

Name: _____

Member #: _____

Journal of family & Consumer Sciences

PDU Questions for Scholarship Section –April 2007

Volume 99, No. 2

Tommy M. Phillips

Influence of Appalachian Fatalism on Adolescent Identity Processes

1. (True/False) Phillips hypothesized that the informational style of identity would be more common among Appalachian youths.
2. (True/False) The author attributed the differences between the two groups studied to cultural rather than socioeconomic influences.
3. (True/False) Female respondents had lower hopelessness scores than their male peers.
4. The three identify styles as identified by Berzonsky (1997) are
 - a. Fatalistic, optimistic, normative
 - b. Information, hopeless, optimistic
 - c. Diffuse-avoidant, information, normative
 - d. Optimistic, diffuse-avoidant, hopeless
5. Limitations to the study include
 - a. Sample size, wide age range, and methodology
 - b. Sample size, methodology, questionnaire used
 - c. Sample size, sample diversity, methodology
 - d. Methodology, wide age range, regional diversity

Theresa A. Herring, Raga M. Bakhiet

Soy Protein and Coronary Heart Disease: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of College Students

1. (True/False) Ethnicity played no role in student's awareness of the nutritional value of soy protein.
2. (True/False) Most students were aware that LDL cholesterol is "bad" cholesterol.
3. Students most common sources of nutrition information were
 - a. Family, magazines/newspapers, school/classes, doctor's office
 - b. Family, labels, journal articles, friends
 - c. Magazines/newspapers, friends, TV, dietitians
 - d. Family, school/classes, friends, food labels

4. Reasons for not eating soy products were
 - a. Availability, price, vegetarian, taste
 - b. Allergies, contamination, unfamiliarity, texture
 - c. Price, vegetarian, allergies, availability
 - d. Taste, price, preparation, unfamiliarity

5. The data collection tool used was the
 - a. Heart Association Survey
 - b. Diet/Nutrition and Health Knowledge Survey
 - c. American Cancer Society Survey
 - d. American Dietetics Association Survey

Ardyth H. Gillespie, Gilbert W. Gillespie Jr.

Family Food Decision-making: An Ecological Systems Framework

1. (True/False) The family microenvironment studied includes the physical and social surroundings and how family members interact.

2. (True/False) The sample was limited to families with children living in the home.

3. Family food decision involve
 - a. Acquiring, transforming, and consuming food
 - b. What to eat, with whom, and where
 - c. Cost of food, nutritional value, portion size
 - d. Health needs, food allergies, preparation time

4. Data was collected using
 - a. Mail survey
 - b. Telephone survey
 - c. Personal interviews
 - d. Survey of cooking class participants

5. The study's goal was to suggest
 - a. Education efforts to improve family food decision making
 - b. Family food decisions to help prevent heart disease
 - c. Family food decisions to decrease risk of food poisoning
 - d. Family food behaviors to decrease obesity rates

Frances M. Smith

Using Critical Science: Questions in Working with a Family

1. (True/False) Critical science asks questions that have a moral aspect.
2. (True/False) The goal of the questions asked was 'what is' and 'what should be'.
3. The court appointed Special Advocates for Children program's purpose is to
 - a. Replace social care workers
 - b. Teach parenting
 - c. Add another voice to court considerations
 - d. Increase receipt of child support
4. Which of the following does not characterize critical science
 - a. The common good
 - b. Value neutral
 - c. What ought to be
 - d. Asking questions
5. Effectively utilizing critical science as a framework for improving the human condition
 - a. Requires volunteers
 - b. Accomplishes much in the short term
 - c. Reflects on the past
 - d. Sets aside stereotypes

Dolores K. Wood, Jill Armstrong Shultz, Miriam Edlefsen, Sue N. Butkus

Nutrition Education needs and Experiences of Food Pantry Clients

1. (True/False) Food pantries often give users unlimited access to obtain food.
2. (True/False) Food insecurity for individuals or families may be reduced with improved coping strategies.
3. (True/False) Research indicates that those receiving education related to food choices balance food needs and spending during the month.
4. The study sought to determine interest of food pantries users in
 - a. Participating in community gardens
 - b. Becoming self sufficient
 - c. Eating at communal kitchens
 - d. Nutrition education

5. The food pantry users in this study had these characteristics
 - a. Female, White, older
 - b. Female, responsible for food preparation, large families
 - c. Responsible for food preparation, female, limited activity
 - d. Food secure, small family, nutrition savvy