**ETS 2 Reading into Writing Exam Task Sheet (Practice Paper only)**

**Student number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Student class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Student name:**

**Instructions:**

1. This document contains two article summaries, the report title, table of contents, a report brief and the Introduction of your report.

2. Read the two article summaries and use them to complete the report. Write a Literature Review section of one paragraph and a Conclusion section which has two Recommendation sections in the examination booklet provided.

3. Write page numbers at the bottom of each page and include the correct page numbers in the Table of Contents on this page, after you have completed your report.

4. Your writing must be at least **450 words** in total.

5. You must write your answer in the examination booklet provided. Any writing booklets used in the test will be collected by the examiner.

6. Your full name and class number must be clearly written on any answer booklets that you have used.

**Time allowance: You have 2 hours to complete the exam. It is suggested that you spend 30 minutes reading and planning, and then 1 hour and 30 minutes writing and editing your report.**

Follow the correct formatting throughout with correct section headings and numbers.

**Formatting your report: (Penalties will apply for incomplete or incorrect formatting.)**

* Spacing (between lines): Double spaced
* Footer: Page number showing page number and number of pages, e.g. page 1 of 2
* Headings: Numbered and underlined
* Subheadings: numbered but not underlined

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1. **Introduction**
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2. **Literature Review** …………………………..………………….\_\_\_\_\_\_ of answer booklet
3. **Conclusion**

3.1 Recommendation for the requestor ………………………\_\_\_\_\_\_ of answer booklet

3.2 Recommendation for further research ……………………\_\_\_\_\_\_ of answer booklet

**Article 1**

**Survey of the effect of viewing an online e-cigarette advertisement on attitudes towards cigarette and e-cigarette use in young adults located in the UK and USA: a cross-sectional study**

*Paula Booth, Ian P Albery, Sharon Cox, Daniel Frings*

*2019*

To explore the potential for e-cigarette advertisements to enhance attitudes towards cigarettes and/or reduce barriers to e-cigarettes uptake, the study investigated whether viewing an online e-cigarette advertisement influenced the extent to which smoking and e-cigarettes were perceived to be healthy, desirable, and socially acceptable in smokers, non-smokers, e-cigarette users, and dual users (both cigarettes and e-cigarettes). This study had a cross-sectional design in which attitude measures were taken pre and post advertisement viewing. Data were included for 765 participants, 361 men, 400 women and 4 others from an age range of 18 to 25 years old. Participants were defined as smokers (115), non-smokers (410), e-cigarette users (100) or dual users (145). They were located in the USA (543) or the UK (222). Participants were paid a fee of $1.00 to complete the online survey. Control questions were built into the survey to exclude automated responses and participants who were not concentrating appropriately on the questions (e.g., ‘For this item please indicate strongly agree’). Participants were asked to rate how healthy, desirable, and socially acceptable they found smoking and e-cigarettes on a seven-point Likert type scale ranging from 1 ‘strongly disagree’ to 7 ‘strongly agree’ before and after viewing 1 of 15 possible e-cigarette advertisements. The results of this study show that perceptions of cigarettes being socially acceptable and desirable generally decreased. After viewing an advertisement, smokers scored cigarettes as less desirable and e-cigarettes as healthier, supporting the notion that advertisements may reduce barriers to the uptake of e-cigarettes by smokers. In fact, all groups scored e-cigarettes as healthier after viewing the advertisement. However, dual users displayed a different pattern of responses to cigarettes to the other participants. They rated both cigarettes and e-cigarettes as healthier after viewing the advertisement.

**Article 2**

**Association of time spent on social media with youth cigarette smoking and e-cigarette use in the UK: a national longitudinal study**

*Nicholas S Hopkinson, Charlotte Vrinten, Jennie C Parnham, Márta K Radó, Filippos Filippidis, Eszter P Vamos, Anthony A Laverty*

*2024*

Any proposal to regulate social media needs to be justified and based on evidence. To contribute to this, the longitudinal relationship of social media use with cigarette smoking and e-cigarette use among children and young people in the UK was examined. Data were collected via face-to-face interviews carried out by a trained interviewer in the respondent’s home and via online, self-completion questionnaires. The focus was on children and young adults aged 10–25 years from approximately 28,000 households in the UK from 2015 to 2021. Participation in the panel is voluntary, with a gift voucher sent to encourage completion of questionnaires. Participants were grouped into three categories; current cigarette smoking, current e-cigarette use and current dual use of both products. Participants were first asked how many hours they spend chatting or interacting with friends through a social website on a normal weekday, with the following response options: “None”, “<1 hour/day”, “1–3hours”, “4–6hours” and “≥7 hours”. The main finding of the present study is that, in children and young adults, more frequent social media use was associated with a higher likelihood of current use of both cigarettes and e-cigarettes. This association was independent of other factors associated with increasing smoking and vaping including age, gender, socioeconomic status and parental smoking and vaping. While it was not possible to assess use of specific social media platforms or what content was being accessed, a number of possible explanations can be proposed. First, the corporations behind cigarette smoking and vaping may make use of social media to advertise and promote their products. Second, social media use has been shown to have features in common with reward-seeking addictive behaviour. High social media use may increase susceptibility to other addictive behaviours like smoking. Third, as a space that is largely unsupervised by parents/caregivers, social media use may encourage behaviours that are transgressive, including cigarette smoking and vaping.

**Report Title: Vaping (e-cigarette use) and young people**

**Report Brief**

E-cigarettes (also known as ‘vapes’), known as battery-operated devices that heat up a liquid with chemicals which users breathe in, are often used to inhale nicotine, which is the addictive chemical in traditional cigarettes. The Australian Young Health Organisation wants to review the regulation of e-cigarettes because they come in a variety of shapes and the liquids are available in many flavours to attract young people. You are to write a report investigating current research on e-cigarette use in order to recommend ways the Australian Young Health Organisation could reduce harms from e-cigarette use in people under the age of twenty-five.

1. **Introduction**

1.1 Background

Tobacco uses or smoking of traditional cigarettes have been on the decline in Australia since the strict government regulations were introduced decades ago. However, the use of E-cigarettes or vaping has become popular, especially among young people. The increasing number of people taking up vaping has caused a serious concern from the Australian Youth Health Organisation leading to their review in the regulation of this potentially harmful industry. Research shows that the inhalation of harmful chemicals found in e-cigarette vapor, such as nicotine, formaldehyde, and acetaldehyde, can lead to lung damage, known as EVALI (e-cigarette or vaping product use-associated lung injury), respiratory issues and affects brain development, cognitive functions and an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases [1]. As vaping is particularly prevalent among younger people, especially those who may be attracted by the different flavors, styles of vape and other marketing tactics, there is an urgent need for the Australian Youth Health Organization to provide a clear health guidance for the users under the age of twenty-five and thorough regulations on the E-cigarette Industry and their products.

1.2 Purpose of the report

The report is to review the literature on e-cigarette use and suggest possible causes for the increase in vaping to recommend ways to reduce vaping related harms to young people.

**Instruction: Continue writing the research report in the examination booklet.**