CHAPTER 1

Living a Healthy Life

Lesson 1
Your Health and Wellness

Lesson 2
Promoting a Healthy Lifestyle

Lesson 3
Your Behavior and Reducing Health Risks
**Teens in the Media**

The media plays a part in your overall health. Through the media, you are influenced in some of the following ways:

- what you eat
- how you respond to peer pressure
- how you interact with your family and others

Visit the Eye on the Media section at health.glencoe.com to learn more about how media plays a role in your health choices.

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**Foldables Study Organizer**

**Step 1**
Fold the sheet of paper in half along the short axis.

**Step 2**
Fold in half again along the short axis.

**Step 3**
Cut up the inside fold of the front flap. Label the flaps as shown.

**Before You Read**
Make this Foldable to help you organize your notes on health, wellness, and the health continuum. Begin with one sheet of plain 8 1/2” x 11” paper or one sheet of notebook paper.

**As You Read**
Analyze and record your current position on the continuum diagram. Under the tabs, record habits, decisions, and other factors that influence your health.

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**Spotlight on Health**

Using Visuals. Make a list of five decisions you’ve made this week that have had a positive effect on your health.
Suppose someone asks whether you are healthy. How would you answer? Would you consider only your physical health? For example, would you think of how often you are sick? Throughout this course, you will see that health is much more than just the absence of disease. A state of well-being comes from understanding the relationship among physical, mental and emotional, and social health throughout adulthood.

The Importance of Good Health

What is your usual response to the question, “How are you?” A true description of your health would require much more than a simple “fine” or “okay.” **Health** is the combination of physical, mental/emotional, and social well-being. It is not an absolute state. Being healthy doesn’t mean that you will never be sick. Instead, being healthy means knowing various strategies when making decisions related to health needs and risks of young adults.
**The Health Continuum**

Health is dynamic, or subject to constant change. For example, you might be the top performer for your basketball team on Tuesday and sick in bed with the flu on Wednesday. Think of your health at any moment as a point along a *continuum*. This continuum spans the complete spectrum of health from chronic disease and premature death to a high level of health. Along the continuum are many points where your health could be located at any given time.

Changes along the continuum may occur suddenly, such as when you get injured playing a sport. At this time of your life, it’s even common for your emotions to shift suddenly from moment to moment. Understanding the health continuum provides you with a method for predicting immediate and long-term impact of health decisions on the individuals who make them. In this way, you can compare the relationship of health to quality of life.

Changes may also be so gradual that you’re not even aware that you’re moving from one side of the continuum to the other. Take a look at Figure 1.1. Where do you fit on the health continuum right now? Where would you like to be in a month? A year?

A person with a balanced life is said to have a high degree of **wellness**, an overall state of well-being, or total health. It comes from making decisions and practicing behaviors that are based on sound health knowledge and healthful attitudes. Achieving wellness requires an ongoing, lifelong commitment to physical, mental/emotional, and social health.

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**Figure 1.1**  

The continuum shows that your health can be measured on a sliding scale, with many degrees of health and wellness. Name three behaviors that would help you move toward the right side of the continuum.
The decisions you make each day affect your health. What you choose to wear, eat, and do can have personal health consequences. For example, not wearing the proper safety gear when participating in a physical activity increases the chances of serious injury in the event of an accident. Eating high-calorie snacks can result in unhealthful weight gain. Making responsible decisions about health shows that you know strategies for maintaining personal, family, and community health.

Lifestyle Factors

Experts have identified habits that affect people’s overall health, happiness, and longevity, or how long they live. These habits, or lifestyle factors, are personal behaviors related to the way a person lives. They help determine your individual control over health risks. Certain lifestyle factors are linked to specific diseases—for example, smoking and lung cancer. Other lifestyle factors promote good health. These include:

- Getting 8 to 10 hours of sleep each night.
- Starting each day with a healthy breakfast.
- Eating a variety of nutritious foods each day.
- Being physically active for at least 30 minutes most days of the week.
- Maintaining a healthy weight.
- Avoiding tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.
- Abstaining from sexual activity before marriage.
- Managing stress.
- Maintaining positive relationships.
- Practicing safe behaviors to prevent injuries.

Fitting these health-promoting lifestyle factors into your life will help ensure a high level of wellness.

Wellness and Prevention

A key to your wellness is prevention—practicing health and safety habits to remain free of disease and injury. Wearing safety belts, applying sunscreen, and avoiding unsafe areas are just a few examples of preventive measures. What other actions could you take to prevent illness and injury?
The Importance of Health Education

Health is critical to quality of life. Learning how to become and stay healthy should be a top priority. That’s why health education—the providing of accurate health information to help people make healthy choices—is important. The goal of health education is to show people the relationship of healthful living to their quality of life.

The Nation’s Health Goals

Health education affects more than just students. Healthy People 2010 is a nationwide health promotion and disease prevention plan designed to serve as a guide for improving the health of all people in the United States. The plan, which is revised every 10 years, aims to promote health and prevent illness, disability, and early death.

GOALS OF HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010

Healthy People 2010 has established two main goals for the future: increase quality and years of healthy life for all Americans and remove health differences that result from factors such as gender, race, education, disability, and location. To reach these goals, individuals, families, and communities must work together.

Reaching the nation’s health goals and objectives is related to the health of the individuals in that nation. Studies have shown, for example, that as people become more educated, the general health of a population improves. Therefore, to benefit the health of the larger community, it is up to each individual to be the best he or she can be. Achieving wellness empowers each individual to improve the community in which he or she lives. This, of course, can be extended to global health issues. As more individuals take charge of their own wellness, global health will improve. Individuals, families, and communities each have a role to play:

► Individuals can take an active role in their own health. You will identify the benefits of setting personal goals for maintaining a healthy body. You will also learn to access reliable health care information and services and to promote the health of others. The information in this book will help you put many of these strategies into action.

► Families can shape the attitudes and beliefs that result in healthful behaviors. Parents and guardians play an important role in meeting the nation’s health goals when they teach their children the values and skills necessary to maintain good health.
Communities can provide health services and offer behavior-changing classes such as tobacco-cessation programs. They can also take steps to ensure a safe environment. The best chances for success occur when individuals, families, and communities work together. For example, a health care professional can provide information to his or her patients and encourage them to practice healthy behaviors. Individuals can then put that information into practice.

**Goal Setting: Health for All**

For class James must set a health goal and explain how reaching his goal will help him, his family, and his community. He has asked his sister to help him.

“Becky, how could a person’s health affect anyone else?”

“I can think of lots of ways,” Becky says.

“Like what?” James asks.

“Cigarette smoking,” Becky replies. “If someone in the family smokes, others in the family are exposed. The community is affected, too. Tobacco use means more illness and more health care needs.”

“Yeah,” James agrees, “and more fires and litter.”

“Do you understand the assignment better now?” Becky asks.

James nods. He wonders what goal to set.

**Reading Check**

Describe What are the characteristics of a health-literate person?

**What Would You Do?**

Put yourself in James’s shoes. Choose a goal that will enhance your health and the health of others. Apply the goal-setting steps to help you reach your goal.

1. Identify a specific goal and write it down.
2. List the steps you will take to reach your goal.
3. Identify potential problems and ways to get help and support from others.
4. Set up checkpoints to evaluate your progress.
5. Reward yourself once you have achieved your goal.

**Becoming Health Literate**

**Health literacy** refers to a person’s capacity to learn about and understand basic health information and services and use these resources to promote his or her health and wellness. A health-literate person knows how to access resources from home, school, and the community that provide valid health information.
A health-literate individual needs to be

- **a critical thinker and problem solver**—a person who can develop evaluation criteria for health information before making a decision and who knows how to make responsible, healthy choices.

- **a responsible, productive citizen**—someone who acts in a way that promotes the health of the community and who chooses safe, healthful, and legal behaviors that are consistent with family guidelines and that show respect for the individual and others.

- **a self-directed learner**—a person who has developed evaluation criteria for health information. These criteria include whether the information is reliable, accurate, and current. Such information is available through various media, through technology such as the Internet, and from health care professionals.

- **an effective communicator**—someone who is able to express his or her health knowledge in a variety of ways.

### Lesson 1 Review

**Reviewing Facts and Vocabulary**

1. Write a paragraph using the terms *health*, *wellness*, and *health education*.

2. Relate the nation’s health goals and objectives to individual, family, and community health: What can an individual do to address the goals and objectives of *Healthy People 2010*?

3. What three criteria can help you evaluate health information?

**Thinking Critically**

4. **Analyzing.** What is the relationship between promoting healthy behaviors, such as avoiding tobacco, and preventing disease?

5. **Evaluating.** Explain how being health literate helps you achieve and maintain good health.

### Applying Health Skills

**Practicing Healthful Behaviors.** Review the health-promoting lifestyle factors discussed in this lesson. For one week, keep track of how many of them you participate in. Then identify three healthy behaviors that you took part in each day. Also identify one or two factors that you could improve.

**After You Read**

**Identify Cause and Effect.** Make a chart listing positive lifestyle factors on one side and how those factors help you achieve and maintain good health on the other side.

Guide to Reading

Building Vocabulary
As you read this lesson, write each new highlighted term and its definition in your notebook.

- heredity (p. 12)
- environment (p. 13)
- peers (p. 13)
- culture (p. 14)
- media (p. 15)

Focusing on the Main Ideas
In this lesson, you will learn how to:

- Demonstrate how to take responsibility for your health.
- Analyze how influences such as heredity, environment, culture, media, and technology impact health.
- Compare how health messages are delivered through media and technology.

Organize Information
Draw a triangle, and label each side with one of the three elements: Physical, Mental/Emotional, and Social. As you read, list ways that each element influences your health.

QuickWrite
Write a paragraph describing at least two ways you can promote healthy lifestyles at home and at school.

How does staying up late affect you in the morning? How do you feel after engaging in physical activity? The actions you take regarding one aspect of your health have an effect on the other aspects as well.

Your Health Triangle
The three elements of health—physical, mental/emotional, and social—are interconnected, like the sides of a triangle. When one side receives too much or too little attention, the whole triangle can become lopsided and unbalanced. To truly maintain health, you need to take personal responsibility for establishing and implementing health maintenance for all three sides of your health triangle.

Physical Health
Your physical health has to do with how well your body functions. When you are in good physical health, you have enough energy to perform the activities of daily life, to cope with everyday challenges and stresses, to resist diseases, and to avoid injury.
Being physically healthy involves getting adequate sleep and rest, eating nutritious meals, drinking enough water, and being physically active on a regular basis. It also includes using strategies when applying the decision-making process regarding healthy habits. Good physical health also involves paying attention to what you put into your body. It means avoiding harmful substances, such as tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

**Mental/Emotional Health**

Your feelings about yourself, how well you meet the demands of daily life, and your ability to process information are all important parts of your mental/emotional health. People with good mental/emotional health enjoy challenges, such as the increased responsibility in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. They also accept responsibility for their actions and stand up for their beliefs and values.

People with good mental/emotional health are in touch with their feelings and can express them in appropriate ways. They can usually deal with the frustrations of life without being overwhelmed by them. They avoid dwelling on negative thoughts. Instead, they consider their situation and then use positive thoughts and actions to move forward.

**Social Health**

Your social health involves the way you get along with others. It includes your ability to make and keep friends and to work and play in cooperative ways, seeking and lending support when necessary. It involves communicating well and showing respect and care for yourself and others.
Keeping a Balance

Each side of your health triangle is equally important to your health. You might think of the three areas of health as the legs of a tripod on which a camera is mounted. If one leg is shorter than the other two, the tripod will tilt or fall. It’s much the same with your health. An unbalanced health triangle is likely to cause you problems at some point.

Influences on Your Health

Imagine that the story of your health were made into a movie. The movie might focus on the following questions:

► What situations and people affected your health at each stage of your life?

► How have influences on your health changed through the years?

► How do early influences still affect you today?

There are several important influences on your health. It is important that you learn to identify the value for personal outcomes acquired from lifelong learning about health education. In this lesson, you will learn how hereditary, environmental, and lifestyle factors place you at risk for disease.

Heredity

Your heredity refers to all the traits that were biologically passed on to you from your parents. You probably are familiar with heredity in terms of your physical traits such as eye color, hair color, and height. Heredity also influences your general level of health. Inheriting specific genes may put you at risk for certain illnesses, such as diabetes, requiring you to take steps to reduce your risk or manage the illness. Other genes may strengthen your resistance to disease. Beyond your physical health, it is important to understand how ethnic and cultural diversity both enrich and challenge healthy living. It is important that you learn to evaluate how your genetics and health choices contribute to disease.
Environment

Your environment is the sum of your surroundings, including your family, your neighborhood, your school, your job, and your life experiences. Environment includes all the places you go to in a given day and the physical conditions in which you live. In this lesson, you'll learn how the environmental conditions of the community influence the health of individuals.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Your physical environment influences every aspect of your health. A person who lives in a safe environment is likely to enjoy good physical and mental/emotional health. In contrast, someone who lives in an area with a high crime rate may experience stress. Environmental factors such as air pollution also affect health.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

A person who knows how the social environment influences the health of the community can develop a supportive network of family, friends, and other role models.

As a teen an important part of your social environment is your peers. Peers are people of the same age who share similar interests. Your peers include your friends and classmates. Loyal and supportive friends who care about their health can have a positive effect on your own health. Peers who take part in dangerous, unhealthy, or illegal behaviors like using tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs could create pressure for you to be “part of the group.” Standing up to peer pressure can be challenging. Choosing friends who care about their health and yours supports a positive peer environment.

Climate is one factor that can influence health. What other aspects of a person’s physical environment can affect his or her health?

Explain Name some health influences.
CULTURE

Culture refers to the collective beliefs, customs, and behaviors of a group. This group may be an ethnic group, a community, a nation, or a specific part of the world. The language your family speaks, the foods you enjoy, the traditions you have, and the religion you practice are all part of your cultural environment. Your culture gives you a sense of identity. Health-literate consumers know how ethnic and cultural diversity both enrich and challenge healthy living.

Attitude

The way you view situations—your attitude—greatly affects the choices you make. For example, in order to practice good health habits, you must believe that there is some benefit to you and that problems may result if you don’t develop these habits.

Attitude can play a major role in health and wellness. Studies have shown that people who tend to see the positive in situations are more likely to have better health than those who see only the negative. Try to view challenging situations positively and think in realistic terms. Doing so will help you make healthful decisions, reach your goals, and successfully manage your life.

Behavior

Although you have no control over your heredity and only limited control over your environment, you have a great deal of control over your behavior. Suppose your family has a history of heart disease. This doesn’t mean that you will “follow in their footsteps.” You can lower your risk of developing the disease by practicing healthy habits, such as reducing your intake of high-fat foods and engaging in regular physical activity.
Your behavior affects not only your physical health but also your mental/emotional and social health. For example, mastering a new skill can give you a sense of accomplishment and enhance your self-esteem. Learning how to resolve conflicts peacefully can have a positive influence on your relationships with others.

### Media

The media is a major influence on health. Media, or the various methods of communicating information, includes radio, television, film, newspapers, magazines, books, and the Internet. Although the media’s main purpose has been to provide information and entertainment, it also plays a powerful role in shaping public opinion.

Advances in information delivery systems, such as the Internet, have put access to thousands of information sources at your fingertips. Unfortunately, not all health messages and sources are reliable. For example, some advertisers may make exaggerated claims to try to persuade you to buy a product. For reliable information, stick to...
Applying Health Skills

Analyzing Influences. The United States has many cultures within its population. Investigate which cultures are represented in or near your community. Select one and prepare a presentation on traditions and other factors that might influence the health of people growing up in that particular culture.

Identify Cause and Effect. List the three elements of the health triangle in one column. In another column next to each element, list what you can do to keep the health triangle in balance.
Your Behavior and Reducing Health Risks

Building Vocabulary
As you read this lesson, write each new highlighted term and its definition in your notebook.
- risk behaviors (p. 17)
- cumulative risks (p. 19)
- abstinence (p. 20)

Focusing on the Main Ideas
In this lesson, you will learn how to:
- Promote your own health and reduce risk.
- Describe the consequences of taking risks.
- Evaluate the importance of abstinence from risk behaviors, including sexual activity before marriage.

Reading Strategy
Predict
- Create a list of at least three points you believe will be presented in this lesson, and write one or two sentences describing each.

Understanding Health Risks
Part of becoming an adult is learning how to make responsible decisions. As you move toward adulthood, you become increasingly responsible for decisions regarding your health. Remember, the choices you make during adolescence can affect your health for the rest of your life. It is important, therefore, that you learn to interpret the importance of various health risks.

Understanding Health Risks
The first step in becoming responsible for your health is to understand the role of individual responsibility regarding personal risk behaviors. Risk behaviors are actions that can potentially threaten your health or the health of others. A second step is to examine your current behaviors and make any necessary changes.
Recognizing Risk Behaviors

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other public health agencies routinely survey teens nationwide to monitor their risk behaviors. In the most recent youth risk behavior survey, questionnaires on personal risk factors were gathered from teens in grades 9 through 12 in 33 states. The six categories of personal health risk factors and some of the results are shown in Figure 1.2.

When you analyze this data, you’ll see that there is encouraging news. Most teens are not drinking alcohol or using tobacco. Over two thirds of teens wear safety belts when riding in cars. Where do you fit in? Are you making responsible decisions about your own health and well-being? Throughout this course, you will learn strategies for minimizing many types of risks.

**Figure 1.2**

**Teen Risk Behaviors**

The majority of teens are avoiding many risk behaviors or are taking preventive measures to improve their health.

The Youth Risk Behaviors Survey (YRBS) gathers data on the following:

- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors that contribute to unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (including HIV infection)
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- Physical inactivity

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used safety belts</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not smoke cigarettes*</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not use alcohol*</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not use an illicit drug*</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participated in vigorous physical activity 3 or more days a week</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistic reflects behavior for prior 30 days.

Source: Based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)
Scientists have discovered that the brain undergoes structural changes during the teen years. Some of those changes may mean that it’s natural for teens to want to take on new challenges. Healthy challenges include running for class president, trying out for a play, and introducing yourself to a new student.

Cumulative Risks and Consequences

The consequences of risk behaviors may add up over time. These cumulative risks are related risks that increase in effect with each added risk. Smoking one cigarette, for example, is not likely to result in death. Neither is eating one high-fat meal or getting one sunburn. If these behaviors are repeated over time, however, the negative effects accumulate and lead to serious health consequences.

Cumulative risks may also result from combinations of risk factors. For example, driving faster than the posted speed limit is a risk factor that can have deadly results. Another is not wearing a safety belt when you drive or ride in a car. Driving in bad weather is a third risk factor. The combination of these three factors greatly magnifies the potential for harm to yourself and to others. The more risk behaviors you participate in, the more likely you are to experience negative consequences at some point. Cumulative risks can and do occur in all areas of health and safety.

Visit health.glencoe.com and use the eFlashcards to review Chapter 1 vocabulary.
Abstaining from Risk Behaviors

The only way to avoid the consequences of some of the most serious risk behaviors is to practice abstinence. **Abstinence** is avoiding harmful behaviors, including the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs and sexual activity before marriage.

Abstaining from Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs

When you abstain from using tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, you avoid many negative consequences. Using these substances harms all aspects of your health. The physical and psychological effects are well documented; these substances can cause addiction and can seriously harm the body. They can even cause death. Substance use often isolates a person from family and friends, a negative effect on social health. There are legal consequences as well—it is illegal for people under 21 to purchase, possess, or consume alcohol. People under 18 cannot purchase tobacco, and many states restrict purchasing to people over 21. The purchase and use of other drugs are illegal for all people, no matter what their age.

Abstaining from Sexual Activity

Abstinence from sexual activity is the preferred choice of behavior for unmarried persons of high-school age. Why? Abstinence from sexual activity protects teens against many negative consequences. Even teens who have been sexually active in the past can choose abstinence. Teens who abstain from sexual activity

- never have to worry about unplanned pregnancy. Sexual abstinence is the only method that is 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy.
- will not be faced with the difficult decisions associated with unplanned pregnancy, such as being a single parent.
- will not have to take on the many responsibilities of caring for a child.
- don’t have to worry about sexually transmitted infections (including HIV infection).
- are free of the emotional problems that usually accompany sexual activity, such as guilt, regret, and rejection.
- are making a choice that is always legal.
With the worry of having a sexual relationship eliminated, you are free to establish nonsexual closeness with members of the opposite gender. Through these relationships you can develop genuine feelings of love, trust, and friendship. When you choose to abstain from sexual activity, you can focus on the real priorities of your life: setting and achieving your goals and following your dreams.

Responsible teens abstain from high-risk behaviors. Choosing abstinence will benefit your lifelong health.

Avoiding high-risk behaviors and choosing friends who do so is one of the best ways to achieve and maintain wellness. How would you communicate to a friend the importance of practicing abstinence?

**LESSON 3**

**Reviewing Facts and Vocabulary**

1. How are risk behaviors associated with consequences?
2. What are cumulative risks? Use this term in a complete sentence.
3. Analyze the importance of abstinence from sexual activity as the preferred choice of behavior in relationship to all sexual activity for unmarried persons of school age.

**Thinking Critically**

4. Analyzing. Why is it important to learn about risk behaviors in the teen years?
5. Synthesizing. How can you communicate the importance of practicing abstinence to other teens?

**Applying Health Skills**

**Accessing Information.** Choose one of the health-risk behaviors from Figure 1.2 that is of personal concern to you. Research how student trends in this behavior have changed over the last five years. Present your data in a line graph.

**After You Read**

**Compare and Contrast.** Risk behaviors are actions that can threaten your health. Abstinence means to avoid harmful behaviors. Make a chart listing risk behaviors on one side and ways to abstain from those risks on the other side.
The Cutting EDGE

HIGH-TECH DOCTORS GIVE NEW MEANING TO LONG-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS.

Doctor Mehran Anvari is a specialist in laparoscopy. In this medical procedure, a doctor inserts long-handled instruments and a special camera through tiny incisions in a patient’s body. That way, a surgeon can perform an operation while viewing the inside of the body on a video screen. Laparoscopy reduces recovery time from many different types of operations. “For example, gallbladder surgery is now an outpatient operation,” Anvari says. “It used to mean three or four days in the hospital.”

Telerobotic Surgery

In recent years, Anvari has also used live, long-distance videoconferencing with surgeons while they perform operations. The “telementoring” allows the expert to see what’s going on and advise the surgeon through the procedure. Anvari is taking that process a giant step further with a “telerobotics” program. It lets faraway experts physically assist in operations, using a three-armed robotic device. “The goal is not to replace local surgeons but enhance care by increasing the level of support for them,” Anvari says.

Telerobotic surgery uses electronic impulses to transmit the movements of a surgeon’s hand, wrist, and fingers across space. High-tech robots mirror the surgeon’s movements, thus allowing the robot to perform the same operations across the room—or much farther away.

Robotic surgery is common in more than one hundred hospitals around the globe, but only recently has the world’s first long-distance operation taken place. Surgeons at a New York City lab successfully removed the gallbladder of a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France.

Anvari’s work has caught the attention of NASA, which is looking for ways to deal with any astronaut who needs emergency surgery in space. “Improving in-flight medical capabilities is more important with astronauts flying ever-longer missions,” says one NASA researcher. Even the sky may not be Anvari’s limit.

TIME to THINK… About Telerobotics

Astronauts are just one group of people who might benefit from the growing technology of telerobotics. Brainstorm at least five other types of workers who might also benefit. List one specific way that each type of worker might find telerobotics useful on the job.
1. **Advocacy.** Write a letter to parents informing them of the nation’s health goals and objectives and the role of *Healthy People 2010*. Highlight things that they can do individually, as a family, and as a community that relate to the health of all people in the United States. *(LESSON 1)*

2. **Analyzing Influences.** Consider how each of the influences on health affects your own wellness. On a sheet of paper, make two columns—one titled *Positive* and the other *Negative*. Identify the positive and negative aspects of each influence and record them in the appropriate column. *(LESSON 2)*

3. **Goal Setting.** What would be possible consequences of using an illegal drug? Provide an example of how a goal would be negatively affected by these consequences. *(LESSON 3)*

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**Health Educator**

Do you have an interest in improving the health of young people? Do you enjoy working with individuals and groups? If so, it might be worth your time to look into health education as a career.

To be a public school health teacher, you must be credentialed. This includes having a four-year college degree and completing an approved teacher-training program. To find out more about this and other health careers, click on Career Corner at health.glencoe.com.

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**Parent Involvement**

**Analyzing Influences.** With a parent, analyze the influence of laws, policies, and practices on a health-related issue that relates to disease prevention. Topics may include regulations for smoking in public buildings, policies and practices for fire and safety in your school, and traffic laws. Write a brief report that summarizes your findings.

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**School and Community**

**Restaurant Inspection.** Talk with a health inspector about food-handling requirements and other health codes for restaurant workers. Find out whether you or a small group of students could observe the inspection of a restaurant. Share what you have learned with your class.
After You Read

Use your completed Foldable to help you formulate a plan to increase your level of health and improve your position on the health continuum.

EXPLORING HEALTH TERMS

Answer the following questions on a sheet of paper.

**Lesson 1**

Match each definition with the correct term.

- **health**
- **Healthy People 2010**
- **wellness**
- **health literacy**
- **health education**
- **prevention**

**1.** The combination of physical, mental/emotional, and social well-being.

**2.** An overall state of well-being, or total health.

**3.** The providing of accurate health information to help people make healthy choices.

**4.** A nationwide health promotion and disease prevention plan designed to serve as a guide for improving the health of all people in the United States.

**5.** A person’s capacity to learn about and understand basic health information and services and use these resources to promote his or her health and wellness.

**6.** Practicing health and safety habits to remain free of disease and injury.

**Lesson 2**

Replace the underlined words with the correct term.

- **heredity**
- **media**
- **peers**
- **culture**
- **environment**

**7.** One part of your culture is where you live.

**8.** Radio and television are examples of environment.

**9.** Your heredity influences such things as your language and what you eat.

**10.** Media is the sum of an individual’s traits that were biologically passed along by both parents.

**11.** People of the same age who share similar interests are your culture.

**Lesson 3**

Identify each statement as True or False. If false, replace the underlined term with the correct term.

- **risk behaviors**
- **cumulative risks**
- **abstinence**

12. Avoiding harmful behaviors, including sexual activity before marriage and the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, is known as risk behaviors.

13. Abstinence can potentially threaten your health or the health of others.

14. Cumulative risks are related risks that increase in effect with each added risk.

RECALLING THE FACTS

Use complete sentences to answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of Healthy People 2010?

2. List five lifestyle factors that promote good health. How are these factors related to preventing disease?

3. What can communities do to address the goals of Healthy People 2010?

4. Which aspect of health reflects your ability to enjoy challenges and handle frustrations?

5. Identify six categories of influences on health.

6. Over which influences on health do you have the most control?

7. What is the first step toward becoming responsible for your health?

8. Describe the two ways that cumulative risks occur.

9. List three reasons that it is important to abstain from all sexual activity for unmarried persons of school age.
WRITING CRITICALLY

1. Persuasive. Write copy for a flyer that persuades others to keep their health triangle in balance. In your flyer, provide readers with suggestions for living a healthy lifestyle and ways in which they can keep each side of the health triangle in balance.

2. Narrative. Write a one-page story showing a teen making healthy lifestyle choices. In your story, focus on the teen’s environment, his or her family and friends, and other factors that positively influence his or her health on a daily basis. Your story should include at least three characters, a setting, and a plot that tells a clear story.

Standardized Test Practice

Read the passage below and then answer the questions.

Staying Hydrated

(1) Veronica glanced at the clock as she ran down the hall. (2) “Only ten minutes to get there!” she thought. (3) Veronica was late for her school’s soccer game. (4) She gathered her equipment as quickly as she could.

(5) On her way to the field, her mother asked where Veronica’s water bottle was. (6) Veronica had forgotten to pack it. (7) “Don’t worry, Mom, I’ll just borrow a bottle from someone,” she said. (8) “Be sure you do,” her mother replied, “because the heat wave we’re in is even worse because of the humidity.” (9) The game was about to begin as they pulled into the parking lot. (10) Veronica raced onto the field, forgetting to get a drink from the nearby water fountain.

(11) Near the end of the first half, Veronica started to feel weak. (12) Then her leg cramped. (13) After resting and drinking a bottle of water, she began to feel better. (14) But her coach refused to let her back into the game. (15) He told her that she had become dehydrated. (16) This surprised Veronica—she hadn’t even felt thirsty before her leg cramped.

(17) What Veronica didn’t know was that you cannot count on thirst for knowing when you need water. (18) People can become dehydrated before feeling thirsty. (19) Before playing soccer—or any sport—players should drink plenty of non-carbonated fluids.

1. Which sentence includes details that support the author’s point of view?
   - sentence 2
   - sentence 7
   - sentence 18
   - sentence 10

2. How does the writer show that the purpose of this essay is to persuade?
   - The writer emphasizes the use of proper-fitting protective gear.
   - The writer contrasts the different types of soccer gear people use.
   - The writer explains that soccer’s increasing popularity has led to more injuries among players.
   - The writer describes what happened to someone who had not drunk enough water.

3. Write a paragraph explaining the importance of drinking plenty of water before and during sports activities.