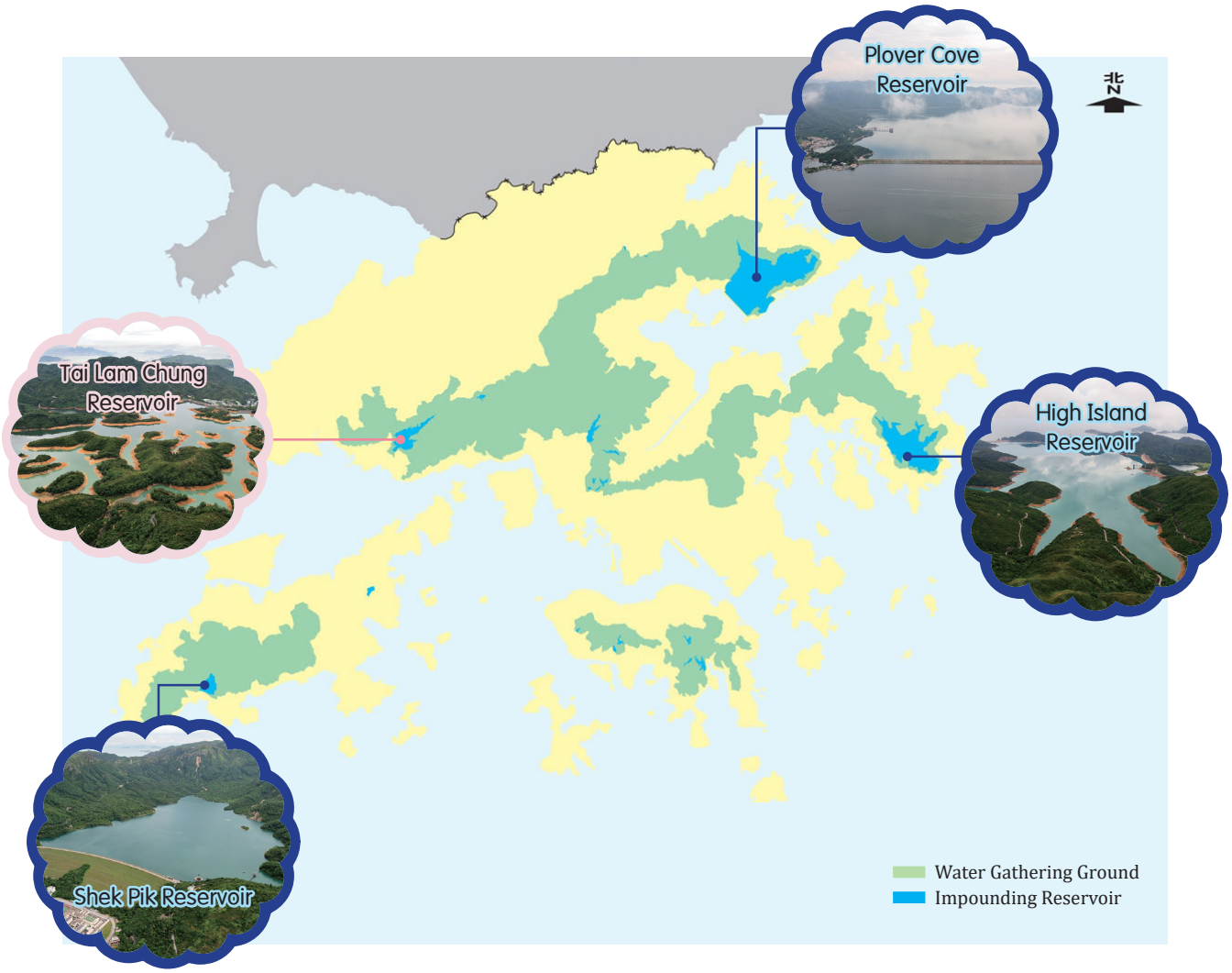
The location of Water Treatment Works in Hong Kong

Water Mains and Tunnel	Total Length(km)
Fresh Water Mains (20mm - 2,400mm diameter)	6,768
Salt Water Mains (20mm - 1,200mm diameter)	1,686
Catchwater	120
Water Tunnel	199

(as at 31 March 2024)

Impounding Reservoirs	Storage Capacity (Mm^3)
High Island	281.12
Plover Cove	229.73
Shek Pik	24.46
Tai Lam Chung	20.49

(as at 31 March 2024)



Knowing the Source of Our Drinking Water - Dongjiang Water

Drought in 1963

The annual rainfall in Hong Kong was 901 millimetres in 1963, which was far less than the annual average rainfall of 2 400 millimetres. The Government had to implement water rationing on 2 May 1963 that lasted for more than one year. During the toughest times, the restriction was tightened to 4 hours of water supply once every 4 days, which had inflicted severe damages to people's livelihood and the economy.

History of Dongjiang-Shenzhen Water Supply Scheme

To resolve the water scarcity problem, the governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong Province reached a consensus on the implementation of the Dongjiang-Shenzhen Water Supply Scheme in 1963. The Scheme was approved by the then Prime Minister Zhou Enlai and a special fund was granted by the Central People's Government for its construction at the end of that year. Meanwhile, large-scale pumping stations, pipelines and tunnels were constructed on the Hong Kong side to facilitate the distribution of DJ water to various districts across the territory. The project started in 1964 and was completed in around a year with enormous resources mobilised by the Guangdong government. In March 1965, the system came into service and started supplying DJ water to Hong Kong, helping the people of Hong Kong get rid of the water rationing era.

Dongjiang is more than 50 kilometres away from Hong Kong. It is a challenging project to transport the water from there to Hong Kong. In order to facilitate transportation, an artificial water channel of 83 kilometres long was built crossing six mountains and countering against the river current. The water was lifted from two metres above sea level to 46 metres through multi-stage pumping stations.

For 60 years, our country has been providing uninterrupted supply of DJ water to Hong Kong and maintaining a stable quality and quantity to support our sustainable social and economic development. The provision of DJ water resolves Hong Kong's chronic problem of water scarcity and demonstrates the nation's care and immense support rendered to the city.

Extensions of Dongjiang-Shenzhen Water Supply System

Initially, the annual quantity of water supplied to Hong Kong under the Dongjiang-Shenzhen Water Supply Scheme was 68.2 million cubic metres. In order to meet the increasing water demand, the Scheme was expanded on 3 occasions from the 1970s to the 1990s, and was comprehensively improved in the early 2000s, collectively known as the "Three Expansions and One Improvement", which increased the annual water supply ceiling to the current level of 820 million cubic metres. After the improvement works, the artificial water channel was shortened to 68 kilometres. If there are further needs, the annual supply can be increased to 1 100 million cubic metres for better securing of our water supply. In terms of infrastructure investment to ensure water quality, the construction of dedicated aqueduct has improved water quality caused by the industrial activities of cities along the supply route. All infrastructure facilities were designed, funded and constructed by the Guangdong Province. It is well demonstrated that the Guangdong Provincial authorities had made tremendous investment and attached great importance to safeguarding the water quality of Dongjiang.

Water Quality Achieving the Highest National Standard

The Dongjiang Water Supply Agreement signed between Guangdong and Hong Kong requires the quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong to comply with the national standard set out for Type II waters in the "Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water" (GB3838-2002). This is the highest standard applicable for water abstraction for human consumption in the national standard. Over the years, Guangdong has formulated and implemented stringent regulations and measures to safeguard the quality of DJ water, including prohibition of pollution activities such as quarrying, mining, and extensive poultry farming within protection zones, and relocation of factories with pollution near Dongjiang, etc. Therefore, the DJ water Hong Kong people enjoy is of the highest national standard.

At the reception of DJ water in Hong Kong, the Water Supplies Department (WSD) has installed a 24-hour on-line monitoring system at the Muk Wu Raw Water Pumping Station to monitor the quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong with the measurement of various parameters in real time. WSD also self-innovated a zebrafish bio-sensing alert system to detect any abnormalities in the raw water so as to ensure appropriate measures can be taken immediately.

Preparing for Challenges Ahead

Challenges of Water Supply in Hong Kong

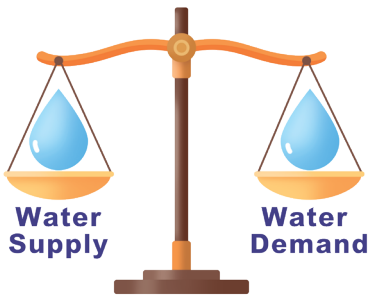
- Unstable yield collected from catchments due to climate change
- Increasing demand for fresh water due to population and economic growth
- Rising demand for water resources within the Pearl River Delta region

Tips from Water Save Dave:

The Hong Kong Observatory has forecast that climate change will intensify with more frequent occurrences of extreme weather and a higher chance of long-lasting droughts or heavy rainfalls. An increase in dry weather would inevitably affect our local yield and also the Dongjiang water resource. Extreme heavy rainfall is not desirable either. High-intensity rainfall in a short period of time resembles pouring a large amount of water into a cup in a short time which causes much water to overflow instead of being stored for usage. Coupled with our increasing demand for water, these pose a number of challenges for water resources management.

Total Water Management Strategy

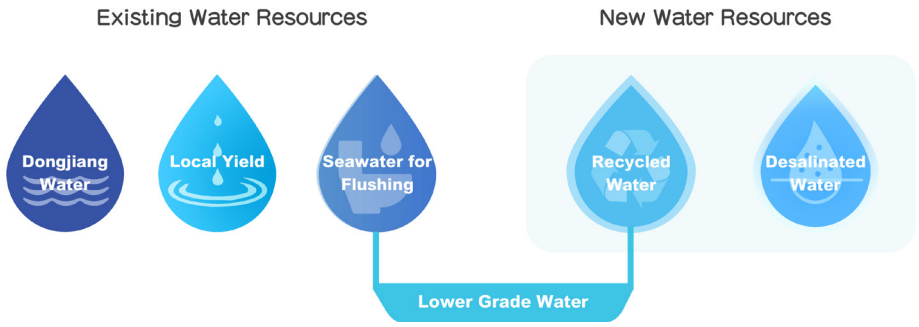
The Total Water Management Strategy promulgated by the WSD in 2008 has mapped out the strategy for a balanced supply and demand of water to ensure water security and support sustainable development in Hong Kong. WSD completed a review on the Strategy in 2019. The updated Strategy adopts a two-pronged approach, with emphasis on containing freshwater demand growth and building resilience in the freshwater supply with diversified water resources.



WSD will continuously monitor the water demand and supply situation, and the changes in various relevant factors such as the technological development in relation to water resources, changes in water demand, etc., and carry out timely review of the Strategy to ensure water security and support the sustainable development of Hong Kong.

Diversified Portfolio of Water Resources

Alongside the existing supply of Dongjiang water, local yield, and seawater for flushing, Hong Kong's forthcoming water supply portfolio will comprise new water resources that remain unaffected by climate change and these are desalinated and recycled water. The new water supply portfolio will ensure the stability of Hong Kong's water supply and support the sustainable development of the city.



Desalination

Desalination is the removal of dissolved salts and impurities from seawater and turns it into fresh, potable water. Desalination is practised in more than 170 countries around the world. Two major types of technologies for desalination are membrane desalination and thermal desalination. With the advances in membrane technology such as development in high-performance equipment and energy recovery devices, there has been breakthrough in resolving the high energy requirement of desalination technology in the past two decades.

Tips from Water Save Dave:

Tseung Kwan O Desalination Plant has started supplying potable water to the public since 22 December 2023. The desalination plant project:

- *Adopts advanced membrane desalination technology (aka reverse osmosis) to produce potable water*
- *First stage: Water production capacity of about 135 000 cubic metres (m^3) per day = about 5% of the overall freshwater demand in Hong Kong (has started the provision of potable water to the public since 22 December 2023)*
- *Second stage: Expansion to the ultimate water production capacity up to 270 000 m^3 per day = about 10% of the overall freshwater demand in Hong Kong*

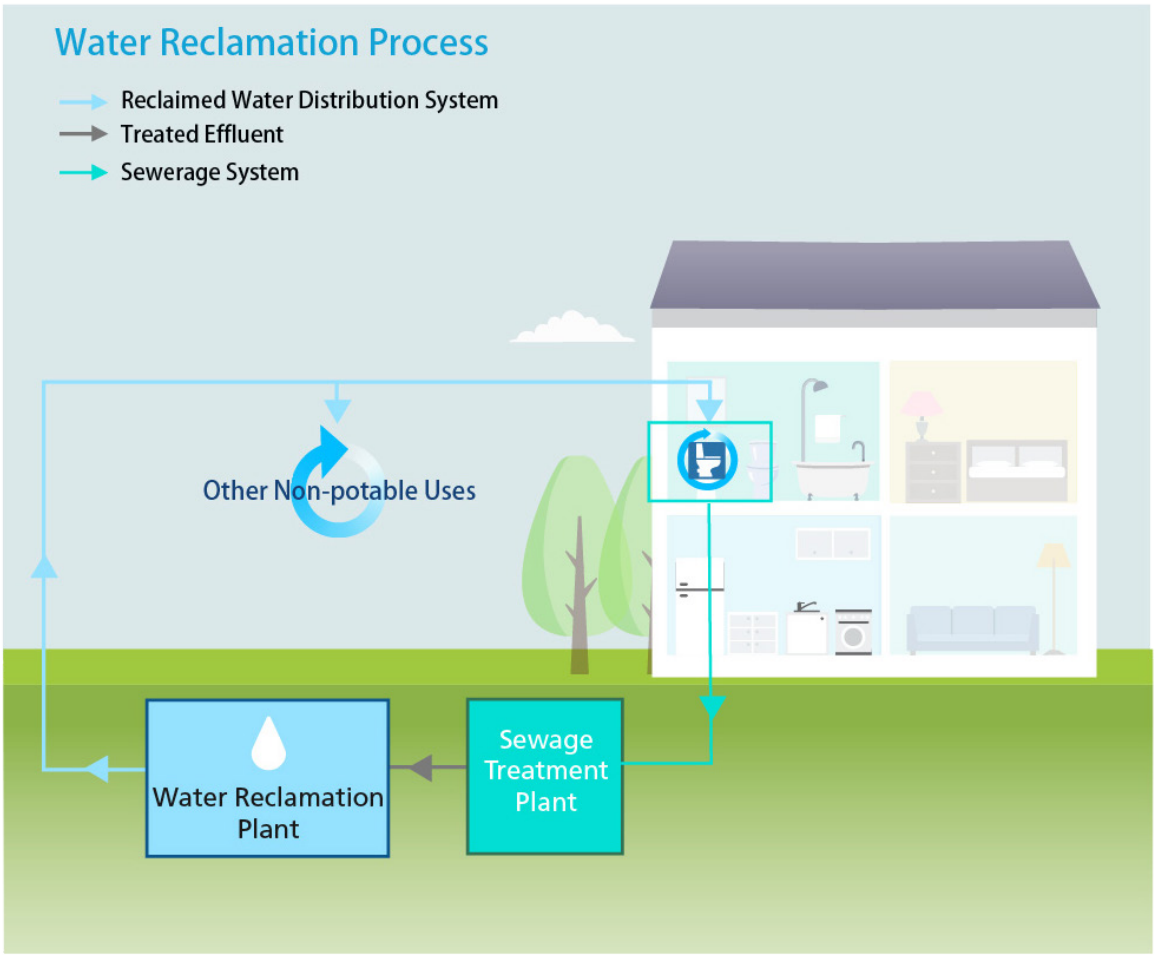
Recycled Water

Recycled water includes reclaimed water, treated grey water and harvested rainwater. As recycled water does not meet the Hong Kong Drinking Water Standards, it is intended for non-potable uses only, for example, flushing, irrigation and street cleansing. The use of recycled water can reduce the consumption of fresh water.

Reclaimed Water

Reclaimed water is a water resource generated by further processing treated effluent from sewage treatment works. The Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works will be upgraded into an Effluent Polishing Plant (EPP) by adopting tertiary treatment. WSD will further process the tertiary treated effluent from the EPP to produce reclaimed water for supply to the northeast New Territories, including Sheung Shui and Fanling currently being supplied with temporary fresh water for flushing, in phases starting from early 2024 onwards. We will further extend the supply of reclaimed water to Kwu Tung North and Fanling North New Development Areas in accordance with their development programmes.

The supply of reclaimed water is estimated to save Hong Kong about 22 million cubic metres of fresh water each year.

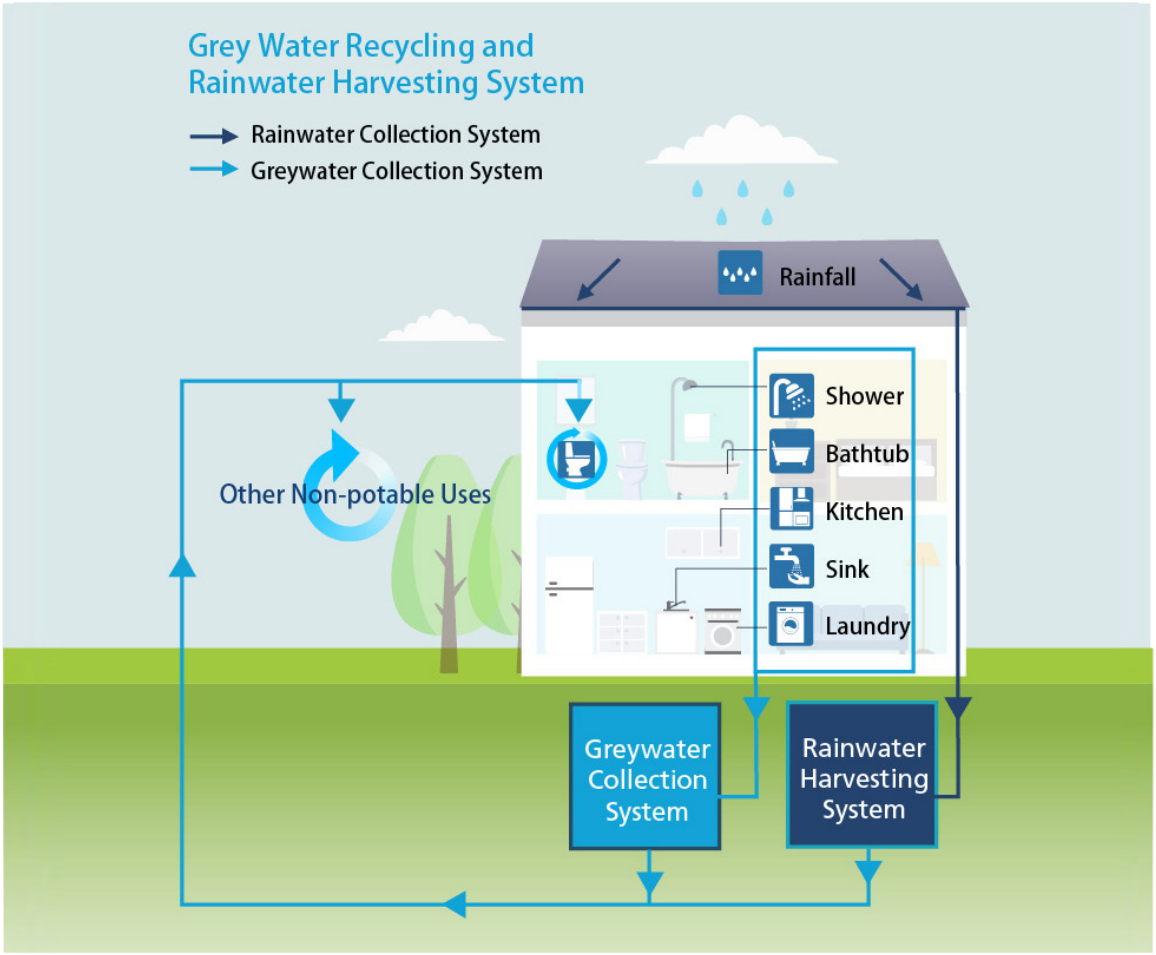


Grey Water Recycling / Rainwater Harvesting

Water collected from baths, showers, wash basins, kitchen sinks and laundry machines, etc. is known as grey water. Along with harvested rainwater, both can be treated and reused for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing.

The WSD has promoted the adoption of greywater reuse and rainwater harvesting facilities under suitable new government works projects in recent years, and formulated the technical specifications on greywater reuse and rainwater harvesting in 2015.

Construction of the grey water treatment plant at the Anderson Road Quarry (ARQ) site commenced in late 2020 with a view to collecting grey water in the development and treating the grey water for supply to the development for flushing and other non-potable purposes. The system is anticipated for commissioning in phases starting from the end of 2024 to tie in with the continuing development of the ARQ site and its population increase.



Water Resources Education Centre - H2OPE Centre

The Water Resources Education Centre at Mongkok Office of the Water Supplies Department has stopped operation since June 2018. The new Water Resources Education Centre located at Tin Shiu Wai, namely H2OPE Centre, has been open to the public since 2019.

Through exhibits, live demonstrations and interactive games, visitors can gain a thorough understanding of various issues related to water resources in Hong Kong.

The two-storey H2OPE Centre features 12 exhibition zones with 54 exhibits and interactive facilities. Closely related to people's daily life, the displays cover a wide range of topics, including the city's water supply history, water ecology, water reclamation, water recycling and waterworks projects. It is now Hong Kong's most comprehensive exhibition of the city's water resources.

Water Supplies Department Social Media Accounts

For more information about tips on “Water Conservation” and “Water-saving”, please visit (www.waterconservation.gov.hk).

In addition, you can follow the social media accounts below for the latest updates from the Water Supplies Department.

YouTube
WSDGOVHK

facebook
滴惜仔 Water Save Dave

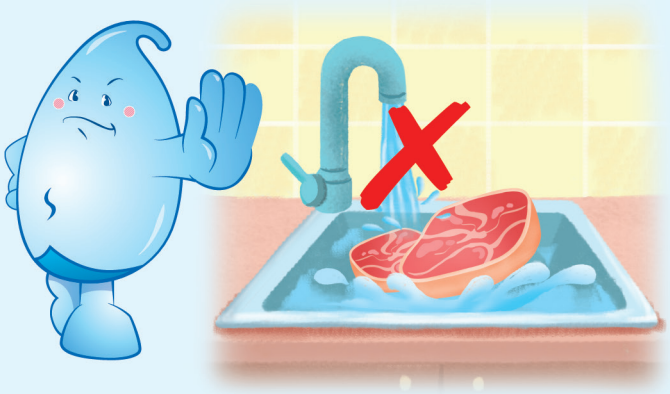
微信
香港水務署

Instagram
滴惜仔 Water Save Dave

Water-saving Tips

Kitchen

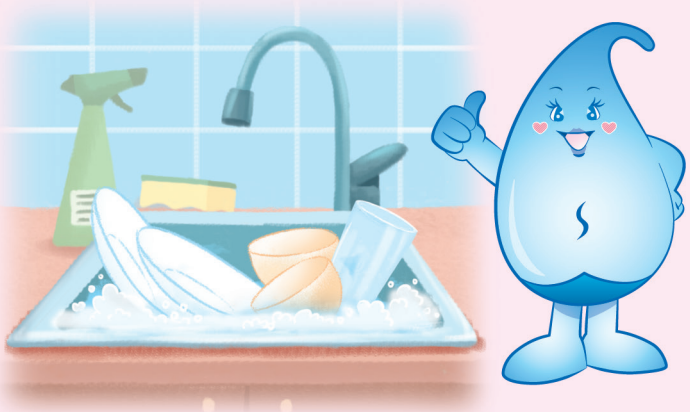
1



Do not thaw food under running water. Let it defrost overnight inside the refrigerator instead.

2

Do not wash dishes and vegetables under a running tap. Wash them in a sink or container filled with water.

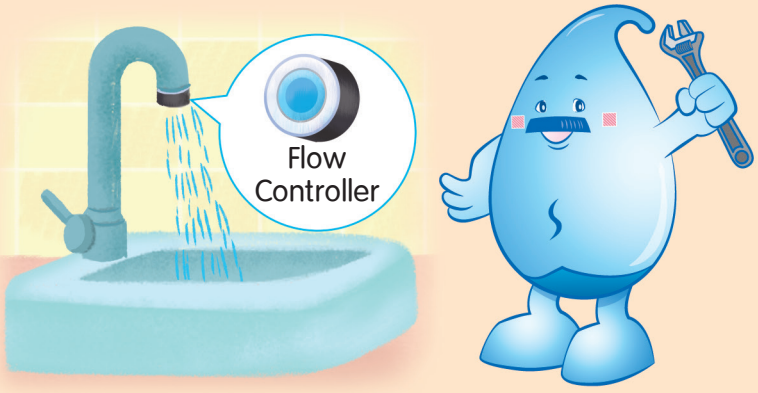


3

Water plants with the same water used for washing vegetables and fruits.

4

Install flow controller on water tap.



Water-saving Tips

Bathroom

1

Take shorter shower instead of bath.

2

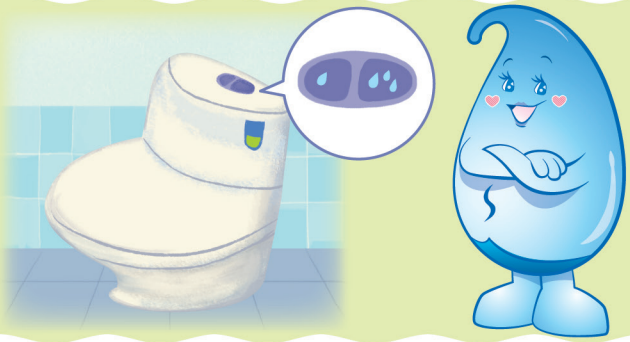
Use water-saving devices, e.g. water-efficient showerhead, tap, washing machine and dual flush toilet cistern, and pay attention to water efficiency labels.

3

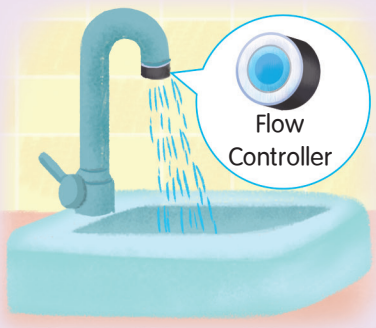
Turn off the tap while brushing teeth, soaping hands or shaving.

4

For dual flushing cistern, use reduced flush for liquid waste and avoid flushing unnecessarily.



5



Install flow controller on water tap.

Water-saving Tips

Laundry and other areas

1

Only run washing machines or dishwashers with a full load.

2

Wash cars with the water bucket and towel, instead of a running hose.

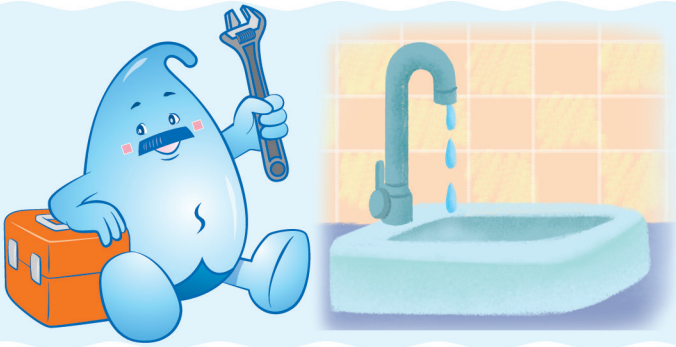
3

Teach children that water is not for games.

4

Check your water bill and monitor your family's water consumption. If your consumption is more than average, review your family's water usage habits.

5



Fix dripping taps and water mains promptly.

Related Information

Related Websites

Website	Web Address
Water Supplies Department	https://www.wsd.gov.hk
WSD - Water Conservation	https://www.waterconservation.gov.hk
Water Matters	https://www.wsd.gov.hk/tc/water-matters/

Recommended Videos

Video	Web Address
YouTube Channel of the WSD	Theme song of "Save Water Today for a Sustainable Future" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ERaxaFxZhNI
	A Water-saving Day https://youtu.be/rSW6nbJvY1g https://youtu.be/xipKXDIoadY
	Save Water for the Future https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irc6qQMbDA0
	Save Water, Take Shorter Showers https://youtu.be/mFd0qJktUa0
	The Amazing Journey of Water Desalination https://youtu.be/xwZbMI1ecBg
	YouTube Channel of the WSD https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCBNvKbiFPLoawj7rZeDInmw
Educational Television, Education Bureau	The Wish of Smiley MiMi (Kindergarten Education) https://www.hkedcity.net/etv/resource/329214365
	Purification of Water (Science Education - Secondary 1) https://www.hkedcity.net/etv/resource/2040294112
	Water Treatment (Science Education - Secondary 1) https://www.hkedcity.net/etv/resource/92063550
	Water and Fresh Water (Science Education - Secondary 1) https://www.hkedcity.net/etv/resource/1711358349
Environmental Campaign Committee	Cherish the Source https://youtu.be/TOrEpPChlvc

Frequently Asked Questions

1 Who are the targeted students of the teaching kit?

This teaching kit is targeted at kindergarten students. The *Storybook* and the *Activity Book* are designed for children with ability and psychological development in this age group. The *Teacher Resource Book* provides teachers with reference materials and supplements the curriculum.

2 How many storybooks are included in the teaching kit?

The storybook "*Dave's Family*" and its electronic version are included in the teaching kit.

3 How can teachers modify the activities in the *Activity Book* to suit their unique contexts?

Teachers can modify the activities in the *Activity Book* to develop their school-based curriculum with the computer files from the DVD of the teaching kit.

4 How do teachers choose from a wide variety of the activities in the *Activity Book*?

It is suggested that teachers select activities according to the syllabus and actual teaching needs: activities like worksheets, singing and drawing can be handled by junior kindergarten students. Activities like doing experiments or creating designs are more suitable for senior kindergarten students.

5 Children are interested in *Water Save Dave*, where can they find out more about him?

The Facebook Fanpage (www.facebook.com/watersavedave.hk/) and Instagram account (www.instagram.com/watersavedave.hk/) of *Water Save Dave* have been launched to provide information about *Water Save Dave* and related events.

6 What can I do if I want to know more about the teaching kit or water resources?

Please contact Water Conservation Unit of Water Supplies Department.
Address : Immigration Tower, 7 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong
Telephone : 2824 5000
Fax : 2802 2579
Email : waterconservation@wsd.gov.hk
Website : https://www.waterconservation.gov.hk

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