

Question 1

Where is most of the world's tobacco grown?

- a) the United Kingdom go to question 11
- b) Africa go to question 4
- c) China go to question 7
- d) Spain go to question 9



Answer 1

Where is most of the world's tobacco grown?

ANSWER C:

China is the biggest producer and consumer of tobacco. Almost three quarters of the world's tobacco is grown in developing countries. After China, the USA is the next largest producer of tobacco, followed by India, Brazil and Turkey.

Go to Question 7



Question 1

What is in a cigarette?

- a) pure tobacco go to question 8
- b) tobacco and tar go to question 12
- c) tobacco, tar, nicotine and 4,000 chemicals go to question 6
- d) grass go to question 4



Answer 1

What is in a cigarette?

ANSWER C:

Cigarettes contain tobacco, tar, nicotine and 4,000 chemicals. The chemicals in cigarettes include acetone, arsenic, benzene, lead, methanol, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde. These chemicals are also contained in car exhaust fumes, ant poison, nail varnish remover, petrol fumes.

Nicotine is addictive, tar sticks to the lungs and makes it harder for smokers to breathe, and carbon monoxide makes the blood less able to carry oxygen around the body. You can see from this information that smoking is not healthy.

Go to Question 6



Smoking Education Card Game for children (9+), young people and adults



Jestion 1 Answer 1 Whate is a digrate What is in a cigarette ar, nicotine and

Smoke Rings provides children, young people and adults with opportunities to:

- increase their knowledge and understanding of smoking related issues,
- discuss and debate important issues about health, the environment, government controls, the law and patterns of behaviour
- identify different sources of accurate, up to date information
- · work co-operatively in small groups

For school based smoking education to be effective a whole school multifaceted approach is required. For example, recent research from John Moores University in Liverpool (Porcellato 1999) indicates that smoking education is more effective for primary school children if parents, carers and other family members are involved. Pupils, parents, teachers and non-teaching staff need to be involved in the development of the school no-smoking policy to ensure it is understood and supported. Ideally the wider school community, for example local shopkeepers can be made aware of the smoking education work that is taking place in the school through community meetings and work with the local media.

Smoke Rings can be used to effectively address the knowledge component of smoking education within the personal, social, health and citizenship framework. It can be used as a starting point for students in their programme of smoking education and throughout the programme to reflect on and increase learning or as review tool.