

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH
Matthayom 4

Name _____ No. ____ Class M.5/____

Standing Up for Animals Rights

Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions about the passage.

Refer to paragraph 1

1. Who was thought to be the first supporter of animals' rights?
2. What was his belief about humans after death?
3. What were the points of views of some cultures about animals' rights?

Refer to paragraph 2

4. When did animal rights in Western society become an issue of public debate?

Refer to paragraph 2

5. What were the reasons why animal rights in Western society become an issue of public debate?
6. Where and when was the world's first organization for animal rights created?
7. What was the main goal of the organization?
8. Were there similar groups that sprang up across the rest of Europe?

Refer to paragraph 3 & 4

9. Who founded the first organization for animals rights?
10. What was the primary focus of the organization?



"Focus on doing the right things instead of a bunch of things."

"มุ่งทำสิ่งที่ถูกต้องแทนที่จะทำหลายอย่าง" –Master Allan

Refer to paragraph 5 & 6

11. Who was the person generally regarded as the founder of the movement?
13. What is the title of his book that is known as the bible of the animals' rights movement?
14. What is the best-known animal rights organization today?
15. What does PETA stand for?
16. When and where was it founded?
17. When was the modern animal's rights movement considered to have begun?

Refer to paragraph 7 & 8

18. What is the name of the group or organization which are against some of the actions of PETA?
19. For some people or organizations, which of the issues is more worthy of attention than animals rights?

Standing Up for Animals Rights (paragraphs 1, 2 & 3)

The first historical supporter of animal rights is thought to be the ancient Greek thinker **Pythagoras**. Base on his belief that humans can return after death in animal bodies, he argued for treating animals the same as humans. Through the ages, **cultures** and **governments** have held varying views on the matter. In some **cultures**, only certain animals are granted special rights above other animals. Other cultures seek to care for and protect all animals equally.

Animal rights in **Western society** became an issue of public debate **in the 1800s**. This was due in part to the influence of a growing moral philosophy focused on minimizing suffering and unhappiness in the world. The world's first organization for animal rights was created **in England in 1824**. This group was led by several members of **Parliament**. Their main goal was to reduce unnecessary animal cruelty, particularly to cattle. They achieved this by having **laws** passed and hiring inspectors to uncover violations. Similar groups soon sprang up across the rest of **Europe**.

The first such **American organization** was created near the end of the **Civil War**. It was **founded** in New York in 1866 by Henry Bergh. Its primary focus was on **preventing cruelty** to domestic animals such as pets and horses. From the late 1800's until 1970's, a wide range of laws were passed aimed at preventing both animal cruelty and experimentation on animals.



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(paragraphs 4, & 5)

Then in the 1970's, the modern animals rights movement is considered to have begun. It was a direct result of the views of ethics philosophers around this time. In this regard, the animal rights movement is quite different than other modern social movements. No other movement has come as a direct result of developments in academic philosophy.

The person generally regarded as the **founder** of the movement is an **Australian philosopher**, Peter Singer. His book "**Animal Liberation**" is known as the bible of the animal rights movement. In this book, Singer argues that an animal's ability to reason is not a factor in their consideration for rights. Instead, the fact that they suffer is a reason to take action. In addition to writing about animal rights, Singer also founded **the Great Ape Project**. This group is currently pushing the "**UNITED NATIONS**" to take actions in protecting the rights of the great apes.

(paragraphs 6, 7, & 8)

The best known animal rights organization today is **PETA, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals**. This group is founded in the United States in 1980. It rose to early fame when co-founder Alex Pacheco went to work in a primate research lab. He was not really there to help with the research. He was there to gather evidence of animal cruelty. His discoveries resulted in the arrest of the head researcher and the establishment of stronger animal rights laws.

PETA has since become the leader in animal rights movement worldwide. It continues to seek action against practices such as factory farming, sport hunting, and fur trading. PETA has been criticized for some of its actions, though. One such group is the **Animal Liberation Front (ALF)**, which is known to use violence as means to protect animal rights.

Today, the issue of animal rights certainly appears to concern more people than before. This can be seen through certain practices that are becoming widespread. For example, more people today are willing to pay extra for things like eggs produced by free-ranged farms. However, society is still not in complete agreement on the issue. Many argue that protection of human rights is an issue worthy of more attention at present than animal rights.



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