

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Go to Scope  
Online to listen  
to the words  
and definitions  
read aloud!

# Paired Texts Vocabulary

## "What Juul Tried to Hide"

- 1. liberating (LIB-uh-rayt-ing)** *adjective*; The verb *liberate* (LIB-uh-rayt) means "to set something or someone free from the control of another person or group." A country might be liberated from the control of a cruel leader.

Something that is *liberating* makes you feel free—it releases you from something that limits you. Here are some things that you might find liberating: dancing and not caring what other people think, changing out of uncomfortable clothes and into comfy ones, and quitting something you don't enjoy.

- 2. manipulative tactic (muh-NIP-yuh-luh-tiv TAK-tik)** *noun*; To be *manipulative* is to influence or control a person or situation in a clever, unfair, or selfish way. A *tactic* is a plan or method to achieve a particular goal.

A *manipulative tactic* is a sneaky way of persuading someone to do something. If someone tries to make you feel guilty for not doing something that he or she wants you to do, that person is using a manipulative tactic. Some companies use manipulative tactics to convince people to buy things. A "limited time only" sale is an example of a manipulative tactic: The company is trying to make you feel that if you don't buy something right away, you will be missing out.

- 3. memo (MEH-moh)** *noun*; A *memo* is a written message, sent within a business or an organization, that shares important information or reminders.

- 4. motive (MOH-tiv)** *noun*; A *motive* is a reason for doing something—the thing that motivates a person to act. Your motive for doing chores could be to help out your family, or it could be to earn some sort of privilege or reward.

- 5. promote (pruh-MOHT)** *verb*; As it is used in the article, *promote* means "to publicly support something in a way that helps it gain popularity." If a company hires a celebrity to promote its product on Instagram, the company is hiring the celeb to put up posts that suggest she uses and enjoys the product.

- 6. recruitment (ri-KROOT-muhnt)** *noun*; The verb *recruit* means "to get someone to join something." *Recruitment* is the act of seeking people out and persuading them to join some sort of group or organization, such as a college, club, sports team, or the military.

## **"How Big Tobacco Fooled America"**

- 1. aggressive (uh-GRESS-iv)** *adjective*; Something that is aggressive is forceful and ready to argue or attack others. An aggressive text message might contain harsh words and be written in all capital letters. An aggressive dog is one you'd want to avoid.
  
- 2. appeal (uh-PEEL)** *noun or verb*; As a noun, *appeal* means "a quality that people like." You might find the idea of pizza for dinner to have appeal. *Appeal* can also mean "a serious request for help or support." A charity might make an appeal for donations.  
  
 As a verb, *appeal* can mean "to be pleasing or attractive," as in, "That movie appeals to me." *Appeal* can also mean "to ask for something that is badly needed or wanted," as in, "Sara appealed to her older sister for help picking out her dress for the school dance."
  
- 3. injurious (in-JOOR-ee-uhss)** *adjective*; Something that is injurious causes injury or harm. Injurious rumors might affect a person's self-confidence. Smoking is injurious to people's health.
  
- 4. investors (NA-vih-geyt)** *verb*; An *investor* is someone who invests—who gives money to a company in hopes of getting a larger amount of money *from* the company later. For example, if a tech company doesn't have enough money to launch a new product, it will look for investors—people or other companies to supply the money it needs. If the product makes money, some of that money will be given to the investors. (If the product does not make money, the investors don't get anything.)
  
- 5. restriction (ri-STRIK-shuhn)** *noun*; A *restriction* is a limit on what is allowed. Your parents might put a restriction on how much time you can spend on your phone. Elevators have weight restrictions—they can hold only up to a certain number of pounds.
  
- 6. vehement (VEE-uh-muhnt)** *adjective*; *Vehement* is used to describe intense, powerful, forceful emotion. If Jared has a vehement dislike of a certain band, he really, really, *really* dislikes the band—he probably puts his hands over his ears when he hears their music. If Sophia is vehement that she did not reveal Chloe's secret, Sophia is passionately insisting that she did not tell anyone Chloe's secret.

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**Directions:** On the back of this page, list any other words from the articles whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

# Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

**Directions:** Respond to each prompt below.

1. Describe a situation in which you might be vehement.

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2. Say a fast-food company puts up billboards showing photos of food that looks *way* more appealing than the food that it actually serves. Why is this a manipulative tactic?

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3. If a student is passionate about protecting the environment, what is something he or she might promote?

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4. Describe a situation or experience that might feel liberating.

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**Directions:** In each pair of boldfaced words, underline the word that best completes the sentence.

5. The police are trying to determine the criminal's **motive/memo** for committing the crime.
6. A(n) **recruitment/investor** event was held to find new athletes to join the college's basketball team.
7. The **restriction/investor** was thrilled when she earned more than double the money she had provided.
8. I do not understand why reality television **promotes/appeals** to so many people; I find it boring.

**Directions:** Next to each word below, write another word that is similar in meaning.

9. restriction \_\_\_\_\_

11. memo \_\_\_\_\_

10. aggressive \_\_\_\_\_

12. injurious \_\_\_\_\_

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# Close-Reading Questions

## "What Juul Tried to Hide"

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1. What does smoke screen mean as it is used in the subheadline (the sentences under the headline)? Why might the author have chosen this word? (vocabulary)

2. The introduction describes a speaker from Juul comparing a Juul to an iPhone. What message was the speaker sending to teens through this comparison? (inference)

3. Why does the author include the section "Old Tactics" in the article? What purpose does that section serve? (text structure)

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# Close-Reading Question

## "How Big Tobacco Fooled America"

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1. What factors led to the rise of cigarette smoking in America? (key ideas and details)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Critical-Thinking Questions

## "What Juul Tried to Hide" and "How Big Tobacco Fooled America"

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1. Why would Juul want to send a representative to a school?
2. Juul claims that its target market has always been adults, not teens. Do you believe that claim? Explain.
3. Should companies be allowed to market dangerous products to the public?
4. Should vaping devices be illegal? Should cigarettes be illegal?

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## Preparing to Write Juul and Big Tobacco

**Directions:** Compare the e-cigarette industry with Big Tobacco. Use details from "What Juul Tried to Hide" and "How Big Tobacco Fooled America" to fill in the blank boxes below. We filled in some information for you.

	E-Cigarette Industry	Big Tobacco
What does the industry sell?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The e-cigarette industry makes electronic cigarettes or vaping products. These battery-powered devices heat up a liquid that turns into vapor, which users inhale. (p. 17)</li> </ul>	
How does the industry want the public to view its products?		
How do these products affect users' health?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1964, the U.S. Surgeon General declared that smoking causes cancer. (p. 21)</li> </ul>

Chart  
continues  
on page 2

	E-Cigarette Industry	Big Tobacco
How does/ did the industry make its products appealing to young people?		
What has the industry tried to hide from the public?		

Chart  
continues  
on page 3



**Compare and Contrast**

PAIRED TEXTS: "What Juul Tried to Hide" and  
"How Big Tobacco Fooled America," pages 16-21  
December 2019/January 2020

	E-Cigarette Industry	Big Tobacco
What restrictions have been placed on the industry? What are the effects of these restrictions?		

**Now think about what can you do to protect yourself. Jot down your ideas in the space below or on the back of this page.**

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# Finding and Using Text Evidence

**Directions:** Read “What Juul Tried to Hide.” Then complete the activity below.

**1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining how Juul targeted kids and teens when trying to sell its products.**

**A. Which of the following would be the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?**

- Ⓐ Juul targeted kids and teens.
- Ⓑ Juul targeted kids and teens by using several tactics to appeal to them.
- Ⓒ Juul was investigated by Congress because of its attempts to target kids and teens with their products.

**B. Which information from the article BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?**

- Ⓐ “According to a congressional report, the company worked with social media influencers to promote its products.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “Vaping products, like the ones made by Juul, are battery-powered devices.” (p. 17)
- Ⓒ “Juul ‘deliberately targeted children in order to become the nation’s largest seller of e-cigarettes,’ the report said.” (p. 17)

**C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?**

- Ⓐ It provides a direct quote from the congressional investigation of Juul.
- Ⓑ It provides an example of a tactic that Juul used that would appeal to teens: using social media influencers to promote Juul products.
- Ⓒ It explains how Juul’s products work.

**2. Choose the ONE piece of text evidence from the article that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.**

**Juul manipulated teens to get them to buy its products.**

- Ⓐ “Juul described its plans for young people as ‘healthy lifestyle programs,’ the report stated. But these programs likely served as recruitment drives for new, young customers who might get addicted to vaping for life.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “Big Tobacco knew if it could get young people hooked, it would make money on their addiction for years to come—even though that addiction was killing its customers.” (p. 19)
- Ⓒ “Nicotine can damage your brain . . .” (p. 19)

I chose \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3. A. Choose the THREE pieces of text evidence that BEST support the statement below.**

**Vaping is harmful to your health.**

- Ⓐ “Last summer, Congress launched an investigation into Juul’s role in increased nicotine use by teens.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “Once nicotine hooks you, your brain wants more, ‘even at the risk of your own health,’ says Ylioja.” (p. 19)
- Ⓒ “Nicotine can damage your brain, specifically the parts that control mood, learning, and attention span . . .” (p. 19)
- Ⓓ “In September, the CDC announced it is investigating 380 cases of severe lung illnesses in young adults—all related to e-cigarette use.” (p. 19)
- Ⓔ “It also masked the taste of nicotine with flavors like mango and mint.” (p. 18)

**B. Select one piece of INCORRECT evidence from above and explain why it does NOT support the statement.**

Evidence \_\_\_\_ does not support the statement because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from the article “How Big Tobacco Fooled America” in the form of a quotation.**

- Ⓐ The low price and wide availability of cigarettes contributed to the popularity of smoking in the 1960s. In her article “How Big Tobacco Fooled America,” author Jennifer Dignan writes, “For less than a dollar, it was possible to buy a pack at a drugstore, a restaurant, or a hospital gift shop” (20). In other words, smoking became more popular because people could buy cigarettes in many different places and for not a lot of money.
- Ⓑ The low price and wide availability of cigarettes contributed to the popularity of smoking in the 1960s. In her article “How Big Tobacco Fooled America,” author Jennifer Dignan writes, “For less than a dollar, it was possible to buy a pack at a drugstore, a restaurant, or a hospital gift shop” (20).
- Ⓒ The low price and wide availability of cigarettes contributed to the popularity of smoking in the 1960s. “For less than a dollar, it was possible to buy a pack at a drugstore, a restaurant, or a hospital gift shop” (20). In other words, smoking became more popular because people could buy cigarettes in many different places and for not a lot of money.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from the article “How Big Tobacco Fooled America” in the form of a paraphrase.**

- Ⓐ Big Tobacco intentionally marketed their products to children. For example, cigarette packages featuring cartoon characters were placed low on store shelves (20-21). In other words, cigarette companies knew exactly where and how they could appeal to small children.
- Ⓑ Big Tobacco intentionally marketed their products to children. For example, in her article “How Big Tobacco Fooled America,” author Jennifer Dignan explains that cigarette packages featuring cartoon characters were placed low on store shelves (20-21). In other words, cigarette companies knew exactly where and how they could appeal to small children.
- Ⓒ Big Tobacco intentionally marketed their products to children. “They created smoking cartoon characters that appealed to kids and placed cigarette packs featuring those characters low on store shelves, where they’d be eye level with children” (20-21).

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: \_\_\_\_\_

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- a topic sentence
- at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation
- a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea

[illegible]

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# Finding Text Evidence

**Directions:** Read “What Juul Tried to Hide.” Then complete the activity below.

## 1. Choose the TWO pieces of text evidence from the article that best support the statement below.

**STATEMENT:**

**Vaping is harmful to your health.**

- Ⓐ “Last summer, Congress launched an investigation into Juul’s role in increased nicotine use by teens.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “This means that many teens who decided to vape didn’t make that decision entirely on their own.” (p. 17)
- Ⓒ “Nicotine can damage your brain, specifically the parts that control mood, learning, and attention span . . .” (p. 19)
- Ⓓ “In September, the CDC announced it is investigating 380 cases of severe lung illnesses in young adults—all related to e-cigarette use.” (p. 19)

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## 2. Choose the ONE piece of text evidence from the article that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

**STATEMENT:**

**Juul manipulated teens to get them to buy their products.**

- Ⓐ “Juul described its plans for young people as ‘healthy lifestyle programs,’ the report stated. But these programs likely served as recruitment drives for new, young customers who might get addicted to vaping for life.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “Big Tobacco knew if it could get young people hooked, it would make money on their addiction for years to come—even though that addiction was killing its customers.” (p. 19)
- Ⓒ “Last year, Juul announced it would stop selling most flavored pods in stores and added strict age verification to its online store.” (p. 19)

I chose \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the lines below from the article. Then write a statement that they all support.**

- Ⓐ “After Chance posted pictures of his damaged lungs on social media, he began hearing from young people who said he’d inspired them to quit.” (p. 19)
- Ⓑ “Chance started the Lung Love Foundation to spread a simple message to e-cig companies like Juul: ‘We are not just dollar signs.’” (p. 19)
- Ⓒ “He’s been filling his Instagram stories with videos he’s received of people smashing their Juuls, and he urges teens to support each other in kicking their habit.” (p. 19)

**STATEMENT:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# What's the Tone?

Tone is the author's attitude toward either the subject he or she is writing about or toward the reader.

Words that could describe tone include *doubtful*, *humorous*, *gleeful*, *serious*, and *questioning*.

Authors create tone through word choice, the information they include, and how they organize the text.

In this activity, you will analyze author Joey Bartolomeo's tone in "What Juul Tried to Hide."

**1. Consider the heading, subheading, and image on page 16. These text features portray Juul as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) glamorous and exciting
- (B) trustworthy and kind
- (C) harmless and uninteresting
- (D) sneaky and dishonest

**2. On page 17, Joey Bartolomeo writes "Wait. Didn't he just say he *doesn't* want you vaping? So why is he now sort of selling you on it?" The author uses this rhetorical question to**

- (A) create a sense of urgency.
- (B) suggest that Juul is not sincere when it says it does not want young people to use its products.
- (C) express confusion about whether Juul's ads target young people.
- (D) add humor to the section.

**3. Consider these lines from page 17:**

**"This means that many teens who decided to vape didn't make that decision entirely on their own. They were manipulated by a major corporation."**

**In these lines, the author is expressing**

- (A) disgust with vaping companies for being deceptive and deliberately targeting teens.
- (B) admiration for vaping companies and their ability to sell products.
- (C) sadness for teens who started vaping.
- (D) surprise that major corporations know how to grow their customer bases.

**4. Consider this sentence from page 18:**

**"Last year, when it became obvious that the number of teens Juuling was growing at an alarming rate, Juul shut down its accounts on Instagram and Facebook."**

**Which word or phrase reveals that the author is concerned about the number of teens who were Juuling?**

- (A) last year
- (B) obvious
- (C) alarming
- (D) shut down

**5. On page 18, Bartolomeo includes the detail that Juul's ads have always featured colorful graphics and young models, one of whom looked a lot like Ariana Grande. Why does Bartolomeo include this detail?**

- (A) to emphasize how much the model looks like Ariana Grande
- (B) to express disbelief at Juul for saying it never tried to appeal to young people
- (C) to show how much he admires Ariana Grande
- (D) to suggest that Juul's ads are not appealing to young people

**6. On page 19, Bartolomeo writes that "now some people are fighting back" against the vaping industry. By using the phrase "fighting back," Bartolomeo**

- (A) compares the vaping industry to Big Tobacco.
- (B) portrays the vaping industry as helpless.
- (C) portrays teens as helpless.
- (D) portrays the vaping industry as an enemy to teens.



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## Paired Texts Quiz

**Directions:** Read “What Juul Tried to Hide” and “How Big Tobacco Fooled America.” Then answer the questions below.

- On page 17, author Joey Bartolomeo writes “Caleb participated in the investigation by testifying about what happened during the health seminar at his school.” As it is used in that sentence, what does *testify* mean?
  - to argue so as to make a person agree
  - to disguise or hide from sight
  - to persuade someone to join a group
  - to talk and answer questions about something after formally promising to tell the truth
- On page 18, Bartolomeo includes a quote from a Juul memo: “We are aiming for influencers in popular culture with large audiences in various sectors such as music, movies, social, pop media, etc.” This detail supports the claim that
  - vaping causes potentially lethal lung damage.
  - people are increasingly using e-cigarettes rather than traditional cigarettes.
  - vaping is harmless.
  - Juul has been dishonest about its intent to promote e-cigarettes to kids.
- On page 19, Bartolomeo says that Chance Ammirata “was still having what he described as ‘scary’ cravings.” Which explains Chance’s cravings?
  - the flavorings Juul uses, such as mango and mint
  - the high amount of nicotine in Juul pods
  - the process of turning liquid into vapor
  - the influence of ads on social media
- When Chance says that teens are “not just dollar signs,” he means that
  - teens pay marked up prices to get flavored pods.
  - e-cig companies spend a lot of money on ads.
  - teens should be treated like human beings, not merely a source of profits.
  - teens are unaware of the health risks of e-cigs.
- Based on information in “How Big Tobacco Fooled America,” which statement best describes Americans’ relationship with smoking in the late 1960s?
  - The number of smokers was growing, but smoking was still not very common.
  - Most Americans didn’t believe the studies that said smoking was dangerous.
  - It was believed that smoking was healthy, and even children were encouraged to smoke.
  - Many people stopped smoking after it was announced that smoking causes cancer.
- Which idea is NOT supported by information in both articles?
  - Advertising influences our decisions.
  - The government has the power to restrict what big corporations can and cannot do.
  - Big Tobacco and e-cig companies have tricked young people into using dangerous products.
  - It is likely that smoking cigarettes and e-cigarettes will soon be illegal.

## Constructed-Response Questions

**Directions:** Write your answers to the questions below in a well-organized response.

- Compare the tactics Juul used to sell e-cigs with the tactics Big Tobacco used to sell cigarettes.
- How does smoking cigarettes and e-cigarettes affect a person’s health? Use text evidence from both articles to support your answer.

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## Paired Texts Quiz

**Directions:** Read “What Juul Tried to Hide” and “How Big Tobacco Fooled America.” Then answer the questions below.

- On page 17, author Joey Bartolomeo writes “Caleb participated in the investigation by testifying about what happened during the health seminar at his school.” As it is used in that sentence, *testify* means  
 (A) to lie about something to protect someone.  
 (B) to have trouble remembering something.  
 (C) to listen carefully.  
 (D) to talk about something after swearing you will tell the truth.
- On page 18, Bartolomeo writes that a Juul ad model “could have been tagged as an Ariana Grande look-alike.” This detail supports which of the following claims?  
 (A) The number of teens who vape is on the rise.  
 (B) Juul doesn’t want kids using its products.  
 (C) Juul is “the iPhone of vapes.”  
 (D) Juul wanted kids to see vaping as something that young and glamorous people do.
- On page 19, Bartolomeo says that Chance Ammirata “was still having what he described as ‘scary’ cravings.” What caused Chance’s cravings?  
 (A) tobacco  
 (B) nicotine  
 (C) mint flavoring  
 (D) advertisements
- Consider Chance’s message to e-cig companies: “We are not just dollar signs.” This line shows that Chance thinks e-cig companies care only about  
 (A) spending money on advertising.  
 (B) winning in court.  
 (C) getting rich.  
 (D) people’s health.
- On page 20, Dignan writes “[Tobacco companies] made smoking seem fun and glamorous.” Which of the following lines supports Dignan’s statement?  
 (A) “They hired doctors and dentists to say smoking was not only safe but also good for you.” (p. 20)  
 (B) “Across America, cigarettes were widely available too.” (p. 20)  
 (C) “So they introduced ‘filter-tip’ cigarettes, which they claimed were ‘milder’ and ‘safer.’” (p. 21)  
 (D) “Along with doctors and babies, cartoon characters, famous athletes, and movie stars made regular appearances in ads.” (p. 20)
- Which idea is NOT supported by information in both articles?  
 (A) Advertising influences our decisions.  
 (B) Nicotine is addictive.  
 (C) Kids have been targeted by cigarette and e-cigarette companies.  
 (D) Smoking cigarettes is now against the law.

## Constructed-Response Questions

**Directions:** Write your answers to the questions below in a well-organized response.

- Compare the tactics Juul used to sell e-cigs with the tactics Big Tobacco used to sell cigarettes.
- Consider the following claim: *Smoking cigarettes or e-cigarettes is harmful to a person’s health.* Support this claim using text evidence from both articles.

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# Ethos, Pathos, Logos

**Directions:** View the slideshow of advertisements in the article “How Big Tobacco Fooled America” found at Scope Online. Closely examine each ad and record your observations about its use of ethos, pathos, and logos in the graphic organizer below. (See *Scope’s* “Ethos, Pathos, Logos: Advertising Edition” to learn more about these three persuasive tactics.)

**Ethos**

What do companies do to seem trustworthy, reliable, and believable?

Do the ads try to create an emotional connection between consumers and the product? If so, how?

**Pathos**

Do the ads try to convince you with reason and logic? With evidence such as facts and figures?

**Logos**

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**Directions:** Answer the questions below. Use the notes you took on page 1 to help you.

1. What message do the three ads send to consumers? Why do you think they were so convincing to people at the time they were published?

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2. Now look at the Juul advertisements on page 19 of the article “What Juul Tried to Hide.” Who do you think the ads are designed to appeal to? What tactics are the ads using?

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3. What similarities do you notice between Big Tobacco ads and e-cigarette ads?

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4. How can you keep your guard up against persuasive advertising?

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5. Imagine that you’ve been hired to design a public service advertisement to share the truth about vaping with teens. Your PSA can be in the form of a commercial, billboard, magazine ad, or social media post. Think about which tactics you will use to change teens’ minds about e-cigarettes. Sketch your ad on the back of this page.

# Ethos, Pathos, Logos:

## Advertising Edition

Ethos, pathos, and logos are different methods for persuading an audience—that is, convincing people to adopt a certain point of view or take a particular action. They are used in speeches, writing, and advertising. Keep these tactics in mind when viewing an ad, and see if you can identify how a company is trying to persuade you.

### Ethos

tries to get people to buy a product by convincing them that their brand is honest, reliable, and credible.

*Advertisements that use ethos often involve . . .*

- ✓ reliable experts.
- ✓ celebrities or important public figures.

Example: “I’m a dentist, and I prefer Sparkle toothpaste.”

### Pathos

tries to get people to buy a product by creating an emotional connection between them and the product.

*Advertisements that use pathos . . .*

- ✓ send a message that touches your values or beliefs.
- ✓ include compelling stories, visuals, music, or language that evoke the feelings they want you to feel—inspiration, fear, guilt, happiness, etc.

Example: “Don’t let bad breath hold you back.”

### Logos

tries to get people to buy a product by using evidence such as facts and figures.

*Advertisements that use logos . . .*

- ✓ rely on information rather than personal opinions.
- ✓ use straight facts, data, and statistics.

Example: “Sparkle’s germ-killing agent fights plaque and bad breath for 12 hours.”

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

## Paired Texts Contest

Compare the e-cigarette industry with Big Tobacco. How have these industries manipulated young people into using their products? What can you do to protect yourself? Three winners will each get *Shouting at the Rain* by Lynda Mullaly Hunt.

### Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization
- ⇒ creativity

My name: \_\_\_\_\_

My home phone number: \_\_\_\_\_ My grade: \_\_\_\_\_

My teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_ My teacher's e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

School name: \_\_\_\_\_

School address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

School phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

My parent or legal guardian consents  
to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Include this form with your entry and send both to: [scopemag@scholastic.com](mailto:scopemag@scholastic.com)  
or mail them to: Paired Texts Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

**ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY February 20, 2020!**