TITLE
INSTITUTION
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Consumer Bducation--Home Economics. Performance Objectives. Criterion Measures. Home Economics. Duval County School Board, Jacksonville, Fla. [75]
123p.; Best copy available
MF-\$0.83 HC-\$6.01 Plus Postage.
*Behavioral Objectives; Consumer Economics; *Consumer Education; Consumer Science; *Criterion Referenced Tests; Family Resources; \#Home Economics Education; Home Management; Money Management: Senior High Schools

## ABSTRACT

Several intermediate performance objectives and corresponding criterion measures are listed for each of six terminal objectives for an 18 -seek consumer education-home economics course for 10 th, 11 th, and 12 th grade students. Purposes listed for the course are to develop an understanding of the American market system, and how the individual affects and is affected by the american market system; to provide students with opfortunities to develop basic skills, concepts, and understanding necessary to achieve optimum satisfaction from the utilization of resources; and to provide students with the opportunity to clarify values and identify goals by using the decisicnmaking prccess. Objectives include focus on knowledge and skills in obtaining personal and family income, money management, and buying goods and services. A listing of suggested types of resource speakers, a bibliography, and a listing of andiovisual materials are included. (This manual and 54 others were developed for various secondary vocational courses using the system Approach for Education (SAFE) guidelines.) (HD)

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\underline{C} \underline{O} \underline{U} \underline{S} \underline{E} \quad \underline{D} E \underline{S} \underline{C} \underline{R} \underline{P} \underline{T} \underline{I} \underline{N}
$$

## Accreditator No. 2675

Grade Level 10-12
Course Length - 18 Weeks

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The Coñumer Education = Home Economics course is designed for a semester course for the senior high school
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students - grades 10-12.
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students - grades 10-12.
Its purposes are:

1) to develop an understanding of the American market system, and how the individual affects and is affected by the American market system.
2) to provide students with opportunities to develop basic skills, concepts and understanding necessary to achieve optimum satisfaction from the utilization of resources.
3) to provide students with the opportunity to clarify values and identify goals by using the decieion=making process.
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Upon completion of the course, the student will respond to a final examination (measuring achievement of five curriculum objectives) with at least \(70 \%\) proficiency.

G O A L

To design, develop, implement and validate an experientally oriented consumer education curriculum for secondary school students in Consumer Education - Home Eccromics.

This is a semester course which will provide for individual differences, be relevant, and develop the skills needed by the students in the market place.

\section*{CURRICULUM OBJECTIVE}

Upon completion of this course, at least \(70 \%\) of the students will be able to:
i) describe how the American economic system works and tow the individual and family affects and is affected by the economic system
2) exhibit a knowledge of how an individual's values affects the use of resources
3) exhibit knowledge and demonstrate skills in using communty resources to obtain personal and family income
4) exhibit knowledge and demonstrate skills in the area of money management
5) exhibit knowledge and demonstrite skills in the buying of goods and services.

Evidence of satisfactory course completion will be the studert's written response to an oral or written test with at 1east 70\% proficiency.
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CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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Our young people need:
1. To develop an understanding of how the American Economic System works and how the individual affects and is affected by the economic system.
2. To recognize job opportunities available in the area of consumer economics and related fields of interest.
3. To acquire knowledge and develop skills in money management and decision making in the market place.
4. An experientially oriented consumer education curriculum to mete interest and ability levels of all secondary school students.

COURSE CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBIECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\)

\section*{ACCREDITATION STANDARD:}

Upon completion of a series of planned learning experiences, at least \(76 \%\) of the students will demonstrate an understanding of how the American economic system works as evidenced by correctly completing at least \(70 \%\) of the test questions on the unit.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & \begin{tabular}{l}
INTERMEDIATE \\
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
\end{tabular} & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline & & 1.0 & See attached test \\
\hline & & & ANSWERS : \\
\hline & & & PART I \\
\hline & & & \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. } & \text { T } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { T } \\ \text { 1. } & \text { 12. }\end{array}\) \\
\hline & & & 3. F 13. F \\
\hline & & & 4. T 14. T \\
\hline & . & & 5. F 15. F \\
\hline & & & 6. F 16. T \\
\hline & & & 7. T 17. T \\
\hline & & & 8. F 18. T \\
\hline & & & 9. T 19. F \\
\hline & & & 10. T 20. F \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\(\because\)} & & PART II \\
\hline & & & 1. D 9. C \\
\hline & & & 2. C 10. B \\
\hline & & & 3. D 11. D \\
\hline & & & 4. D 12. C \\
\hline & & & 5. D 13. B \\
\hline & & & 6. D 14. D \\
\hline & & & 7. B 15. C \\
\hline & & & 8. C \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1.0 Criterion Measure \(=\underline{\text { PART I }}\)

DIRECTIONS: Write the word TRUE or FALSE to the left of the statements below.
1. The "opportunity cost" of a goods or a service is the value of that which you gave up when making your choice between two things.
2. The profit motive is the incentive for the owner of a business to satisfy the wants of consumers.
3. The gross national product refers to the total wealth of a country.
4. The primary reason for working is to earn an income with which to buy goods and services.
5. In a market system the government does not influence production and price.
6. One's personal economic decisions do not influence the economic conditions of the nation's economy.
7. The market system of meeting demands for goods and services is a system of freedom of choice.
8. In a traditional economy the nature and price of goods and services is determined by the dollar vote cast in the market place.
9. Economics is the study of the relationships that exist among the components of the total economy.
10. The major type of currency issued by the Federal Reserve System is the federal reserve note.
11. Deposits in a checking account are called collateral.
12. The purchasing power of money is measured by the quantity of goods that a given amount of money will buy.
13. All state banks are wompelled to be mombers of the Foderal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
\(\qquad\) 14. The primary objective of tior Federal Rusirvi Systam is to achleve economi. minbllity thraugh lho rontrol ar rredIt.
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CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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1.0 Criterion Measure - PART I (continued)
15. Individual savings accounts are insured up to \(\$ 80,000\) by the FDIC.
16. Banks represent the basic set of institutions that provide the machinery for the monetary system.
17. Expanding credit has the same effect as increasing the supply of money.
18. When a local or state government wishes to use credit, the usual procedure is to sell bonds.
19. Competition tends to increase prices.
20. Si-ce advertising increases the price of goods, prices to consumers would decline if advertising was discontinued.
1.0 Criterion Measure - PART \(1 \bar{L}\)

DIRECTIONS: Place the letter only of the correct response to the left of the number.
\(\qquad\) l. Which of the following is a criticism of advertising?
a. informs customers about new products
b. stresses exclusive features of products
c. builds customer preference for a particular brand
d. appeals too much to emotions rather than to reason.
\(\qquad\) 2. Advertising that stresses the benefits of a certain class or \(E y p e \quad o f\) product rather than a particular feature of a product is called
a. consumer advertising
b. business advertising
c. primary advertising
d. selective advertising.
3. In relation to the total value of all goods and services produced in the United States, the amount spent for advertising per year is
a. less than 1 percent
b. approximately 10 percent
c. approximately 5 percent
d. approximately 2 percent.
4. Advertising per dollar sales is highest for
a. insurance companies
b. beverage companies
c. banks
d. tobacco products.
5. Effective regulation and control of advertising includes
a. standards adopted by individual consumers
b. decreasing consumer prices
c. standards adopted by individual business firms
d. all of the above.
6. Money, in the United States, serves as
a. a medium of exchange
b. a measure of value
c. a store of value
d. all of the above.
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1.0 Criterion Measure - PART II (continued)

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7. Currency is money in the form of
a. coins
b. paper or folding money
c. checks
d. all of the above.
8. Most of the currency now in circulation consists of a. silver certificates
b. coints
c. federal reserve notes
d. national bank notes.
9. The form of money that accounts for more than \(80 \%\) of all the money circulating in the United States today is a. coins b. currency
c. checkbook money
d. none of the above.
\(\qquad\) 10. A national bank is one that
a. is owned by the Federal Reserve System
b. has obtained its charter from the United States government
c. operates in more than one state
d. operates in a national market.
11. An economic good is
a. any material that is useful to man in satisfying his wants or needs
b. any object that is scarce enough that it commands a price
c. almost everything a person owns
d. all of the above.
12. Capital goods refers to
a. corporate securities
b. money in savings accounts
c. goods used to produce other goods
d. money held by financial institutions.
13. In economics, the term opportunity cost refers to
a. Ehe value of that which is chosen in terms of its monetary value
b. Ehe value of that which is glven up by economft cholco
 tion of economic want
d. none of the above.
14. The mest remarkable characteristic of the market economy is
a. the high production of goods and services it creates through central planning
b. the speed and certainty by which it raises the level of living
c. the way in which it assigns production tasks to individuals
d. the fact that no one is forced in any way to produce certain goods and services.
15. In economics, we defir an institution as
a. producers and consumers working together
b. buildings or companies where economic activity takes place
c. a social arrangement which influences how we think and behave
d. a depository for money.

COURSE CONSUMER EUUCATIQN - HOME ECONOMICS -
TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd.)


\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}

\subsection*{1.1 Criterion Measure}

DIRECTIONS: To the left of the number write the letter only of the correct definition.
\(\qquad\) 1. market system
2. profit
3. competition
4. free enterprize
5. deflation
6. mixed economy
7. private property
8. Inflation
9. gross national product
10. coñsumer price index
11. opportunity cost
12. consumer
\(a=\) portion of your income that you keep or invest
b. sum total of âtl goods and services produced in the United states
c. rise in the price level of goods and services
d. the nature and price of goods and services produced are determined by the dollar vote cost
e. excess of income over expenses
f. effort of business to gain a larger share of the market
g. cost of buying a constant quantity of goods and services for a family of four
h. government and private enter= prize share in economic decisions
i. fall in prices and decrease in unemployment
j. private ownership of production with competition for profit
k. anyone choosing and using goods and services
1. what you give up to acquire something
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COURSE CONSUMER EDUCATION = HOME ECONOMICS

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TERMINAL PERFORMANCE ACCREDITATION STANDARD:
OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0 (cont'd.)


\section*{1.2 Criterion Measure}

DIRECTIONS: Using the number only of the cortect terms, trace the circular flow of money, goods and services in the American economic system.

a. \(\qquad\)
e. \(\qquad\)
i.
\(\qquad\)
b. \(\qquad\)
f. \(\qquad\)
j. \(\qquad\)
c. \(\qquad\)
g. \(\qquad\) \(k\). \(\qquad\)
d. \(\qquad\)
h: \(\qquad\)
1. \(\qquad\)
1. income
2. productive resources
3. spending
4. taxes
5. goods and services
6. subsidies
7. transfer payments
8. income exports
9. income imports

DIRECTIONS: In the space to the left of the term, place the letter of the corresponding definition. Some definitions may be used more than once.
\(\qquad\) 1. monetary policy
2. Federal Reserve System
3. commercial banks
4. federal deficit
5. reserve requirements
6. fiscal pol. cy
7. F D I C
8. money
9. demand deposits
10. discount rate
11. open market operations
12. federal reserve note
a. medium of exchange
b. insures deposits in bank
c. process of controlifing money supply and credit
d. government taxing and spending process
e. system of 12 bank districts to control money supply
f. government spends more than it takes in taxes
g. used by Federal Reserve to control money supply
h. checking accounts
i. creates moncy by making loans based on deposits
j. measure of value
\(k\). amount of money member bank is required to maintain
1. security sold by Federal Reserve

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE

\section*{ACCREDTTATION STANDARD:}

OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) ( \(\left.\operatorname{cont}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}.\right)\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NO: & INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1.4} & The student will identify the functions, uses and types of advertising that is useful to the consumer in making a wise choice by correctiy answering 14 of the 20 questions. & 1.4 & See attached test \\
\hline & & & ANSWERS: \\
\hline & & & \begin{tabular}{llll} 
PART II & & \\
\hline \(1 . x\) & \(\cdots\) & 4 \\
\(2 . x\) & & 5. & 0 \\
\(3 . x\) & & &
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \%mas & & &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\section*{PART I}

From the list below, place a "C" in the blank before the Eunctions that benefit the consumer and place an "S" in the blank before the functions that benefit the seller.
\(\qquad\) 1. Permits comparison of goods and services.
\(\qquad\) 2. To educate consumers with new products and their use.
\(\qquad\) 3. To increase respect for the company and obtain more business.
4. To acquaint buyers with information about products.
\(\qquad\) 5. To gain satisfaction by using a particular product or service.

\section*{PART II}

Which of the following is not an appeal used by advertising? put an "X" before the correct ones and an "o" before the incorrect ones.
1. fear
_2. sex
___ 3. self preservation

\section*{PART III}

\section*{TRUE or FALSE}
1. Advertising can influence consumer decisions unconsciously.
2. Manufacturers and retailers are good sources for product Information not found in advertisements.
3. Testiomonials are a very reliable source of information on goods and services.
4. Eighty-percent ( \(80 \%\) ) of purchases are made on an emotional level.

\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}
1.4 Criterion Measure - PART III (continued)
\(\qquad\) 5. Ads are designed to attract and hold one's attention.
6. Advertising has educational benefits.
\(\cdots\)
7. The food industry ranks high in advertising expenditures as compared to tobacco and alcoholic beverages.
8. One purpose of advertising is to develop familiarity añda favorable image of a particular goods or service.
9. Primary advertising focuses attention on a class of products rather than a particular brand.
10. People pay attention to advertising when they are planning to buy.
\(\qquad\) HOME ECONOMICS

TERMINAL FERPOPMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\)

\section*{ACCRFDITATION STANDARD:}

After completing the planned learnings in INQUIRY, VALUING, DECISION, and ACTION*, \(76 \%\) of the students will demonstrate the knowledge and skills needed to use theserprocesses in the marketplace as evidenced by correctiy completing \(70 \%\) of the test questions.


\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}
2.0

PART I DIRECTIONS: Below is a scrambled list of the steps in each of the four processes in the Spiral Approach to consumer education. Using the letter only, arrange the steps in each process in the correct sequence.

\section*{A. - INQUIRY PROCESS}
_ A. collecting data
2. B. analyzing data and developing a conclusion
3. C. considering tentative conclusions
_ 4. D. recognizing a problem
5. E. apply the conclusion to a new sifuation
6. F. clarifying terms and concepts
B. \(=\) VALUING PROCESS
1. A. clarifying values exemplified and identifying confiicting values
\(\qquad\) 2.
B. recognizing value components of a situation
C. analyzing value alternatives and hypothesizing about possible consequences
D. examining value preferences
\(=5\).
E. considering value-relevant behavior
6. F. hypothesizing about value sources and supporting hypothesis

\subsection*{2.0 Criterion Measure}

\section*{C. - DECISION}


\section*{D. -ACTION}
_ A. recognizing issue
_ 2 .
B. considering evidence and alternative actions
- 3 .
C. clarifying cunsumer actions

工 4 .
D. 'organizing evidence and selecting actions
— 5.
E. analyzing actions and accepting consequences
6.
F. initiating and evaluating actions

\section*{PART II}
1. When Mel looks out the window of his office at the local school, he sees large, beautiful trees. They make him feel close to nature. The school adminimtration has requested removal of these trees because they biock the view of the street when motorists stop at the conner, making it difficult to see approaching cars.
Mel values nature and getting along with people. Check the one action below which would not agree with Mel's values.
A. Form a picket line in front of tha building.
B. Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper and ask for public opinion about the tree removal.
\(\qquad\) C. Form a committee to study alternatives to the tree removal.
D. Check statistics to see how many accidents have occured at this corner.
\[
\text { CONSUMER EDUCATION }- \text { HOME ECONOMICS }
\]
2.0 Criterion Measure (continued)
2. Lana wanted to buy a safe tojy to give her 18 -month-old son. She found a cute "Snoopy" dog for 99 cents. It was made of plastic with felt ears and eyes. It looked safe. After her son had played with the toy, she noticed the nose had come loose. To her horror, the nose was fastened to the dog with a common straight pin.

Which of the following is an issue which Lana faces and which requires action in the interest of consumer well-being? Check one response.
-*
A. How can one get a refund for merchandise which is unsatisfactory?
\(\qquad\) B. How can she get another toy dog that is more safely made?
\(\qquad\) C. What needs to be done to keep unsafe toys off the maxket?
\(\qquad\) D. What needs to be done to teach children about the danger of some toys?
3. \& 4. Mark lives in an apartment in which the heating system and all the appliances are run by electricity. He has noticed that he is using more and more electricity, and he wants to reduce the amount he uses so that his electric bill is not so high.

A representative of the electric company inspected Mark's apartment and suggesiad the following alternative ways to decrease Mark's electric bill. For each alternative, find the expected consequence in the second column and write the letter of that consequence in tue blank before the altenative.

\section*{ALTERNATIVES}
_(\#3) Keep doors and windows closed when heat is on.
(\#4) Defrost the
freezer more
frequently.

\section*{CONSEQUENCES}
A. Less heat will escape from the apartment
B. May have to wear a sweater or jacket
C. May take more time to do

\subsection*{2.0 Criterion Measure (continued)}
5. Which one of the following statements expresses a situation which involves value problems? Check the blank preceding your choice.
A. The Horton's house was heavily damaged by a flood.
\(\qquad\) B. Mrs. Johnson's vision is 20-30 which is corrected to 20-20 with glasses.
\(\qquad\) C. Harold Peterson was born in Norway sixty-five years ago and moved to the United States with his parents when he was five.
\(\qquad\) D. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall argue every week over whose turn it is to do the grocery shopping.
6. You are in the library finding information related to the "causes of high grain prices in the early 70's." Check the blank preceding the information sample listed below which best aids you in studying the topic.
\(\qquad\) A. A graph showing the increase in grain prices from 1945-1973.
\(\qquad\) B. A census on the midwestern states for the years 1960-1970.
\(\qquad\) C. A descriptive report on world-wide weather conditions which have influenced crop production.
\(\qquad\) D. A price index for one specific date showing the selling price of various types of grain on the market (wheat, barley, rice, oats, etc.):
7. Check the blank preceding the one question below which is specific and which clearly identifies a purpose for inquiry.
A. What was the cost of grain in 1970 ?
\(\qquad\) B. If food prices continue to rise, will the rest of the economy be affected?
\(\qquad\) C. What effect did a growing world population have on grain prices in the early 1970's?
\(\qquad\) D. Who raises the bulk of the world's supply of grain?
8. Four problems are listed below. Check the one problem which is most highly value-centered.
A. Who licenses television stations?
B. Who should decide what programs are on television?
\(\qquad\) C. To whom can a person write to express comments about certain television programs?
\(\qquad\) D. Who controls the type of advertising on television?
26.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & INTERMEDIATE
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & No. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline 2.1 & After completing a series of planned activ ities in INQUIRY, \(76 \%\) of the students wist be able to demonstrate the use of the inquiry process by answering 7 out of 10 test questions correctly. & 2.1 & See attached test \\
\hline & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
ANSWERS: \\
A. 3 \\
B. 2 \\
C. I \\
D. 2 \\
E. 4 \\
F. I \\
G. 3 \\
H. 4 \\
I. 6 \\
J. 5
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & & \[
27
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{2.1} Criterion Test

DIRECTIONS: Match the following 6 steps in the INQUIRY process to the correct consumer problems given below.

STEPS IN INQUIRY
1. Recognize a problem
2. Consider tentative solutions
3. Clarify terms and concepts
4. Collect data and evaluate data sources
5. Analyze data to develop a conclusion
6. Apply a conclusion

\section*{CONSUMER BEHAVIOR}
\(\qquad\) A. Request "fiber content" when purchasing yard goods.
\(\qquad\) B. In order to cotiryl the increase in the price of beef, ration the amount of beef each person may buy.
\(\qquad\) C. What effect does a growing world population have on grain prices in the 1970's?
D. Food could be raised on the ocean floor.
E. Which TV set has the longest guarantee on parts?
F. Why did people create more trash in 1971 than they did in 1920?
G. "Bait and Switch" is a bargain offered to lure a customer into a store and then get him to buy more merchandise.
H. In the library finding jnformation related to causes of high grain prices in the 1970's, a descriptive report on world wide weather conditions which influence crop production is studied.
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CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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2.1 Criterion Measure (continued)
I. A few weeks ago, Lori was given a fish bowl with three goldfish. Two days later they died. She then read the instruction on the fish food container - "Do not feed to goldfish." She decided that in the future she should read labels more carefully. Today Lori is looking for fabric to make a dress which she wants to be machine washable. She reads the fabric labels very carefully.
J. Lorna is shopping for fresh fruits. After studying the U. S. Department of Agriculture chart on the availability of apples and grapefruit and the cost of fruit per dozen each month of the year, Lorna decides that the cost per dozen decreases as the availability of the fruit decreases.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
\(\qquad\) (cont'd.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & INTERMEDIATE
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & No. & Criterion measures \\
\hline 2.2 & After completing a series of planned activ ities in VALUING, 70\% of the students will be able to demonstrate the use of the inquiring process by answering 7 out of 10 test questions correctly. & 2.2 & See attached test \\
\hline & \(=\) & & \begin{tabular}{l}
ANSWERS: \\
A. 2 \\
B. 1 \\
C. 4 \\
D. 3 \\
E. 3 \\
F. 5 \\
G. 6 \\
H. 6 \\
I. 5 \\
J. 2
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(\cdots\) & & & \[
30
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}
2.2 Criterion Measure

DIRECTIONS: Match the following 6 steps in the VALUING process to the correct consumer problems given below.

\section*{STEPS IN VALUING}
1. Recognizing value components of a situation
2. Considering value-relevant behavior
3. Clarifying values exemplified and identifying confifcting values
4. Hypothesizing about value sources and supporting the hypothesis
5. Analyzing value alternatives and hypothesizing about possible consequences
6. Examining value preferences

\section*{CONSUMER BEHAVIOR}
A. The saleslady gives Lois \(\$ 10\) too much in change for a purchase. Lois is aware of the overage but takes the change and walks out.
B. John is considering selling his car because his girifriend doesn't like it.
C. Lois might have been taught by her parents that when salesclerks make mistakes and undercharge a customer, it is their fault and they must suffer the consequences.
D. The Athletics Club decides to spend \(\$ 300\) ratsed for the children at an orphanage for playground equipment to improve their body coordination.
E. The use of land for transportation conflicts with the use of land for recreation.
F. The government should control the prices of all goods which are considered necessities of life in order to hold down the price.
2.2 Criterion Measure (continued)
G. When I was 25 I was penniless. It didn't bother my parents, but \(I\) was unhappy, I decided I must either conquer my money problems or commit suicide.
H. Kids learn from their parents and relatives. I found it was difficult for me to recognize that \(I\) must understand money in a different way from my parents.
I. Making a decision to buy a bicycle may be a concern for saving gasoline as well as a need for exercise.
J. What should a person do if he sees another person shoplifting?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NO. & INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2,3} & After completing the planned activities in DECISION, the student will be able to demonstrate the use of the decision-making process by answering correctly 7 out of 10 test questions. & 2.3 & See attached test \\
\hline & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
ANSWERS: \\
A. 1 \\
B. 2 \\
C. 3 \\
D. 5 \\
E. 6 \\
F. 4 \\
C. 1 \\
H. 3 \\
I. 6 \\
J. 3
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & & \[
33
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}

\section*{2.3}

Criterion Test

DIRECTIONS: Match the following 6 steps in the DECISION process to the consumer problemi given below.

\section*{STEPS IN DECISION}
1. Recognizing a decision problem
2. Considering alternatives
3. Clarifying alternatives
4. Predicting consequences
5. Analyzing alternatives
6. Choosing best alternatives

\section*{CONSUMER BEHAVIOR}
A. Ed wants to make sure that if he should die or be unable to work while his children are under 18 years of age, his children would be provided for financially.
\(\qquad\) B. If you were to find out that the water in your city has been contaminated, a possible alternative would be to use bottied water.
C. If a friend borrowed your new car and you later found a dent in it, possible solutions would be to tell the friend that you have noticed a dent and ask if he knows anything about how it could have happened; or have the car fixed even if your insurance won't cover it and you have to borrow the money; or look the car over with anyone who is about to borrow it so both of you will know if anything has happened when you aren't driving it.
D. After coming to several workable alternatives, you are able to defend your choice.
E. Cathy has considered three choices. The choice Cathy is going to make is to take a new job.
F. Ron and Judy's ear is in need of costly repairs. They had. decided on three alternatives and are in the frocess of evaluating each alternative.
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2.3 Criterion Test (continued)

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\(\qquad\) G. Mr. and Mrs. Steinburg live in New York and are planning a trip to Wyoming. The decision to make focuses on what means of transportation will be best for them.
\(\qquad\) H. Given a list of grocery items, along with the ads from three stores, you should be able to name the ad that gives you the most information for what you want.
I. After summing up your alternatives, you should be able to decide according to personal values and wants which one is best for you.
J. Mike lives in an apartment and has a high electric bill. His overall value is to spend less money on electricity.
(22- =
TERMINAL PERFORMANCE ACCREDITATION STANDARD: OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) (cont'd.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INTERMEDIATE } \\
& \text { PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES }
\end{aligned}
\] & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.4} & After completing the planned activities in ACTION, the student will demonstrate the ability to use the action process by correctly answering 7 out of 10 test questions. & 2.4 & See attached test & i \\
\hline & & & ANSWERS: & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}

\section*{2.4 Criterion Test}

DIRECTIONS: Match the following 6 steps in the ACTION process to the correct consumer problems given below.

\section*{STEPS IN ACTION}
1. Recognizing issues
2. Considering evidence and alternative action
3. Clarifying consumer action
4. Organizing evidence and selecting action
5. Analyzing action and accepting consequences
6. Initiating and evaluating action

\section*{CONSUMER BEHAVIOR}
A. Lana bought a stuffed dog for her son. Later she noticed the nose had come loose. How can Lana, as a consumer, keep unsafe toys off the market?
B. Seeing a lot of litter on the sidewalks and streets, Mark decides to find out what citizens can do to stop themselves and others from littering.
C. Evaluate a label according to most individual needs and stress the importance to the consumer for their well-being.
D. After reading a label on the back of a food container, decide if this food should be eaten if a friend should not have more than 30 mg . of sodiuil per day.
E. After seeing Sally's viewpoint, the committee has decided to inform other consumers of this problem as one alternative.
F. Judge the effectiveness of the actions you inftiated which caused the restaurant to improve the quality of food it serves.
G. Mel loves beautiful trees. There is a city ordinance passed to cut down all trees in a particular area because of obstructions. Mel has three choices to take which as a


\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}
2.4 Criterion Test (continued)
\(\qquad\) H. Unit pricing is being discontinued in your local store. You should, along with other interested persons, arrange with the store manager a time that you could inform shoppets of the value of unit pricing.
\(\qquad\) I. Keeping the consumer's well-being in mind, evaluate your action if you had helped bring nutritional labeling to the grocery stores in your area.
J. Would you serve a food high in carbohydrates if you know your guest can only have a limited amount per day?
\(\qquad\)

After exploring a unit on jobs, \(76 \%\) of the students will demonstrate knowledge of the wide variety of careers available to students, and develop skilis necessary in obtaining and keeping a job as evidenced by responding correctly ty 28 out of 40 questions.


COURSE CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE objECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) 3.0 (cont'd.)

\section*{ACCREDITATION STANDARD:}


\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}

\section*{DIRECTIONS: Put a \(\quad\) in front of all true statements and an \(\underset{\sim}{f}\)} front of all false statements.
\(\qquad\) 1. In considering an application for a job, you should consider the physical conditions in which you will be required to work.
\(\qquad\) 2. People work to keep themselves occupied.
3. Resumés give the employer an overall picture of you.
4. When you enter the employer's office it is all right to smoke if you are nervous.
\(\qquad\) 5. Applicants can be rejected on the grounds of general appearance.
\(\qquad\) 6. Applications should have blank spaces on them to let the employer know he does not know everything.
\(\qquad\) 7. Ads should always be answered either by a letter or in person.
\(\qquad\) 8. When answering an ad, never tell the interviewer about your personal problems.
\(\qquad\) 9. An employer has the responsibility of providing a good working atmosphern for his workers.
10. The employee has no responsibilities to his employer.
11. Job frauds are becoming more common in today's market because of the high rate of unemployment.
12. Some type of training or preparation is required for every job.

\section*{3.0 Criterion Measure - PART II}

DIRECTIONS: The following abbreviations are often used in writing "help wanted" ads. Match the abbreviation with the correct word.


PART III
DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions with brief answers.
1. Relationships in the world of work are very important Give three rules for better relationships between each of the following:
Employer - Employee
Employee - Employee
1.
2.
3.

\section*{2.}
3.
2. Name three important things to remember when answering a want ad by phone, by mail, in person.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Phone: & Mail: & Person: \\
& 1. & 1. \\
2. & 2. & 2. \\
3. & 3. & 3.
\end{tabular}
3. What responsibilities does an employee have to his job?
4. List the steps involved in preparing for the job interview?
5. List two important things to remember when filling out an income tax return.
1. 2.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd.)

ACCREDITATION STANDARD:


CONSUMER EDUCCATION - HOME ECONOMICS
3.1 Criterion Measure

DIRECTIONS: Put a "T" in front of all true statements and an "F" in front of all false statements.
\(\qquad\) 1. It is important to collect as much information as possible in your particular area of interest.
2. The study of job occupation is inportant in determining ahead of time if individual needs and wants will be met.
\(\qquad\) 3. The majority of people employed as professional workers have not completed 12 years of school.
4. Summer and part time jobs are helpful in preparing you for a full time job.
5. An individual needs to have an alternate plan in choosing careers.
6. Hobbies and interests are not important to job selection.
7. It is important to identify what qualifications are necessary for a particular job before presenting an application.
8. Employment agencies are one source of information as to what jobs are available in your particular area.
9. In looking for information in a particular job area, it is important to discover job conditions and benefits and how they will effect your job performance.
10. It is not important to check on advancement possibilities in earnings when d iding on a job.
\(\qquad\) (cont'd.)


\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}
3.2

Criterion Measure

DIRECTIONS: Put a "T" in front of all true statements and an "F" in front of all false statements.
1. Filling out an application for a job is probably the most important thing you will do in securing employment.
\(\qquad\) 2. An application helps the employer decide if the applicant is worthy of consideration.
3. On a job interview it is not important for you to know the employers company or products.
\(\qquad\) 4. Applicants can be rejected on grounds of parent friction.
\(\qquad\) 5. A resumes main purpose is to give the employer a brief outline of your qualifications.
\(\qquad\) 6. A pleasing personality is important to job advance= ments and success.
7. It is an important trait to be able to accept constructive criticism on the job.
8. When answering a want ad by letter, be sure to talk to the person named in the ad.
9. When answering a want ad by phone, be sure to talk to the person named in the ad.
10. Employers are not concerned with the relationships of employees as long as the work is successfully done.
```

COURSE CONSUMER EDUCATION - IIOME BCONOMICS

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TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBTECTIVE NO. \(\quad 3.0\) OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd.)

\section*{ACCREDITATION STANDARD:}


\section*{3.3} Criterion Measure

DIRECTIONS: Match the following questions with its correct answer.
\(\qquad\) 1. F.I. \(\overline{\text { C.A. }}\)
2. U. S. Withholding Tax
3. \(W=2\) Form
4. State Withholding Tax
5. Gross Income
6. Net Income
7. Local Tax
8. I. R. S.
9. \(W=4 E\)
10. Department of Treasurery
A. How much you own
B. Shows how much has been withheld
C. Your disposable income
D. Keeps employers from withholding taxes
E. Deals with Social Security
F. Total earnings
G. How much you buy
H. Federal Income Tax depends on income and number of dependents
I. Collects taxes
J. Responsible for developing, distributing, and collecting Federal revenues

TERMLNAL PERFORMANCE
(cont'd.)
OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) 3.0 \(\qquad\)


- If you want IRS to figure your tax, skip the rest of this page and see instruetions on page 3. o If lire 12 is under \(\$ 10,000\), find tax in Tables \(1-12\) and conter on line 17 , on back. Skp lines 13, 14, 15 , and 16. 13 If line 12 is \(\$ 10,000\) or more, enter \(15 \%\) of line 12 but not more than \(\$ 2,000\) ( \(\$ 1,000\) il line 3 checked) 14 Subtract line 13 fistin line 12
15 Multiply total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 by \(\$ 750\).
16 . Figue lax on amount on line le using tat hiate Taxable income (subtract line 15 from line 14)

\(\left|\begin{array}{l}13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16\end{array}\right|-\)




DIRECTIONS: Using the information below, correctly fill in the income tax form.

Joseph Jay worked for 13 weeks before April 30. His weekly wages were \(\$ 42\), from which his employer withheld 40 f for income tax and \(\$ 2.46\) for social security tax. For that entire period, his wages totaled \(\$ 546\), of which \(\$ 5.20\) was withheld for income tax and \(\$ 31.98\) for social security tax.

Joe continued working at the Super Service Station through the summer. On April 30, he had filed Form \(\mathrm{W}=4 \mathrm{E}\), certifying that he had no tax liability for 1973 and expected to have none for 1974, so his employer did not withhold income tax from Joe's pay after April 30. From May until he returned to school, Joe earned \(\$ 900\) from which his employer withheld -\$52.65 for social security tax.

When Joe returned to school he received two copies of Form W-2 from his employer. The Federal Income Tax Information section shows the \(\$ 5.20\) of income tax withheld from Joe's wages before April 30 , and Joe's total earnings of \(\$ 1,446\) \((\$ 546+\$ 900)\) from wages that normally would be subject to withholding.

The Social Security Information section shows \$84.63 of social security (FICA) tax withheld (\$31.98 before April 30 \(+\$ 52.65\) after). No entry appears in the total FICA wages box because Joe's wages for social security and for income tax withholding purposes were the same ( \(\$ 1,446\). ).

Since Joe must file an income tax return to claim a refund for the income tax withheld from his wages before April 30, he must attach Copy \(B\) of the \(W-2\) form to his return. If he forgets to attach the Form \(W-2\), the Internal Revenue Service will have to write to him to ask for it. This will hold up the processing of his return and delay his refund.

\section*{Short Form 1040A}


Filing Status（check only one）
\(1 \square\) Single
\(2 \square\) Married filing joint return（even if only one liad income）
\(3 \square\) Married filing separately．It spouse is also filing，Eive spoisés ［xumptions／Ki，thar／65 ot over／Elind
\(4 \square\) Unmarried Head of Household（Set instuctions on page 5）

c First names of your dependent children who lived with you


7 Total exemplions elaimed．


9 Wages，salaries，tips，and other empluyee compensation．abla，set instructions on page 3．）．
 \(\qquad\) 10b Less Exclusion \(\$\) \(\qquad\) Balance
11 Interest income（if over \＄400，use Form 1040）
12 Total（add lines 9，10c，and 11）（Adjusted Gross Income） \(\qquad\)

－If you want IRS to figure your tax，skip the rest of this page and see instructions on page 3 ．
－If line 12 is under \(\$ 10,000\) ，find tax in Tables \(\mathbf{1 - 1 2}\) and enter on line 17，on back．Skip lines 13，14，15；and 16.
13 If line \(\mathbf{1 2}\) is \(\$ 10,000\) or more，enter \(15 \%\) of line 12 but not more than \(\$ 2,000\)（ \(\$ 1,000\) if line 3 checked）
14 Subtract line 13 from line 12
15 Multiply total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 by \(\$ 750\) ．．
16 Taxable income（subtract line 15 from line 14）sthetule \(X\) ．\(Y\) ．or \(Z\) ．and on bine on 15 using Tax Rate
\(\left|\begin{array}{c}\frac{13}{14} \\ \frac{15}{16}\end{array}\right| \square\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{104．0A（1974）} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Page 2} \\
\hline 17 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Tax，cheek if from：\(\square\) Tax Fables} & OR & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Tax Rate Schedule X，Y，or Z} & ． & 17 & & \\
\hline 18 & \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Credit for contributions to candidates for public office（see instructions on page 4）． Income tax（subtract line 18 from line 17）．If less than zero，enter zero ：}} \\
\hline 19 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
20 a \\
\text { b } \\
\text { e }
\end{array}
\] & \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Total Federal income tax withheld（attach Forms W－2 to fronl） Exeess FICA tox withheld（two or more employers－see instructions on page 4） 1974 estimated tax payments uinclude amount allowed as credit from 1973 return）} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total（add lines 20a，b，and c） \\
If line 19 is larger than line 2i，enter BÁLANCE DUE IRS \\
Pay In fuli with return．Writo soclal neturliy numberi oñ chack of moñay ofider iñ mink payatule to Internal Revenue soricáo
\end{tabular}}} & 21 & & \\
\hline 22 & & & & & & & & & 22 & & \\
\hline 23 & \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{If line 21 is larger than line 19，enter amount OVERPAID ．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 23 & & \\
\hline 24 & \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Amount of line 23 to be REFUNDED TO YOU ．．．．．．．} & 24 & & \\
\hline 25 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount of line 23 to be cred． ited on 1975 esimated tax．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{7}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
If all of overpayment（iine 23）is to be \\
K
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 旄 & （o）MAME & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{（b）Relationship} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{（c）Monthe lived in your home．If brin or died durling year，write 0 or D ．} &  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{（e）Amount YOU lurnished for de－ If \(100 \%\) write ALL． \＄ \(\qquad\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{（f）Amount fur－ EfS includine de． pendent． \(\$\)} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




\section*{ACOREDITATION STANDARD:}

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) 4.0

After completing a unit of study, \(76 \%\) of the students will demonstrate knowledge and skilis in money management by correctiy completing \(70 \%\) of the test items.


PART I - DIRECTIONS: Mark the following TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Correct any false statements.
\(\qquad\) 1. After having maintained a budget for a few years, a person should be able to do his budgeting mentally, and thus get along without a written budget.
\(\qquad\) 2. A budget is more apt to be successful if one member of the family makes it out and takes the responsibility for spending accordingly.
\(\qquad\) 3. The primary purpose of saving is to leter attain long range goals.
\(\qquad\) 4. The major reason for making a spending record is to bring your spending under control.
\(\qquad\) 5. Flexible expenses become fixed expenses when you buy on time.
\(\qquad\) 6. The family's budget should closely resemble a standard budget developed from government complied averages of family spending.
\(\qquad\) 7. Having a budget will assure you of attaining long range goals.
\(\qquad\) 8. The essence of budgeting is the matching of resources to goals by adjusting your spending.
\(\qquad\) 9. If a person makes a budget it shows that he has the will power to control his spending.
10. The best way to assure meeting your savings goal is to make savings a fixed expense in your budget.
_11. You must be at least 18 years old to make a will.
\(\qquad\) 12. To be effective your will must be proved in and allowed by the probate court.
\(\qquad\) 13. The law provides that a iarent must lenve each child at least one dollar in his will.
\(\qquad\) 14. A will may be changed as often as the person desires providing it is changed in the required manner.

\subsection*{4.0. CRITERION TEST (continued)}
15. A life insurance program is a good substitute for a will.

PART II - DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice - choose the best answer.
1. What does the Truth-In-Lending Act say that a store must do?
A. lower its finance charges
B. tell the yearly finance rate and the total finance charge
B. sell things for cost only
2. Joe's friend Lew wants co take out a loan from the bank to buy a car. Which loan is cheaper?
A. a secured loan - with the car as security
B. an unsecured loan
3. Which of these usually have the higher interest charges?
A. bank
B. finance companies
4. Which of these usually have higher interest charges?
A. credit union
B. finance companies
5. There's one very good type of place to get a loan, but you have to be member before you can borrow from it. This is:
A. a bank
B. the credit union
C. a finance company.

PART III - DIRECTIONS: Refer to the credit rating score card in I.P.O. 4.4. Fill in the following blanks with the correct number of points using the problem below.

The home modernization applicant earns \$115 per week from a job he has held for eight years. He has a good credit record and has been buying a home for 11 years.
1. Income
2. Length of time on job \(\qquad\)
3. Credit experience
4. Equity in property
5. Total:
6. Would he be a good credit risk? Yes .... \(\qquad\)
```

4.0 CRITERION TEST (continued)

```

PART IV - DIRECTIONS: Classify the following seatements to the left of the number.
(A) AN ADVANTAGE OF INSTALLMENT BUYING:
(B) A DISADVANTAGE OF INSTALLMENT BUYING:
_ 1. Encouraging of buyers to use easy credit terms.
_ 2. Paying more than the cash price.
_ 3. Furnishing a home when cash is not available.
4. Forcing one to save.
5. Limiting purchases to where credit is available.
(A) A GOOD BUDGETING PRACTICE: (B) A POOR BUDGETING PRACTICE:
\(\qquad\) 6. Basing budget on oross income.
_ 7. Classifying expenditures as variable and fixed.
___ 8. Ciassifying savings as fixed expenditures.
_ 9. Checking budget monthiy.
10. Estimating variable expenses on basis of past experience.
(A) LIKELY TO PROVIDE STEADY INCOME:
(B) MAY NOT PROVIDE STEADY INGOME:
\(\qquad\) 11. United States savings bouds.
___ 12 . Noncumulative preferred stock.
13. Common stock.
_14. Real estate.
\(\qquad\) 15. Cumulative preferced stock.
(A) CHARACTERISTIC OF BONDS: (B) CHARACTERISTIC OF STOCKS:
16. Pays dividends.
_ 17. Offers a very steady income.
4.0 CRITERION TEST (continued)
\(\qquad\) 18. Is considered to be a speculative investment.
_19. The value at which payment will be made when due is indicated by its par value.
20. Generally has prior claim on earnings.

PARTV \(-\underline{\text { DIRECTIONS: Multiple TRUE }=\overline{F A L S E}}\)
A. The use of credit
_1. is available only to the middle and higher income groups
\(\qquad\) 2. has greatly reduced production and buying of consumer goods and services
\(\qquad\) 3. is made possible by the savings of others.
B. In reconciling a bank statement
\(\qquad\) 1. outstanding checks are deducted from the checkbook balance
2. the service charge is deducted from the checkbook balance
\(\qquad\) 3. outstanding checks are added to the checkbook balance.
C. Consumer finance companies
_ 1. frequently accept loan applications which banks might refuse
2. frequently make smaller loans than do banks
_3. are similar to loan sharks.
D. A credit union
_ 1. makes loans only to its members
___ 2. is not exempt from federal income taxes
_ 3. is managed añ operated by its members.
\(\qquad\) (cont'd.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NO. & \begin{tabular}{l}
INTERMEDIATE \\
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
\end{tabular} & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline 4.1 & After research and investigation of cur= rent prices and wages, the student will allocate his/her anticipated income to meet his/her wants and needs by filling out the attached budget form. \(70 \%\) of the students will balance anticipated income with anticipated expenses citing valid community sources. & 4.1 & See attached form \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
4.1 CRITERION MEASURE

\section*{BUDGET WORKSHEET}
1. Write down all assets both bring to the partnership.
2. List all immediate one-time expenses moving -
security deposit -
utility deposits (telephone, electricity, gas) cost of needed furnishings TOTALS: \(\qquad\)
3. Subtract onetime expeñses from your assets.
4. If you don't have enough to pay, decide what to do =
a. try for a bank loan
b. charge to bank credit card
c. open a department store charge account
d. borrow from relatives or friends.
5. Budget for ongoing expenses out of expected income.

TENTATIVE BUDGET
TOTALS
I. Income \#1 \(\qquad\)
\# 2 \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Deductions \(\|\)
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Taxes \\
S S \\
Other: \(\frac{(12 \%)}{(5.6)}\) & \(\| 2\) \\
Union &
\end{tabular}

Other: (Union dues, etc.)

\section*{BALANCE FOR BUDGET}
II. Savings (for emergency fund)
(for future goals)
Insurance \(=\) Life Insurance
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
III. Expenses:
1. Housing Expenses

Rent
Water
Gas
Electricity
Telephone \(\qquad\)

Heat
Garbage
\(\qquad\)
Sewer
Insurance
Taxes \(\qquad\)
2. Food

Groceries
At home
Eaten out
Paper items, soap, etc.
\(\qquad\)

-
3. Clothing (may be budgeted separately) Last years total elothing purchases divide by 12非 1
非 2 \(\qquad\)

Clothing expenses
Dry cleaning
Laundry
Shoe repair

4. Transportation

Gas
Maintenance
Insurance
Car payments
Yearly inspections
License

5. Credit Payments

Credit cards
Charge accounts
Other monthly expenses
6. Medical Care

Insurance
Dental
Doctors
Medicine
7. Personal, Recreation, Gifts

Entertainment
Newspapers, books, magazines Recreation
Social club dues
Church and charity
Gifts
Personal allowance \(\| 1\)




\section*{4.2 \\ CRITERION TEST}

DIREGTIONS: To the left of the number wite the letter only of the correct definition.
\(\qquad\) 1. to put money in an account
2. the amount of money in your account
3. the name of the person or organization to whom money is to be paid by check
\(\qquad\) 4. the person who is paying the moñey by check
5. a check that has been cashed, returned to your bank and recorded on your account
6. a check that has been written, but not cashed or cleared
\(\qquad\) 7. the bank's record of your checking account
\(\qquad\) 8. to make sure your records agree with the bank's records
\(\qquad\) 9. a written order to your bank to pay money from your account
\(\qquad\) 10. to sign your name on the back of a check

\section*{\(\underline{\underline{\text { TRUE }}=\underline{\text { FALSE }}}\)}
\(\qquad\) 1. An endorsement is the signature on the front of the check.
\(\qquad\) 2. A restrictive endorsement restricts what can be done with a check.
\(\qquad\) 3. A transfer endorsement is used to transfer a check made out to you to someone else.
4. Bank drafts are the most common check uscd by people when they're traveling.
5. When the word "certified" is stamped on a check, it means the check is no good.

CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

\subsection*{4.2 CRITERION TEST (continued)}

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the following check and deposit slip according to the information given.

CHECK WRITING -
Make a check payable to Edward Brown for the amount of \(\$ 162.92\)

DEPOSITING MONEY -
Fill out a deposit slip for t:following amounts:

4 pennies 5 nickles 2 dimes
7 quarters 5 half dollars
2 one-dollar bills
10 five-dollar bills
4 ten-dollar bilis
1 twenty-dollar bill
three checks in the amount of: \(\$ 16.20 \quad \$ 89.00 \quad \$ 263.79\)
combubr mbucitron
C日TT 3 TOM Tren \(1 . \therefore\)


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NO. & \begin{tabular}{l}
INTERMEDIATE \\
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
\end{tabular} & NO: & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline 4.3 & The student will demongtrate knowledge and skill needed to devise a savings plan appro= priate to individual and family needs by. correctly answering 9 out of 12 questions. & 4.3 & \begin{tabular}{l}
See attached test \\
ANSWERS: \\
1. A, E, G \\
2. E \\
3. \(B, E\) \\
4. F \\
5. D, E, G \\
6. C \\
7. H
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DIRECTIONS: Mateh the letter only of the corroct statement to the savings institution listed.
1. credit unions
2. savings and loans
3. commercial banks
4. insurance policies
5. Government Savings Bond
6. commercial bonds
7. stocks
A. usually pays higest interest rates on savings deposited
B. insured up to \(\$ 40,000\) per account
C. best assured rate of return on investment
D. safest investment up to any amount
E. readily available
F. lowest return on investment
G. can use payroll deductions
H. most speculative form of savings
```

COURSE CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
ACCREDITATIUN STANDARD:
OBJECTIVE NO. 4.0
(cont'd.)


\section*{PART I - MATCHING}
\(\therefore\) 1. buying things and paying later
A. creditor
B. interest
C. borrower
D. principal
E. service charge
F. contract
G. credit
H. default
I. repossession
J. balance
K. installment
L. collateral
_ 9. a written agreement that says you will pay
10. added charge for using credit

PART II \(=\underline{\underline{T R U E}-\overline{F A L S E}}\)
\(\qquad\) 1. The Fair Credit Reporting Act tells what types of information can be on file and reported about you, and how the informa= tion can be used.
2. The Truth in Lending Law must iist in writing the dollar amount and the annual percentage rate of the finance charge on a credit agreement.
3. The true cost of credit is the total of all the consumer must pay directly or indirectly for obtaining it.
4. The main function of the Credit bureau is to maintain individual credit records and to make these records available to the subscribers when application for credit ls being processed.
4.4 CRITERION TEST (continued)
* .
5. Retail credit is the most expensive form of credit.
6. Credit should be used only as a last resort in buying goods and services and meeting family needs.
7. Finance companies are more likely to loan money to a poor credit risk than a bank.
8. An established credit rating is as good as money in the bank.
9. Credit is a free gift.
10. If you lose a credit card and report it immediately, you are only responsible for charges up to \(\$ 45.00\).

CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

\section*{4.4}

CRITERION TEST (continued)
PART III - CREDIT RATING PROBLEM - Banks and other agencies which lend money have a way of rating those who apply for credit. Here is a standard form used by many banks. Fill in the blanks in the first column.

The bank wishes to know the following:

Income?
How long on present job?
Credit experience?
Equity in real estate?
Down pavment you can make on purchase?
From information below fill out your credit rating above.
Income per week
Under \$75
\(\$ 76\) to \(\$ 100\) \(\frac{\text { Points }}{0}\)

Over \$100
150
Wife earning
200
Length of time on job
Less than a year
- One to four years

Four to ten years
POINTS BASED POINTS BASED ON PRESENT ON FUTURE

Over ten years
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
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\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Renting present residence less \\
than 1 year
\end{tabular} & -100 \\
\hline Renting present residence from one to five years & 0 \\
\hline Renting present residence more than 5 years & 100 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Down payment you can make} \\
\hline 0 to 10\% & 0 \\
\hline 10\% to one third & 100 \\
\hline Over a thitd & 200 \\
\hline (A score of 600 wlll usually get & 5 ma \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{4.4 CRITERION TEST (continued)}
(Part III continued) (B) On the basis of your present life style, are you eligible for a loan? YES_NO If the answer is no, go back and change the necessary factors to make you eligible and fill in the second column.

PART IV Fill in the following department store credit card applica= tion with the correct information.


Hoed of Hayshold
(PLEASE PETIMT)
IF this is a beris of family authorized to buy on your account. Additional credit aarde will bo

Milliñe Addreis


If your tecount le paid in fuli or if you have not had a geire account, please anewer queftone below


The spacen below are to be flled in when you order merchandie that in to be attached to your property
Straet number or othor difinito locition of
 \(\qquad\)
foldine lifill titio \(\qquad\) Name and address

ACCRFDLTATIUN STANDARD:


CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

PART \(=\) Fillin the blanks in the following statements with the following words listed on the left. Some words may be used more than once.

Spouse The Florida statute on distribution of property
Brothers
when a man dies without a will is:
1. To the surviving \(\qquad\) and \(\qquad\) equally.
Sisters
Children

Father
Mother
Grandchildren
2. If there are no children, then to the \(\qquad\) .
3. If there is no spouse, then all to the \(\qquad\) .
4. If there are no surviving spouse or children or grandchildren, then to the \(\qquad\) and
\(\qquad\) -
5. if there are none of the foregoing, then to the \(\qquad\) and \(\qquad\) *

PART II \(-\frac{\text { Matching }- \text { Place the letter only of the definition beside }}{\text { the correct term. }}\)
1. testator

\section*{2. intestate}
3. administrator
4. executor
5. reciprocal will
6. dower
7. pre-nuptial
8. holographic will
9. probate
10. trust
A. person named in the will to administer your estate.
B. die without a will
C. Agreement before marriage to which wife waivers dower rights.
D. Proceeding involved in carrying out the will.
E. A person appointed by the court to handle the affairs of a minor.
F. Wife's built-in iñheritance rights.
G. Person who makes the will.
H. Simultaneous wills leaving their fespective estates to each other.
I. Provides certain assets go to a natued person under certaln terms and conditions.
J. Coure appolnted execulor.
K. Hand writeten will.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\)

After completing a series of planned learnings, \(76 \%\) of the students will demonstrate knowledge and skills needed in buying and using goods and services by correctly answering \(70 \%\) of the test items.


PART A MATCHING - DIRECTIONS: Select the best word and place the No. I
A. appraisal
E. depreciation
F. Lien
I. condominium
B. landlord
G. tenant
H. foreclosure
J. down
C. deed
D. contract
K. closing
L. open-end mortgage
1 .
is the term used to describe the wearing out of property or the loss in value because of age and use.
2. An examination of property by an expert, and the setting of its value is called an \(\qquad\) .
3. Extra costs incurred when buying a house, such as the cost of having the title examined and the fee for having the deed recorded, are called \(\qquad\) costs.
4. The process whereby the lender files a complaint in court against a borrower for non-payment of amounts due on a mortgage and is granted the right to possession of the property is called \(\qquad\) .
—_ 5. The owner of a house that is occupied by another is called a \(\qquad\) .
6. The one who occupies rented property is the \(\qquad\) .
7. Written evidence of the ownership of a piece of real estate that serves as a means of conveying title is the \(\qquad\) .
8. Any claim on real estate that arises from a debt for work done on the property is referred to as a \(\qquad\) .
9. An \(\qquad\) permits a borrower to borrow additional sums under the same mortgage contract without having to arrange for an additional mortgage.
10. A group of apartments in one building where a family buys and owns one apartment separately from all other apartment owners is called a \(\qquad\) .
5... 5 Criterion Measure (continued)
5. A prospective buyer of a condominium in florida must be
provided with the following information:
a. by-laws of association
b. underifing of ground lease
c. management contracts
d. copy of projected operating budget
e. ali of the above.

PART B - APPLIANCES - DIRECTIONS: Mark the statements with "T" for NO. I :
_ Your first consideration in purchasing an appliance is to determine the need for the appliance.
_ 2. Underwriter's Laboratory's Seals certifies a product for performance and durability.
__ 3. To get the most from your appliance dollar, consider how frequently it will be used.
— 4. A good rule to follow when purchasing an appliance is to find out how the appliance can be serviced.
[ 5. A warranty defines the extent to which the manufacture and/or seller is responsible for the appliance.

NO. II - MATCHING - DIRECTIONS: Select the letter of the best answer and place in the blank to the left of the number.
```

A. horsepover D. ampere
B. watt E. volt
C. kilowatt F. catalytic

```
_ 1. A unit of measure of the rate of flow of transmitted electrical current.
2. A unit of measure of the force behind the transmitted electrical current.
3. A unit of measure of the working electrical energy used by the appliance.
4. 1,000 watts
5. Equais`746 watts.

\subsection*{5.0 Criterion Measure (continued)}

NO. II - HOUSING PROBLEM,
Mostary
"Diane and"Gil Buckman have two children, one school age and the other an infant. The Buckmans are active in the church and like to take their children for walks. Dianne is without a car during the day."

Name 5 items the Buckmans would want to consider in the location of an apartment.

NO. III = MULTIPLE-CHOICE - DIRECTIONS: Select the best answer and put the letter in the blank to the left of the number.
_ 1. The way a family meets it's housing needs depends on: a. size and make=up of the family
b. personal preferences
c. income and obligations
d. all of the above.
2. A lease is a legal document which
a. states rights and responsibilities of the tenant and the landiord
b. can be changed or dissolved at any time by request of either tenant or landlord
c. must be signed before you can rent any type of housing d. cannot be broken under any circumstances.
3. The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control claims that the major problem areas in a mobile home are:
a. higher combustibility of interior finishing material
b. the high concentration of combustible material
c. the close location of heaters to kitchen and sleeping area
d. an inadequate number of escape doors
e. all of the above.
4. The national mobile home standards require the manufacturers
to provide
a. smoke detectors
b. tie-down systems
c. emergency escape routes
d. a and b correct only
e. \(b\) and \(c\) correct only.

\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}

\subsection*{5.0 Criterion Measure (continued)}

PART C - INSURANGE \(-\frac{\text { DIRECTIONS }: ~ S e l e c t ~ t h e ~ l e t t e r ~ o f ~ t h e ~ b e s t ~}{\text { answer and place in the blank to the left }} \begin{aligned} & \text { of the number. }\end{aligned}\)
NO. I
A. Endowment
C. Straight life
B. Limited payment
D. Term
1. Provides protection only.
2. Has the lowest premium rate of any permanent type policy.
3. Has no cash value or loan value.
4. Premium payments are limited to a specified number of years at which time the face amount is available to the policyholder.
_ 5. Premiums may be payed for the entire length of the insured's life.
6. Premiums are paid for a certain number of years but protection lasts until death.

NO. II - MATCHING = DIRECTIONS: Select the letter of the best answer and place in the blank to the left of the number.
A. general medical expense
B. hospital expense
C. loss of income
D. major medical expense
E. surgical expense
1. Pays hospital charges and board.
2. Pays a specified amount for each type of operation.
3. Pays benefits toward the expenses for doctor's calls - either at home or at the hospital.
4. Pays costs of sexious illness or accident; begins where other health insurance policies leave off.
\[
v-6
\]

\section*{CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS}

\subsection*{5.0 Criterion Measure (continued)}

NO.III - MATCHING \(=\frac{\text { DIRECTIONS }}{\text { and place }}\) in the blank to the left of the number.
A. bodily injury E. property damage
B. collision
F. protection against uninsured motorist
C. comprehensive
D. medical payment
1. Protects the insured against ciaims of people injured by the insured's car.
\(\qquad\) 2. Protects the insured against claims arising from damage done to other people's property by the insured's car.
\(\qquad\) 3. Provides protection for anyone riding in the insured's car.
4. Protects insured's sar against loss due to theft.
5. Can be bought with a \(\$ 100\) deductible clause.
—6. \(\$ 5,000\) and \(\$ 10,000\) are the minimum amounts of coverage.

PART D - FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERING = DIRECTIONS: Multiple-choice (more than one answer can be used)
\(\qquad\) 1. The least desirable wood for exposed surfaces of furniture is a. walnut
b. oak
c. popular.
\(\qquad\) 2. Large panels and the top of tables are less liable to warp if they are made of
a. veneer
b. hard wood
c. soft wood.
\(\qquad\) 3. The quality of rugs and carpets is largely dependent on a. pile or surface yarns
b. backing
c. fibers.
4.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\overline{i n}\) carpets with the following characterist..s: resists crushing; soils quickly unless delustered; cleans easily; stain resistant; wide range of colors; medium to high price. \\
a. rayon \\
b. nylon \\
c. cotton
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
5.
_ is a long-wearing and durable fiber suitable for use in carpets with the following characteristics excellent crush resistance; resists soiling; easily cleaned; wide color and style range; requires moth protection; medium to high price.
a. wool
b. cotton
c. nylon

PARTE \(=\) CARS, HEALTH SERVICES AND PRODUCTS, FOOD- DIRECTIONS: Mark the statements with "T" for TRUE or "F" for FALSE.
\(\qquad\) 1. The cost of owning and operating an automobile demands : large portion of the budgets of many families.
\(\qquad\) 2. A prospective buycr should always analyze the drive=away price of an automobile to see what he is paying for.
3. The trade-in value of the old car is more important than the cash difference.
\(\qquad\) 4. By the end of the 4 th year, most automobiles will have depreciated only \(50 \%\) of their original drive-away price.
5. In general, the higher the purchase price of the car, the greater the percentage of depreciation.
6. The number of miles the automobile has been driven is more. important in depreciation price than the number of years the automobile has been used.
7. Many consumers purchase. small automobiles because they are more economical to operate.
8. When buying a used automobile, it is best to buy from a dealer who is known to be reputable.

\subsection*{5.0 Criterion Measure (continued)}
_ 9. In almost every community there is some kind of medical care available if a family cannot obtain it through a doctor or a hospital of its own.
_10. Health care expenditures are usually average for most families.
_11. Costs in medical care are decreasing each year.
12. Hospital care, physician's services and drugs are usually the highest consumer expenditure for the health services.
_13. Drugs sold by prescription should be taken only by the person for whom the drugs were prescribed.
___14. Some drugs which can be purchased over the counter can be highly dangerous to health and life if used improperly.
=_15. Some deodorants may be harmless to the skin, and they will damage many types of fabrics.

NO. II - DIRECTIONS: In each of the following items there is an incomplete sentence with four possible endings. If the ending completes the statementcorrectly, place \(\underline{X}\) in the blank to the left of the letter. If the ending completes the statement incorrectly, place 0 in the blank. Judge each response separately.
1. A major factor affecting our attitude toward buying and preparing food is:
_ a. family background
- b. casual impulse
_ c. income or use of income
—_d. style of living
2. An example of an efficient food planning or shopping practice is to:
___ a. select frozen foods before doing the bulk of the shopping
_ b. consult food advertisements with local paper before preparing menus
__ c. shop between 4:00 and 5:00 o'clock or Saturdays
- d. prepare the shopping list in the order in which foods are located in the store
5.0 Criterion Measure (continued)
3. The cost of food rises when consumers:
___ apen vacuum sealed containers to check product appearance
\(\qquad\) b. allow children to handle store merchandise
-
c. select lower grade food products when appropriate to meal plans
\(\qquad\) d. buy fresh produce by bulk instead of individually wrapped units
4. Drug misuse is:
\(\qquad\) a. dangerous because of the side effect of many drugs
\(\qquad\) b. noted when a mother gives a tranquilizer prescribed for her to her child
c. much less frequently practiced than drug abuse d. controlled by prohibiting use of dangerous drugs outside hospital clinics
5. Vocational continuing education programs:
\(\qquad\) a. are designed to develop human skills for greater productivity
\(\qquad\) b. are offered by private and public educational institutions
\(\qquad\) c. include data processing schools, beauty culture schools and culinary art schools
\(\qquad\) d. are usually 4 to 5 years, with an associate degree

KEY TO CRITERION MEASURE 5.0

PART A \(=\) NO. I - MATCHING
\begin{tabular}{llrlrr}
1. & \(E\) & 5. & \(B\) & 9. & L \\
2. & \(A\) & 6. & \(G\) & 10. & \(I\) \\
3. & K & 7. & C & & \\
4. & H & 8. & F & &
\end{tabular}

NO. II \(=\) HOUSING PROBLEMS
1. schools 5. sidewalks
2. doctors 6. parks
3. church
7. other children in area 4. food store

NO. III - MULTIPLE-CHOICE
3. E
5. E
4. D
1.
2.
1.
2.
9. L
2. A 6. G 10. I
3. K
8. F
.
(ondinen in area
\(\underline{\underline{\text { PART } B}-\underline{N O} \quad I=A P P L I A N \bar{E} \bar{S}}\)
1. T
3. T
5. T
2. F
4. T

NO. II - MATCHING
1. D
3. B
5. A

PART \(C-N O=I=I N S U R A N C E\)
1. D
3. \(\overline{\mathrm{D}}\)
5. C
2. C
4. A
6. B
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { NO. II }-1 . & B \\ 2 . E & 3 . A \\ \text { 4. D }\end{array}\)

NO. III - 1. A
4. C
2. E
5. B
3. D
6. A

\section*{84}

KEY TO CRITERION MEAStRE 5.0 (continued)
\(\begin{array}{cl}\text { PART D } & \text { FURNITURE AND FLOUR COVERLNGS } \\ 1 . & C \\ 2 . A & 3, A, B, C\end{array}\)

PARTE - NO.I = CARS, HEALTH SERVICES \& PRODLCTS; FOOD
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
1. & T & 6. & F & 11. & F \\
2. & T & 7. & T & 12. & T \\
3. & F & 8. & T & 13. & T \\
4. & F & 9. & T & 14. & T \\
5. & T & 10. & F & 15. & T
\end{tabular}

NO. LI - "X" AND "O" STATEMENTS
1. a. X
b. 0
4. a. X
e. X
b. X
d. \(X\)
c. 0
d. X
2. a. 0
5. a. X
b. X
b. X
c. 0
c. X
d. X
d. 0
3. a \(=X\)
b. X
- 0
d. 0

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0 (cont'd.)

\section*{ACCREDITATION STANDARD:}


\subsection*{5.1 CRITERION MEASURE}

DIRECTIONS: Mark the following statements with "T" for TRUE or "F" \(\overline{\text { ÉOE }}\) FALSE.

\section*{PART I - RENTING}
1. The rent for an apartment always includes water, heat, electricity and gas.
\(\qquad\) 2. If you plan on moving, a landlord can keep the last months rent deposit unless you utify him between the first and fifteenth of the month.
3. A landlord does not have to pay interest on a security deposit if held longer than 6 months.
4. A landlord can evict a teñant for refusing to renew a lease.
5. Bringing unauthorized pets into an apartment is grounds for eviction.
6. As a renter, you are required to put a damage deposit down before you are able to rent an apariment.
7. It is the responsibility of the landlord to keep stairways well lighted and clean.
8. As a tenant, you have to keep your apartment clear of roaches and other small bugs.
9. The average lease agreement is for one year, with a special clause for servicemen.
10. It is cheaper for one to live in an apartment than for two.

PART II - BUYING \(A\) HOUSE
\(\qquad\) 1. In order to secure a government insured VA or fHA loan, the buyer must live in the propert.
2. Government loans cannot be applied for through banks and private agencies making conventional loans.
\(\qquad\) 3. Taxes are based upon the assessment of a house, and this is usually about one-third of the value of a house.
4. A deed is the document that describes the whole contract between the buyer and the seller.

CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

\subsection*{5.1 CRITERION MEASURE (continued)}
_5. An abstract has the deed and the mortgage recorded on it.
—6. It is unwise to make a large down payment on a house as interest rates on a large loan are not as high.
7. The location of a house has an influence on the re-sale value.
8. On an amortized mortgage, regular monthly payments are made - paying interest and cutting down the principal (or the amount borrowed) at the same time.
\(\qquad\) 9. Zoning laws are made for the protection of property owners, but residents have an opportunity to vote on whether the zoning laws may be changed.
\(\qquad\) 10. Your city hall or courthouse personnel can provide information concerning zoning laws and ordinances.

\section*{PART III - BUYING A MOBILE HOME}
\(\qquad\) 1. Two important factors to focus on iñ buying mobile homes are workmanship and materials.
\(\qquad\) 2. Today's mobile hones are highly immobile.
_ 3. Mobile homes depreciate in value more slowly than other types of housing = generally about \(50 \%\) of their value after ten years.
- - 4. Mobile homes offer one of the lowest initial costs, as well as some of the lowest maintenance costs among the various types of housing available.
—_ 5. Mobile home loans aŕe not subject to the Truth-in-Lending Law.
_ 6. A major problem area in mobile homes is the high concentration of combustible materials due to the home's small size.
7. A mobile home park owner sañ evict you if you change the use of the land to some other use.
8. The owner of a mobile home shall secure the mobile home to the ground by the use of anchors and tie-downs so as to resist wind over-turning and siiding.

\subsection*{5.1 GRIIZRION MEASURE (continued)}
_ 9. Insuranco shall be issued before the mobile home has been tied down.
10. The landlord can not put any restrictions on the sale of the tenant's mobile home within the park.

\section*{PART IV - BUYING A CONDOMINIUM}
1. It is considered an unfair or deceptive act under florida law, for the developer of a condominium to fail to furnish a written disclosure describing the transfer of control over the units to the unit buyers.
\(\qquad\) 2. A person who purchas: a condominium on the basis of misleading advertising will not be entitled to recover damages for his loss under florida law.
\(\qquad\) 3. After a condominium transaction is closed, the buyer has cause for action against the seller for damages for one year after the closing date.
\(\qquad\) 4. Funds deposited by the buyer with the developer of a condominium can be used for paying commissions and advertising necessary to sell other units in the condominium.
5. All condominium owners pay a share in maintenance cost plus regular mortgage payments.
6. In buying a condominium, you should find out if the renter has reserved the right to rent unsold units.
7. An advantage of condominium living is that you are free from restrictions ard can do exactly what you wish.
8. The best way to find out about a condominium is to talk with the unit owners.
9. Every condominium has its own mini-government or it will not work.
10. A condominium owner has the same income tax breaks as a homeowner.
\(\qquad\)


GUIDELINES FOR PURCHASING APPLIANCES
Select one appliance you are most interested in purchasing; either now or in the future, and compare it by using the following guide= line in three (3) different stores.
1. Amount of money to spend:
2. Selection Criterion:
A. Specifications:
1. finishes
2. ditaensions or size
3. construction
4. style or model
5. special features (3)
3. Buying Information:
A. advertisements (3)
B. consumer publications (3)
C. comparative shopping (3 stores)
4. Consumer Protections:
A. seals
B. standards
C. guarantees and/or warranties
5. Care añ Use:
A. installation
B. operating instruction
C. energy costs
D. ease of cieaning

terminal performance

\section*{ACCREDITATION STANDARD:}

OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) (cont'd.)


\subsection*{5.3 CRITERION MEAS!RE}
\[
\text { FERYTURE }=\text { FIOOR COVERINCS }
\]

DIRECTIONS: Select the one best answer and olace the jetter in the blank.
1. Furniture should be solerted in acoordanct with
a. an over-ali pian for the home
b. what's on sale
c. What the decorator :urgests
d. the latest styles if nagazines
e. all the above.
_ 2. Hone furnishings shou'd
a. be durable
b. be pleasing to the individuals involved
c. Fit one's needs
d. fit one's budget
e. all the above.
3. The quality of upholstered furniture may be determined by
a. Listening to the salesman
b. eximining the frames and construction
c. information on the attached labels
d. b and e above
e. all the above.
4. The quality of rugs and corpets may be determined by a. examining the thickness and height of the pile.
b. the type of construction
c. the type of fibers usnd
d, information on the label
e. all the above.
5. In order to sbtain mainum satisfaction, furniture and floor coverings should he purchascd from
a. reliable dealers
b. donr to door salesran
c. mail-order
d. local sajuage store
e. all tie above.
\(\qquad\) (cont'd.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NO. & \begin{tabular}{l}
INTERMEDIATE \\
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
\end{tabular} & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5.4} & The student will demonstrate knowledge and skills needed to buy and use foods thar proVide good nutrition within the limits of one's budget by correct ly answering 10 out of 15 test items. & 5.4 & Ser attached test \\
\hline & & & ANSWERS: \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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CONSUMER EDUCATIO. = HOME ECONOMICS

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\section*{5.4} CRITERION TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the EOLLOWing statuments with "T" for TRUE or
—. Thestores brand name is usually oheaper than nationally
2. Meat añ math substiautes should be putchased by cost per serving, not prico per pound.
3. Ingredients are listed in alphabotical order on a label.
4. Unit pricing is a means of tulling the shopper how much she/he is buying.
5. Nutritional labeling telis you about the amount of essential nutrients ite a food.
6. Food is one of the largest expenges in the average family's budget.
7. The larsest portion of the food dollat goes for protein items.
8. A general rule for buying meat ís that pound of boneless meat will make 4 gervings.
9. One's diot shouid be based on a variety of foods in order to providu natrients that have not been defined.
\(\qquad\) 19. Recommendad Dietary Allowances are baged on age, weight, height and sex.
\(\qquad\) 11. There is no Gne food in any group that is tho most nutritious or the best bu*
12. By usifs ecungmisal kinds of fogit, it is possible for the homemiters to surve the same munit, quantity and nutritional value Eor \(/ /=\) the cost.
 peas.
14. Most supurmarkets sull שhefr own peivate brands for less than name brands.
15. Most packaged :\%is h:re open dating codes giving their shelf 1ifo.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
ACCRFDITATION STANDARD:
OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0 (cont'd.)
I

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CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOM. ECONOMICS

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5.5

DIRECTIONS: Mark the =ollowing statements with "T" for TRUE or "F" Fur FALSE.
\(+\)
1. The tibur content of a fabric is required by law to bu liseed on the label.
2. The fiber content has no effect on the fabric's performance and use.
\(\qquad\) 3. Sanforized is a term which means the fabric will shrink less tlan \(\%\),
_ 4 . Permanent press is a chomiesi base process in witioh the dryer doeg the ironing.
\(\qquad\) 5. Proper fit is essential for health and comfort.
\(\qquad\) 6. Laundry detergents should be used Eor launderAng all washable Eabtics.
7. bliorine bleacl: is sufe for all fabrics.
\(\qquad\) 8. Cold water preserves beight and dark colors best.
\(\qquad\) 9: If you ise coin=uperated laundries, choose dryers with farying temperature coñtrols.
10. fhe best why to have a well=rounded wardrobe is to buy all elothes on sale.
\(\qquad\) (cont'd.)


\section*{5.6}

\section*{PURCHASING AND MATMTATNING A CAR}

DIRECTIONS: Cincle the letter of the correct ansiver.
1. Suppose the front tifes of a car are worn down on one side. The basic problem is probabiy
a. the tires
b. the wheel alignment.
2. A good road test of a an should requite
a, no more than a tip afound the block
b. about 5 ininutes
\(c=20\) minutes or mote.
3. About how man: mides ig tine ayetage caf dyiven per year?
a. 5, \(00 \overline{0}\)
b. 10,000
c. 20,000 .
4. Emil's cat eatuht fire and buyned up. The insurance company paid Emil for tho car. His losses from thefire were paid because he had
a. iiability insurance
b. collision insurañce
c. comprehensive insurance.
5. Which car will probably lose the most this year in depreciation?
a. a new Pontiae sedan
b. a 3 -year oid pontiac sedar:
c. a 5 -year old Pontiac sedan.
6. Cit just bought a new Mercury. Which will probably cost him the most this year?
a. depreciation
b. Ensurance
c. gas and oil.
7. The "10" in \(10 / 30 / 5\) 1inbility insuranca atands EOr
\(\mathrm{a}=\$ 10,000\)
b. 10 accidents
c. 10 years.
8. Suppose you have \(10 / 30 / 5\) liabtitity ingurance. Under Florida's no=fault law this is
a. too little
b. the Ieast anyone anouta have
c. more that minimim.

\subsection*{5.6 CRITERION TEST (continued)}
9. Which one of these three cat owners ha; the best combination of insurance?
a. Alice, who carries collision and comprehensive
b. Joan, who carries comprehensive and unineired motorist coverage
c. Linda, who carries liability and medical payments coverage
10. In 10/30/5 1iability insurance, which number stands for coverage against property damage?
a. 10
b. 30
c. 5
```

GOURSF: CONSUMER EDUCATION = HOME ECONOMICS

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TERMINAL PERFORMNCE
ACCREDITATION STANDARD:
OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\) (cont.d.)


DIRECTIONS: Seloct the ons best añwer and place the letter in the blank.
1. The basic pritheiple underlying insurance programs is that for a group \(\because\) peisons, losses
a. are uncemtain
\& b. ate alfeady kñwin
c. should be shared by a group as a whole d. cannot be deterinined.
2. The hasic need for insurance is that the losses for an individual
a. are certain but unknown
b. cannot be determined
e. are known but uncertain 4. can bo eliminated.
\(\qquad\) 3. A prominm in insurance is a. Ein amount paid for protection b. a reward Eot buying protection c. the part of hia tax assessment d. a lividend paid the policyholder.
4. The beneficiaty named in a life insurance policy is the person
a whose lit \(\rightarrow\) is covered
b. to whom the policy payments are made
c. who pavs the premiums
d, who applies Eor the prokection.
5. The greatest protection against lixge losses due to illness is obtained through insurance covering
a. major mejical expenses
b. hempitat expenses
c. surgiand unparaes
d. medical extentaes.
6. Insumano co: ntiter mate loant aguinet life insurance policies and ahas:
a. no incerota
b. Hígh inturust
c. relat vis iov interest

7. A provision in a health insurance policy that requires the policyholder to share in mediaal expenses is (a/an)
a, eliminatio: provision
b. co-insur...ase clause
c. non-6.t. \(\quad \therefore\) le clause
A. incontw , , !, provision.
\(\qquad\) 8. A life incurance policy may contain the provision that premiums will not inave to be paid if the insured is physically disablea for a period of at least six months. This prowision is called
a = special benefit
b. extended aoverafe
c. Waiver of premium
d. automatic coverage.
9. Life insurance preniums cost the most when they are paid a. annually
b. semi-annually
c- quarteriy
d. monthly
10. When a person stops .aying premiums on a life insurance policy (other than term), he may choose to a. accept the cash values of the policy b. let the policy stay in force for its full amount for a pexiod of time
e. accepe a pioliey for a reduced amount paid up for iife d. all of thabe hoices are available.
terminal performance
ACCREDITATION STANDARD:
OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0
(cont'd.)

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CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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PART I - DIRECTIONS: Place a "C" beside the public health agencies set up for consumer protection, and a "P" for privately owned agencies.


PART II \(=\) DIRECTIONS: Below is a iist of common medical specialists available to the consumer. Using the letter only, match the correct term with its definition.
```

a. pediatrician e. internist
b. obstetrician. f. ophthalmologist
c. gynecologist g. optometrist
d. dermatologist
h. cardiologist

```
\(\qquad\) 1. Treats discases of the heart.
_ 2. Deals with diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases.
_ 3. Concentrates on the treatment of women.
4. Treats eye disorders, examines eyes and prescribes glasses to maintain and improve eyesight.
5. Deals with the development and care of children, and with the prevention and treatment of children's diseases.

PART III - DIRECTIONS: Mark the correct statements with "T" for TRUE or "F" for FALSE:
1. An over the counter drug is one prescribed by a physician.
2. A regular burial ceremony is cheaper than cremation.
3. A pharmacist is capable of prescribing drugs for your illness.

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5.8 Criterion Measure (continued)
4. Many drugs recommended for weight reduction are injurious to health.
5. Many cosmetic preparations have dangerous effects on those that use them.
6. There is no drug available for the cure of a common cold.
7. A death certificate is required by law.
8. The best place to get advice on medical services available in the community is the white pages of the phone book.
9. A doctor who says, "These pills are my own invention; they are guarantecd to cure all.", is probably a quack.
10. In dealing with a funeral director, make sure you get an itemized price list.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l}
\hline NO. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
INTERMEDIATE \\
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
\end{tabular} & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline 5.9 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The student will demon- \\
strate knowledge and \\
skills needed to eval- \\
uate products and \\
services related to \\
personal and family en- \\
richment as evidenced \\
by completing 70 of of \\
the following items.
\end{tabular} & 5.9 & Checkilist attached \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DIRECTIONS: Using the chart below, list at least two (2) places available to you and/or your family in each area.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline REGREATIONAL ACtivities & PHYSICAL health & \begin{tabular}{l}
INTELLEC- \\
TUAL \\
GROWTH
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { QUIET } \\
& \text { SOLITUDE }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SOCIAL } \\
& \text { ENJOY- } \\
& \text { MENT }
\end{aligned}
\] & Creative ACTIVITY & \begin{tabular}{l}
AUDIENCE \\
SPECTATOR
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow{17}{*}{.} & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}

Credit: CONSUMER ECONOMICS/PRINGIPLES AND PROBLEMS Wilhelms/Heimeri.
1959
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COURSE CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. \(\qquad\)
6.0

After completion of a unit of instruction, \(76 \%\) of the students will demonstrate the ability to protect their rights and accept their responsibilities as consumers, workers and citizens as fividenced by responding with \(80 \%\) accuracy on a test.
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|cccc} 
TNTERMEDIATE \\
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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DIRECTIONS: Below are 6 typical consumer complaints and 10 possible courset of action. List in correct sequence (1, 2, 3, etc.) the best course of action for the consumer in each situation.

\section*{BEST COURSE OF ACTION}
A. Go back to the business, try to work the problem out.
B. Contact the manufacturer concerned with the product.
C. Contact the local Better Business Bureau.
D. Contact the local office of Consumer Affairs.
E. Provide the information in writing to the states attorney's office for prosecution.
F. Contact the state agency which handles this area.
G. File a suit and present your own case in the small claims court.
H. Hine a lawyer and sue in the county court.
I. Call Ralph Nader.
J. Contact the federal agency which has authority in this area.

\section*{CONSUMER COMPLAINTS}
1. The concrete wall and floor of your new swimming pool has cracked and the company is refusing to fix the damage unless you pay \(\$ 2,000\) more. Other pool companies have offered to correct the damage for \(\$ 2,000\).

1 . \(\qquad\) 2. \(\qquad\)
2. The beauty school to which you have prepaid \(\$ 1,000\) tution closed and the owner moved out of town.
\(\qquad\)
2.
3.
3. You paid a carpet firm for a wall to wall carpet installation for your home which promised prompt delivery. Three months later only the living room carpet has been installed and the firm keeps telling you the rug is on back order.
1. \(\qquad\) 2. \(\qquad\)
4. You bought a stereo system from a local merchant. The set has been in the shop 5 times and still does not work properly. Now it has broken down for the sixth time.
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) 3. \(\qquad\) 4. \(\qquad\)
6.0 Criterion Measure (continued)
5. You took your car to the local garage. The mechanic called and told you the cost to fix your car would be \$l00. When you went to pick up your car, he presented you a bili for \(\$ 250\) with the explanation that other problems had come up. He refused to let you have your car until you paid the \(\$ 250\).
1. \(\qquad\) 2. \(\qquad\)
6. You received a box of greeting cards from a charity agency. You gave them to a neighbor. Now the agency is threatening a law \(=\) suit unless you send \(\$ 5.00\) immediately.
1.

ACCREDITATION STANDARD:
.
Hes


\section*{GONSUMER EDICATION = HOME ECONOMICS}

DIRECTIONS: Place the letter only which identifiec the governmental level responsible for the fullowing consumer protection laws.

> L - Local
> S - State
> F Feuerai
__. Truth in lending
\(\qquad\) 2. Retail Installment Sales Act
———
3. Shelf life dating of milk products
4. Zoning laws
5. Nutritional labeling
\(\qquad\) 6. Landlord - tesant relationships
7. Metor Vehicle Sales Finance ict
8. Hazardous Substance Act
\(\qquad\) 9. Mailing of unordered merchandise
10. Stray Anima: Act

TERMINAL PERFORLANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 (cont'd.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline NO. & INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE GBJECTIVES \\
\hline 6.2 & The student demonstrates an understandlag of the responstbilities inherent in kis tights as a consumer by correctiy identifying 2 responsibilities for each of the 5 consumer rights. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ANSWERS:
1. a) examine merchandise for safety features.
b) follow use and care instructions
c) report unsale products
2. a) analyze advertisements
b) keep informed about new products
c) check care instructions before buying
d) seek additional infvmation if necessary
3. a) be selective
b) recognize income limitations
c) be honest in dealings
d) treat merchandise with respect
4. a) to voíe complaints and satisfactions
b) to make suggestions for product improvements
c) to know where to go for help
5. a) be informed and respect existing laws and standards
b) be informed of one's rights
c) accept responsibilities as a voter
d) support voluntary organizations

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CONSUMER EDUCATION - HOME ECONOMICS

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\subsection*{6.2 Griterion Measure}

DIRECTIONS: List two consumer responsibilities for each of the five consumer rights listed below.
1. Right to safety
a.
b.
2. Right to be informed
a.
b.
3. Right to choose
a.
b.
4. Right to be heard
a.
b.
5. Right to be protected
a.
b.

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TERMINAI PERFORMANCE (cont'd.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NO. & INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & NO. & CRITERION MEASURES \\
\hline 6.3 & The student will recognize the local, state and federal agencies which protect the consumer as evidenced by correctly answering 18 out of 25 test items. & 6.3 & \begin{tabular}{l}
See attached test. \\
ANSWERS:
```

I. 1. A
2. A
3. A and M
4. F and A and B
5. D and A añd B
6. A
7. A and F
8. A and C
II. 1.V
3.V
4.
5.
6.
7.V
8.V
9.%
10.

```
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{6.3-Griterion Measure}

Below is a list of subjectoreas in which a consumer might have complaints, and a list of state agencies that one should contact to file a complaint.

DIRECTIONS: Using the letter only of the agency, match the agency with the subject area. More than one agency may be involved.
1. Advertising
2. Appliances
3. Beauty Products and Services
4. Credit
5. Landlord and Tenant
_ 6. Mail Order
_ 7. Mobile
\(\qquad\) _ 8. Travel
A. Dept.. of Agriculture
B. Dept. of Business Regulations
C. Dept of Commerce
D. Dept. of Community Affairs
E. Comptroller
F. Dept. of Highway Safety

Below is a list of agencies available to help the consumer. place a check beside the agencies available to the consumer in Jacksonvilie.
1. Better Business Bureau
2. Office of Consumer Affairg
_ 3. Division of Family Services
4. Public Sexvice Commission
5. Dept. of Poilution Control
6. State Department of Education
\(\qquad\) 7. Legal Aid Ciinic
- 8. Smali Ciaims Court
- Gredit Counseling Service
10. Office of Economic Opportunity

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SUGGESTED RESOURCE SPEAKERS
1. ECONOMIC SYSTEM

University professor - talk on economic system
Federal Reserve System
Local Chamber of Commerce
Advertising Agent
2. VALUES AND DECISION-MAKING

Clergyman
GJEO
Social Service Agencies - (ACTION)
Family Services
Newspaper writer or reporter
HUD Administration
Mayor's Energy office
3. WORLD OF WORK

Fiorida State Employment office
Any retail store owner
Retail Merchandising

4:- MONEY MANAGEMENT
Local Credit Union
Consumer Finance Company
Credit Card Company Representative
Commercial Banks
Savings and Loan
Stock Broker
Credit Bureau
Consumer Credit Counseling Service
5. BUYING GOODS AND SERVICES
```

Furniture Salesman
HUD Representative
Real Estate Salesman
Builders
Architect
Land Scape Architect
Mobile Home Salesman and Park Operator
City - use of electric bills, reading meter, services
for houses

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Appliance Salesman
Appliance Repairman
Finance Appliance Company
Interior Decorator
Carpet Salesman
Furniture Store Owner
Professional in Food Service Industry
Druggist
Farmer or someone from Farmer's Market
Retail merchandiser
Fashion Coordinator
Dry cleaning
New and used car Salesman
Insurance Salesman
Motorcycle Salesman
Funeral Home Director
Lawyers - wills, legal rights of a teenager
Doctors
Medical Specialist
Child Guidance Clinfc

```
6. CONSUMER PROTECTION

Office of Consumer Affaixs
Small Claim's Court
Better Business Bureau
(Would ifke to have field trips wherever possible)

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Searis Educator Resource Series:
1969 A Department Store in the Classroom
1971 Age of Adaptation
1971 Portable Appliances; mheir Selection and Use

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Justice In The Marketplace. Washington. Changing Times Educational Service.

\section*{AUDIO-VISUULLMTERIALS}
(continued)

Let's Go Shopping. Nashington, D. C. Changing Times Educational Services.

Myths and Sterotypes. White Plains. Sound and Siide Set.

So You Want To Use Credit. Washington, D. C. Changing Times Educational Services.

So You Want Wheel.. Washingten, D. C. Changing Times Educational Services.

Survival Kit. 26 booklets - 30 minute TV program. \(\$ 1.00\) each or \(\$ 26.00\) set. Maryland Center Public Broadcasting. Owing Mills, Maryland, 21117.

The Contemporary Consumer Series. Gregg and Community Gollege Division. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Topics include: Protection and the Law; Housing, Furniture, and Appliances; Transportation; Understanding the Marketplace; Food and Clothing; Health, Education and Recreation; Financial Security; and Money Management.

Paperback books with 3 to 6 chapters discussing topics listed. End of chapter activities, teacher's manual and key. Student tests includes audio-visual materials correlating with booklets are available.

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