

Why we need animal testing

Language from the passage	How the author conveys their viewpoint
<p>“Every day you use products on your skin and body that have gone through extensive testing, to ensure they are safe for human use...”</p>	<p>The author plays on the reader’s safety fears by explaining how products could be potentially unsafe without testing and indicates how numerous and detailed the tests are by describing them as “extensive” to make us feel sure the products have been checked thoroughly.</p>
<p>“Poison control centres receive almost 1.6 million phone calls each year related to accidental poisonings...”</p>	<p>The author states the huge number of people, “1.6 million” who accidentally poison themselves with household products, reminding us how easily it can happen so we agree that it is important to make these products as safe as possible through testing.</p>
<p>“Poison control centres receive more than 40,000 calls about animal poisoning, mostly involving family pets.”</p>	<p>The author reminds the reader that their beloved pets can be easily harmed by products too and encourages them to want to prevent this.</p>
<p>“Only a few decades ago, people were regularly using products that hadn’t been tested and therefore weren’t safe. Use of these products...sometimes even resulted in blindness and death.”</p>	<p>The author explains the seriousness that could result from not testing products such as “blindness and death”, playing on the reader’s fears and suggesting they are lucky that nowadays testing is always done on products.</p>
<p>“alternatives to animal testing...cannot reliably predict the effect of a chemical on the combined organ systems of a human body.”</p>	<p>The author indicates that using something other than animals for the tests would be unreliable and therefore unsafe, again playing on the reader’s fears of safety.</p>
<p>“without animal research, virtually every medical breakthrough of the past century would not have been possible... vaccinations for diseases such as polio, we know how to transplant organs, we know how to transfuse blood and we know how to deal with patients involved in serious trauma, such as a car accident...how to prevent cancer and heart attack simply through nutrition and exercise. The creation of insulin for diabetics, hip replacement surgery, and dialysis for kidney patients have all come from animal research.”</p>	<p>The author ends by encouraging the reader to think of the bigger picture. Yes a few animals may be hurt during the tests but the medical discoveries made far outweigh this. By listing a variety of illnesses that can now be cured or diseases that can now be better managed, the author is allowing for a personal understanding as the reader may know someone who has suffered from one of these and therefore now consider how thankful they should be for the testing.</p>

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<p>"Every year thousands of cats and dogs suffer and die in British laboratories"</p>	<p>The author uses "cats" and "dogs" to remind the reader that these experiments are happening on animals that are usually our beloved pets. He also uses emotive words like "suffer" to remind us just how much pain they have to endure.</p>
<p>"The types of experiment performed on these innocent animals include..."</p>	<p>The author describes the animals as "innocent" reminding the reader that they have done nothing wrong to deserve this treatment.</p>
<p>"There can be no doubt that pain and suffering are inflicted on weak and defenceless animals in British laboratories..."</p>	<p>The author repeats the word "suffering", reminding the reader of the continued pain the animals endure. He also emphasizes the idea that they are victims by describing them as "weak" and "defenceless", suggesting that they are unable to fight back.</p>
<p>"The animals were tightly tied down on a surgical table by rope attached to their legs to prevent them from moving."</p>	<p>The author encourages the reader to think of the researchers as bullies. By describing how they "tightly tied down" the animals to "prevent them from moving", we are reminded how much the animals want to escape and how the only way the researchers can carry out their tests is if they restrain them.</p>
<p>"The researchers referred to the animal as being "cooked".</p>	<p>The author ensures we are aware of how cruel the tests are by using the word "cooked" to describe the effect of putting a hot lamp close to their skin. The word "cooked" makes the reader think of meat that goes brown and crispy when done in the oven and the cooking smells related to that. He also suggests that the researchers are cruel as they themselves use the word "cooked" so they know the impact of their tests.</p>
<p>"Similar experiments had already been carried out some fifteen years earlier and the results already known"</p>	<p>The author ends by encouraging the reader to think of how pointless these tests are by telling them they've already carried out similar ones in the past and already and the results are "already known".</p>