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Lynn Duerr

Role of Service Learning Activities: Assessing and Enhancing Food Security in Low-Income Families

1. The three stages of food insecurity identified include
 - a. Malnutrition, hunger, starvation
 - b. Inadequate food and anxiety, adults reduce intake, children's intake is reduced
 - c. Anxiety, hunger, severe hunger
 - d. Reduced choice, reduced food supplies, reduced intake
 - e. Inadequate food, Food Stamps, food pantries

2. A goal of *Healthy People 2010* is that the rate of food security for households reach
 - a. 49%
 - b. 67%
 - c. 75%
 - d. 88%
 - e. 94%

3. Primary service learning links include
 - a. Teachers and human service agencies
 - b. Students and community involvement
 - c. Research and practice
 - d. Middle schools and colleges
 - e. Culture and clients

4. The service learning project described included
 - a. College students and the Elderly Nutrition program (ENP)
 - b. Middle school students and the school lunch program
 - c. Meals on Wheels and ENP participants
 - d. College students and Expanded Food and Nutrition Program
 - e. FCS educators and Food Stamp recipients

5. Food insecurity and hunger are precursors for
 - a. Reduced food budgets
 - b. Service learning
 - c. Low income
 - d. Intergenerational households
 - e. Health problems

Linda L. Nussbaumer, Les Roland
Transforming Nursing Homes Into ... Homes?

1. Average length of residence in long-term care is
 - a. One year
 - b. Two years
 - c. Two and one-half years
 - d. Four years
 - e. Five years

2. Philosophies of traditional nursing homes include
 - a. Medical and physical models
 - b. Quality of life and positive being models
 - c. Institution and home models
 - d. Medical and social models
 - e. Cost and benefit models

3. The human habitats model is characterized by
 - a. Apartments and health maintenance
 - b. Neighborhoods and home atmospheres
 - c. Nursing stations and schedules
 - d. Resident choice and double loaded corridors
 - e. Little or no independence and medical care

4. Student teams
 - a. Developed nursing home case studies
 - b. Visited one nursing home
 - c. Added kitchens to their designs
 - d. Redesigned nursing homes consistent with the habitat model
 - e. Planned flexible activity schedules

5. Which was not part of the redesigned nursing homes
 - a. Neighborhoods
 - b. Residential layout
 - c. Single rooms
 - d. Pet accommodations
 - e. Warm colors

Asha L. Hegde, Caroline Hill

Meeting the Visual Needs of Residents: Light and Color in Alzheimer's Care Facilities

1. The study examined care facilities in comparison to
 - a. Residents' preferences
 - b. Visual impairments
 - c. Industry standards
 - d. Safety standards
 - e. Energy standards
2. Effective use of light and color in care facilities needs to compensate for
 - a. Changes in the eye
 - b. Hearing loss
 - c. Malnutrition
 - d. Memory impairment
 - e. Mobility
3. Colors used in the facilities should be
 - a. Monotonous
 - b. Low saturation
 - c. Of little value contrast
 - d. Choice of residents
 - e. Contrasting
4. (True/False) Lighting levels in the two care facilities studied were lower than the IESNA standards in most instances.
5. (True/False) In both facilities, the transitional light levels from entries to hallways were above standards.

Yumi E. Satow

Modern Day Implications from Medieval Japan: Fetal Development and Dietary Guidelines for Pregnancy

1. (True/False) The *Ishenpou* is a multi-volume text depicting traditional health and medicine in early Japan.
2. (True/False) The Japanese consider a child one-year old at birth.
3. (True/False) The practices described in the text were influenced by China and India.
4. (True/False) Recommendations for a pregnant woman's diet included foods to eat and foods to avoid.

5. (True/False) Modern science has replaced most of the guidelines and developmental stages described in the *Ishenpou* with new knowledge reducing differences in cultural beliefs about pregnancy and prenatal care across population groups.

Barbara L. Stewart, Carole E. Goodson, Susan L. Miertschin, Luke M. Faulkenberry
Student Surveys of Teaching Effectiveness: One Measure for FCS Evaluation

1. Student surveys of teacher effectiveness (SSTEs) were studied with all but one of these contextual factors
 - a. Student major
 - b. Level of course
 - c. Expected grade
 - d. Enrollment in course
 - e. Student's GPA
2. The most used source/method of collegiate teacher effectiveness is
 - a. Portfolios
 - b. Peer observation
 - c. Student surveys
 - d. Test scores
 - e. Reflection statements
3. The authors characterize strong evaluation standards as valuable for
 - a. Frequent assessments
 - b. Teaching and learning improvements
 - c. Department competition
 - d. Global student ratings
 - e. Adviser identification
4. (True/False) Student's motivation (desire to take the course) was positively related to higher ratings of teacher effectiveness.
5. (True/False) Student's major did distinguish the teacher effectiveness ratings.

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