

Questions: Foreword, Preface, & Chapter 1
Health Is Academic: A Guide to Coordinated School Health Programs
“Linking Health and Learning: An Overview of Coordinated School Health Programs”

For Continuing Education Contact Hours

Area of Responsibility:

Responsibility II - Planning Effective Health Education Programs

The following questions are directly related to Foreword written by E. Boyer, Preface, and Chapter 1: Linking Health and Learning: An Overview of Coordinated School Health Programs written by F.D. McKenzie and J.B. Richmond in *Health Is Academic: A Guide to Coordinated School Health Programs*.

Please answer the following questions:

1. Which of the following is a description of the middle ground that Ernest Boyer proposes in the Foreword?

- a. Schools are social service centers seeking to solve a myriad of ills that plague children and their families.
- b. Schools focus on the whole child, and thus provide basic health programs and services and referrals that build partnerships with community agencies.
- c. Schools deal with instruction and work with other community agencies to meet students' mental, physical, and social health needs.
- d. All of the above

2. In April 1995, representatives of close to 60 national organizations whose constituencies implement one or more of the components of a school health program met in eight working groups, one for each component, to address which of the following?

- a. The essential functions of the component
- b. Who implements the function
- c. Action steps schools should take to achieve the essential functions
- d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is not a reason given for using the word "coordinated" instead of "comprehensive"?

- a. School health programs need to be coordinated to avoid fragmentation and duplication, maintain accountability for all program components, increase effectiveness, and be cost-effective.
- b. "Coordinated" gives people credit for what's already in place and makes them more willing to participate.
- c. "Coordinated" is a low level of collaboration.
- d. "Coordinated" sounds broader and includes any agencies and individuals that work to improve the well-being of school-age children.

4. Coordinated school health programs build children's health so that they can succeed in school and feature which of the following?

- a. Classroom activities
- b. Psychological and health services
- c. An improved school climate
- d. All of the above

5. Limited resources in schools suggest which of the following?

- a. Major health problems can be prevented with more events like an "AIDS Day."
- b. A coordinated approach is a practical approach to using existing resources.
- c. School practitioners must learn to work harder.
- d. All of the above

6. Who developed the definitions of each component of the coordinated school health program presented in Figure 1.2?

- a. Allensworth and Kolbe in their landmark 1987 article
- b. The authors of each chapter of the book
- c. Representatives of the nearly 60 national organizations who participated in the development of this book
- d. The editors of the American Heritage Dictionary

7. The key elements of a change process that schools and districts can undertake to improve education include all of the following except:

- a. Adherence to the plan outlined in the book
- b. Teamwork at all levels
- c. Family and community involvement
- d. Commitment to systemic change

8. Which is a component of a coordinated school health program?

- a. Comprehensive school health education
- b. School nutrition services
- c. Healthy school environment
- d. All of the above

9. According to the polls by Gallup (1994) and Harris (1992), public support for schools to take a coordinated approach to health-related services and education is:

- a. Universal
- b. Strong
- c. Weak
- d. Mixed

10. This book contains which of the following?

- a. Action steps for developing a coordinated school health program
- b. Overall imperatives for action, and guidelines for the future regarding coordinated school health programs
- c. Discussions of how state and national agencies and organizations can support coordinated school health programs
- d. All of the above