Know the News: Food Fight!

Read the article, then answer the questions.

1. Which is a central idea of the article?
   A. More than 4 billion school lunches were served nationwide last year.
   B. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently revised nutrition standards for school lunches.
   C. A large portion of school lunches is thrown out.
   D. A 2010 law required schools to serve more lean protein, such as fish and skinless chicken.

2. Which detail best supports that central idea?
   A. Cafeterias can now serve pasta made from white flour instead of whole grains.
   B. Students at one school district in South Dakota toss 65 percent of their fruits and veggies.
   C. Sonny Perdue is the secretary of the Department of Agriculture.
   D. Childhood obesity rates have tripled in the U.S. since the 1970s.

3. Which of these events happened first?
   A. The National School Lunch Act was signed.
   B. World War II ended.
   C. The School Breakfast Program was created.
   D. President Ronald Reagan cut funding for school lunches.

4. Which statement is an opinion?
   A. Congress passed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act in 2010.
   B. In the early 1900s, schools began selling lunches for as little as a penny.
   C. The government has a responsibility to promote healthy eating.
   D. Some students in Cuzco, Peru, eat quinoa soup and guinea pig for lunch.

5. Which statement cannot be supported by information in the article?
   A. Food waste in schools will triple in the next year.
   B. Eating nutritious food has a positive impact on kids’ minds and bodies.
   C. Many people think the government should play a role in promoting healthy habits.
   D. The debate over school meals is likely to go on.

6. Which detail would be least important to include in a summary of the article?
   A. The federal government has been in charge of school lunches for decades.
   B. The new rules say that schools can now serve 1 percent chocolate milk and white bread.
   C. The School Nutrition Association represents cafeteria workers nationwide.
   D. Officials hope the new rules will cut down on food waste.

7. Based on the article, which statement would Nancy Brown mostly likely agree with?
   A. The school nutrition standards should not have been revised.
   B. Fewer students should have access to free or reduced-price lunches.
   C. The new nutrition standards will have a positive effect on students’ health.
   D. It’s not the government’s job to promote healthy eating.

8. Which is an effect of the new nutrition standards?
   A. Cafeterias are barred from serving fresh fruit.
   B. One in five American kids ages 12 to 19 are now dangerously overweight.
   C. Kids were throwing away too much food.
   D. Schools may now serve white rice.

9. Why did the federal government get involved in school lunches in the first place?
   A. to encourage students to buy lunch at school rather than bring it from home
   B. to help fast-food companies earn money by selling school lunches to kids
   C. to make sure kids grew up healthy in case they were needed in the military
   D. to help school districts cut costs

10. Information about childhood obesity rates in various U.S. states would best fit into which section of the article?
    A. Brain Food       C. Behind the Changes
    B. Finding Balance  D. Keeping It Healthy