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**ACF 2014 October - December Presentations**

**Amity, Rachel**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Technology in the Classroom: Why the 'Mis' in Misuse can Lead to Mis-educative Experiences for Students"

School systems are experiencing a massive wave of technology integration in education. While many educators and community members support the increasing reliance on technology use in the classroom, misusing such technological devices and programs can be detrimental to student learning. Using Dewey's concept of Experience and Education, this paper argues that it is essential that educators provide an environment for students to have experiences with technology that lead to growth and critical thinking skills built upon from past experiences. I highlight the different ways technology can be misused in the classroom, causing mis-educative experiences (Dewey, 1938) to occur, which hinders growth and often eliminates the need for critical thinking and a deeper understanding of concepts presented.

**Brown, Andrew**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Self-Efficacy: Making Writing a Collaborative Process'"

Because research shows that increasing a writers self-efficacy can increase overall writing performance, understanding and implementing it can help consultants have a greater impact on students. In this workshop, consultants will learn various ways of improving writersself-efficacy and how it can effectively develop the writers strengths and writing process.

**Calderon, Alexandra**

October – December FY14

Michigan World Language Association Conference

"What Might Oral Proficiency Look Like? Using Graphic Organizers in the World Language Classroom"

Our aim of this presentation is to offer various samples of graphic organizers that illustrate what oral proficiency in any world language might look like at various levels. Since it is often difficult as a teacher to gauge each individual student's grasp of the language and to assess where they fall into the proficiency levels, we would like to create a tool that will aid teachers in this task. The graphic organizers will present guided-discussion-type questions in a visually pleasing manner to help both teachers and students themselves have a better understanding of student proficiency levels. We will use the Michigan State Standards for world languages and the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines as a tools to direct our creation of the graphic organizers. We are also examining other examples of graphic organizers from other states to critique and model after.

**Conigliaro, Katie**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Mom, Dad We Need to Talk: Three Strategies for Helping Students Understand and Apply Rhetoric to Their Writing"

Our presentation is designed to help students transcend their status as students in writing courses, instead becoming rhetorically-aware writers. Professors and consultants often teach students how to write a goodessay, but weve found that students dont always understand why these basic tenets of essay-writing create effective arguments. They view these requirements as a set of arbitrary rules assigned to them by their professor. We will provide three strategies for explaining the why behind effective essay-writing to students. The first strategy is a discussion with the student of why rhetoric is important, and the skills that students can gain from introductory writing courses that can be applied to other aspects of life. The second strategy is drawing a parallel to argumentation that happens in the real world,to show students that they are already familiar with the characteristics of a good argument. The third strategy is switching registers with the student to demonstrate that they can argue effectively in written or spoken informal English. These three strategies will be presented with a PowerPoint presentation. We will also include handouts, so consultants are able to take the information back to their respective Writing Centers. We will supplement this presentation with anecdotes from our own experiences in trying to explain rhetoric to students. Afterwards, we will open the floor to discussion. We will also encourage participants to describe their own experiences in describing rhetoric to students.

**Curtis, Rachel**

October – December FY14

Jewish American & Holocaust Literature Symposium

"Eva as Exoneration: Exploring "Tell Me a Riddle" through the Context of Tillie Olsen's Life"

Both critics and Olsen herself have pointed to Ida Goldberg, Olsens mother, as the inspiration for Eva, the protagonist of Olsens Tell Me a Riddle.However, regardless of the ways that Goldberg resembles and may have inspired Olsens original conception, Eva emerges as Olsens foil. Eva demonstrates the same proclivities toward the social and intellectual spheres that Olsen possesses; however, Eva has been thwarted by circumstance. Stifled by familial responsibility and economic hardship, her attempts at personal fulfillment are ineffectual. She emerges as a victim of the exploitative systems that surround her. Unlike Eva, who after years of physical and mental exhaustion only mentally declares her resolve to never again be forced to move to the rhythms of others,Olsens life was characterized by her indifferent refusal to subjugate her activism or artistry to the needs or desires of her family. Although both Eva and Olsen demonstrate similar attributes, they exhibit varying trajectories. Through Eva, Olsen explores possibilities she has sought to avoid in her own life; namely, the denial of both activism and artistry through the imprisoning patriarchal family structure. Consequently, Tell Me a Riddledemonstrates a poignant critique of the nuclear family, and through this depiction, Olsen exonerates her own radical life choices.

**Fisher, Nicole**

October – December FY14

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**Geerlings, Timothy**

October – December FY14

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"Practical Guide for language level"

Very often, levels of proficiency in foreign language are left in very theoretical terms. It is therefore difficult for a foreign language teacher to gauge the proficiency level of their students. To help our fellow teachers, we propose presenting a series of posters for use in classroom that show practical examples of the various foreign language proficiencies. There will be posters of what each level means in three different arenas, such as family, travel, food, etc. They will display clearly what linguistic task someone at each of the different levels of proficiency should be able to complete. We will present the posters in print and online, in Spanish and in English. That way Spanish teachers can use them immediately; other language teachers need merely translate them into their target language. Our goal is for the posters to be very easily useful and informative to the classroom foreign language teacher.

**Houseman, Jennifer**

October – December FY14

2013 Michigan Premiere Public Health Conference

"Collegiate Service Learning through International Partnership"

No Abstract.

**Ingraham, Allyssa**

October – December FY14

27th Annual Conference of the American Evaluation Association 2013: The State of Evaluation Practice in the Early 21st Century

"An Assessment of Goal-Free Evaluation: Case Studies of Four Goal-Free Evaluations"

This article provides a critical review of four goal-free program evaluations. Goal-free evaluation (GFE) is a lesser used evaluation model whereby the independent evaluator is intentionally screened from the programs stated goals and objectives in hopes of reducing perceptual bias. The findings from these case studies are focused in three areas: (1) elements of the programs evaluated and the evaluation contexts (e.g., types of programs, pre-evaluation conditions, size of evaluation budgets), (2) the design of the GFEs (e.g., screening methods, data collection methods), and (3) the expertise of the goal-free evaluators (e.g., GFE-specific training, graduate degrees attained). With these evaluations, GFE served as a qualitative data collection method or tool, and all of the GFEs were relatively small in size, scope, and budget. Conclusions call for further operationalization of GFE if its use is to increase as well as for systematic and empirical study comparing GFE with goal-based evaluation.

**Jarman, Sorscha**

October – December FY14

"Neuroscience 2013: 43rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience"

"Kappa opioid regulation of depressive-like behavior and reward seeking during acute and protracted withdrawal from ethanol"

Withdrawal from alcohol is often characterized by enhanced negative affect, such as symptoms of depression and anxiety, and increased reward seeking. These behavioral changes can be long-lasting in nature, which further contributes to the challenge of the long-term management of alcoholism. Recent evidence from animal models suggests that the increased activity of the dynorphin (DYN)/kappa opioid receptor (KOR) system leads to an increase in depressive-like behaviors and reward seeking following withdrawal from ethanol. The objective of the present experiments was to determine the role of the KOR system in the regulation of depression-related behaviors and saccharin reward following chronic exposure to ethanol. In the first experiment, male Wistar rats were fed an ethanol or control liquid diet for approximately four weeks. To assess the ability of the KOR antagonist nor-BNI to attenuate increases in depressive-like behavior, animals were examined in the forced swim test. Immediately after removal of the diet, rats were injected with nor-BNI (20 mg/kg, i.p.), and 24 h later, were exposed to a 10 min session of forced swim stress. The following day, rats were given a 5 min forced swim session that was recorded and examined for time spent immobile. In the second set of experiments, male Wistar rats were trained to self-administer saccharin, and following stable intake, were exposed to an ethanol or control liquid diet as described above. The ability of the nor-BNI to decrease saccharin self-administration was examined during acute withdrawal and protracted abstinence from ethanol. Following removal of the diet, rats were injected with saline, and 24 h later, were allowed to self-administer saccharin. Immediately following this initial self-administration session, animals were pretreated with nor-BNI (20 mg/kg, i.p.), and were again allowed to self-administer saccharin 24 h later. This saccharin self-administration procedure was repeated three weeks later after rats received injections of saline and nor-BNI as described. In the forced swim test, ethanol dependent rats displayed a characteristic increase in time spent immobile compared to controls, an effect that was reversed by pretreatment with nor-BNI. nor-BNI also selectively decreased saccharin intake in ethanol dependent rats without affecting responding in controls at 48 h and 3 weeks following withdrawal. These results suggest that KOR blockade reverses depression-related behaviors and general reward seeking associated with withdrawal from ethanol following both acute and protracted periods of abstinence. Supported by: R15 AA018213 from NIAAA (GRV). SKJ was supported by the Ronald E. McNair Scholars Program at GVSU.

**Joffre, Kevin**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Mom, DadWe Need to Talk: Three Strategies for Helping Students Understand and Apply Rhetoric to Their Writing"

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**Kobe, Marissa**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Under Pressure: Removing the Paper to Empower the Student"

When writing early drafts, students often attempt to focus on all aspects of writing and editing at once, from general organization to finding the perfect word. The combination of attempting to brainstorm, formulate thoughts into coherent sentences, and editing those sentences to sound scholarly, intelligent, and impressive often results in unorganized shallow drafts and anxiety-wracked students. In this presentation we will discuss how separating students from the physical paper can relieve this pressure of producing a perfect product. This low-stressed atmosphere allows the student to articulate their thoughts in a conversational setting, which results in more efficient brainstorming, clearer organization of ideas, and a better understanding of their personal writing process.

**Lockmiller, Kayla**

October – December FY14

Geological Society of America (GSA) Annual Meeting & Expedition

"TOC, C/N, ´13C, and ´15N of Shales from the Mississippian Michigan Formation, Western Michigan"

The Mississippian Michigan Formation, exposed in an abandoned gypsum mine in Wyoming, Michigan, is composed of very thick beds of gypsum interbedded with much thinner beds of siliciclastic-rich dolomite and shale. Samples of shale (15 total) from three cyclic units (unit 3, oldest; unit 1, youngest) exposed in the mine were collected. Each of the three beds of shale has a distinct appearance, especially that in unit 1, which is much thicker (mean, 1.0m), more brown in color, and more silt-rich than the gray shales in units 2 (mean thickness, 0.3m) and 3. Proxies [total organic carbon (TOC), carbon/total nitrogen (C/N) ratios, organic ´13C, and total ´15N] were used to help determine the depositional environment of the shales. To remove inorganic carbon for TOC and organic ´13C analyses, samples were treated with HCL. As others have also observed, acid-treatment consistently decreased the percent nitrogen in the samples. However, we did not see a consistent change in ´15N with acid-treated samples. Nevertheless, results of analyses for only untreated samples were used for all nitrogen proxies. Low percentages of TOC (0.20 - 0.51%) in our samples indicate low productivity of organic matter. C/N (3.98 8.50) and ´13C (-22.77 to -25.390 PDB) imply carbon input from mixed marine-derived water and freshwater sources, which supports a margined marine depositional environment as suggested by previous studies. On C/N versus ´13C plots, the data for units 1, 2, and 3 fall in three different fields. Unit 1 is most nearly characteristic of a freshwater source, and unit 2 is most typical of a marine source, which is consistent with field observations. ´15N (1.78 3.770) remains enigmatic; however, it may also indicate a mix of sources. The lack of terrestrial plant indicators suggests an arid environment with little vegetation. An arid environment would promote the evaporation of seawater, producing gypsum, the most common rock type at in the mine. Freshwater influx into the brine would halt gypsum precipitation and allow clays to be deposited.

**Miller, Ashley**

October – December FY14

American Public Health Association (APHA) 141st Annual Meeting and Exposition

"Using the American community survey and geographic information systems to improve community health needs assessments"

The late Tip O'Neal once said that All politics is local. The same is true for health, yet most health needs assessments tend to focus on large geographic areas (i.e. county or city level) that tend to mask disparities due to social, economic and environmental conditions at the community level. As part of class project, we set out to better analyze and identify health disparities at lower geographic units of analysis (census tract) in Kent County, MI using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the American Community Survey (ACS). DESCRIPTION: We examined the relationships between the socioeconomic factors and health outcomes to select ACS variables for analysis. These socioeconomic variables (poverty, single-parent households, education) often predict where health disparities are most likely to occur. After selecting and mapping the variables, we analyzed the cumulative impacts of the socioeconomic variables to understand where health disparities are most acute within the county. LESSONS LEARNED: By examining publicly available data among Kent County's 128 census tracts and mapping the results, we were better able to identify specific areas within a larger geographic area such as Kent County where the socioeconomic variables would suggest vast disparities in health outcomes exist. Improved identification of areas likely to suffer from health disparities can lead to more appropriate and effective interventions. RECOMMENDATIONS: Work with hospitals and health systems required by the Affordable Care Act to conduct community health needs assessments to improve the focus and targeting of interventions in reducing health disparities.

**Ohman, Jennifer**

October – December FY14

Gerontological Society of America's 66th Annual Scientific Meeting

"Factors Associated with Life Space Mobility in Community Dwelling Older Adults"

In aging, the ability to be spatially and socially engaged within ones world is important for quality of life. Life space mobility (LSM), or the degree to which people move through their environment, can decrease with age. The New Theoretical Framework for Mobility (Webber, Porter, & Menec, 2010) proposes that financial, psychosocial, environmental, physical, and cognitive factors determine the extent of ones LSM. The purpose of this study was to examine these factors as proposed in the model and their contribution to LSM in a sample of older adults. In this study, 142 community-dwelling, cognitively intact adults aged 62 to 96 were asked about the quality and quantity of traveling in their environment using the Life Space Questionnaire (LSQ). A multiple regression model was constructed using financial, psychosocial (Lubben Social Network Scale), environmental (the type of residence), physical (a health score including number of medications used, vision using the snellen eye test, and assistive devices used), and cognitive measures (Trail Making B test) to examine their effect on LSM. The final model indicated cognitive abilities (p=.0486), physical health (p=.001), psychosocial status (p=.0014), and environment (p=.0041) were significant predictors for LSM. Healthier individuals with better cognitive abilities, who have larger social networks and live in their own homes versus senior residential complexes, were predicted to have higher LSM. A better understanding of the contribution of these factors to LSM can lead to interventions to decrease mobility burden and prevent limitation of life space in older adults.

**Regan, David**

October – December FY14

ASME International Mechanical Engineering Conference and Exposition (IMECE)

"Standing Frame and Control System Designed for Rehabilitation"

Standing frames currently on the market have only one primary function, which is to sit and stand the user. This project focused on designing a new standing frame to be paired with a control system, expanding the use of the standing frame to include rehabilitation. This device was carefully designed to mimic the standing motion of a healthy individual by taking into consideration the path of the center of mass of the body during the standing motion. This was achieved by offering an adjustable amount of knee flexion prior to the standing motion, positioning the center of mass over the feet. During the standing motion, the control system extends the knee while the seat is lifting the user, maintaining the relationship between the center of mass and the feet and thereby optimizing muscle activation to mimic the standing motion and increase stability. The seat was also redesigned using a six bar mechanism to move the pivot points of the seat behind the legs, rather than placing the pivot point between the knees as is typical of standing frames on the market. The repositioned pivot point significantly increases ease of access, while maintaining the comfort and low amount of shear between the user and the seat during the sitting and standing motion. Finally, this device has another significant therapeutic aspect which allows the user to select an adjustable amount of assisting force. This feature allows the user to lift only a portion of their weight but still actively assist with the standing motion, where the improvement can be tracked over time.

**Robinson, Collete**

October – December FY14

International Studies Association Midwest

"Political Corruption and its Effects on the Economy: Case Study and Analysis of Nigeria"

The purpose of this research is to examine political corruption and its effect on the economy in two different settings: on a broad, global level, and in the specific case of Nigeria. The goal is to show the detrimental effects that political corruption can have on a global, national, and regional level. This has been done by examining the relationship between increases in corruption and a variety of economic gauges such as the following: income inequality, reduction to investment, and economic growth (based on an equation created by Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong). By showing the detrimental effects of corruption on a global level, I am then able to better assess the situation of Nigeria and the ways in which corruption directly affects the Nigerian people.

**Rydecki, Krysta**

October – December FY14

Annual Meeting of the Psychonomic Society

"Higher Costs Warrant a Variety of Stopping Rules for Decision Making"

The critical step facing every decision maker is when to stop collecting evidence and make a decision. Decision making models usually utilize one stopping rule. We proposed a model for selecting from a set of multiple stopping rules in the same task (stopping rule selection, SRS, theory). We tested the model in an optional decision task in which subjects were asked to buy or reject products based on recommendations. The results revealed that subjects opened more recommendations and used a wider variety of stopping rules for more expensive than for less expensive products without sacrificing the response accuracy.

**Sattler, Marybeth**

October – December FY14

International Christian Educators Conference

"Practical Guide for language level"

Very often, levels of proficiency in foreign language are left in very theoretical terms. It is therefore difficult for a foreign language teacher to gauge the proficiency level of their students. To help our fellow teachers, we propose presenting a series of posters for use in classroom that show practical examples of the various foreign language proficiencies. There will be posters of what each level means in three different arenas, such as family, travel, food, etc. They will display clearly what linguistic task someone at each of the different levels of proficiency should be able to complete. We will present the posters in print and online, in Spanish and in English. That way Spanish teachers can use them immediately; other language teachers need merely translate them into their target language. Our goal is for the posters to be very easily useful and informative to the classroom foreign language teacher.

**Seeley, Jessica**

October – December FY14

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**Singh, Shambhavi**

October – December FY14

American Society of Cell Biology (ASCB) Meeting 2013

"Identifying a role for the metastasis tumor suppressor protein CD82 in prostate cancer metastasis"

No Abstract.

**Smith, Kirstie**

October – December FY14

American Association for Teaching and Curriculum (AATC) 20th Annual Conference

"Technology in the Classroom: Why the 'Mis' in Misuse can Lead to Mis-educative Experiences for Student"

School systems are experiencing a massive wave of technology integration in education. While many educators and community members support the increasing reliance on technology use in the classroom, misusing such technological devices and programs can be detrimental to student learning. Using Dewey's concept of Experience and Education, this paper argues that it is essential that educators provide an environment for students to have experiences with technology that lead to growth and critical thinking skills built upon from past experiences. I highlight the different ways technology can be misused in the classroom, causing mis-educative experiences (Dewey, 1938) to occur, which hinders growth and often eliminates the need for critical thinking and a deeper understanding of concepts presented.

**Thornton, Megan**

October – December FY14

2013 Michigan Premiere Public Health Conference

"Collegiate Service Learning Trip through SHAWCO Health - Grand Valley State University and SHAWCO Health"

Deal directly with the patients and their medical complications in the township of Manenberg, South Africa. The community health workers act as a resource to direct patients towards advanced medical care. Goals and objectives of the program: To understand the differences between a community health workers role in the United States versus in South Africa. Compare and contrast between the professional roles, their duties and responsibilities. Number of years program in operation: One year partnership between SHAWCO HEALTH, South Africa and Grand Valley State University. Community Health Workers roles in the program: o How did the CHWs roles in service delivery improve outcome care and education in the program? South African CHW provide basic care, but are a necessary step for the patient to receive higher medical attention. CHWs in the US are assigned patients to monitor or assist with a diagnosis. o What external and internal support mechanisms were available for the CHW in providing services for the program? South Africa CHW depend on their affiliation with the ministry for health and the City of Cape Town for pay, resources, and supplies. Donations of any kind are accepted. o What innovative documentation/evaluation strategies were developed to capture the CHWs impact on individuals, communities and systems? Documentation included a very basic form inquiring about lifestyle, eating habits, and a brief health history. Filled out to provide evidence of patient visit and used to attain additional help; CHW does not keep form on record. o What role did CHWs play in politics, policy and advocacy efforts related to the establishment of this program? Patient was able to receive transportation, equipment, and referrals to doctors/specialists with a CHW signed form. Without this form they would have to pay costs they could not afford.

**Wolpert, Lindsey**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Awkward Turtle: Handling Awkward Situations in the Writing Center"

Consultants face awkward or difficult situations in and out of the Writing Center. Since training cannot cover everything, this session will explore a collection of tricky scenarios through a round-table discussion. Participants will gain multiple perspectives on strategies and techniques to effectively address them, as well as things to avoid.

**Worm, Anna**

October – December FY14

National Conference on Peer Tutoring in Writing (NCPTW) 2013 - The Year of the Writer

"Author v. Audience: Whose Needs Are We Addressing?"

Grounded in composition theory, we developed four categories of consultant feedback that balance global/local concerns with directive/facilitative consulting strategies. We will demonstrate how these categories can be used to analyze the consultants role in addressing writers needs.

**VanMiddendorp, Eric**

October – December FY14

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**Yazbec, Angele**

October – December FY14

Annual Meeting of the Psychonomic Society

"To Buy or not to Buy? That is the question."

The topic of this study is the various rules people use to assist them in their decision making. We created an experiment on the basis of the Stopping Rule Selection (SRS) theory, which hypothesizes that the decision maker selects different strategies and stopping rules specific to the decision at hand. The decision that our participants were faced with was whether to buy or not to buy the unknown product based on a series of simplistic reviews. In attempts to create a real life situation, the participants lost or gained a small sum depending on their choice of each product. We investigated how the time pressure and the quality of recommendations affect the process of selection of stopping rules in decision making. The strategies that they used were assessed by conducting a pattern analysis (a sequence of recommendations opened), and in a short questionnaire proceeding the final session. Results showed the striking differences in a number of reviews inspected, as result of both manipulations.