

## **1 | animal ethics**

### **1.1 | what is the ethical issue?**

**1.1.1 | should other species be tested on / sacrificed on possibly dangerous products**

**1.1.2 | fundamentally, are animal lives worth less than human lives**

### **1.2 | perspectives**

**1.2.1 | animal testing is often unethical: animals are not treated right and often die during failed attempts**

**1.2.2 | however, to push science forward, some ammount of testing is needed. Testing on humans seems worse than testing on animals.**

### **1.3 | stakes**

**1.3.1 | larger corporations who are trying to get products out to market have the resources, scale, and incentive to use animal testing**

**1.3.2 | biodiversity is being harmed when some species are specifically targeted for testing**

**1.3.3 | animal testing allows new drugs / procedures to be tested before accidentally hurting humans in clinical trials**

1. can see long term / life-long effects because animal lives are shorter

2. however, 90% of trials that pass animal stages fail on humans, so does it really even work

**1.3.4 | consumer activism can disincentivise corporations from using non-essential animal testing (eg. cosmetic)**

## **2 | animal ethics**

### **2.1 | what is the ethical issue?**

**2.1.1 | should other species be tested on / sacrificed on possibly dangerous products**

**2.1.2 | fundamentally, are animal lives worth less than human lives**

### **2.2 | perspectives**

**2.2.1 | animal testing is often unethical: animals are not treated right and often die during failed attempts**

2.2.2 | **however, to push science forward, some ammount of testing is needed. Testing on humans seems worse than testing on animals.**

2.3 | **stakes**

2.3.1 | **larger corporations who are trying to get products out to market have the resources, scale, and incentive to use animal testing**

2.3.2 | **biodiversity is being harmed when some species are specifically targeted for testing**

2.3.3 | **animal testing allows new drugs / procedures to be tested before accidentally hurting humans in clinical trials**

1. can see long term / life-long effects because animal lives are shorter
2. however, 90% of trials that pass animal stages fail on humans, so does it really even work

2.3.4 | **consumer activism can disincentivise corporations from using non-essential animal testing (eg. cosmetic)**

### 3 | **isos scategories**

3.1 | **round one**

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3.1.1 | **pluto**

3.1.2 | **picosecond**

3.1.3 | **planets**

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3.1.4 | **planet earth**

3.1.5 | **pangea**

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3.1.6 | **pliers**

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### 3.1.7 | **pteradactyl**

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### 3.1.8 | **paradigms**

## 3.2 | **W**

### 3.2.1 | **water recycling, wasm**

### 3.2.2 | **watt**

### 3.2.3 | **watts**

### 3.2.4 | **wetlands, water**

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### 3.2.5 | **weight**

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### 3.2.6 | **walls, water**

### 3.2.7 | **watch**

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### 3.2.8 | **mrs. who**

### 3.2.9 | **weighing**

### 3.2.10 | **watershed ecology, weak force study**

## 3.3 | **L**

3.3.1 | **Lithography**

3.3.2 | **lumen**

3.3.3 | **lumens**

3.3.4 | **laser**

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3.3.5 | **layfette?**

3.3.6 | **language**

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3.3.7 | **leonardo davinci**

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3.3.8 | **laboratory lighter**

3.3.9 | **lentivirus**

3.3.10 | **laser leveling**