



Watts On Your Mind?

Solar energy educational activities for schools

Activity Overview

Grade Level: 6-8

Activity: M-3

General Description

Students will complete worksheets describing how to read gas and electrical meters.

Students will then proceed to monitor the energy used in their homes and keep a daily record. The teacher will assist students to compile the information gathered and lead a discussion about energy usage.

Learning Outcome

Students will learn to read utility meters and compute energy usage.

Subjects

Math, science

Process Skills

Observation, measurement, conducting research, working in teams

Duration

Initial lesson: 30 minutes

Daily for one week: 20 minutes

Key Vocabulary

Kilowatts, cubic feet

Curriculum Standards

Texas (TEKS):

112.22.b.6.8, 112.24.b.8.10

Louisiana (LSCS):

PS-M-C1, PS-M-C6

Arkansas (ASCF):

3.1.24

National (AAAS Project 2016):

The Designed World – 8th

Meter Reading

Materials

- Meter-reading practice sheet
- Home meter reading record worksheet

Method

1. Go over some energy bills from home so students understand how to read them.
2. Teach the class to read meters (review the preparation and background section if necessary).
3. Next assign them to groups of 4 or 5, and practice using the sample worksheet. They can do the examples "round robin" style; one student or group does a problem then the next student or group checks it and does the next example. This continues through the groups.
4. When they seem to be getting the drift of it, distribute the home energy-use sheets. Explain to students how they will be checking their gas and electricity meters at home daily. They will compute a total for both cubic feet of gas and kilowatt-hours. If possible, it would be interesting to have one student do the school meters.
5. Each day in class, you can take a few minutes to see if anyone has had any problems. At the end of the week, everyone can see how much electricity and gas their family has used.



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Preparation and Background

Make copies of the worksheets: one of each for each student. Meter reading can be tricky. It helps to remember these rules:

- The dials are like watch faces. BUT every other dial moves counter-clockwise.
- Always read the faces from left to right.
- If the pointer is between two numbers, always record the number it has just passed (this is the smaller number, except when passing from 9 to 0: the 0 represents a 10 in this case).
- If the pointer seems to be pointing directly at the number, refer to the dial on the right. If the hand on the dial to the right has recently passed zero, then you should put down the number that the other hand seems to be pointing at. If the dial on the right is short of zero, put down the next lower number. (Meters needles are not always positioned precisely. They may appear to have reached a number before it is appropriate.)

Use the practice meter reading sheet and look at the examples a while. These rules actually make sense when you see that each of the dial faces represents a ones, tens, hundreds, thousands and ten-thousands column.

Note: Some meters are marked with “ x 10” or “ x 20”. These meter readings should be multiplied by 10 and 20, respectively.

Answers for worksheet (for teachers only:

1. 38192
2. 62579
3. 62606
4. 9486
5. 2620
6. 8702

Source: “Conserve & Renew” (1996) California Energy Commission.



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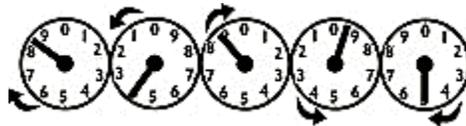
Meter Reading Practice Sheet

Some meters are digital - they look like the odometer on a car. Other meters have dials. Electric meters with dials are read the same, regardless of how many dials there are. Every dial has a pointer and the numbers 0 to 9. Below is an example of a five-dial electric meter.



Electric Meter

Notice that the pointers on the first, third and fifth dial move in the same direction as a hand of a clock. The second and fourth pointers move in the opposite direction.



When reading your electric meter, keep these hints in mind:

- Stand directly in front of the meter so that you can clearly see the location of each pointer.
- Read the numbers from RIGHT to LEFT, and write them down in the same order.
- If the pointer is between two numbers, read the number the pointer has just passed, always the lowest number.
- If the pointer is between 9 and 0, always read 9.
- If the pointer appears to be exactly on a number, read the next lowest number unless the pointer to its right has passed zero. Since the first dial has no dial to its right, the number must be read independently.
- If your meter has digital numbers, use those as your reading.

Each meter is numbered make note of your meter number.



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What is the reading of the example electric meter shown below?



- A. The pointer on the far right is directly on number 5. Read as 5.
- B. The second pointer from the right has just passed 9, and is between 9 and 0. Read as 9.
- C. The next dial has passed 8, and is between 8 and 9. Again, read the smaller number which the pointer has just passed, which is 8.
- D. The pointer on the next dial looks like it is right on the 4. But, the dial to its right has not passed zero. So, you would read this dial as 3.
- E. The pointer on the far left dial has passed 8, and is between 8 and 9. Read the smaller number which the pointer just passed, which is 8.

Current reading: **83895** Last week's reading: **-83770** Electricity use this week
= **125**

The difference of **125 kilowatt hours** have been used since the last reading.

If your meter has a constant or multiplier it is shown on the nameplate. The reading on the meter may be 1/40 or 1/10 of the energy used. Multiply the subtracted use by the constant to determine actual energy use.



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METER READING WORKSHEET

Read the following meters and write your answer in the space below each dial face.

Electric Meter



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

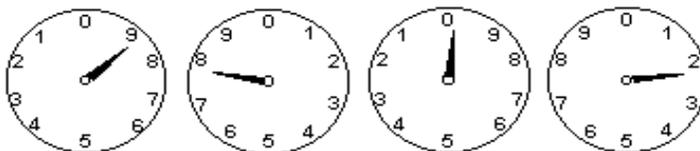
Gas Meter



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____