

Questions: Chapter 12

Health Is Academic: A Guide to Coordinated School Health Programs **“The National Role in 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 Chapter 12: “The National Role in Coordinated School Health Programs” written by B.Z. Greene and K.I. McCoy in *Health Is Academic: A Guide to Coordinated School Health Programs*.

Please answer the following questions:

1. National organizations that support coordinated school health programs represent diverse constituencies, including:

- a. School board members
- b. University faculty
- c. School principals
- d. All of the above

2. Examples of how a national organization can provide leadership to state or local affiliates include:

- a. Disseminating research about effective programs
- b. Disseminating information about available resources
- c. Disseminating information about federal legislation that might support or disrupt local activities
- d. All of the above

3. National-level professional and voluntary organizations concerned about young people's health and academic achievement:

- a. Either focus on health or on education
- b. Have children and youth as their primary focus
- c. Represent trained professionals within a discipline
- d. Have a variety of missions, constituents, and arenas of action

4. The following professional groups participated in the design of the interdisciplinary professional development model described in this chapter:

- a. Nurses, physicians, health educators, and foodservice managers
- b. Teachers of health, physical education, life science, home economics, social studies, and language arts
- c. Counselors, social workers, school nurses, and school psychologists
- d. All of the above

5. The federal government supports coordinated school health programs through a variety of mechanisms. An example of federal funding that can support schools' implementation of coordinated school health programs is:

- a. United Way
- b. Medicaid funding
- c. Public Education Network
- d. Making the Grade

6. Another way the federal government supports coordinated school health programs is through research and evaluation efforts. The YRBSS examines:

- a. The nationwide status of school health programs
- b. Youth's risky behaviors
- c. Drug use and related behaviors among college students and students in grades 8, 10, and 12
- d. All of the above

7. As states and communities assume more program responsibilities, federal agencies are likely to have a ____ technical assistance role.

- a. Stronger
- b. Weaker
- c. Unchanged

8. In support of coordinated school health programs, the Joint Statement on School Health affirms:

- a. Reforms in education and health care
- b. The complementary visions of Healthy People 2000 and Goals 2000
- c. Partnerships between education and health
- d. All of the above

9. Efforts to link health and education are compatible:

- a. With recent education reform efforts, but not with health care reform
- b. With recent health care reform efforts, but not with education reform
- c. With education reform and health care reform efforts
- d. With neither education reform nor health care reform efforts

10. According to Chapter 12, action steps that national organizations can take to facilitate local implementation of coordinated school health programs include:

- a. Lobbying for prohibiting untested programs from schools
- b. Increasing the use of technology to connect local constituents to resources
- c. Reducing the number of national conferences
- d. All of the above