The Rent Event
LEADER'S GUIDE
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Presenting . . .

The Rent Event

Congratulations! We’re glad you decided to become a volunteer leader for The Rent Event project. This will be fun for both you and your group members as they discover the process, costs, satisfactions, and frustrations of renting the first place of their own.

Learning about renting is especially important for older teens because they will soon be leaving home to get jobs, go to college, or get married. But you may be wondering, “Why teach them about renting? Don’t most young people want to buy a place of their own?”

Yes, most young people probably do want to buy a place of their own, but buying can be quite expensive, especially during periods of high inflation and high interest rates. Realistically, most young people will have to rent for at least a few years before they are able to save enough money for the down payment, closing costs, and other expenses associated with purchasing a home. Therefore, it is extremely important for them to understand the complexities of the rental process.

Enhancing self-esteem and learning effective decision-making skills have been identified as two of the most critical issues in the development of older adolescents. The Rent Event addresses both of these issues. Young people build self-confidence by applying the decision-making process to the tangible situation of renting a place to live. The skills they learn in this process will help them have a more satisfying first-time rental experience as well as prepare them for future housing decisions—including those relating to homeownership.

... Before We Go Any Further . . .

You’ll notice that everything in this project looks kind of glitzy and theatrical. This is because the project theme is based on the idea that renting is a happening or event, as in “a movie premiere.”

What’s a theatrical production without actors, you ask? Never fear! The Rent Event comes complete with a cast of thousands, well . . . actually, a cast of four. You will meet Hermie House (the star), his friends, Hermione and Rose, and his roommate Roscoe. The use of Hermie and the other house characters allows them to be portrayed as characters who tend to make a lot of mistakes. Hermie and friends provide the necessary comic relief for the project.

Although you are the director of this production, you have back-up support. Your county extension agent is there to provide any assistance you might need on this project, so don’t hesitate to ask.
**The Audience**

This project is designed primarily for older teens, ages 16-19, the group most likely to need information on how to rent their first "home away from home." For them, it is the "teachable moment," a term coined by R.J. Havighurst and referring to the specific time when a person is most receptive to learning new ideas. Should younger teens seem interested in the project, by all means encourage them; but don’t be disappointed if they seem uninterested. The idea of being out on their own may seem a long way away to them.

An important characteristic of this age group is that they need less structured leadership from you, but they will need your guidance and will look to you as a facilitator or advisor. What does this mean with respect to your role as a project leader? Good news! You will not be called upon to completely prepare and conduct all of the activities for the meetings. Group members can be responsible for many of them. Older teens need to be given responsibility in order to learn to be responsible, so let them do as much as they can and want to do. Also, if they have a hand in planning and conducting activities, they will be much more committed to and enthusiastic about the project.

**The Props**

Most of the necessary teaching materials, or in some cases, ideas and patterns for creating teaching materials, are provided so that you and the members can carry out a successful 4-H project. Some of these will need to be ordered in advance through your county extension office. The teaching materials include games, video, a member’s manual, and your leader’s guide.

**Member's Manual**

Let’s begin by looking at how the member’s manual is organized. The manual is divided into several sections, with each section covering a particular aspect of the rental process. A section-by-section discussion is presented later in this guide.

The member’s manual:
- provides guidelines for selecting an apartment and explains the costs of renting—including utilities, security deposits, and renters’ insurance
- suggests inexpensive ways to furnish an apartment
- gives basic information on caring for and maintaining an apartment
- lists pointers on selecting a roommate

The member’s manual is organized to correspond to the normal sequence of events in the renting process. That is, one should understand how to read a lease (“Reading the Fine Print”) before selecting an apartment (“Home, Sweet Home”), and one should have selected an apartment before worrying about how to furnish it (“Two Orange Crates and a Door”).

**Leader's Guide**

Here in the leader’s guide you will find an introduction to the project and to working with youth, an explanation of the activities, some possible modifications, guidelines for carrying out the project, answers to questions (that have specific answers), and additional teaching materials needed for the project. In addition, there are two games that group members can make themselves. Before undertaking that project, however, be sure to read both the general instructions for making games and the instructions specific to the game.

**Video**

The video, designed specifically for The Rent Event project, includes “The Adventures of Hermie,” “Two Orange Crates and a Door: Inexpensive Furnishing Ideas” (for use with the section on furnishing an apartment), and “Hermie Cleans House” (for use with the section on home maintenance). It can be obtained through your county extension office. When placing an order, be sure to allow enough time to receive the video before it is needed (usually about a month). Remember that other people are using these materials, too, so it will help if you schedule in advance the things you need.
Promotional Materials
Promotional materials to announce the “premiere” of The Rent Event include a six-minute video segment entitled “The Misadventures of Hermie,” starring, of course, Hermie House and friends and a simulation game, The Rent Event Game. Contact your extension agent to obtain any of these materials.

“THE MISADVENTURES OF HERMIE”
In this brief video, Hermie finds an apartment, does everything wrong when it comes to the rental process (he doesn’t look at the unit before signing the lease, doesn’t read the lease, doesn’t interview Roscoe before inviting him to become his roommate, is a noisy neighbor), and then gets himself evicted—all in six minutes! Because the video is short, it holds the audience’s attention while it gets the point across.

THE RENT EVENT GAME
The Rent Event Game was designed to be used at the project’s beginning to generate interest in the project. Most people enjoy playing board games, and this is a fun way to demonstrate that the renting process is complex and there is much to learn. Pretesting has shown that this is an effective way to use the game. The game may also be used at the conclusion of the project to integrate concepts learned. Essential to the educational process, however, is allowing time to answer questions as they arise and/or a discussion period at the end of the game.

BUTTONS
The buttons can be used in several different ways. They can be given to each person playing The Rent Event Game. They can be awarded to members who complete the project. They can be awarded as prizes to participants in various activities, allowing each participant to get the same award and avoiding the situation of comparing one 4-H’er to another. Or they can be used to promote the project at exhibits and fairs.

Master copies of three button designs and instructions are included in this manual. Making buttons would be a good activity for some of the group members.

Dress Rehearsal:
Leading the Project

Now is a good time to talk about the type of learning that will take place over the course of this project. The Rent Event is a “learn by doing” project. Research has shown that learners do not retain as much information when it is just “given” to them. Much more information is retained when learners have to find it out for themselves. Therefore, the sections of the member’s manual are brief and provide only general information.

Another reason for the brevity of these sections is that the project has been designed for all areas of the state—large and small, urban and rural. What the group members need to know about renting a place to live differs from one community to another. For one thing, large cities have more types of housing to choose from and different ways of finding them. Small towns may not have as much to choose from, but housing is often less expensive. Each will have its own advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, the manual can only provide general guidelines about the rental process.

By doing the activities at the end of each section, members will find out what they need to know for their own community (or the community they will move to) when they look for a place to rent. Learning decision-making skills and the procedures involved in renting a place to live will give them the skills they need no matter where they live.

As project leader, you know your community and should be able to provide the assistance project participants need. If an activity is such that it cannot be accomplished in your community, modify it so that it can be, or select a different activity. Every community is different and it’s impossible to create a manual that fits all situations.

You will need to become familiar with both this guide and the member’s manual. In the member’s manual, activities that everyone should complete are indicated by a star. In addition, each member should complete at least three optional activities from any section or sections of the manual. In each section, the last activity is one which allows members to create their own activity and pursue something of special interest to them. But before they start their own activities they must have your approval.
You should be sure that these activities relate to the particular section and are challenging but possible to accomplish.

How is the project carried out, you ask? Well, this depends on the type of group and the group’s members. The project may be done by a member alone or by the entire group, or a few members of the group may elect to participate in the project at the same time. Having more than one person working on the project is the ideal situation because the participants can work on some activities together and can share their experiences with others.

Your leader’s guide is set up as if your group meetings were being devoted to working on The Rent Event, giving you ideas for activities to conduct during the meetings. If an individual is working alone on the project, you may need to set aside special times with the person to discuss the project and progress being made.

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**Five Minutes to Curtain: Conducting the Project**

It’s important for you as leader always to be prepared and enthusiastic for the meetings. Remember that the group members take their cues from you! Make sure all materials needed for the meetings are collected or ordered in time. Be sure to involve group members in preparing for and conducting the meetings. Involvement is especially important for this age group.

At the end of each meeting, summarize the main points of the section (these are at the beginning of each section). Encourage members to share what they have learned with others and to encourage others to participate in The Rent Event. Also, give participants a reminder of future meetings and any assignments they need to complete before the next meeting.

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**Opening Night**

There are various ways to get the project started. Here are two different ways. Use and modify them as you see fit. If you find a better way—do it!

**Option 1**

Option 1 assumes that members have already signed up for The Rent Event. You may want to hold an introductory meeting for 4-H group members and their parents to acquaint them with The Rent Event and all the “events” which will be going on. Make sure you have enough manuals on hand, one for each participant. At this meeting (1) show the video “The Misadventures of Hermie” and (2) play The Rent Event Game. If some of the members have already played the game, get them to be bankers or help out in other ways. Serve refreshments and have a great time!

It’s extremely important to show group members that this is going to be a fun and interesting project! But at the same time, stress its importance. Also, decide how often the group will meet, how long the meetings will last (meeting lengths may vary according to the activities), and where the meetings will be held.
Option 2
Show the video “The Misadventures of Hermie” at one of the group’s “regular” meetings before members enroll in projects for the coming year. The video is only six minutes long and should be easy to fit into a meeting. This will introduce group members to the project and get them interested in participating.

The next step is to talk with each of the older teens about participating in the project. It is best if this is a group rather than an individual project. The Rent Event project is one that will be useful to everyone.

Arrange to have the older teens (and anyone else who is interested) play The Rent Event Game. Make the occasion a party. Encourage them to invite some of their high school friends who are not currently enrolled in 4-H. You can stress that “no strings are attached”; at this point it’s only a one-time commitment of two or three hours. Serve refreshments and have a great time. You may want to have a friendly competition among the group members and award prizes to the people who brought guests. What should you give as prizes? Use your imagination!

After they have had a great time playing The Rent Event Game (perhaps at the next “regular” meeting) approach members about signing up for The Rent Event project. Then after you get a list of participants, hold an organizational meeting. Invite parents (see below), discuss the project, perhaps have an activity everyone can participate in, serve refreshments, and then decide when, where, and how often the meetings are to be held.

Letter to Parents
The cooperation of members’ parents is very important because their help is needed for some of the activities. They can also assist in providing a place to meet, transportation for field trips, and special equipment or resources. Use the following letter to inform parents about the project.


Sample Letter to Parents

Dear ____________:

Your 4-H'er has enrolled in The Rent Event project. The purpose of the project is to acquaint teenagers with the process of renting—finding a place of their own. Today, the renting process is very complex and, in most cases, legally binding. Therefore, the importance of this project cannot be stressed enough.

Many of the activities in the member’s manual would be greatly enhanced by your participation. Together, we can help your child (children) become confident in his/her (their) ability to successfully complete the rental process.

Please plan to attend our organizational meeting on (day and date) at (time) at (place). I’m looking forward to seeing you and your 4-H'er at the meeting!

Sincerely,

The Rent Event
4-H Project Leader
The Supporting Cast: Working with Local Businesses

As you talk about renting, it's easy to portray landlords as the enemy. Clearly, this is not necessarily so. A well-run or managed apartment building (or complex) benefits both landlord and tenant. When tenants or residents are satisfied, the owner is more likely to be making a profit. Dissatisfied residents are not good for business.

Apartment managers or owners should be willing, even eager, to help potential renters learn about the rental process. Those are the ones who could become your partners as you strive to educate members enrolled in this project. Many are willing to let you visit units and to provide speakers, literature, or other educational materials. But don't overlook using real estate agents, insurance agents, furniture stores, and utility companies for similar kinds of help in the course of this project.

Let Them Know About the Project
Several activities in this project involve contacting local business persons or visiting stores. In smaller communities, where choices are more limited, you may want to contact them in advance to let them know about the project. As a way of acquainting them with 4-H and The Rent Event project, send them a copy of the sample letter to businesses included in this guide.

Invite Them as Guest Speakers
To take advantage of special expertise, encourage group members to invite guest speakers to their meeting. This is beneficial when group members are dealing with the more complex topics, such as leases and insurance. If members seem to have trouble finding a guest speaker, suggest specific persons to invite, but let the members do the rest. They may want to elect an event chairperson who will extend the invitation.

If the chairperson extends the invitation to the guest speaker by telephone, any questions the speaker may have can be answered directly. The invitation should include the topic of the presentation, date, time, and place, as well as some specific questions to be answered. Be sure to let the speaker know the length of time available for the presentation and that there will need to be some time for questions from group members. The project chairperson will have to find out if the speaker will require any special equipment, such as a slide projector.

The invitation should be issued approximately four to six weeks prior to the appearance date. About one week before the appearance date, the speaker should be sent a letter of confirmation along with a map showing how to get to the meeting location.

Prior to the speaker's appearance at the group meeting, the project chairperson should talk with the other group members about questions to ask the speaker. Nothing is worse than having no questions when the speaker finishes. The speaker is left wondering if the presentation was too difficult or even boring. Questions show the audience’s interest. The project event chairperson should be responsible for introducing the speaker and for a wrap-up at the end of the meeting thanking the speaker. A thank-you note should be sent to the speaker within the following week.

Scheduling

Because many things will need to be ordered in advance during the course of this project, the schedule on page 10 is provided as a reminder. Some things on the list may not be needed if project participants do not choose that activity. How far in advance you need to order the materials will depend on how often your group meets and how you want to structure the meetings. Because others will be needing the games or video, it is recommended that these be scheduled at least four weeks in advance. Publications should arrive within two weeks if they are in stock. Invitations to guest speakers should be extended by the project participant at least four to six weeks in advance.
Dear __________:

The Rent Event is a 4-H project designed to help high-school-age youth learn about the process of renting the first place of their own. Although homeownership is the preferred alternative for most people, because of high monthly mortgage payments and the need for substantial savings to make a down payment, most young people will rent their first home.

Renting a place to live involves much more than finding an apartment and signing a lease. It is a consumer decision involving a careful consideration of costs, benefits, needs, wants, and available resources. It involves knowing what alternatives are available, such as renting a mobile home, a room, a house, or an apartment. It involves understanding the lease and the rights and responsibilities of both the renter and the landlord. It involves decisions about renters' insurance, utilities, furnishing the apartment, and whether to have a roommate. It involves knowing how to take care of the apartment to ensure that the security deposit is returned. And, it involves knowing in advance all the initial costs, as well as the monthly costs, of renting an apartment.

The Rent Event is designed to help young people develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes they need to rent their first homes. To accomplish this, a learn-by-doing approach is used, including many guided activities in which 4-H'ers explore their own community to learn about the rental process.

The key to the success of this project is cooperation among youth, parents, volunteer project leaders, extension agents, and business persons like you. Over the course of this project you may be called upon or visited by 4-H'ers who are exploring the rental process here in ________________. They will be asking many questions, checking on costs of various items, asking for literature or sample forms, and wanting to inspect apartments. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. It can help our youth become better consumers of rental housing and more fully enjoy the first home of their own.

If you would like to know more about this project, please contact me or ________________ (our county 4-H agent) at __________ (address).

Sincerely,

(Your name)
The Rent Event
4-H Project Leader
Advance Preparation Schedule

1. Presenting . . The Rent Event
   • Order The Rent Event Game.
   • Order “The Misadventures of Hermie” video.

2. Reading the Fine Print
   • Invite a landlord, an apartment manager, or a lawyer to speak (optional).

3. Home, Sweet Home
   • Make copies of the Home Values Test in this guide.

4. Getting Connected
   • Invite an energy auditor to speak (optional).
   • Reproduce You—The Energy Game materials.

5. Are You Covered?
   • Invite an insurance agent to speak (optional).

6. Two Orange Crates and a Door?
   • Locate “Two Orange Crates and a Door: Inexpensive Furnishing Ideas" video.

7. Playing the Security Deposit Sweepstakes
   • Locate “Hermie Cleans House” video.
   • Invite an apartment manager, a landlord, or a maintenance person to speak (optional).
   • Reproduce materials for The Security Deposit Sweepstakes Game.

The Show Must Go On: . . . Presentations and Displays . . .

4-H’ers often have opportunities to organize displays and participate in presentations. Project participants should be encouraged to use some of the activities in the member’s manual for these presentations and displays. Some of the activities are more appropriate for this purpose. These activities are listed at the end of each section with suggestions and modifications. Please point them out to project participants.

Methods for presentations include skits; characterizations (e.g., Dr. Energy Miser, Lawrence Landlord, or Ron and Rhoda Renter); slides; videotapes; demonstrations; puppets, stuffed toys or houses; games; audience participation; drawing or cartooning; chalk talk; music and songs; gimmicks or attention getters; models; debates; aerobics; quizzes; scenarios; or posters. These methods may be combined as necessary to get the point across and be interesting.

Group members may ask for help in adapting the activities for displays or in developing a creative presentation. Give them advice, encouragement, have fun, and be creative!
**Objectives**

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:

1. understand the difference between a choice and a decision
2. list the six steps in the decision-making process

**Points to Emphasize**

1. A decision involves a series of steps requiring careful thought.
2. The rental process involves a series of decisions.

You may be wondering why this chapter is included in a project about renting. Well, the answer is that the process of renting involves a series of decisions. Making a good decision requires careful thought and consists of six specific steps:

1. Realize that a decision must be made.
2. Identify the alternatives.
3. Gather information about your alternatives.
4. Evaluate and rank the alternatives.
5. Make the decision.
6. Evaluate your decision and accept the consequences.

Whether it’s deciding where to live, how to furnish the apartment, or whom one wants as a roommate, these six steps can assist in arriving at a good decision.
Activity 1
This activity is intended to get 4-H’ers to think about the alternatives in renting a place to live. There are no right or wrong answers. It is just a way to find out what they would choose if they were looking for a place to rent right now. At the end of the project, they will fill out the chart again to see if they have changed their minds about anything.

Activity 2
The renter’s survival kit is intended as a way to bring all parts of the project together into a single activity. Preferably, it will be done as a group in order to encourage teamwork. But, if necessary, it could be done individually.

The kit should contain information needed by a person who has never before rented an apartment and who knows nothing about your community. Each chapter of the member’s manual has activities that can contribute something to the kit. Other materials can be included, such as a map, a guidebook, or information on shopping, utilities, education, recreation, and medical facilities. In large cities, you may need to limit the area to a certain part of town.

Activity 3
Have members pretend they are going through the actual renting process, or have them interview someone who is now renting. What decisions had to be made before renting? Go through the decision-making steps on the previous page (and in the member’s guide) so that your group can see how the decision-making process works.

Activity 4
Another project the group might choose to do concerns making videotapes to help others learn about renting. The activity could consist of a single tape presenting an overview of the rental process. Or there could be several tapes, each dealing with a specific topic, such as finding a roommate.

Although this is a relatively new type of project, it is one that seems to appeal to teenagers. This kind of project is an excellent way to provide an outlet for group members’ creativity. For example, the video might show two people talking about becoming roommates.

The videotapes should be informative and entertaining. Some ways of presenting the information might be skits, parodies, demonstrations, puppets, interactive techniques with the audience, interviews, panel discussions using Hermie and his friends, or even melodrama. Encourage participants to think up some of their own ideas.

How do you make a videotape? Contact your public library, local video store, high school, county extension office, or community college for advice, equipment, or facilities.

This activity is optional and depends on the availability of equipment and expertise. Also consider making audio tapes. In either case, make use of the special talents of each group member for designing or constructing sets, acting, creating costumes, or writing.
Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:

1. understand the basic points of a written lease
2. recognize potential problem clauses of a lease

Points to Emphasize

1. A lease can protect both tenant and landlord by clearly spelling out the terms or conditions of occupancy.
2. A written lease is better than an verbal lease.
3. The terms of a lease are usually negotiable. If you don't like a condition, ask to have it changed.
4. Above all, read and understand the lease before signing it.

Activities

Activity 1

Have members list and discuss various rights and obligations.

RIGHTS OF THE TENANT INCLUDE:

1. a safe supply of drinking water
2. locks on doors for security
3. sanitary sewage and waste disposal systems
4. heat in cold weather
5. premises that are secure from water and weather conditions in bad weather
6. a safe structure
7. a place free of pest infestations
8. a working refrigerator for safe food storage (if landlord provides the refrigerator)
9. adequate electrical wiring
10. the right of occupancy in return for the rental payment
11. privacy—the landlord may enter the apartment only at reasonable times and with reasonable notice, except in an emergency
12. interest on the security deposit if it has been held by the landlord for 13 months or longer
13. written notice of any deduction from the security deposit
14. return of the security deposit within 30 days of moving out of the rental unit

**OBLIGATIONS OF THE TENANT ARE:**
1. not to disturb the neighbors
2. not to deliberately destroy or damage the dwelling
3. to abide by the rules of the rental agreement
4. to use utilities, facilities, and appliances in a reasonable manner
5. to keep the fixtures and appliances clean
6. to take out garbage regularly and dispose of it properly
7. to keep the premises in clean and safe condition
8. to comply with applicable housing and fire codes

**RIGHTS OF THE LANDLORD ARE:**
1. payment of rent
2. entry or access to the unit with notice or a business-related purpose
3. eviction of the renter
4. charge of a security deposit

**OBLIGATIONS OF THE LANDLORD ARE:**
1. to supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times and reasonable heat in season
2. to maintain in good and safe working order the electrical, heating, plumbing, sanitary, ventilating, air conditioning, and other facilities and appliances supplied or required to be supplied by the landlord
3. to keep all common areas clean and provide and maintain appropriate waste receptacles in common areas shared by two or more apartments
4. to comply with the requirements of applicable building and housing codes

**Activity 2**
Reading a lease is difficult and not very interesting. Although there has been a recent trend toward simplifying leases, many still use technical legal terms and jargon. But if you’re going to sign a lease, you had better first understand what it says.

Several things are missing from sample lease number 1.

- There is no mention of furniture, appliances, draperies, or other equipment that may come with the apartment. The implication is that these things are not provided. A cleaning charge is indicated for a “stove” (range) and refrigerator.
- Responsibility for repairs is not clearly established. The landlord does, however, reserve the right to enter the apartment to make repairs.

Sample lease number 2 covers each of the important points. Note, however, that items 2-N and 4 indicate that the lease may have a second part. If it does not, these items should be crossed out by the landlord. If the landlord chooses to attach a list of rules and regulations, they become a part of the lease, and violation of any of their terms is a violation of the lease. Be sure to read thoroughly all parts of the lease before signing.

**Activity 3**
The following danger clauses are found in sample lease number 1.

1. **Clause:** You agree that the landlord isn’t liable for repairs.
   
   **Answer:** Yes.
   
   The lease exempts the landlord from reducing the rent because of temporary utility failures, but the term “temporary” is fuzzy. In most cases, the renter may define it as a shorter period of time than would the landlord. See the second paragraph of the section “Occupancy.”

2. **Clause:** You pay the landlord’s attorney’s fees.
   
   **Answer:** Yes.
   
   See the section “Attorney’s Fees.”

3. **Clause:** You waive your right to jury trial.
   
   **Answer:** No.
   
   This clause is not present in this lease. You do get to pay all of the court costs of the landlord, whether you win or lose the suit.
4. **Clause:** You agree to obey rules that may not even have been written yet.

   **Answer:** Yes.
   See the section “Rules and Regulations.”

5. **Clause:** You agree to pay possible extra rent.

   **Answer:** Yes, if real estate taxes or utility costs increase. See the fourth paragraph of the section “Other.”

6. **Clause:** You give the landlord free rein to enter your apartment.

   **Answer:** No.
   Entry is limited to reasonable hours and for business-related purposes. See the section “Signs & Access” and the first paragraph of “Additions & Alterations.”

7. **Clause:** The landlord isn’t liable if you’re injured or if your property is damaged.

   **Answer:** Yes.
   The lease exempts any of the Lessor’s (landlord’s) employees for damage done to the renter’s property as well as from leaks in the roof, bursting pipes, and other property defects, except in the case of negligence by the landlord. See the first and third paragraphs of the section “Liability.”

8. **Clause:** You agree no one else will live with you.

   **Answer:** Yes.
   See the section “Occupants.”

9. **Clause:** Any improvements you build in belong to the landlord.

   **Answer:** Yes.
   See the section “Additions & Alterations.”

10. **Clause:** You agree the premises are fine as they are.

    **Answer:** Yes.
    See the section “Warranty.”

The following danger clauses are found in sample lease number 2.

1. **Clause 8:** You agree no one else will live with you.

   **Answer:** Yes.

   Item K, the maximum number of occupants under this lease, will limit the number of occupants to either the names listed individually in Item 1 or the number of persons in the family named there. Often, local housing codes may determine the number of persons permitted to live in the unit, especially if they are unrelated persons.

2. **Clause 10:** You agree the premises are fine as they are.

   **Answer:** Possibly.

   Item 2R addresses this issue but provides space for a written list of improvements you request to be made.

The Plain Language Contract Act, effective since 1994, requires leases and other consumer contracts to be written in plain rather than technical or archaic language. For example, terms like “party of the first part” and “party of the second part” should be replaced with “landlord” and “tenant.”

**Activities 4 and 5**

Check the local lease against the list of items in the member’s manual. Most apartment managers or landlords would be willing to provide a sample copy of a lease. Alternatively, one could be obtained from a business supply store or photocopied from an individual who is currently a tenant. If you choose the latter, you may want to white out the tenant’s name and any other information that may be confidential.

**Activity 6**

Have one of the group members extend an invitation to a landlord, apartment manager, or lawyer to meet with the group. Be sure that the purpose of the project is explained. See the section in this guide on inviting guest speakers.

**Activity 7**

If a project member wants to do a different activity related to leases, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is challenging, safe, and possible to accomplish.
Selecting a Place to Rent

Home, Sweet Home

Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H’er should be able to:
1. identify at least four ways to locate an apartment
2. evaluate an apartment’s layout, features, and condition
3. identify three major expenses that need to be paid before moving into an apartment
4. identify three major monthly expenses of renting an apartment
5. select a unit which meets his/her needs using not more than 25 to 30 percent of his/her anticipated income

Points to Emphasize

1. Before you can move into an apartment, you must be prepared to pay a lot of expenses: security deposit, first month’s rent, utility deposits and connection fees, and moving costs.
2. Shop around. There are usually many options.
3. There are many kinds of expenses in addition to the rent: monthly utility costs, renters’ insurance, and transportation.
4. Don’t confuse needs and wants. Make sure what you decide to rent meets your needs, not just your wants.

What is available for rent in each community can differ greatly. For this reason, it is important for you as a leader to adapt the activities in this chapter to the situation in your community. In some cases, it may be possible to take a field trip to a larger community nearby to look at additional rental options. Even if your members think that they would not be interested in living in a larger city, they may change their minds when they look for a job.

In other cases, there may be too many options to consider all of them sufficiently. Limiting the search to a specific neighborhood or area may be helpful in that instance. In either case, use your best judgment.
Activities

Activity 1
Use a local newspaper. If the local newspaper doesn't have many rental listings, try a newspaper from a nearby city. Often the Saturday or Sunday issue of the newspaper will have a real estate section with many different classifications for rentals. Even if they don't see what they are looking for, encourage them to call the real estate agent anyway. Often only the most desirable properties are advertised in the newspaper.

To search the yellow pages of a telephone directory, you may want to suggest that the 4-H'er use a directory from a larger nearby city.

If there is no Chamber of Commerce, contact the office of the mayor or city manager.

It is suggested that more than one real estate agent be contacted, although in smaller communities, one may be all that is reasonable. Some real estate offices specialize in rental properties and others do not handle them at all.

Apartment locator services are normally found only in larger communities, college towns, or resort areas. If yours is a college town, you may suggest trying the campus housing office. Warn group members that there may be a fee for using the locator service. They should, however, be able to find out what services are offered and the types of units available without incurring a charge.

Activity 2
Classified ads normally offer more types of housing for rent as well as a broader selection of each type (garage apartments, efficiencies, rooms, sublets, etc.). They can also lead you to real estate agents, who may have larger selections of rental properties.

The yellow pages usually list only the larger apartment complexes or real estate agents specializing in rentals.

The Chamber of Commerce may have a printed list of the apartment complexes in the city.

At real estate offices you get to see only what they have listed with them or through a multiple listing service. They can, however, do a good job of matching you with what you want because they are more familiar with what is available on the market.

Even the best-intentioned friends usually have incomplete information on the range of alternatives (unless, of course, they have completed The Rent Event project). Friends often have first-hand information, which is good, but much of that may be biased (either positively or negatively).

A neighborhood search will turn up only those places with signs in front of them or larger apartment buildings and complexes that would have turned up in other types of searches such as in the yellow pages. But for someone who wants to live in a specific neighborhood, this may be an effective way to identify the alternatives.

A locator service usually costs money (but sometimes is free), and will list many places that you could have found through other methods. An advantage is that they do the searching for you. You need only to look through the offerings and decide which apartments you want to inspect. You should not have to pay a fee unless you find listings you want to inspect.

Activity 3
How the sources are ranked is a matter of opinion and what one is looking for in an apartment. Have members discuss how they ranked them and why.

Activity 4
How this activity is approached depends on the size of the community. In smaller towns, the 4-H'er may be able to do the whole town. In larger places, the city can be divided into sections. Each member can do his/her own neighborhood, you can assign different sections to different persons, or the group can do just one section of town. Don't overlook rural areas of counties that may have a lot of rental housing.
Activities 5 and 6
The Home Values Test in this guide can help a person realize which housing attributes he/she values most. Sometimes it is surprising to find out that what you thought would be most important is not so important after all.

You may get some complaints that it is unrealistic for a house to have only one attribute or feature as the statements in the test require. We know that. But for purposes of this exercise, that is the way the houses are to be viewed. A house with one (and only one feature) is compared to another house with only one feature. It may be difficult, but try to think of it that way.

Activity 7
If a project member wants to do a different activity related to selecting an apartment, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is challenging, safe, and possible to accomplish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glossary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apartment</strong>: A room or set of rooms with kitchen and bath facilities and used as a residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duplex</strong>: A house designed for two families living separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efficiency apartment</strong>: An apartment that consists of a single room with a kitchen area and a separate bathroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garden apartment</strong>: A general term used to describe any apartment building, of three floors or less and up to twelve units, with landscaped space around it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House</strong>: A building that serves as a residence, not attached to other houses, and designed to be occupied by only one family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobile home</strong>: A factory-built house designed to be moved on wheels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs</strong>: Those items essential to your physical existence, such as food, shelter, and clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Real estate salesperson</strong>: Any person licensed to sell real estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Townhouse</strong>: A single family dwelling connected to another by a wall. Usually, it is more than one story and connected to at least two or more other units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Values</strong>: Those things or beliefs that are important to an individual and that contribute toward satisfaction and enjoyment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wants</strong>: Those things that are not essential for maintaining life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utilities

Getting Connected

[Frame]

**Objectives**

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:

1. identify which utilities he/she will be responsible for in a given apartment
2. describe how to establish service for given utilities; evaluate, with respect to needs, the levels of service available from telephone and cable television companies
3. list 10 ways to conserve energy to control utility costs
4. list three ways to conserve water to control utility costs

[Frame]

**Points to Emphasize**

1. Choose an apartment that is energy-efficient to begin with.
2. Conserve energy and water to make your rental or housing dollar go as far as possible.
3. Connection fees and deposits are initial expenses that you may have even before you move into your apartment.

As with everything else in this project up to now, decisions that need to be made about utilities will vary by community. You may need to adapt the material and activities in this chapter.

Although water and energy conservation are given some attention in this project, they are not the major purpose of the project. Try to help those interested in a more in-depth treatment of conservation by introducing them to community resource persons.
Activities

**Activity 1**
The list of places to go to get utilities connected should include electricity, water, gas, fuel oil, telephone, and cable television. Obviously, not all of these will be needed in each rental situation, but because the members do not yet know which they will need when they are ready to rent, they should get information on all of them.

**Activity 2**
Utility companies, libraries, and the Web have resources describing the best ways to save energy. Select those that are the most recent and applicable to your region.

Those who do not have access to an apartment may use their own house to look for ways to make improvements. If their house is already in good shape, then look at the things that were done to ensure energy efficiency.

Information on cost of materials needed can be obtained from hardware stores, discount department stores, or lumber yards.

**Activity 3**
Doing this activity depends on whether or not an energy auditor is available and if there is a fee for the service. For that reason, it is an optional activity and three variations are provided.

**Activity 4**
Playing You—The Energy Game is a fun way to learn some basic facts about energy use and conservation in the home. By understanding and applying energy facts, one can change daily habits to save money and resources for self, family, state, and national interests.

Materials and instructions for making the game are found beginning on page 37. When they are finished making the game, 4-H’ers should play it with other group members or friends.

Evaluate individual members’ progress by noting the questions the player did or did not know and choosing other activities that will help them learn the needed information.

**Activity 5**
Although the graph starts with January, any 12-month period can be used to illustrate the point of this activity. When completed, the graph should show the variation in electricity use from month to month. Just because the first bill that comes in September is low, it doesn’t mean you aren’t going to pay a lot more in the cold winter months. Likewise, if there is air conditioning, it will be apparent from a comparison with other members’ graphs that the summer bills aren’t as low.

Using kilowatt hours instead of the amount of the bill accounts for changes in the price per kilowatt. If electric heat and/or air conditioning are not used, however, there will be very little difference through the year. If a uniform payment plan has been chosen, one should still be able to find out how many kilowatt hours were actually used each month. If members get their information from the bills for their parents’ house, the amount of electrical use indicated on the graph will be larger than would normally be expected in an apartment. Have members compare graphs for homes with electric heat to those without electric heat.

**Activity 6**
The terms for different levels of telephone service may vary from one company to another. It can be confusing to keep track of phone service rates and options, so don’t let that discourage project members.

**Activity 7**
The availability of cable television differs among communities. If it is available in your area, have members do this activity.

**Activity 8**
If a member wants to do a different activity related to utilities or energy conservation, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is challenging, safe, and possible to accomplish.

You might have the group think about carbon monoxide detectors and accessibility to hospital, fire, and other emergency services.
Renters' Insurance

Are You Covered?

Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:
1. understand what renters' insurance is
2. understand why renters' insurance may be needed

Points to Emphasize

1. Renters' insurance is not mandatory, it is optional. By not having it, however, a person is taking a risk.
2. No two policies are the same—so shop around.
3. Make sure you know what is covered under the policy you get.

Activities

Activity 1
The parents’ homeowners’ or renters’ insurance policy will cover a dependent’s possessions at another location such as a dormitory or apartment. Insurance companies differ, however, in how they prefer to handle situations in which several persons are sharing a room or apartment.

Even if the total value of one’s possessions is small, it may be important to have insurance for the liability coverage. Each roommate desiring liability coverage will need to be covered through his/her parents’ policy, have his/her own policy, or be named on a common policy purchased together by the roommates.

Activity 2
Because many people do not keep receipts, members may have trouble finding out the original cost of items listed on the inventory chart. Present value is also difficult to establish, but encourage them to do the best they can. Although photographs would be very helpful in establishing a claim, they are optional because some people may not have photography equipment. If possible, however, arrange to borrow a camera or ask someone to take them for
those who cannot do it themselves. The photography does not have to be of professional quality; instant photography would be sufficient. Local insurance companies may be able to provide a more detailed chart at no cost.

Emphasize the importance of storing the chart in a safe deposit box or another location. Updating the chart from time to time is important, too.

**Activity 3**
Encourage one of the project participants to invite an insurance agent to speak at one of the group meetings. See the guest speakers section.

**Activities 4 and 5**
If participants have problems obtaining two sample policies locally, help them get policies from a nearby town or city. Have members answer all of the questions they can from the policies. If they have questions about the policy, encourage them to contact the insurance agent. But before doing so, they should make a list of items they want to ask about so that they will take up as little as possible of the agent’s time. Caution them to try to make only one call to each agent.

**Activity 6**
Certain items in the home can not be replaced if burned or stolen. Photographs (unless the negatives are in another location) are not replaceable. Young people may feel that other items also cannot be replaced. Once they have listed them, have them think of ways they can best be protected.

**Activity 7**
If a project member wants to do a different activity related to renters’ insurance, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is challenging, safe, and possible to accomplish.
Furnishing Your Apartment

Two Orange Crates and a Door?

Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:
1. determine furnishing needs and wants
2. identify possible sources for obtaining furnishings and accessories
3. select the best plan for furnishing an apartment within available resources

Points to Emphasize

1. It is important to be creative when furnishing an apartment. Just because it was originally an orange crate doesn’t mean it can’t now be an end table.
2. Keep an open mind when deciding where to shop for furnishings. Many great finds turn up in places other than furniture stores.
3. Items that are designed well aren’t necessarily expensive and expensive items aren’t necessarily well designed.

Activities

Activity 1
Each project participant should have an opportunity to view the video “Two Orange Crates and a Door: Inexpensive Furnishing Ideas.” Order or pick up a copy of the video from your county extension office. You will need a VCR and television or monitor, and connection cables at the meeting site. Be sure that a grounded outlet or an adapter is available.

Activity 2
Encourage one of the participants to show the video segment “Two Orange Crates and a Door: Inexpensive Furnishing Ideas” at one of your group meetings. Have the member generate a group discussion. What additional inexpensive furnishing ideas do members have?

Activity 3
Some newspapers carry a decorating column, usually in the Sunday edition. Sunday papers also often feature a local “home of the week” with many pictures that can provide some inspiration. In addition, store ads often show inexpensive ways to decorate. This is especially true of import stores. Gift catalogs (which abound just before Christmas) have many interesting accessories. Ideas from these can often be duplicated at home at a lower cost.
Department store catalogs also have some relatively inexpensive furnishings and can generate many good ideas.

Many magazines contain articles on making inexpensive items for the home. Even design magazines that feature more expensive homes could be consulted. Many good ideas come from looking at the photographs of the rooms to see how things were done, such as an interesting wall arrangement. Even though the items in the arrangement may be expensive, the same effect can be achieved by substituting inexpensive items.

Activity 4
This is a major activity and will require a lot of work by members who choose to do it. For those who do, it should be very interesting and is a good opportunity to be creative. The results will make an excellent presentation.

Stores to visit include discount department stores, specialty import shops, hardware stores, regular and discount furniture stores, and some drug and grocery stores.

This project might be more fun (and safer) if done in pairs or a group. If you live in a small town, you may want to engage the help of some of the parents and arrange a field trip to a larger town or city to get more variety.

Activity 5
If a project member wants to do a different activity related to furnishing an apartment, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is challenging, safe, and possible to accomplish.
Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H’er should be able to:

1. know how to maintain an apartment to avoid deductions from the security deposit
2. name four principles to help manage time and energy when caring for and maintaining an apartment
3. list at least four places to get information to help solve cleaning and maintenance problems

Points to Emphasize

1. Routine maintenance is necessary and will enable you to get your security deposit back.
2. It is important to get organized to make cleaning easier.
3. There is no one way to clean, and how often you clean depends on many factors, such as the number of people living there, the type and color of materials, standards of cleanliness, and the kind of use the place gets. The following tips might be helpful:
   a. Read cleaning product labels. Use the right cleaning tools and products for the job. Test in an inconspicuous area.
   b. Store cleaning products properly — away from children, food, and pets.
   c. It is important to wear protective gloves and glasses when using some chemicals. Also, make sure the area is well-ventilated.
   d. Cleaning rags can be safety and fire hazards. Arrange for proper disposal after use.
   e. Never mix bleach and ammonia or products containing bleach and ammonia. The fumes are toxic.

The purpose of this section is to emphasize the need to care for and maintain an apartment in order to get back the security deposit. This does not mean that if there is no deposit, there is no need to take care of the apartment. Detailed procedures for cleaning anything and everything are not provided, because
this project is about renting, not housecleaning. Therefore, the focus is on ways to motivate yourself to get the cleaning done and where to get information on cleaning. There are many books about cleaning in the popular press. Study labels and instruction manuals as carpeting, floor, furniture, and appliance care varies. Cleaning product companies often have cleaning pamphlets available at little cost. Libraries also have excellent books on cleaning and stain removal.

This section should give project participants a good foundation in care and maintenance. They can then build on this information when they face specific situations as renters.

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**Activities**

**Activity 1**
Should group members be in doubt, this is not a real activity.

**Activity 2**
The video segment “Hermie Cleans House” can be ordered or picked up from your county extension office. You will need a VCR, television or monitor, and connection cables at the meeting site. Be sure that a grounded outlet or an adapter is available.

**Activity 3**
Encourage one of the project participants to show the video, “Hermie Cleans House” at one of your group meetings. Have the person generate a group discussion to see if members can come up with some additional examples.

**Activity 4**
If project participants come to you for advice on this activity, you may give them names of possible guest speakers or places to find guest speakers. Also refer them to the section in their manual on guest speakers. Stress the importance of following the suggestions given.

**Activity 5**
The Security Deposit Sweepstakes Game is designed to reinforce the idea that a person must care for and maintain an apartment in order to get back his/her security deposit. Materials and instructions for making the game begin on page 48 of this guide. General suggestions for making games can be found in the section “Games” (page 36).

The Security Deposit Sweepstakes Game could be played at a group meeting if several copies are made. Alternatively, perhaps group members could play as teams with a single copy of the game.

**Activity 6**
Often there is more than one way to clean something. The objective is to try to clean without damaging, if possible. Test materials in an inconspicuous area first.

1. Removing the spaghetti tomato sauce from the light green nylon carpet requires several steps, and the stain may be permanent if not removed immediately.
   a. Blot with an appropriate stain remover. Continue until no more stain is removed. Small amounts should be used to prevent damage to the latex used on carpet backing.
   b. Detergent. One teaspoon of mild detergent mixed with one-half pint of lukewarm water. (Note: A detergent designed for carpeting is ideal, or use a nonalkaline detergent that does not contain bleach, such as those used for washing delicate fabrics.) Add a small amount and blot liquid; continue until no more stain is removed.
   c. Ammonia. One tablespoon of ammonia added to three-fourths cup of water. Add small amount and blot liquid; continue until no more stain remains.
   d. Vinegar. One-third cup white vinegar mixed with two-thirds cup lukewarm water. Apply small amount and blot liquid; continue until no more stain remains.

2. Removing the mess from the oven depends on what kind of oven Hermie has.
   a. If it is a manual-clean oven, ammonia or commercial oven cleaner will remove the mess. Use protective gloves.
   b. If it is a continuous-clean oven and the spot is small, let the oven clean itself during normal use. If it is a big mess, use a nylon pad and mild liquid soap solution or spray with an all-purpose cleaner; wipe clean with a damp sponge or cloth. Never use oven cleaners, harsh abrasives, caustic cleaners, or metal scouring pads. Never mix bleach and ammonia.
c. If it is a self-cleaning oven and the spot is small, let the oven clean itself using the cleaning cycle. If it is a big mess, first treat it with a mild liquid soap solution and wipe clean with a damp sponge or cloth.

3. To clean the freezer compartment of the refrigerator, turn off the freezer (some models may have a separate control for the freezer; other models have only one for both the freezer and refrigerator). Remove the food from the freezer into a cooler containing ice or, preferably, into another freezer. Put pans of hot water in the freezer to hasten the melting and a pan in the refrigerator compartment to catch any dripping. Do not use a knife or other sharp instrument to scrape the ice, as you could puncture the freezer walls. Wipe up the water and empty the bowls, wash the compartment with baking soda and water, then rinse and wipe it dry. Turn on the refrigerator/freezer and replace the food immediately. Thawed food should be used within three days. Discard food that has been left out too long.

4. If the vinyl mini-blinds were made in China, Taiwan, Mexico, or Indonesia in 1996 or earlier, they probably contain lead. As they deteriorate, the vinyl will break down into dust particles. A lead testing kit can be purchased at paint and hardware stores. The best action is to replace them if you have young children in the apartment who are likely to pick up the dust from the blinds by wiping them with their hands or mouths. Blinds with dangling looped cords are also a great safety hazard for children!

To clean blinds, wash them in the bathtub or wipe them with a damp cloth and detergent. Do not try to vacuum lead dust, as that will only spread the fine dust particles throughout the house.

5. The coffee stain in the porcelain-coated, cast-iron kitchen sink can be removed using chlorine bleach or a nylon brush with a mild abrasive.

**Activity 7**

If a project member wants to do a different activity related to taking care of an apartment, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is challenging, safe, and possible to accomplish.
Selecting a Roommate

Do I Know You?

Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:
1. identify his/her three most important roommate-selection criteria
2. select a roommate

Points to Emphasize

1. It is important for people to find out if they are compatible before they agree to become roommates.
2. A best friend may or may not make the best roommate.
3. Good communication skills are key.

Activities

Activity 1
In this activity, participants should realize that Hermione is not really listening to Rose and that both roommates have very different concerns.

Activity 2
Encourage project participants to perform this skit at one of the group meetings. Give the characters some personality and have a good time.

Activities 3 and 4
These could be presented and discussed at a group meeting.

Activity 5
If a project member wants to do a different activity related to selecting a roommate, he/she will first need your approval. Be sure the activity is both challenging and possible to accomplish.
Thud!
As the Curtain Falls

Objectives

After finishing this section, the 4-H'er should be able to:
1. decide upon the most appropriate type of rental unit
2. inspect and evaluate an apartment
3. create a renter's survival kit

Points to Emphasize

See the items to emphasize in each section of this guide.

Activities

Activity 1

This is a repeat of an activity in the section "Decisions, Decisions!" When members did it the first time, they may have been like Hermie and not know very much about renting. Now, after completing the project, they are making decisions, not choices. Even if they have not changed their minds about anything, they have made informed selections.

Activity 2

If possible, do this as a group activity. Members should select an apartment they would like to see and make an appointment to inspect it. They should be sure to let the rental agent know that they will be doing this as part of a 4-H project. They should use The Renter's Checklist and other checklists in the member's manual to help them inspect and evaluate the apartment. On their checklist they may be as critical as they wish, but they should not make negative comments to the person showing the unit.

If there is time, inspect two or three different kinds of units such as a mobile home, an efficiency unit, an apartment in a large complex, a townhouse, or a
subdivided house. Seeing different kinds of units will help members compare the advantages and disadvantages of each.

After the inspection, have them discuss what they saw. Did some members notice things that others did not? Were some members bothered more by what they saw than other members? Which unit would they select and why?

**Activity 3**
One alternative to renting is to live at home. Have members discuss what advantages and disadvantages they see in living at home versus renting.

**Activity 4**
Now it is time for members to complete their renter’s survival kit. See Activity 2 in “Decisions, Decisions!” for specific instructions about the kit. Members should have collected or prepared everything that they want to put in it. The survival kit may have been done individually or as a group. If several members each prepared a kit, have them show one another what they put into it.

**Activity 5**
See the discussion in “Decisions, Decisions!” about doing a videotape. When the video is finished, let others know it is available for use. Inform your county extension office, local high schools, church groups, community colleges, and other youth groups.

**Congratulations!**

You and your project participants have finished The Rent Event. We hope that everyone has learned a lot about renting and that you would like to schedule a return engagement in the future to lead a new group of potential renters through The Rent Event. As for now, you deserve to take a bow!
Your Values in Choosing a Home

In what kind of home would you be happiest? Would you like to know the answer to this question? Then read the directions carefully in the following pages and do exactly what you are asked to do. When you get to the last page you will have the answer.

First, look through the list of homes below and decide which home you would like best to live in and put a 1 beside that place. Look through the list again and write 2 by the place you like next best. Then look for your third choice and write 3, then keep going until you number every place. There should be 10 numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIND OF HOME</th>
<th>YOUR CHOICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A very beautiful home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A very comfortable home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home with everything convenient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home in a very good location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home where hobbies or other interests can be pursued</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home planned for good health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home that gives you privacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home that will be safe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home where you can do things together and bring your friends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home that isn’t expensive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now we will tell you more about these homes. Read what it says about every place. When you have finished you will have a chance to vote again.

1. This is a beautiful home. It has nice colors and good design. It is good to look at both inside and outside, and it fits in with the surroundings. You may not have much chance to carry on your hobbies and may not have much privacy, but it is very beautiful.

2. This is a comfortable home, a place where you can rest and relax and find relief from strain. It won’t be too hot or too cold and will have everything arranged to make you comfortable. It may not be very beautiful and might not be economical, but you will have real comfort in this home.

3. This home is convenient; it is neat and orderly, with a place for everything. It has many new labor-saving devices. Household tasks and chores may easily be done in this place. You may not like the location and you may not have enough privacy, but it is convenient.

4. This home is in a perfect location. It is in a neighborhood that you like and is handy to the places that are important to you. It might not be very comfortable or too safely built, but the location is just right.

5. This home is built for good health. It is spotlessly clean and will be easy to keep clean. There is lots of sunshine, light, and fresh air. It may not be in the best location or an especially good place for inviting your friends, but it will offer much to keep you well.

6. In this home you can putter around and do the things you really like to do. You can carry on almost any personal interest or hobby. It might not be very beautiful or too safely built, but things you like to do in your spare time at home can easily be done in this place.
7. This home will give each roommate some privacy. You can do the things you want to do without being bothered. You will have some space that will be your very own. It might not be too well planned for health or convenience, but you will have some privacy when you want it.

8. This home is built for safety. You will feel safe from wind and storm. There won't be much chance of the house catching fire and little chance for accidents. It might not be very comfortable or too well planned for friendship activities, but you will feel safe in this house.

9. This is the home where you can bring your friends. It will also be a place where the family can have some good times together. It may not be economical and might not be very convenient, but you will always be able to have good times with friends.

10. This is the home that is inexpensive. It won't cost much to operate. It will fit with your income. It may not be the best place for inviting your friends or too well planned for health, but it will suit your income.

---

**Home Values Test**

Here are ten different homes. They are alike except for one characteristic—the one that characterizes the house to a greater extent than any of the others. You may want all ten homes, but for this activity, you can have only one at a time. Make a choice between the two homes in each pair and circle the number of the house you would choose.

---

1 — is the beautiful home. It has nice colors and good design. It is good to look at both inside and outside.

10 — is the inexpensive home. It costs little to operate and suits your income.

9 — is the home where you can bring your friends. You can have many good times here.

6 — is the home for personal interests or hobbies. You can spend your spare time in this home doing almost anything you like to do.

2 — is the comfortable home. Here you can rest and relax and feel at ease.

8 — is the safely built home. There is little danger of fire, accidents, and other such troubles.

7 — is the home that gives you some privacy. You can do the things you want to do without being bothered.

9 — is the home where you can bring your friends. You can have many good times here.

3 — is the convenient home. It is neat and orderly and has many new labor-saving devices.

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6 — is the home for personal interests or hobbies. You can spend your spare time in this home doing almost anything you like to do.

4 — is the home in the ideal location. It is near the things that are really important to you.

1 — is the beautiful home. It has nice colors and good design. It is good to look at both inside and outside.

6 — is the home for personal interests or hobbies. You can spend your spare time in this home doing almost anything you like to do.

10 — is the inexpensive home. It costs little to operate and suits your income.

5 — is the home built for good health. It is clean and there is plenty of sunshine and fresh air.

3 — is the convenient home. It is neat and orderly and has many new labor-saving devices.

10 — is the inexpensive home. It costs little to operate and suits your income.

9 — is the home where you can bring your friends. You can have many good times here.

8 — is the safely built home. There is little danger of fire, accidents, and other such troubles.

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5 — is the home built for good health. It is clean, there is plenty of sunshine and fresh air.

2 — is the comfortable home. Here you can rest and relax and feel at ease.

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8 — is the safely built home. There is little danger of fire, accidents, and other such troubles.

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Summary
Here you will find the answer to the question, "What kind of home would I be happiest to live in?"
Review this test. Count all the 1's you have circled and write the total beside number 1 in the list below. Then count the 2's circled and continue through the ten numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Beauty</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Comfort</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Convenience</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Hobbies</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Privacy</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now make a new list. Write the word having the highest number under "Totals" in the first space below, the word with the next highest total in the second space, and continue until all ten words are written. If there is a tie, write the words in order as you choose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CHARACTERISTICS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This list tells you which housing characteristics are most important to you—that is, which ones you value most highly.
General Instructions

Games

Following are materials and instructions for two additional games. The cards for the games can be photocopied directly onto colored card or cover stock paper. If that is not possible, use the heaviest colored paper that the copy machine will accept. The cards can be easily cut using a paper cutter. Most copy shops will have everything you need. If one is not available in your area, then improvise as best you can.

The money needed for one of the games can be printed using the master in this guide or can be borrowed from other games. Just be sure you return it when finished.

One of the games calls for a die. Dice can be purchased at most stores that sell games, party supply stores, or hobby shops. If necessary, you could borrow a die from another game.

Moving pieces for the games could also be borrowed from other games. As an alternative, buttons of different colors could be used.

Some of your more creative members may want to make their own game board. Poster board is great for making a game board, and it's inexpensive. For each game, you will need one sheet of poster board of any color, but the brighter, the better.

It is suggested that when making the game board, you do not draw directly on the poster board itself, because unless you are very skilled, this can result in an unsatisfactory product. Instead, cut the moving spaces out of construction paper (the cheapest). If you are fortunate enough to have an art supply store near you, heavier weight and specialty papers are more interesting and will give the game board more pizzazz.

Cutting the moving spaces out of paper allows you to use the trial-and-error method of finding a pleasing arrangement of shapes. Then the pieces can be attached to the board with glue, or preferably, rubber cement. Any desired decoration can be cut out of matching paper or from magazines and attached to the board.
You—The Energy Game

Developed by Carolyn K. Norris, Assistant Professor, Vocational Home Economics Education, Colorado State University; Bonnie Bonnewitz, Loveland (Colorado) High School; and Patricia Rodriguez, Thompson Valley (Colorado) High School. Modifications were made in the revision of this material.

Materials and Equipment
- Game board
- Deck of question cards
- Deck of special cards
- List of questions and answers
- Rules for game
- Markers

Instructions for Making the Game
1. Read the section “Games” on the previous page for general information about making games.
2. From the following pages, photocopy the game rules, lists of questions and answers, game board, question cards, and special cards.
   a. The game board should be copied onto cover stock or other paper, if your facilities allow.
   b. To make the question cards and special cards, you will need two bright colors of paper, three sheets of one color and one sheet of another (get a couple of extra sheets in case you make a mistake). Onto three sheets of one of the colors, copy the page with the “Question Card” labels. Then on the back side of those sheets, copy the next three pages in the manual (question cards Q1 through Q48) so that the labels will be in the center of each card. This may be a bit tricky if you are not used to backing things on a photocopy machine. If, when you copy the question card labels, you laid them on the glass with the words toward you, now lay the manual on the glass with the words in the opposite direction to copy the questions. The spacing has been designed to take care of itself if you place the manual on the copy machine this way. Then copy the “Special Card” labels and cards in the same way. The special cards are those labeled SC1 to SC14.
   c. After you have copies of all the question and special cards, cut them into individual cards.
   d. Make one copy of the game rules, including the list of questions and answers.
3. Make your own markers or borrow them from another game.
4. Now all the parts of the game can be assembled as a complete set and kept in a labeled envelope or box for future use.

Introducing the Game
As project leader, you will be responsible for having the game materials laid out on tables. As an attention getter, ask the following questions:
- How many know what your family electricity bill was last month?
- How many know how to read your gas meter?
- How many of you saved water in the last couple of days by taking a quick shower instead of a bath?
- How many of you either walked to school or car pooled to school today?
- How many of you can list three forms of energy?

Rules
1. Divide players into groups of four or five. One person in each group should act as monitor with the answer key.
2. Shuffle decks of cards.
3. Each player should select a different marker and place it on the “Start” square.
4. Each player takes his/her turn by drawing the top card on the pile of question cards and stating aloud the number of the question. The question and answer should be stated to the group. If the player answers the question correctly according to the answer sheet, he/she advances the number of squares indicated on the card. If the player answers incorrectly, he/she remains on the same square.
5. Players landing on a “Special” square will draw the top card from the “Special” deck and follow the directions given on the card.
6. Play continues in a clockwise rotation until someone reaches the “Finish” square on the board. The first player to do so is the winner.
7. Questions with more than one possible answer may be accepted with group and/or leader approval.

**Question Cards with Answers**

1. Give the name of the abbreviation for the independent testing agency that tests electrical products for safety. (2 sps.)
   **Answer:** Underwriters’ Laboratory or UL.

2. (T-F) If electric appliances are disconnected before cleaning or repairing, there is no danger of electric shock. (1 sp.)
   **Answer:** True.

3. The amount of power used by most small appliances is measured in ___________. (2 sps.)
   **Answer:** Watts.

4. (T-F) You get more light from one 100-watt bulb than from two 50-watt bulbs even though they use the same amount of energy. (1 sp.)
   **Answer:** True.

5. (T-F) Fluorescent lights are more efficient and more economical than incandescent lights. (1 sp.)
   **Answer:** True.

6. When washing white underwear and linens, what temperature water should be used? (2 sps.)
   **Answer:** Hot. Why? (2 sps.)
   **Answer:** To kill bacteria and germs.

7. Of the energy-consuming equipment in the average home, which two use the highest percentage of energy? (2 sps. each; worth a total of 4 sps.)
   **Answer:** Heating/air conditioning and the water heater.

8. List two energy-saving hints for cooking foods. (4 sps.)
   **Answer:** Cook at lowest suitable heat, use least amount of water, thaw foods completely before cooking, do not overcook, or use tight-fitting lid. Other answers are possible.

9. (T-F) Hot water aids in optimal use of the garbage disposal. (1 sp.)
   **Answer:** False.

10. When is the best time to use the self-cleaning feature of a dirty oven? (2 sps.)
    **Answer:** When the oven is already hot or at night when electrical demand is lower.

11. To keep the use of energy and water to a minimum when using the clothes washer, match the water level to the ________ size. (2 sps.)
    **Answer:** Load.

12. (T-F) As a general rule, small appliances use less energy than large ones for preparing a given food. (1 sp.)
    **Answer:** True.

13. List two features of pots and pans which help conserve energy (besides the materials they are made of). (4 sps.)
    **Answer:** Tight-fitting lid, straight sides, and flat bottoms.

14. Why do surface burner pans save energy when kept shiny and clean? (3 sps.)
    **Answer:** They reflect more heat.

15. Of the following, which three appliances use the most electricity—
    a. clock, electric blanket, electric skillet?
    b. refrigerator-freezer, toothbrush, mixer?
    c. vacuum cleaner, can opener, dishwasher? (2 sps.)
    **Answer:** Refrigerator-freezer, toothbrush, mixer.

16. (T-F) A pop-up toaster uses less energy than a toaster oven. (1 sp.)
    **Answer:** False.

17. Name two ways to reduce energy used by the freezer. (4 sps.)
    **Answer:** Planning trips to avoid opening door too often, keep freezer as full as possible, defrost often. Other answers are possible.

18. Name one energy-saving way of using the clothes washer. (2 sps.)
    **Answer:** Either using cold water rinses or washing only full loads will save energy.

19. List at least two ways to save energy when drying clothes. (4 sps.)
    **Answer:** Keep filter clean, dry only until damp, remove clothes immediately, use only for bulky items, use clothes line.
20. List an effective way of reducing energy use by the dishwasher. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Open door during heat cycle and let air dry, wash only full loads. Other answers are possible.

21. (T-F) A dishwasher requires the same amount of energy to wash a three-place setting of dishes as it does to wash an eight-place setting. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

22. Choose the best answer. Cooks may reduce heat loss in the oven by avoiding:
   a. turning the light on during cooking.
   b. opening the oven door during baking.
   c. using metal pans in the oven. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Opening the oven door during baking.

23. Name two ways to reduce the energy used by the refrigerator. (4 sps.)
   Answer: Avoid opening door often; avoid packing the refrigerator; if safety is not a factor, cool hot foods before refrigeration. Other answers are possible.

24. Why do self-cleaning ovens use less energy than regular ovens during baking? (3 sps.)
   Answer: More insulation in self-cleaning ovens.

25. (T-F) A 5% moisture content left in clothes after the drying cycle will reduce wrinkling if they are removed immediately. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

26. (T-F) If dried on the permanent-press cycle, clothes will wrinkle less if allowed to cool in the dryer before removing. (1 sp.)
   Answer: False.

27. (T-F) A non-self-cleaning oven costs less per hour to use than a self-cleaning oven. (1 sp.)
   Answer: False. Self-cleaning ovens use 15% less energy during cooking than non-self-cleaning ovens.

28. (T-F) At current prices, a gas clothes dryer costs more to operate per load than an electric clothes dryer. (1 sp.)
   Answer: Answer will vary.

29. (T-F) Preparing two baked potatoes takes less energy using the microwave than it does using a regular oven. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

30. (T-F) Preheating your oven before baking is necessary for all foods. (1 sp.)
   Answer: False.

31. (T-F) Microwave cooking is most efficient at the high setting. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

32. Name a technique to conserve water when preparing dishes for the dishwasher. (3 sps.)
   Answer: Use rubber spatula to scrape dishes, no need to rinse dishes.

33. Explain how keeping drinking water in the refrigerator saves water. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Eliminates need to run water in faucet to get cold water. (It won't save water for those who are willing to drink it at tap temperature.)

34. Why does using cold water in the washing machine’s rinse cycle save energy? (2 sps.)
   Answer: Reduces water-heating costs.

35. (T-F) Washing a medium load of clothes takes less water than two small loads. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

36. Name a technique that saves water when handrinsing dishes. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Do not leave water running during rinse. Fill sink full of water and dip dishes.

37. Name two locations within the kitchen that would cause the refrigerator to use more energy. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Heat vent, dishwasher, range, windows, and sunlight may cause energy loss if near the refrigerator.

38. Name one way to conserve water when using faucets. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Shut off faucets completely, put a water-saver on shower head, repair leaky faucets.

39. Why should you read equipment user manuals to save energy? (2 sps.)
   Answer: To get the most efficient use of your equipment, to prevent possible damage, to prevent safety hazards. Other answers are possible.
40. (T-F) Using a glass pan for baking a cake decreases the baking time. (1 sp.)
   Answer: False. Baking temperature is reduced by 25° F, but time remains the same.

41. (T-F) Keeping your freezer defrosted results in less energy use. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

42. (T-F) Energy efficiency is reduced when electrical circuits are overloaded. (1 sp.)
   Answer: True.

43. Name three places in your home where warm air may escape during the winter. (3 sps.)
   Answer: Cracks, doors, windows, fireplaces, walls, foundations, ceilings. Other answers are possible.

44. Name two ways to reduce heat loss from the home. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Stop air leaks, replace furnace filters, add insulation, use storm windows, caulk and weatherstrip windows and doors. Other answers are possible.

45. (T-F) An automatic-defrost refrigerator uses the same amount of energy as a manual-defrost refrigerator. (1 sp.)
   Answer: False; it uses more.

46. Give three examples of how human energy can be substituted for fuel energy. (3 sps.)
   Answer: Open cans by hand, wash dishes by hand, avoid using electric toothbrush, ride a bike or walk, hang clothes on line to dry. Other answers are possible.

47. (T-F) Keeping the lint filter clean in the clothes dryer has no effect on the dryer's energy efficiency. (1 sp.)
   Answer: False.

48. Explain why using light colors for walls and ceilings helps conserve energy. (2 sps.)
   Answer: Reflects more light and requires less artificial lighting.

---

"Special" Cards

1. Stand up and shout "Energy conservation." Go ahead 2 spaces.

2. You have just opened the refrigerator door for the 10th time while preparing a meal. Go back 3 spaces.

3. You used the wrong size burner for pan size. Go back 2 spaces.


5. You opened your can manually. Go ahead 1 space.

6. You left the water running while you peeled the onion. Go back 1 space.

7. You forgot to turn off the lights when you left the kitchen. Go back 2 spaces.

8. You forgot to turn off the oven after you took your pizza out. Go back 2 spaces.

9. You peeked at your masterpiece in the oven three times and lost oven heat. Go back 2 spaces.

10. You learned to use the pressure cooker to save energy. Move ahead 3 spaces.

11. You remembered to set the oven timer to eliminate opening the door to check souffle. Move ahead 2 spaces.

12. You use the microwave for cooking small quantities of food. Go ahead 2 spaces.

13. You planned an oven meal with foods which were baked at the same time. Move ahead 2 spaces.

14. You vacuumed the refrigerator coils to help save energy. Go ahead 1 space.
You—
The Energy Game
<p>| Q1. Give the name of the abbreviation for the independent testing agency that tests electrical products for safety. (2 sps.) | Q2. (T-F) If electric appliances are disconnected before cleaning or repairing, there is no danger of electric shock. (1 sp.) | Q3. The amount of power used by most small appliances is measured in _________. (2 sps.) | Q4. (T-F) You get more light from one 100-watt bulb than from two 50-watt bulbs even though they use the same amount of energy. (1 sp.) |
| Q5. (T-F) Fluorescent lights are more efficient and more economical than incandescent lights. (1 sp.) | Q6. When washing white underwear and linens, what temperature water should be used? (2 sps.) Why? (2 sps.) | Q7. Of the energy-consuming equipment in the average home, which two use the highest percentage of energy? (2 sps. each; worth a total of 4 sps.) | Q8. List two energy-saving hints for cooking foods. (4 sps.) |
| Q9. (T-F) Hot water aids in optimal use of the garbage disposal. (1 sp.) | Q10. When is the best time to use the self-cleaning feature of a dirty oven? (2 sps.) | Q11. To keep the use of energy and water to a minimum when using the clothes washer, match the water level to the ________ size. (2 sps.) | Q12. (T-F) As a general rule, small appliances use less energy than large ones for preparing a given food. (1 sp.) |
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| Q19. List at least two ways to save energy when drying clothes. (4 sps.) |
| Q20. List an effective way of reducing energy use by the dishwasher. (2 sps.) |
| Q21. (T-F) A dishwasher requires the same amount of energy to wash a three-place setting of dishes as it does to wash an eight-place setting. (1 sp.) |
| Q22. Choose the best answer. Cooks may reduce heat loss in the oven by avoiding: a. turning the light on during cooking, b. opening the oven door during baking, c. using metal pans in the oven. (2 sps.) |
| Q23. Name two ways to reduce the energy used by the refrigerator. (4 sps.) |
| Q24. Why do self-cleaning ovens use less energy than regular ovens during baking? (3 sps.) |
| Q25. (T-F) A 5% moisture content left in clothes after the drying cycle will reduce wrinkling if they are removed immediately. (1 sp.) |
| Q26. (T-F) If dried on the permanent-press cycle, clothes will wrinkle less if allowed to cool in the dryer before removing. (1 sp.) |
| Q27. (T-F) A non-self-cleaning oven costs less per hour to use than a self-cleaning oven. (1 sp.) |
| Q28. (T-F) At current prices, a gas clothes dryer costs more to operate per load than an electric clothes dryer. (1 sp.) |
| Q29. (T-F) Preparing two baked potatoes takes less energy using the microwave than it does using a regular oven. (1 sp.) |
| Q30. (T-F) Preheating your oven before baking is necessary for all foods. (1 sp.) |
| Q31. (T-F) Microwave cooking is most efficient at the high setting. (1 sp.) |
| Q32. Name a technique to conserve water when preparing dishes for the dishwasher. (3 sps.) |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Q34. Why does using cold water in the rinse cycle save energy? (2 sps.)</th>
<th>Q35. (T-F) Washing a medium load of clothes takes less water than two small loads. (1 sp.)</th>
<th>Q36. Name a technique that saves water when hand-rinsing dishes. (2 sps.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q37. Name two locations within the kitchen that would cause the refrigerator to use more energy. (2 sps.)</td>
<td>Q38. Name one way to conserve water when using faucets. (2 sps.)</td>
<td>Q39. Why should you read equipment user manuals to save energy? (2 sps.)</td>
<td>Q40. (T-F) Using a glass pan for baking a cake decreases the baking time. (1 sp.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q41. (T-F) Keeping your freezer defrosted results in less energy use. (1 sp.)</td>
<td>Q42. (T-F) Energy efficiency is reduced when electrical circuits are overloaded. (1 sp.)</td>
<td>Q43. Name three places in your home where warm air may escape during the winter. (3 sps.)</td>
<td>Q44. Name two ways to reduce heat loss from the home. (2 sps.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q45. (T-F) An automatic-defrost refrigerator uses the same amount of energy as a manual-defrost refrigerator. (1 sp.)</td>
<td>Q46. Give three examples of how human energy can be substituted for fuel energy. (3 sps.)</td>
<td>Q47. (T-F) Keeping the lint filter clean in the clothes dryer has no effect on the dryer’s energy efficiency. (1 sp.)</td>
<td>Q48. Explain why using light colors for walls and ceilings helps conserve energy. (2 sps.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC1.</td>
<td>Stand up and shout. Go ahead 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC2.</td>
<td>You have just opened the refrigerator door for the 10th time while preparing a meal. Go back 3 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC3.</td>
<td>You used the wrong size burner for pan size. Go back 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC5.</td>
<td>You opened your can manually. Go ahead 1 space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC6.</td>
<td>You left the water running while you peeled the onion. Go back 1 space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC7.</td>
<td>You forgot to turn off the lights when you left the kitchen. Go back 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC8.</td>
<td>You forgot to turn off the oven after you took your pizza out. Go back 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC10.</td>
<td>You learned to use the pressure cooker to save energy. Move ahead 3 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC11.</td>
<td>You remembered to set the timer when you were cooking. Go back 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SC12.</td>
<td>You use the microwave for cooking small quantities of food. Go ahead 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC13.</td>
<td>You planned an oven meal with foods which were baked at the same time. Move ahead 2 spaces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC14.</td>
<td>You vacuumed the refrigerator coils to help save energy. Go ahead 1 space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Materials and Equipment
- Game board
- Deck of question cards
- Money
- List of questions and answers
- Rules for game
- One die
- Markers

Instructions for Making the Game
1. Read the section on “Games” (page 36) for general information about making games.
2. From the following pages, photocopy the game rules, list of questions and answers, game board, question cards, and master sheet for money.
   a. The game board should be copied onto brightly colored cover stock or other paper, if your facilities allow.
   b. Make one copy of each of the three sheets of question cards, using a different color of paper from the game board. As you did when you assembled “You—The Energy Game,” photocopy the “Cards” page onto the back side of each question sheet. Then cut the sheets into individual cards.
   c. For each player, make one copy of the master sheet for money on a third bright color of paper. Make one more copy so that the player in the role of the landlord will have some extra for making change. Cut the money sheets into individual bills.
   d. Make one copy of the list of questions and answers and one copy of the game rules.
3. Make your own markers or borrow them from another game. Get one die.
4. Now all the parts of the game can be assembled as a complete set and kept in an envelope or box for future use.

Because project participants have been provided little information on actual care and maintenance procedures, the questions in this game have “obvious” answers. Brief explanations of the correct answer are offered on the question and answer list (p. 49). After playing the game, players will have learned a few selected care and maintenance procedures that will serve as a basis for future learning experiences.

Rules
1. Two to five players (renters) and one “landlord” may play the game.
2. The landlord will have the list of questions and answers and will collect from the renters the damage charges for incorrect answers.
3. The object of the game is for the renter to get around the racetrack without losing any of the security deposit.
4. Each renter starts with $300, which represents the security deposit.
5. To determine which player starts, each player rolls the die. Highest roll begins, followed next by the player to the left.
6. Players move by a throw of the die.
7. If the player lands on a blank space on the board, a card is drawn and read aloud. If it is a question, it must be answered correctly or the damage charge indicated is deducted from the security deposit and paid to the landlord. If it is not a question card, follow the directions given on the card.
8. If the player lands on a free space, no card is drawn, and it is the next player’s turn.
9. For all other spaces, follow the directions on the board.
10. Play ends when each player has crossed the finish line. If a player’s security deposit runs out before the player gets to the finish line, the player is “evicted” from the apartment and is out of the game.
11. The winner is the player with the largest amount remaining in his/her security deposit.
Question Cards with Answers

1. The hot water faucet at the kitchen sink is leaking — wasting water and energy. You promptly reported the problem to maintenance and they fixed the leak. Move ahead 2 spaces.

2. Your apartment has a battery-powered smoke detector. Yesterday, it began to beep occasionally. Because you recognized this as a sign of a weak battery, you replaced it with a new battery. Move ahead one space.

3. ($10) Why is it important to use the bathroom exhaust fan?
   a. To remove insects.
   b. To remove moisture and odors.
   c. So people can’t hear you singing in the shower.
   d. So that the bathroom will be cool.
   
   Answer: b. To remove moisture and odors. Excessive buildup of moisture can cause mildew problems and peeling wallpaper.

4. ($50) The living room draperies that came with the apartment are somewhat soiled. What should you do?
   a. Wash them and hope for the best.
   b. Have them dry cleaned.
   c. Send them home to your parents to clean.
   d. Talk to management about having them cleaned.

   Answer: d. Talk to management about having them cleaned. The proper cleaning procedure depends on the fabric and its construction. The most certain way to find out what the draperies are made of and the proper cleaning procedure is to ask management. If you’ve just moved into your apartment, management may have them cleaned for you.

5. ($50) Water seeps onto the floor from the plants you watered. The water causes stains on the hardwood floor. What should you have done to prevent the stains?
   a. House-train the plants.
   b. Put waterproof saucers under the plants.
   c. Replace the plants with plastic ones.
   d. Let the plants go without water.

   Answer: b. Put waterproof saucers under the plants. Prevention is the simplest way to avoid problems.

6. ($10) Which of the following items should not be put down the garbage disposal?
   a. Orange peels.
   b. Potato peelings.
   c. Corn husks.
   d. Egg shells.

   Answer: c. Corn husks. Fibrous materials such as corn husks or pea pods and hard materials such as bones should not be put down the garbage disposal.

7. ($15) Your refrigerator has a manual-defrost freezer compartment. How would you defrost it?
   a. Scrape it with a paint scraper.
   b. Turn it off and let the frost melt, wipe up the water, wash with baking soda, rinse, and wipe dry.
   c. Unplug it and go away for the weekend.
   d. Use a blow torch.

   Answer: b. Turn off the refrigerator and let the frost melt, wipe up the water, wash with baking soda, rinse, and wipe dry. Using sharp objects to scrape may damage the freezer.

8. ($10) How would you clean the inside of the refrigerator?
   a. Call your dog, Rover.
   b. Invite a friend over for dinner.
   c. Run it through a car wash.
   d. Clean spills as they happen; wash with warm soapy water, rinse, and dry.

   Answer: d. Clean spills as they happen; wash with warm soapy water, rinse, and dry.

9. ($5) How often should you vacuum the refrigerator condenser coils? Those are the black coils on the back of the refrigerator.
   a. Every three months or so.
   b. Daily.
   c. Just before you move.
   d. When the refrigerator stops working.

   Answer: a. Every three months or so. Vacuuming the condenser coils improves the refrigerator’s operation efficiency — it lowers your electric bill.

10. ($15) Your “world famous” spaghetti sauce boiled over and cooked onto the top of your electric range. What a smell! What a mess! How can you clean it?
    a. Wait for a rainy day and put it outside.
    b. Use a nylon net scrubber.
c. Try sandpaper; then rinse with soapy water.
d. Use oven cleaner.

**Answer:** b. Remove the element and clean the drip pan underneath with a nylon net scrubber. If that doesn’t work, try baking soda. Do not use abrasives or harsh chemicals.

11. (§5) True or false? The inside surface of a continuous-clean oven is rough and dark.

**Answer:** True. Continuous-clean ovens have a rough, dark surface and are always in the process of cleaning. Do not use harsh chemicals in this type of oven.

12. How would you know if your oven is self-cleaning? Move ahead one space if correct.
   a. It has a black interior.
   b. It always looks clean inside.
   c. It has a heavy gasket around the inside of the door and has controls marked “Clean.”
   d. Every Saturday night it takes a bath without being told.

**Answer:** c. It has a heavy gasket around the inside of the door and has controls marked “Clean.” You will also probably see a lever for locking the oven while it is in the cleaning process.

13. (§15) How would you clean a manual-clean oven?
   a. Invite your friends over to an “oven-cleaning” party.
   b. Use a commercial oven cleaner or ammonia.
   c. Use a steel wool pad.
   d. Use an oven mitt, soap, and water.

**Answer:** b. Use a commercial oven cleaner or ammonia. Use either chemical with caution.

14. (§5) What is the best method for cleaning the stainless steel kitchen sink?
   a. Clean it thoroughly with a mild detergent solution, rinse, and dry with a towel.
   b. Soak it in turpentine, rinse, and dry with a towel.
   c. Use scouring powder.
   d. Give it a deep-cleansing mask of hot oatmeal.

**Answer:** a. Clean it thoroughly with a mild detergent solution, rinse, and dry with a towel.

15. (§5) The porcelain-coated, cast-iron sink has a blueberry stain on it. What should you do?
   a. Always leave dirty dishes in the sink to hide the stain.
   b. Try rubbing with baking soda and rinse; if still present, soak with vinegar or lemon juice.
   c. Add whipped cream and serve.
   d. Make a paste of cornmeal and egg white; rub over stain.

**Answer:** b. Try rubbing with baking soda and rinse; if still present, soak with vinegar or lemon juice. Baking soda is an excellent nonabrasive, all-purpose cleaner.

16. (§10) The bathroom sink is clogged. What should you do?
   a. If it’s not stopped completely, use a commercial drain cleaner.
   b. Use a plunger or “plumber’s friend.”
   c. Use an auger snake.
   d. Call maintenance.
   e. Any of the above.

**Answer:** e. Any of the above. Do not use commercial drain cleaner, however, if the drain is completely stopped.

17. (§10) You spilled hot fudge sundae all over the sofa. What a mess! How can you clean up the mess?
   a. Blot with a damp cloth and follow up using a stain removal product, being sure to test in an inconspicuous area first.
   b. Call the cat.
   c. Vacuum it up.
   d. Put throw pillows over it to hide the spot.

**Answer:** a. Blot with a damp cloth and follow up using a stain removal product, being sure to test in an inconspicuous area first.

18. You feel crowded because you are sharing your apartment with at least a thousand roaches. What could you have done to prevent the problem? Move ahead 2 spaces if correct.
   a. Don’t invite them to your party.
   b. Keep your apartment clean and clutter free.
   c. Hang garlic over the door.
   d. Call manager to exterminate.

**Answer:** b. Keep your apartment clean and clutter free. This is the first and most important step. If you have not left food and other things around to attract the roaches, but they came anyway, it may be because your neighbors invited them. In that case, call the manager for an exterminator. To be effective,
spraying should be done in the entire building at one time, or the roaches will simply move from a sprayed apartment to an unsprayed one and return later.

19. ($10) The caulking around the bathtub is loose and water may leak through to the apartment below yours. How would you solve this problem?
   a. Recaulk around the bathtub with chewing gum.
   b. Get the person in the other apartment an umbrella.
   c. Call maintenance.
   d. Recaulk the tub with toothpaste (just make sure it’s white).
   **Answer:** c. Call maintenance (or your landlord). This is the best alternative.

20. ($10) How would you remove the soap scum from the ceramic tile in the shower?
   a. Run it out of town.
   b. Flush it down the toilet.
   c. Rub with damp newspapers.
   d. Wipe with a solution of water and water softener, rinse, and wipe dry.
   **Answer:** d. Wipe with a solution of water and water softener, rinse, and wipe dry. Alternatively, you can use a bathroom tub and tile cleaner and a nylon net pad.

21. ($30) Which of the following items should not be flushed down the toilet?
   b. Paper towels.
   c. Baby diapers.
   d. All of the above.
   **Answer:** d. All of the above. There is a good chance that you will clog the toilet or drain if you flush any of these items down the toilet.

22. ($25) You have a fiberglass bathtub/shower unit in your apartment. What should you use to clean the unit?
   a. Club soda.
   b. Commercial tub and tile cleaner and a nylon net pad.
   c. Scouring powder.
   d. Turpentine.
   **Answer:** b. Commercial tub and tile cleaner and a nylon net pad.

23. ($10) An aerosol can left on the fiberglass bathtub leaves a rust stain. How would you remove the stain?
   a. Paint the whole tub rust color to match.
   b. Remove the tub.
   c. You can’t remove it, but you can lighten it with vinegar.
   d. Take the tub to the dry cleaners and let them remove it.
   **Answer:** c. You can’t remove it, but you can lighten it with vinegar. Rust stains are very difficult or impossible to remove completely.

24. How often should furnace filters be changed? Move ahead one space if correct.
   a. About once every one to three months.
   b. Every Tuesday.
   c. Just before you move.
   d. Whenever you get around to it.
   **Answer:** a. About once every one to three months. How often the filters need to be changed depends on how much the furnace is used and how much dust gets into the air intake ducts. Changing them once a month is ideal, but you may be able to get by for up to three months if they are cleaned in between changes.

25. ($10) True or false? Bathroom towel bars are very sturdy and can support a lot of weight—they’re great for chin-ups.
   **Answer:** False. Towel bars are meant to hold nothing heavier than a wet towel. Using them as a grab bar or for chin-ups will pull them off the wall, leaving a hole in the wall.

26. ($20) Because you were bored, you moved all the pictures on the walls. Now lots of little holes are visible. How can this problem be corrected?
   a. Hang more pictures to cover the holes.
   b. Fill the holes with toothpaste.
   c. Fill the holes with spackling compound.
   d. Connect the dots to make another pretty picture.
   **Answer:** c. Fill the holes with spackling compound. Spackling compound is cheap and easy to use. You can get it at any hardware store.

27. You put plastic dishes that were not “dishwasher safe” in the dishwasher. What a mess! Go back 2 spaces.

29. You locked yourself out of your apartment and your roommate has left for the weekend. How do you get back into the apartment?
   a. Break a window and climb through it.
   b. Slide down the chimney.
   c. Pick the lock with your burglary tools.
   d. Call management and ask them to let you in.
   **Answer:** d. Call management and ask them to let you in. Often there will be a fee for their letting you into your apartment, but it will be less than the cost of repairing a door or replacing the window glass.

30. You didn’t know how to handle the problem, so you called the extension agent for advice. Move ahead 2 spaces.

31. ($20) When you dropped your scissors on the kitchen floor, they left a gouge in the green, no-wax vinyl flooring. What can be done to repair the floor?
   a. Move immediately and leave no forwarding address.
   b. There is nothing that can be done.
   c. Fill the hole with guacamole dip.
   d. Call home to your parents.
   **Answer:** b. There is nothing that can be done.

32. ($25) You melted the plastic laminate countertop when you set a hot cast-iron skillet on it. What can be done to repair it?
   a. Use sandpaper to sand off the melted spot.
   b. Tell everyone that the melted look is “in” this year.
   c. Cover it with a cutting board or a potted red geranium.
   d. Nothing can be done.
   **Answer:** d. Nothing can be done.

33. ($5) Grape juice left a stain on the plastic laminate countertop. How can the stain be removed?
   a. Use a dilute bleach solution.
   b. Rub with baking soda.
   c. Use a mild scouring powder.
   d. Any of the above.
   **Answer:** d. Any of these procedures should remove the stain.

34. ($5) The dining chairs have left scuff marks on the white wall from being frequently pushed against it. What can be done to remove the scuff marks?
   a. Paint over them.
   b. Paint the chairs white to match the wall.
   c. Remove the spots by rubbing them with peanut butter.
   d. Wipe the spots with a damp cloth and let dry.
   **Answer:** d. Wipe the spots with a damp cloth and let dry.

35. ($5) The no-wax sheet-vinyl flooring in the kitchen has black scuff marks on it. What would you use to remove them?
   a. A steel wool soap pad.
   b. Scouring powder.
   c. A damp cloth or mop.
   d. Call Hermione and ask her what to do.
   **Answer:** c. Use a damp cloth or mop. Do not use abrasive materials on vinyl flooring. Some products are specially designed to remove scuff marks.

36. ($10) Your metal wastebasket caused rust stains on the ceramic tile bathroom floor. How can you remove them?
   a. Always place the wastebasket in the same spot, and then you won’t need to remove the stains.
   b. Use a rust stain remover.
   c. Rub with olive oil, rinse, and dry.
   d. Use nail polish remover to get rid of the rust.
   **Answer:** b. Rust stains are very difficult or impossible to remove completely. Some rust stain removers may work. Read the directions carefully. Nail polish removers can destroy some paints and fabrics.

37. ($20) Someone tracked motor oil across your living room carpet. How can you get it out?
   a. Use engine cleaner.
   b. Rub with lemon juice, add sugar, and stir.
   c. Bleach out the stain.
   d. Use a spot remover or dry cleaning solvent.
   **Answer:** d. Use a spot remover.

38. ($100) You are leaving for a two-week vacation in December. What should you do to prevent the water pipes from freezing?
a. Leave the water running in all the faucets.
b. Leave the heat on a minimum of 60 degrees F at all times.
c. Buy them a warm coat.
d. Take them with you.

**Answer:** b. Leave the heat on a minimum of 60 degrees F at all times. If the pipes burst from frozen water because you turned off the heat, you are likely to be held responsible for the damage done to the building as well as to your own personal belongings.

39. ($10) It is the middle of winter and you have no heat in your apartment. Would this be considered a maintenance emergency? Yes or no.

**Answer:** Yes. In the winter, lack of heat is an emergency situation.

40. ($10) Your kitchen walls are greasy from cooking. They are painted with semi-gloss paint. How should they be cleaned?

a. Apply a degreaser.
b. Spread cat litter over the spot to absorb the grease.
c. Paint over the grease.
d. Use oven cleaner.

**Answer:** a. Apply a degreaser. Be careful not to remove the paint.

41. ($10) You have mildew all over the bathroom wall. What can be done to remove it?

a. Wash with a weak solution of liquid chlorine bleach and water, rinse, and dry thoroughly.
b. Paint over it.
c. Paint the wall black so it won’t show.
d. Ignore it. It looks kind of pretty anyway.

**Answer:** a. Wash with a weak solution of liquid chlorine bleach and water, rinse, and dry thoroughly. Use 3/4 cup bleach per gallon of water.

42. When you replaced the light bulb in the kitchen ceiling fixture, you put in a bulb with too high a wattage. This created a dangerous situation. Back 2 spaces.

43. ($15) To clean the oven racks, you should:

a. Run them through a car wash.
b. Soak them in lemon juice.
c. Apply a weak solution of household ammonia and water. Let stand and wipe away residue with a damp cloth. Use protective gloves throughout.
d. Brush them with barbecue sauce and bake 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

**Answer:** c. Apply a weak solution of household ammonia and warm water. Let stand and wipe away residue with a damp cloth. Use protective gloves throughout. Arrange for safe disposal of cleaning rags and gloves. Put away ammonia immediately.

44. ($30) You splattered a cola soft drink on the nonwashable wallpaper. How do you remove the spots?

a. Wash them off.
b. Do not wash, but use an art gum eraser or a doughlike wallpaper cleaner.
c. Get out your crayons and make pretty flowers around the spots.
d. Rub with an ice cube.

**Answer:** b. Do not wash, but use an art gum eraser or a doughlike wallpaper cleaner that you can get at some hardware stores. Cola, tea, and other tannin stains are difficult, if not impossible, to remove.

45. You didn’t follow the manufacturer’s directions on the bottle of liquid all-purpose cleaner and really made a mess. Back 2 spaces.

46. You left the drain cleaner open and the dog got into it. Forfeit the game.

47. You didn’t follow the manufacturer’s directions on the insecticide and killed all the house plants. Back 2 spaces.

48. ($20) The metal rings around the surface units of the electric range are black and crusty with burned-on food. How should you clean them?

a. Scour them with a cleanser or rub them with a scouring pad.
b. Use a hammer and chisel.
c. Don’t bother cleaning them—they make terrific frisbees.
d. Carefully soak them in battery acid.

**Answer:** a. Remove them and scour them with a cleanser or rub them with a scouring pad in the sink. Rinse, dry, and replace.
1. The hot water faucet at the kitchen sink is leaking—wasting water and energy. You promptly reported the problem to maintenance and they fixed the leak. Move ahead 2 spaces.

2. Your apartment has a battery-powered smoke detector. Yesterday, it began to beep occasionally. Because you recognized this as a sign of a weak battery, you replaced it with a new battery. Move ahead one space.

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   a. Scrape it with a paint scraper.
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    c. Try sandpaper; then rinse with soapy water.
    d. Use oven cleaner.

11. ($5) True or false? The inside surface of a continuous-clean oven is rough and dark.

12. How would you know if your oven is self-cleaning? Move ahead one space if correct.
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    b. It always looks clean inside.
    c. It has a heavy gasket around the inside of the door and has controls marked “Clean.”
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    c. Use a steel wool pad.
    d. Use an oven mitt, soap, and water.

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    a. Clean it thoroughly with a mild detergent solution, rinse, and dry with a towel.
    b. Soak it in turpentine, rinse, and dry with a towel.
    c. Use scouring powder.
    d. Give it a deep-cleansing mask of hot oatmeal.

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    c. Add whipped cream and serve.
    d. Make a paste of cornmeal and egg white; rub over stain.

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    c. Use an auger snake.
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<th>17. ($10) You spilled hot fudge sundae all over the sofa. What a mess! How can you clean up the mess?</th>
<th>18. You feel crowded because you are sharing your apartment with at least a thousand roaches. What could you have done to prevent the problem? Move ahead 2 spaces if correct.</th>
<th>19. ($10) The caulking around the bathtub is loose and water may leak through to the apartment below yours. How would you solve this problem?</th>
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<td>a. Blot with a damp cloth and follow up using a stain removal product, being sure to test in an inconspicuous area first.</td>
<td>a. Don’t invite them to your party. b. Keep your apartment clean and clutter free. c. Hang garlic over the door. d. Call manager to exterminate.</td>
<td>a. Recaulk around the bathtub with chewing gum. b. Get the person in the other apartment an umbrella. c. Call maintenance. d. Recaulk the tub with toothpaste (just make sure it’s white).</td>
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<td>b. Call the cat. c. Vacuum it up. d. Put throw pillows over it to hide the spot.</td>
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<td>23. ($10) An aerosol can left on the fiberglass bathtub leaves a rust stain. How would you remove the stain? a. Paint the whole tub rust color to match. b. Remove the tub. c. You can’t remove it, but you can lighten it with vinegar. d. Take the tub to the dry cleaners and let them remove it.</td>
<td>24. How often should furnace filters be changed? Move ahead one space if correct. a. About once every one to three months. b. Every Tuesday. c. Just before you move. d. Whenever you get around to it.</td>
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<td>25. ($10) True or false? Bathroom towel bars are very sturdy and can support a lot of weight—they’re great for chin-ups.</td>
<td>26. ($20) Because you were bored, you moved all the pictures on the walls. Now lots of little holes are visible. How can this problem be corrected? a. Hang more pictures to cover the holes. b. Fill the holes with toothpaste. c. Fill the holes with spackling compound. d. Connect the dots to make another pretty picture.</td>
<td>27. You put plastic dishes that were not “dishwasher safe” in the dishwasher. What a mess! Go back 2 spaces.</td>
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<td>28. You used powdered laundry detergent in the dishwasher. What a mess! Go back 2 spaces.</td>
<td>29. You locked yourself out of your apartment and your roommate has left for the weekend. How do you get back into the apartment? a. Break a window and climb through it. b. Slide down the chimney. c. Pick the lock with your burglary tools. d. Call management and ask them to let you in.</td>
<td>30. You didn’t know how to handle the problem, so you called the extension home economist for advice. Move ahead 2 spaces.</td>
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<td>31. ($20) When you dropped your scissors on the kitchen floor, they left a gouge in the green, no-wax vinyl flooring. What can be done to repair it? a. Move immediately and leave no forwarding address. b. There is nothing that can be done. c. Fill the hole with guacamole dip. d. Call home to your parents.</td>
<td>32. ($25) You melted the plastic laminate countertop when you set a hot cast-iron skillet on it. What can be done to repair it? a. Use sandpaper to sand off the melted spot. b. Tell everyone that the melted look is “in” this year. c. Cover it with a cutting board or a potted red geranium. d. Nothing can be done.</td>
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33. ($5) Grape juice left a stain on the plastic laminate countertop. How can the stain be removed?  
   a. Use a dilute bleach solution.  
   b. Rub with baking soda.  
   c. Use a mild scouring powder.  
   d. Any of the above.

34. ($5) The dining chairs have left scuff marks on the white wall from being frequently pushed against it. What can be done to remove the scuff marks?  
   a. Paint over them.  
   b. Paint the chairs white to match the wall.  
   c. Remove the spots by rubbing them with peanut butter.  
   d. Wipe the spots with a damp cloth and let dry.

35. ($5) The no-wax sheet-vinyl flooring in the kitchen has black scuff marks on it. What would you use to remove them?  
   a. A steel wool soap pad.  
   b. Scouring powder.  
   c. A damp cloth or mop.  
   d. Call Hermione and ask her what to do.

36. ($10) Your metal wastebasket caused rust stains on the ceramic tile bathroom floor. How can you remove them?  
   a. Always place the wastebasket in the same spot, and then you won't need to remove the stains.  
   b. Use a rust stain remover.  
   c. Rub with olive oil, rinse, and dry.  
   d. Use nail polish remover to get rid of the rust.

37. ($20) Someone tracked motor oil across your living room carpet. How can you get it out?  
   a. Use engine cleaner.  
   b. Rub with lemon juice, add sugar, and stir.  
   c. Bleach out the stain.  
   d. Use a spot remover.

38. ($100) You are leaving for a two-week vacation in December. What should you do to prevent the water pipes from freezing?  
   a. Leave the water running in all the faucets.  
   b. Leave the heat on a minimum of 60 degrees F at all times.  
   c. Buy them a warm coat.  
   d. Take them with you.

39. ($10) It is the middle of winter and you have no heat in your apartment. Would this be considered a maintenance emergency?  
   Yes or no.

40. ($10) Your kitchen walls are greasy from cooking. They are painted with semi-gloss paint. How should they be cleaned?  
   a. Apply a degreaser.  
   b. Spread cat litter over the spot to absorb the grease.  
   c. Paint over the grease.  
   d. Use oven cleaner.

41. ($10) You have mildew all over the bathroom wall. What can be done to remove it?  
   a. Wash with a weak solution of liquid chlorine bleach and water, rinse, and dry thoroughly.  
   b. Paint over it.  
   c. Paint the wall black so it won't show.  
   d. Ignore it. It looks kind of pretty anyway.

42. When you replaced the light bulb in the kitchen ceiling fixture, you put in a bulb with too high a wattage. This created a dangerous situation. Back 2 spaces.

43. ($15) To clean the oven racks, you should:  
   a. Run them through a car wash.  
   b. Soak them in lemon juice.  
   d. Brush them with barbecue sauce and bake 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

44. ($30) You splattered a cola soft drink on the nonwashable wallpaper. How do you remove the spots?  
   a. Wash them off.  
   b. Do not wash, but use an art gum eraser or a doughlike wallpaper cleaner.  
   c. Get out your crayons and make pretty flowers around the spots.  
   d. Rub with an ice cube.

45. You didn't follow the manufacturer's directions on the bottle of liquid all-purpose cleaner and really made a mess. Back 2 spaces.

46. You left the drain cleaner open and the dog got into it. Forfeit the game.

47. You didn't follow the manufacturer's directions on the insecticide and killed all the house plants. Back 2 spaces.

48. ($20) The metal rings around the surface units of the electric range are black and crusty with burned-on food. How should you clean them?  
   a. Scour them with a cleanser or rub them with a scouring pad.  
   b. Use a hammer and chisel.  
   c. Don't bother cleaning them—they make terrific frisbees.  
   d. Carefully soak them in battery acid.
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Button Patterns
The patterns on this page can be reproduced to make buttons. Buttons can be used to promote or recruit for the project or they can be awarded to those who complete it. Print the buttons on bright yellow paper and make them as part of a group project. There are several options for getting the buttons made. You can have them made at a copy shop or printer, or a civic or community organization may be able to make them for you. You can make them yourself if your group or county extension office has a button maker or if you can borrow one (check with civic or community organizations).