***Animal Farm***

**Chapter 6-10**

**Complete the summaries, filling in the missing words and activities below**

# Chapter 6

1. **Summary**

* **Life becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for the animals while Napoleon’s power becomes more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **despotic**. The animals are constantly under threat. When Napoleon announces that there will be work on Sunday afternoons as well, the decree leaves the animals no choice. . The animals are informed that **“this work was strictly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half”.**
* Orwell describes the immense hardship the animals experience in building the windmill, and bitterly comments: **“If they (the animals) had no more \_\_\_\_\_\_ than they had had in Jones’s day, at least they did not have less.”**
* **The corruption intensifies**:

- Napoleon would from now on **“engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the neighbouring farms.”** (See commandment 1).

- The hens must **'sacrifice'** their eggs. (What did old Major say about this in Chapter 1?).

- The pigs move into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. All were agreed that no animal must ever live there

- Napoleon is referred to as the **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”** and no longer **“comrade”.** All animals are equal. (See commandment 7).

- The fourth commandment is secretly altered to **“No animal shall sleep in a bed with \_\_\_\_\_\_”.**

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is destroyed** during a storm but whereas the animals are devastated by this tragedy, Napoleon is totally unresponsive to their despair. He blames the destruction of the windmill on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, imaginary footprints of a pig are discovered near the ruined windmill, and Napoleon alone orders the re-building of the windmill to begin at once.
2. **“The animals are now the slaves of Napoleon whereas before they were the slaves of Jones”. How far do you agree with this opinion and why?**

# Chapter 7

1. **Summary**

* The animals are **“cold, and usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well”**. Their rations keep on being reduced
* Orwell uses personification when he comments: **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seemed to stare them in the face.”**
* Napoleon hides the truth of the hardship from the outside world
* Napoleon remains in the farmhouse in isolated splendour, or if he does emerge **“it was in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manner, with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and \_\_\_\_\_\_ if anyone came too near”**
* Any rebellion, eg that of the hens who do not want to surrender their eggs, is dealt with **“ruthlessly”**
* The character-assassination of Snowball intensifies as events are rewritten, and any restlessness or criticism from the animals is treated as treachery. The scene where Napoleon’s dogs slaughter their fellow animals is relentless in its brutality: **“… there was a pile of \_\_\_\_\_ lying before Napoleon’s feet and the air was heavy with the smell of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”**
* After the killings, Orwell’s description of the animals is filled with sorrow and pain. The animals **“\_\_\_\_\_ away … huddling together for warmth”**
* Clover’s eyes are **“filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.** Old Major’s ideals are destroyed, censored, even *Beasts of England* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because the pigs feel it is no longer necessary.
* The new song naturally praises Napoleon: ***Never through me shalt thou come to harm*** – and is a bizarre conclusion to a chapter filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and pain.

1. **“In *Beasts of England* we expressed our longing for a better society in days to come. But that society has now been established.” Why might this quotation be ironic (a contradiction)?**
2. **What do you personally believe makes up a ‘good’ society? E.g. a decent education?**

**Chapter 8**

1. **Summary**

* Two further \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are conveniently altered to suit the \_\_\_\_\_\_ while the other animals’ lives have become a nightmare.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unchallenged power becomes more and more excessive. He is worshipped as a \_\_\_\_\_, and the pigs refer to him in the most extravagant terms. He is **“\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all Animals”, “Terror of \_\_\_\_\_\_”** etc.
* In reality, the animals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and exhausted.
* Like all leaders obsessed with absolute power, total control and blind obedience, Napoleon has ensured that no animal dare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 'noble' concept that **“all animals are equal.”**
* Orwell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything Napoleon stands for in the poem that Minimus writes in the **“Great Leader’s honour”.** By this point of the novel, however, the humour is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and painful and intensifies the lies and corruption of the farm under the iron control of a ruthless tyrant. Napoleon is referred to as the **“giver of / All that thy creatures love”.** Napoleon’s portrait accompanies this hymn of praise **“on the wall of the big barn”** and the windmill will be named **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mill.**
* Napoleon is totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from all the animals (except the pigs, of course), and all his activities and dealings are with Man. The situation on the farm is no different from when it was Manor Farm. Thus it comes as no surprise when the farm reverts to its original name in the final chapter.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buys timber from Napoleon and pays with bank-notes that are forgeries, and the attack which follows is a crushing blow to the animals. Napoleon’s arrogance and complacency is coupled with stupidity as he fails to understand how the farmers are planning to destroy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understands what is happening and how the farmers will destroy the windmill with dynamite.
* The sight of the destroyed windmill enrages the animals and they charge at Frederick and his men. Napoleon, who has in fact behaved in a most cowardly way during the battle – he **“was directing operations from the rear”,** awards himself heroic status while the animals are left **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and bleeding”.**
* A few days later, the pigs discover the pleasure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and become hopelessly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Once the **'dying'** leader recovers from his hangover, the fifth commandment needs to be altered, and when Squealer falls off the ladder while revising the commandment, it is only Benjamin who nods wisely, but will **“say nothing”.**

1. **How do the following words relate to this chapter:**

Corruption:

Lament (or lamented/ lamentation):

Traitors:

# Chapter 9

1. **Summary**

* Squealer continues to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the animals with false statistics and carefully chosen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that disguises the truth. He never refers to the rationing of the food as a **'reduction'** but uses the **euphemistic** term **‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’.**
* Napoleon’s god-like status continues to grow through the introduction of processions, titles **(President)** and Spontaneous Demonstrations **(“the object of which was to celebrate the struggles and triumphs of Animal Farm”).**
* However, it is the ailing Boxer that evokes compassion and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the reader, and represents the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and injustice of man, in this case animal, to his fellow man (animal).
* While Clover and Benjamin devotedly nurse the weakened horse, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prepare to dispose of him.
* The description of Boxer being sent to his \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the frantic reaction of Benjamin may be seen as sentimental, but it makes the focus of Orwell’s satire even more dramatic. There is no place for such innocence in a power-hungry, selfish, cruel world.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is quick to calm the animals with his desperate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Boxer’s death, but the fact that his **“little eyes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suspicious glances from \_\_\_\_\_\_ to side”** acts a warning to anyone who may dare to challenge his version of Boxer’s end.
* The 'sale' of Boxer enables the pigs to buy yet another case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they hold a banquet in Boxer’s honour. The pigs become less and less concerned about placating the animals through lies and even the altered commandment **“No animal shall drink alcohol to excess”** is ignored.

1. **FORESHADOWING: The literary technique of hinting at what will happen later. Look again at chapter VII (pages 55/56). How does Orwell hint that Boxer may be an obstacle for the pigs in their rise to power?**

# Chapter 10

1. **Summary**

* It comes as no surprise that in this, the final chapter of the novel, the wheel has turned full circle and the farm reverts to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Farm.
* Any independent, hopeful thoughts that the animals may once have had have been totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are helpless pawns in the grip of the pigs.
* Orwell never suggests that the farmers are any better. On the contrary, there is really nothing to choose between them, and the books ends in that fantastic scene in which the pigs entertain the neighbouring farmers in a social gathering, and the other animals, looking in, see a quarrel break out over cheating at cards. Thus old and new tyrannies belong to the same family.
* The pigs now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on two legs, Napoleon and all the other pigs carry \_\_\_\_\_\_; Napoleon is seen with a \_\_\_\_\_ in his mouth; Napoleon (and his favourite sow) are dressed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes and on the wall there is now one single commandment:
* **All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but some animals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equal than others.**

1. Think about the connotations (associated meanings) of the animal ‘PIG’. What comes to mind? Why does Orwell choose to use pigs to represent the tyranny of man?
2. “All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.” What do you understand by these final lines? Can some people be more equal than others or this is a non-sense term? Explain your ideas in detail.

PTO for past exam questions

PAST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. How does Orwell create different impressions of Napoleon? What does Napoleon’s behaviour tell you about leadership in society? *(24 marks)*
2. How does Orwell show ways in which the animals’ rebellion changes from good to bad? How do these changes reflect ideas about society? *(24 marks)*

NB: the above questions have two parts; the first part will be marked for AO1 and AO2, while the second part with be marked for AO4 (see below).

**Assessment objective you will be marked on:**

* AO1

respond to texts **critically** and **imaginatively**; **select** and **evaluate** relevant **textual detail** (quotations) to illustrate and support interpretations

* AO2

analyse how **language, structure and form** contribute to writers’ presentation of **ideas, themes and settings**

* AO4

relate texts to their social**, cultural and historical contexts**; explain how texts have been influential and significant to self and other readers in different contexts and at different times

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