6.8 Animal Experimentation and the Use of Animals: Test Pack

AQA 8062 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 This question checks key vocabulary used when discussing animal experimentation and the use of animals.

(a) State what is meant by animal experimentation. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by dominion, in a religious context. **(1)**

(c) State what is meant by animal rights. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by speciesism. **(1)**

(e) State what is meant by the 3Rs, in the context of animal research. **(1)**

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2 Give three facts about the law on animal experimentation in the United Kingdom.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

3 Explain two religious teachings about how animals should be treated. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Explain two non-religious arguments used in the debate about using animals in scientific experiments. Refer to Humanist or other non-religious beliefs in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 6.8 Animal Experimentation and the Use of Animals: Test Pack

Question 1

(a) using animals to test products, medicines or scientific theories, oe — **B1**

(a) Answer: Using animals to test products, medicines or scientific theories.

(b) the authority/responsibility God gave humans to rule over and look after the rest of creation, oe — **B1**

(b) Answer: The authority and responsibility God gave humans to rule over and look after the rest of creation.

(c) the belief that animals have their own moral status/entitlements and should not be exploited by humans, oe — **B1**

(c) Answer: The belief that animals have their own moral status and should not be exploited by humans.

(d) giving less moral weight to an animal's interests or suffering purely because it is not human, oe — **B1**

(d) Answer: Giving less moral weight to an animal's interests or suffering purely because it is not human.

(e) replacement, reduction and refinement - the principle of replacing animal use where possible, reducing the number of animals used, and refining procedures to minimise suffering, oe — **B1**

(e) Answer: Replacement, reduction and refinement: replacing animal use where possible, reducing numbers used, and refining procedures to minimise suffering.

Question 2

it is illegal to carry out scientific procedures on protected animals without a licence, under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, oe — **B1**

testing cosmetics and their ingredients on animals has been banned in the UK since 1998, oe — **B1**

researchers are required to apply the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, refinement) wherever possible, oe — **B1**

Answer: Any three: licences required under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986; cosmetics testing on animals banned in the UK since 1998; researchers required to apply the 3Rs.

Question 3

point 1: many Christians believe God gave humans dominion over animals, meaning responsibility to rule over and look after them, oe — **B1**

development: Genesis 1:28 teaches that God told humans to 'rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground', oe — **B1**

point 2: many Muslims believe animals deserve kindness and should not be caused unnecessary suffering, oe — **B1**

development: a hadith in Sahih Bukhari describes a man being forgiven by Allah for giving water to a thirsty dog, teaching that kindness to animals is rewarded, oe — **B1**

Answer: E.g. dominion as responsibility to rule over and care for animals (Genesis 1:28); kindness to animals rewarded by Allah (hadith, Sahih Bukhari).

Question 4

point 1: a cost-benefit argument - if suffering caused to a small number of animals leads to a significant reduction in human and animal suffering overall, for example through new medical treatments, the benefits can outweigh the costs, oe — **B1**

development: this weighs overall welfare across humans and animals, rather than ruling out animal use completely, oe — **B1**

point 2: an anti-speciesism/animal rights argument - animals have an interest in avoiding suffering that deserves equal moral consideration, so using them purely for human benefit is a form of unjustified discrimination, oe — **B1**

development: this argument, associated with the philosopher Peter Singer, compares discriminating against animals purely because of their species to other forms of unjustified discrimination, oe — **B1**

Answer: E.g. cost-benefit argument weighing overall welfare; anti-speciesism/animal rights argument (associated with Peter Singer).

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk