

Section 1:

Part #1: (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear thesis statement presenting your stance on animal testing
- Good historical context establishing the topic's background

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped Introduction → Your opening relies heavily on rhetorical questions without fully developing your argument. The phrase "should it really be ethical to make animals suffer against their own free will?" introduces an opposing viewpoint but doesn't engage with it substantively.

Exemplar: "Animal testing has been a cornerstone of medical research since its inception in the third and fourth centuries. While concerns about animal welfare persist, the practice remains essential for advancing medical procedures, drug development, and vaccination safety."

Part #2: (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Makes a practical distinction between pest animals and pets
- Attempts to address utility and practicality of animal testing

Weaknesses: Logical Flow → Your argument jumps from pets to pests without a smooth transition. The statement "This can be a way for us to get rid of creatures we don't want" needs more context and ethical consideration.

Exemplar: "While we cherish certain animals as companions, laboratory testing primarily utilises species considered pests, serving both scientific advancement and practical pest control purposes whilst protecting human health."

Part #3: (Final paragraph) Strengths:

- Provides historical context about life expectancy
- Attempts to conclude with a strong practical justification

Weaknesses: Overstatement → Your conclusion makes broad claims without sufficient support. The phrase "If it wasn't for animal testing most of us would still be dying early" needs more nuanced development.

Exemplar: "Animal testing has played a crucial role in extending human life expectancy, contributing to treatments for previously fatal illnesses and advancing our understanding of disease prevention."

Actionable Task: Rewrite your second paragraph focusing specifically on the ethical justification for using certain animals in testing, ensuring you maintain a clear logical progression from one point to the next.

Score: 41/50

Section 2:

#1 Animal testing has been around for a long time. ~~It was first used back in the third and fourth centuries,~~ [It was first used in the third and fourth centuries,] when practicing medical procedures before using them on animals. But should it really be ethical to make animals suffer against their own free will? Or should we do something about it? I believe that animal testing is ethical and should keep being a way to test drugs, vaccinations and surgical techniques.

#2 ~~The thing is, animals~~ [Animals] are a part of our lives. Even though we keep animals like cats and dogs as pets, pests like rats can be used in testing. This can be a way for us to get rid of creatures we don't want if they die to the vaccine and help protect humans at the same time. This can lower the risk of people dying to viruses and diseases while getting rid of common pests that ruin our households.

If one rat dies, who cares? Animals die everyday so what difference would it make if just one extra rat dies that day? Nothing of course. It would just be more of [a] natural thing and ~~it's not~~ [it's not] like anybody would notice. On the other hand, testing on rats could work successfully and make the rat immune to the effects of that certain virus. Even though the rat may not live long, at least it can enjoy a life filled with joy and the fact knowing that it is safe and that the vaccines tested on it will make it immune to a series of illnesses that can possibly be fatal to it.

#3 In my opinion, animal testing is completely ethical and is an efficient way to both kill pests and protect animals from potentially deadly diseases and viruses. It is a way of life and safety and in my opinion should stay around for at least until it is proven guilty of a mass extinction of the human race and all the other living beings on the planet. ~~If it wasn't for animal testing most of us would still be dying early around the ages of 30 to 35 to now weak illnesses like the flu and the cold.~~ [Without animal testing, many people would still succumb to what are now considered minor illnesses, such as influenza and the common cold, at ages between 30 and 35.]