



GEORGE ORWELL

**ANIMAL
FARM**

A Complete Study Guide

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Animal Farm Goerge Orwell

🌀 Story Setting

- The *Animal Farm* takes place on Manor farm in England in the late 1940s in a fictional town called Willingdon.

🌀 Main Themes

- The *animal farm* comes to show how the Soviet revolution and its communist project failed to live up to its ideals under Stalin's totalitarian regime.
- The farm resembles an oppressed human society. The animals rebel against their owner and form their own communal society. However, a power-hungry pig, Napoleon, seizes control and operates the farm like a Communist police state.

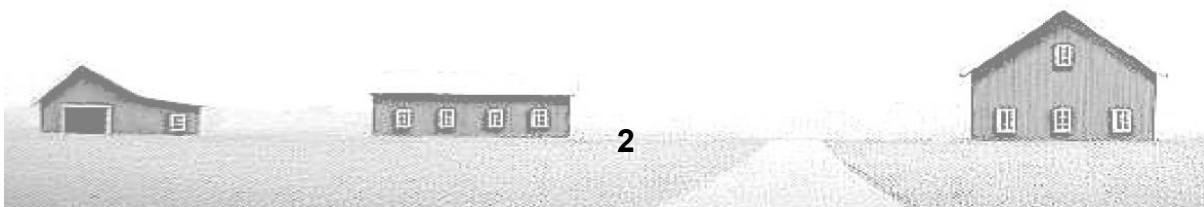


Liberty is telling people what they do not want to hear.

—George Orwell

Animal Farm is written on many levels. It is already a children's story in its own right. . . . [It] is also a lament for the fate of revolutions and the hopes contained in them. It is a moving comment on man's constant compromise with the truth.

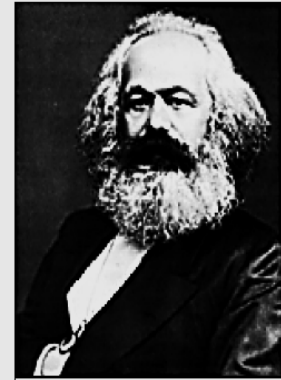
—John Atkins, *George Orwell*



Context & Background

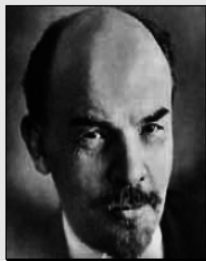
- The revolution in *Animal Farm* is based on the real-life Russian Revolution. This quick introduction will help you understand what Orwell refers to in the novel.

In the mid 1800s, the capitalist system was strong in Europe and America, but the profits of businesses came at the expense of workers who laboured 14 to 18 hours a day in unsafe conditions. There were no child labour laws, and wages were barely livable for the common worker. In 1847, an international workers' group asked Karl Marx, a German philosopher, to draw up a plan for their organisation. The group was called the Communist League. Marx wrote a plan called *The Manifesto of the Communist Party*.



Karl Marx

Marx envisioned a workers' revolt* followed by a kind of paradise** where each person would work according to his or her ability and receive money according to his or her need. Marx saw the final stage of his communist system being total worldwide economic equality. About this time, labour laws were passed in Western Europe and America that made the workplace safer and life more tolerable for workers. The worldwide revolution that Marx predicted never happened.



Lenin

The people that followed Marx's thinking were called socialists. The socialists split into two groups. The more moderate group wanted to bring about greater equality slowly by passing new laws. The other group (we'll call them communists) stuck to Marx's original idea of a major worker revolt. The communists were a small extremist group compared to the total number of socialists. In Russia, they formed a political party called the Bolshevik Party, which was led by a man named Vladimir Lenin.

Russia at this time was being poorly managed by a Czarist government, ruled by Czar Nicholas II. Most of the Russian people were still underpaid workers on land owned by a small number of wealthy landlords.

Beginnings of the Russian Revolution

By 1917, the suffering was too great and groups of people began a revolution. The Bolshevik Party took a role in leading this revolution. Czar Nicholas II was forced to leave power, and later he and his family were executed. Under Lenin, the Bolsheviks took control of the government. From 1918 to 1921 other countries that did not want communism to spread invaded Russia. However, the communists were successful, and they changed the name of the country from Russia to the Soviet Union. They often called each other "comrade", which means someone who is a friend and equal.



An early Soviet propaganda poster



🌀 Commentary

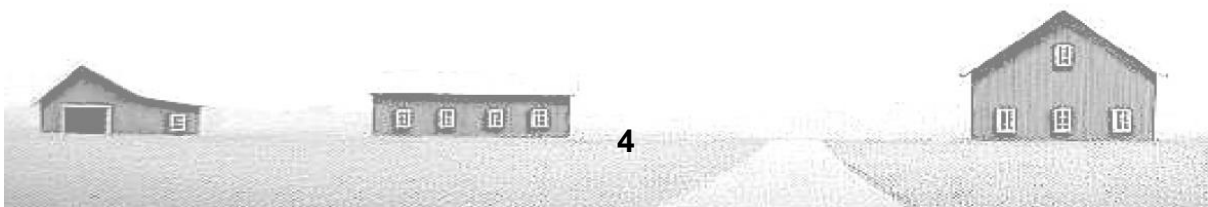
- Many of the ideals behind the Soviet revolution were based on the writings and teachings of Karl Marx, a German intellectual who lived in the mid-1800s.
- Marx believed that societies are divided into two segments, a working class, and an owner class.
- The working class creates all the products, while the owner class enjoys all the benefits of these products.
- This class division leads to inequality and oppression of the working class.
- Marx's goal was to create a classless society in which work is shared by all for the benefit of all, and he believed revolution was the way to achieve this goal.
- The character of Old Major in Animal Farm is sometimes seen as a representation of Karl Marx who both dies before realizing their dream.
- Major's speech reflects many Marxist ideas, including his revolutionary song and using the word "Comrades" to address other animals.

• Orwell ridicules the animals' revolution throughout the novel by revealing to readers information that the characters do not know. This is called using irony.

• In the final chapters, Orwell's heightened use of irony brings the story to a dramatic and unsettling conclusion that clearly spells out the author's concerns about Soviet socialism.

• Napoleon wants the farm to have greater contact with the outside world. Joseph Stalin had similar visions for the Soviet Union.

• During the 1930s, he was torn between allying himself with Western capitalist nations or with Adolf Hitler's fascist German government.



☪ Main Characters

▪ Old Major

A dying pig who inspires animals to rebel against Mr. Jones, the cruel owner of the farm.

▪ Mr. Jones

The owner of the farm.

▪ Napoleon

a power-hungry pig. He becomes as cruel as Mr. Jones.

▪ Snowball

An intelligent pig who becomes Napoleon's rival for power.

▪ Squealer

Napoleon's clever propagandist. He becomes so fat living off the food produced by the hard-working animals.

▪ Minimus

Poet pig who writes propagandistic poems and songs for Napoleon.

▪ Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington

Owners of the neighboring farms. They worry that the rebellion at Animal Farm will inspire animals on their farms to rebel.

▪ Boxer & Clover

Two horses. Boxer becomes ill and Clover looks after him.

▪ Benjamin

A cynical donkey who believes life goes on no matter who controls the farm.

▪ Muriel

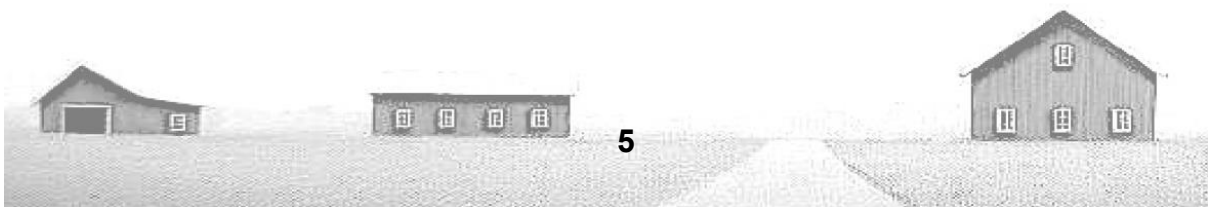
An intelligent goat capable of reading. She learns that the pigs are changing the rules of government.

▪ Pinkeye

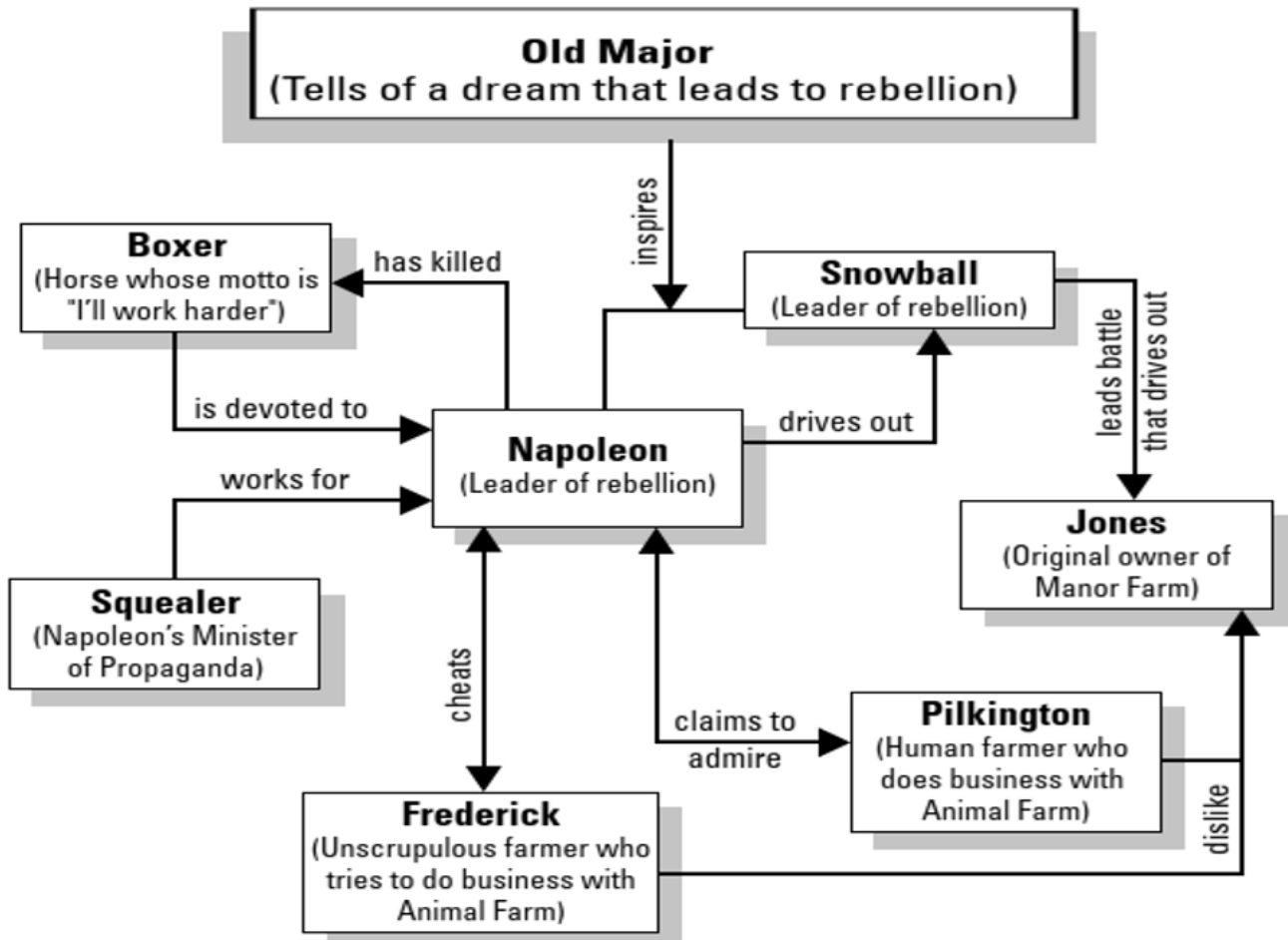
A pig who tastes food prepared for Napoleon. If he becomes ill or dies, Napoleon will know that an enemy has poisoned the food.

▪ Attack Dogs

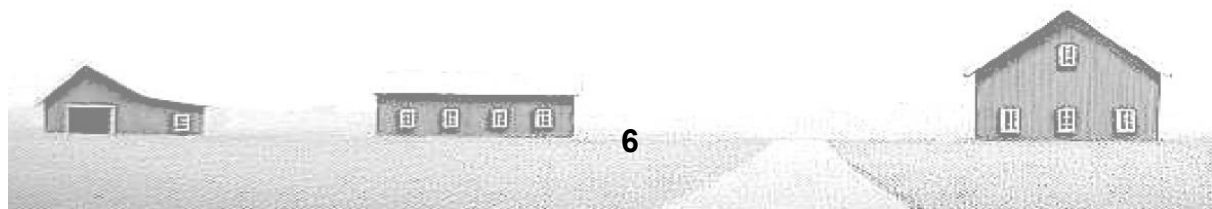
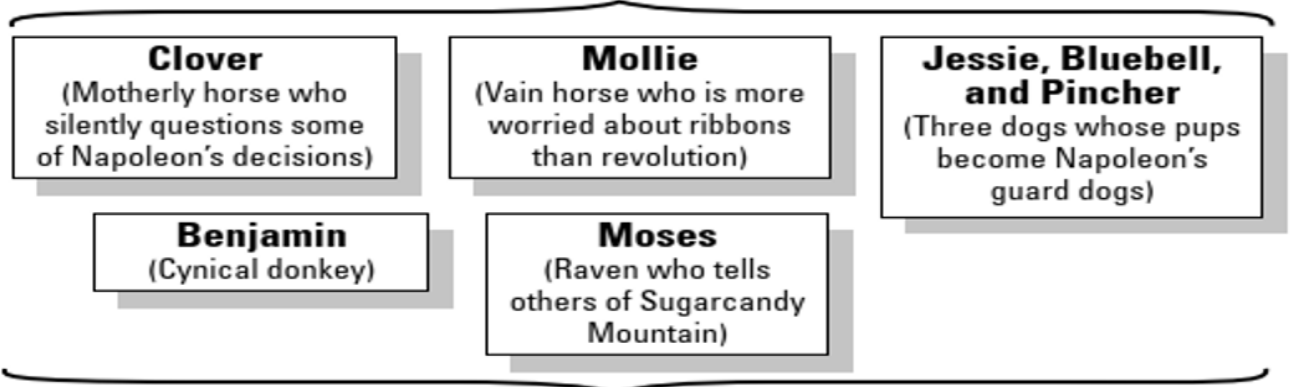
Large, fierce dogs that act as Napoleon's private bodyguard and police force.



Character Map



Other animals on the Animal Farm



STORY SUMMARY

- At Manor Farm in England, Farmer Jones abuses all of his animals. One evening, Old Major, a wise dying pig, sows the seeds of revolution. He tells other animals that they can enjoy peace and prosperity if they overthrow Jones and run the farm themselves.
- The animals started the rebellion led by Snowball. They designed a government system called *animalism*.
- They put up the sign “Animal Farm” at the entrance of the farm.
- Napoleon and Snowball then present the seven commandments that make up the constitution of animalism.
- Benjamin, an old cynic, believes nothing will really change.
- The rest of the animals enthusiastically embrace the new order.
- After a time, the pigs take the apple crop and the cows’ milk for themselves.
- Farmer Jones attempts to get his farm back with the help of other farmers.
- The animals defeat him off and win the Battle of the Cowshed.
- Napoleon and Snowball start to quarrel over policy, including Snowball’s proposal to build a windmill to provide energy.

Though the novel reads like a fairy story, and Orwell subtitled it as just that, it is also a satire containing a message about world politics and especially the former Soviet Union in particular. Since the Bolshevik revolutions of the early 1900s, the former Soviet Union had captured the attention of the world with its socialist experiment. Stalin’s form of government had some supporters in Britain and the United States, but Orwell was against this system.

Did You Know?

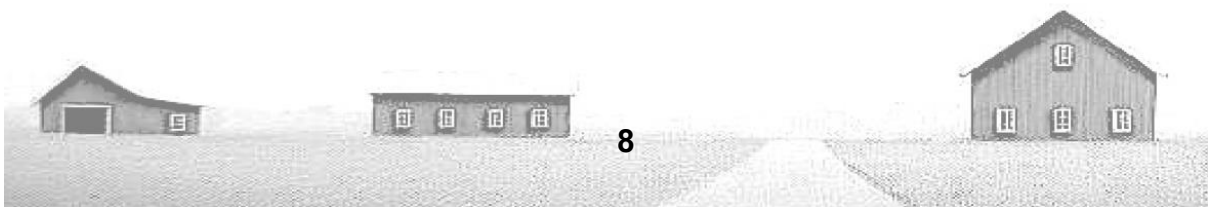
- One of Orwell’s concerns about the Soviet state was that it used language to distort historical events. After Stalin bullied Leon Trotsky out of the country, he systematically removed any trace of Trotsky from Soviet history. He took him out of photographs, censored his papers, and so on. He also used *Pravda*, his news agency, to control the information people received.



- Napoleon attacks Snowball with nine dogs chasing him off the farm.
- Napoleon becomes in control. He keeps the attack dogs at his side as a sign of power.
- Napoleon decides that the pigs only will do all the thinking. Other animals just work hard.
- Surprisingly, Napoleon decides to build the Snowball's proposed windmill.
- A storm hits the windmill causing serious damage. Napoleon orders animals to rebuild it.
- Napoleon announces that the damage was done by Snowball.
- Napoleon sets a bounty for his capture and executes animals accused of conspiring with Snowball.
- The pigs (owner class) live in luxury, but other animals (working class) only work hard.

• In Chapters 5 through 7, Orwell repeatedly calls readers' attention to both Napoleon's manipulation of information and the animals' willingness to believe him.

- The battle for power between Snowball and Napoleon comes to its climax.
- In Soviet history, a similar battle raged between two very different men, Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin.
- Stalin exercised power through regulations and rules. As its leader, he controlled the Communist Party bureaucracy.
- Trotsky had proven himself a masterful military strategist and inspirational leader during the Russian Civil War. He wanted to limit government power.
- The two also disagreed about how to industrialize and whether to focus on Soviet or worldwide socialism.
- Stalin took control in 1925—control he kept largely through tactics of terror.

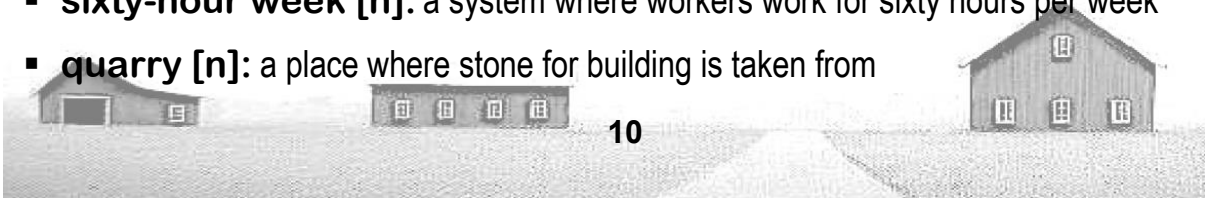


VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- **Cannibalism [n]:** the practice of eating one's own kind.
- **cryptic [adj.]:** mysterious or obscure.
- **ignominious [adj.]:** shameful; dishonorable.
- **indefatigable [adj.]:** untiring
- **parasitical [adj.]:** like a parasite; gaining benefits from a host it injures.
- **pre-eminent (adj):** superior to others; outstanding; extremely important
- **expound [v.]:** to talk about in great detail
- **spinney [n]:** a small area of trees and bushes
- **implement [n]:** a tool or a thing that helps you do something
- **anniversary [n]:** the date of a past event
- **military decoration [n]:** an award medal usually pinned on a uniform
- **cowshed [n]:** a shelter for cows
- **retreat [v.]:** to withdraw or run away from danger
- **invasion [n]:** an entrance of an armed force to take over land
- **exploit [n]:** use to one's advantage
- **rebelliousness [n]:** disobeying or fighting authority
- **ambush [n]:** a surprise attack
- **welfare [n]:** well-being
- **resolution [n]:** a possible solution to a problem
- **motto [n]:** an expression, usually a general truth or principle
- **maxim [n]:** a statement expressing the guiding principle(s) of a person/organization
- **dole out [v.]:** to distribute in small quantities
- **seclusion [n]:** being private or hidden
- **unalterable [adj.]:** not able to be changed
- **canvas [v.]:** to request support
- **coccidiosis [n]:** parasitic disease
- **embolden [v.]:** to make someone brave



- **malignity [n]:** an example of evil behavior
- **manoeuvre (U.S.: maneuver) [n]:** strategy to gain a particular aim
- **perpendicularity [n]:** the quality of being at right angles to a given line or plane
- **superintendence [n]:** the act of directing
- **beatifically [adj.]:** in a manner suggesting bliss
- **demeanor [n]:** outward manner
- **deputation [n]:** a group appointed to represent others
- **devotees [n]:** followers
- **inebriates [n]:** those who are habitually drunk
- **interment [n]:** the act of burial
- **machinations [n]:** scheming actions, plot, tricks
- **taciturn [adj.]:** Someone who is naturally quiet
- **faction [n]:** a group with beliefs or interests that are different from the larger group
- **urinate [v.]:** to pee
- **scheme [n]:** a secret plan
- **closet [v.]:** to hide oneself, often in order to perform a task alone
- **assume [v.]:** to accept as true without thinking
- **tactic [n]:** a method or action used to achieve a short-term goal
- **ration [n]:** a wartime military meal
- **protest [v.]:** to express strong disapproval or disagreement
- **windmill [n]:** a large machine that uses wind to generate power
- **eloquence [n]:** the ability to speak persuasively or expressively
- **oppose [v.]:** to be against something; to resist
- **solicitor [n]:** a kind of lawyer
- **broker [n]:** someone who arranges sales between an owner and a buyer
- **commission [n]:** money given as payment to a broker or salesperson
- **gale [n]:** a very strong wind
- **sixty-hour week [n]:** a system where workers work for sixty hours per week
- **quarry [n]:** a place where stone for building is taken from



- **slogan [n]:** a saying, like a motto or maxim
- **boulder [n]:** a very large rock
- **vague [adj]:** not clear; not precise
- **intermediary [n]:** someone who communicates between two different people
- **avenge [v.]:** to take revenge
- **despair [n]:** the feeling of having no hope
- **chaff [n]:** straw cut up for animal food
- **mangel [n]:** a vegetable with a large root, cultivated as feed for livestock
- **infanticide [n]:** the crime of a parent killing his/her young child
- **capitulated [v.]:** surrender
- **stupefied [v.]:** to be made unable to think or feel properly
- **categorical [adj]:** unambiguously explicit and direct
- **countenance [n]:** facial expression



Before you read

🌀 How can Orwell's *Animal Farm* be read?

Animal Farm can be read on three different levels:

1. It is an entertaining story about farm animals ruled first by a cruel human and later by a cruel animal.
2. It is an allegory representing the Communist takeover of Russia in 1917.
3. It is a satire ridiculing any movement and its leaders that can be corrupted by absolute power.

🌀 What kind of literature is *Animal Farm*?

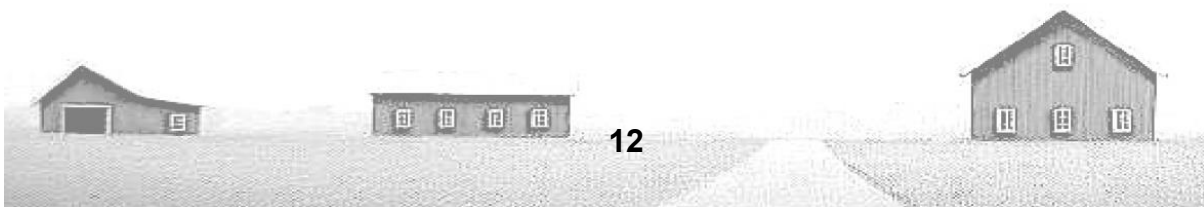
- It is an allegory or a fable which is a narration intended to enforce a useful truth.
- Fables have two important characteristics:
 - **First**, they teach a moral or lesson: It is a commentary on the relevance of independent thought, truth, and justice.
 - **Second**, the characters are mostly animals. They function as a satiric device to highlight the follies of humankind.

🌀 What is allegory?

- An allegory is a narrative that can be read on more than one level. Critics often consider *Animal Farm* to be an allegory of the Russian Revolution.

🌀 What is the significance of satire in Orwell's *Animal Farm*?

- Orwell uses satire to expose what he saw as the myth of Soviet socialism.



Animal Farm: Chapters Summaries

❖ Chapter 1

- The animals of Manor Farm are tired of being mistreated by their human owner, Mr. Jones. Old Major, a wise and respected pig, delivers a speech to the animals about a dream he had, urging them to rebel against their human oppressors and establish a society where all animals are equal. This speech inspires the animals to start planning a rebellion.

❖ Chapter 2

- The animals carry out their rebellion and successfully overthrow Mr. Jones, taking control of Manor Farm. They rename it Animal Farm and create a set of commandments known as the Seven Commandments, which emphasize equality among all animals. The pigs, led by Snowball and Napoleon, take charge of organizing the farm and making decisions for the animals.

❖ Chapter 3

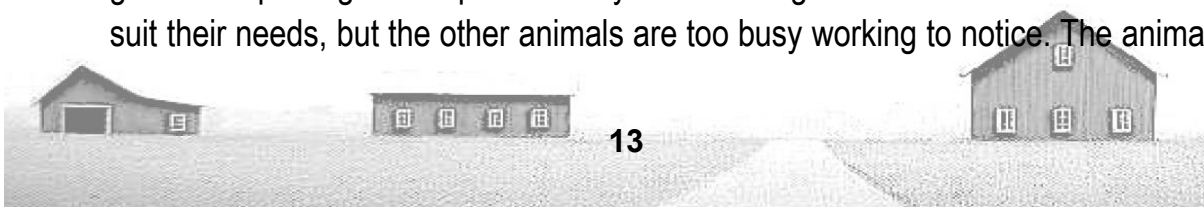
- The animals work hard to build a new society on the farm. Snowball and Napoleon, who have different leadership styles, often disagree on various matters. Snowball focuses on improving the farm's infrastructure, while Napoleon prioritizes training a group of puppies/dogs to create his own private security force. The animals also hold meetings to discuss and vote on various issues.

❖ Chapter 4

- Snowball and Napoleon continue to clash over their visions for the farm. Snowball proposes constructing a windmill to provide electricity for the animals, but Napoleon opposes the idea. Snowball presents his plans to the animals, but before they can vote, Napoleon unleashes his trained dogs, who chase Snowball off the farm, establishing Napoleon's complete control. The animals' loyalty starts to shift towards Napoleon.

❖ Chapter 5

- Life on the farm becomes more challenging as the pigs, led by Napoleon, gradually gain more privileges and power. They start altering the Seven Commandments to suit their needs, but the other animals are too busy working to notice. The animals



work harder than ever, but their living conditions deteriorate, and they receive less food. Squealer, a persuasive pig, manipulates the animals into believing that their hardships are necessary for the success of the farm.

❖ Chapter 6

- The animals discover that the pigs are living a life of luxury and have even started trading with neighboring farms, which goes against the principles of Animalism. Squealer convinces the animals that the pigs' privileges are for the greater good of the farm. The pigs also revise the farm's history, erasing memories of their previous promises and justifying their actions. Boxer, a loyal and hardworking horse, becomes injured but is determined to keep working.

❖ Chapter 7

- The farm faces a shortage of food, and the animals are forced to ration their meals. The pigs, however, continue to live comfortably and increase their control over the farm. They make a deal with a neighboring farmer, Mr. Frederick, to sell him timber in exchange for money. Mr. Frederick tricks the animals by paying them with counterfeit money, leading to a confrontation and a battle known as the Battle of the Windmill.

❖ Chapter 8

- After the Battle of the Windmill, the animals rebuild the windmill, which is destroyed by the humans. Despite the hardships, the animals continue to work tirelessly. Boxer, who sustained severe injuries during the battle, is taken away by a glue truck, but the pigs claim they are sending him to a veterinarian. The pigs continue to exploit the other animals, and their control over the farm becomes more oppressive.

❖ Chapter 9

- Years pass, and the pigs become more like humans, walking on two legs and wearing clothes. The Seven Commandments are completely altered, and the original principles of Animalism are forgotten. The animals realize that they are living under the same oppressive conditions they experienced under Mr. Jones. The novel ends with the animals watching the pigs socializing with humans, unable to distinguish between them.



Animal Farm: Metaphor Analysis

- **Farmhouse:** The Jones' farmhouse represents in many ways the very place where greed and lust dominate. The genuine concept of socialism, the farmhouse, where Napoleon and the pigs take over, symbolizes the Soviet Union.

- **Animalism:** it is used by Orwell to signify socialism. For Orwell, Karl Marx (old Major), didn't consider the greed and jealousy which would eventually undermine his entire philosophy. This idea was shown through Napoleon and the other pigs, who, through persuasion and force, became the dominant authority on the farm.

- **Gun/Flag:**

The flag signifies the animals' sense of nationalism. They practically worship the flag (symbol of the state not God). With the fall of socialism and the rise of Napoleon's dictatorship, Orwell points out that Stalin believes that inequality between nations is the key to power and authority. This sounds surprisingly like capitalism; the very system communism is meant to combat.

The gun represents the triumphant overthrow of Mr. Jones in the Battle of Cowshed by violence and power. Again, opposing Marx's ideal that rebellion is to be accomplished through honesty, innocence, and determination, Napoleon and even Snowball (Trotsky) rise to power by using death and destruction, just like Jones.

- **Battle of Cowshed:** The Battle of Cowshed is a clear metaphor for the overthrow of the old Russian government based on czars (Mr. Jones). In Russia, this change took the Soviet Union out of World War I and eventually led to the rise of Lenin and Stalin.

- **Sugarcandy Mountain:** Orwell uses Sugarcandy Mountain to symbolize the Christian concept of Heaven. Really the Church is criticized in Animal Farm because it is the institution that inspires the animals to work using "lies" and manipulation.

- **Ribbons & Sugar:** Orwell's use of ribbons and sugar symbolizes the luxuries of life enjoyed by the old middle class under the old government.



- **Milk:** Orwell uses milk to represent the care and love that mothers give to their children. When Napoleon takes the milk for himself and the other pigs, he is, in essence, stealing the very core of the people.
- **Windmill:** it symbolizes the Soviet industry. The windmill was destroyed several times before it was finally complete. This represents the trials the communists in Russia went through to establish their industry.

Animal Farm: Theme Analysis

- Orwell intended to criticize the communist regime he saw sweeping through Russia and spreading to Europe and even the United States. Though he agreed with many Marxist principles, he thought Communism was inherently hypocritical.
- The pigs and dogs take most of the power for themselves, thinking that they are the best administrators of government. Eventually the power corrupts them, and they turn on their fellow animals, eliminating competitors through propaganda and bloodshed.
- This is of course a reference to Stalin, who murdered many of his own people in order to maintain his dictatorship of Russia.

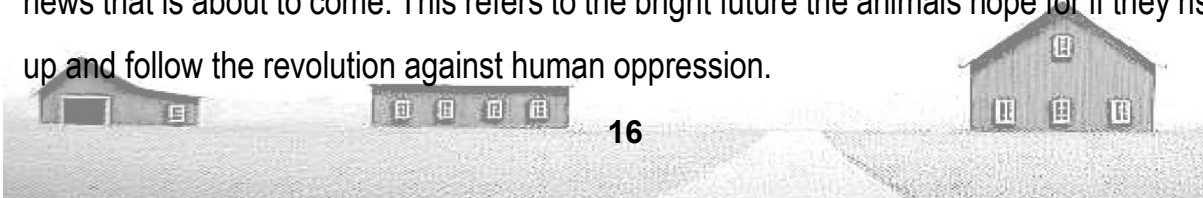
Animal Farm: Quotes Explained

1. "Four legs good, two legs bad."

- It means animals (who walk on four legs) are good, while humans (who walk on two legs) are bad. It represents the animals' belief that they should overthrow human dominance on the farm and create a society where animals rule themselves without human interference or exploitation.

2. **Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland, Beasts of every land and clime, Hearken to my joyful tidings, Of the golden future time.**

- These lines call out to all animals everywhere to listen to the message and the good news that is about to come. This refers to the bright future the animals hope for if they rise up and follow the revolution against human oppression.



3. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

This quote highlights the hypocrisy and corruption that arises in *Animal Farm*. It shows how the pigs, who initially advocated for equality, eventually establish themselves as a privileged ruling class, betraying the principles they once fought for.

4. "Four legs good, two legs bad."

This simple slogan represents the animals' belief in their collective power and their opposition to human oppression. It serves as a rallying cry for the animals to remember their unity and fight against the humans who have mistreated them.

5. "Man is the only creature that consumes without producing."

This quote highlights the animals' perception of humans as exploiters who take from the animals without offering anything in return. It emphasizes the animals' desire for a fairer society where their labor benefits them directly.

6. "The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which."

This quote signifies the transformation of the pigs into human-like oppressors. It shows how power can corrupt and blur the lines between the oppressed and the oppressors, ultimately revealing the pigs' abandonment of the principles of equality and justice.

7. "I will work harder!"

This phrase represents the unwavering dedication and loyalty of Boxer, the hardworking horse. Despite his immense efforts and sacrifices, he is taken advantage of by the pigs. This quote serves as a reminder of the exploitation and manipulation that can occur in societies, even to the most devoted individuals.

8. "The only good human being is a dead one."

This quote expresses the animals' deep resentment towards humans and their belief that humans are the source of their suffering.

9. "Somehow it seemed as though the farm had grown richer without making the animals themselves any richer."

This quote highlights the growing economic inequality on the farm, where the pigs accumulate wealth and privileges while the other animals continue to live in poverty.



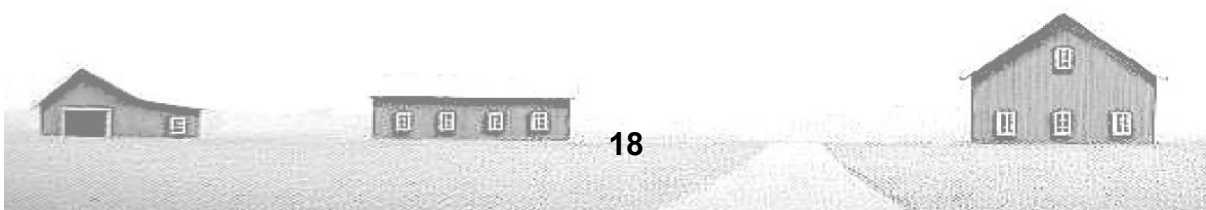
10. "If you have your lower animals to contend with, we have our lower classes!"

This quote is spoken by the pigs to justify the special treatment they give themselves. It reveals their shift towards identifying more with the human ruling class rather than the rest of the animals.

11. "The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which."

This quote captures the final scene of the book, symbolizing the complete transformation of the pigs into indistinguishable oppressors resembling humans.

- **These quotes shed light on the themes of equality, corruption, exploitation, and the manipulation of power in *Animal Farm*.**



COMPREHENSION

Chapter 1

Choose the best answer.

1. Where does this story take place?
 - A. At a zoo.
 - B. On a farm.
 - C. In a city.
2. How do the animals feel about Major?
 - A. The animals make fun of Major.
 - B. The animals ignore Major.
 - C. The animals respect Major.
3. Major describes the current life of animals as:
 - A. happy.
 - B. miserable.
 - C. unimportant.
4. Who does Major say is responsible for the animals' condition?
 - A. Pigs.
 - B. Human beings.
 - C. Cows.
5. What does Major mean when he says "no animal escapes the cruel knife"?
 - A. The farmer will kill all the animals.
 - B. Knives are dangerous.
 - C. Animals are slow.

Answer the questions.

6. Why do the animals wait for Mr. Jones to go to bed?
7. Who or what does Mr. Jones shoot his gun at? Why?
8. Major uses the phrase "produce of our labour" several times. What are some examples of produce of the animals' labour?
9. When will the revolution that Major speaks about happen?
10. What solution does Major suggest to solve the animals' problems?

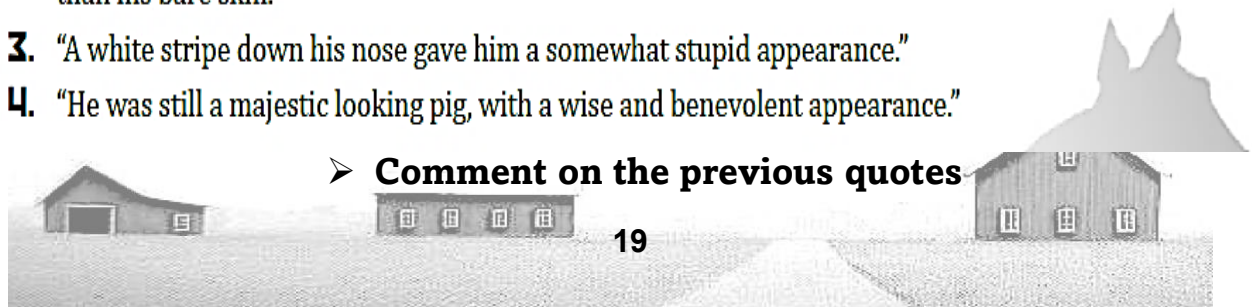


IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. "Alone among the animals on the farm he never laughed."
2. "Our labour tills the soil, our dung fertilises it, and yet there is not one of us that owns more than his bare skin."
3. "A white stripe down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance."
4. "He was still a majestic looking pig, with a wise and benevolent appearance."

➤ **Comment on the previous quotes**



COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

1. What effect does Major's speech have on the more intelligent animals?
 - A. They began to write more songs.
 - B. They looked at life in a very different way.
 - C. They decided to stop working.
2. Which animals begin teaching the others?
 - A. The pigs.
 - B. The cows.
 - C. The horses.
3. Why do the cows break into the store-shed?
 - A. They wanted more air.
 - B. Mr. Jones asked them to.
 - C. They were hungry.
4. What doesn't Mr. Jones do?
 - A. Pay his bills.
 - B. Feed the animals.
 - C. Read the newspaper.
5. What do the animals do to Mr. Jones and his men?
 - A. Had a party for them.
 - B. Locked them in the house.
 - C. Kicked them off of the farm.
6. What do the animals destroy?
 - A. The straw that they ate.
 - B. The farmhouse where the Joneses lived.
 - C. Things that remind them of Mr. Jones' power.
7. Why does Snowball tell Mollie she cannot wear ribbons?
 - A. Ribbons symbolise slavery.
 - B. Ribbons are bad for a horse's health.
 - C. All the ribbons were taken by Jones and his wife.
8. What does Squealer do that was so convincing to the other animals?
 - A. Move his tail.
 - B. Use pictures and diagrams.
 - C. Talk very loudly.
9. Which animal leaves the farm with the humans?
 - A. Bluebell the dog.
 - B. Moses the raven.
 - C. Benjamin the donkey.
10. What impresses the animals about the Jones' house?
 - A. There was beer in the cellar.
 - B. It was so clean.
 - C. The luxury.
11. What ability do the pigs "reveal" that they have?
 - A. They can fly.
 - B. They can read and write.
 - C. They can play piano.
12. What does Orwell mean when he says Squealer can "turn black into white"?
 - A. Squealer is a good painter.
 - B. Squealer is good at magic.
 - C. Squealer is good at speaking.
13. What do the animals decide to do with the farmhouse?
 - A. Turn it into a museum.
 - B. Burn it down.
 - C. Use it for sleeping in.

Answer the questions.

14. Why is it difficult for the pigs to convince the animals of the principles of Animalism?
15. What are some of the animals' objections to Animalism?
16. What do the animals remember the morning after the Rebellion? How do they react?

IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. "Can you not understand that liberty is worth more than ribbons?"
2. "...[he] was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker."
3. "...he could turn black into white."

➤ Comment on the previous quotes



Chapter III

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the problem with the farm tools?
 - A. They were broken.
 - B. They were made for human hands.
 - C. The animals had burned them.
2. Why does Boxer ask the cockerels to call him half an hour earlier in the morning?
 - A. It takes him a long time to get ready.
 - B. He is a heavy sleeper.
 - C. He wanted to do more work.
3. Snowball's committees and programs are not very successful except for which one?
 - A. Egg Production Committee.
 - B. Clean Tails League.
 - C. Reading and writing classes.
4. Why do the animals enjoy their food more?
 - A. The animals produced it for themselves.
 - B. Muriel is a better cook than Mr. Jones.
 - C. They were able to drink milk with their meals.
5. Where are the pictures of a hoof and horn?
 - A. On the barn.
 - B. On the sign for the farm.
 - C. On the new flag.
6. Who enjoyed the slogan "Four legs good, two legs bad" the most?
 - A. The sheep.
 - B. Boxer.
 - C. Muriel.
7. Who takes the puppies away for an education?
 - A. Boxer.
 - B. Napoleon.
 - C. Snowball.
8. What happens to the milk and apples?
 - A. The pigs took them to eat.
 - B. The sheep took them to sell.
 - C. Mr. Jones destroyed them.
9. What does Squealer say to make the animals afraid?
 - A. If the pigs aren't healthy, Mr. Jones will come back.
 - B. If the animals don't work hard, they will be hungry.
 - C. If the animals eat the milk and apples, they will get sick.

IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. "Day and night we are watching over your welfare."
2. "[He] was the admiration of everybody."
3. "[They] did not actually work, but directed and supervised the others."
4. "They continued to behave very much as before, and when treated with generosity, simply took advantage of it."

➤ **Comment on the previous quotes**



COMPREHENSION

Chapter IV

Answer the questions.

1. Why are the pigeons sent to mingle with animals on other farms?
2. How do the human beings respond to the animals singing "Beasts of England"?
3. Why would Frederick and Pilkington be threatened by Animal Farm?
4. What is Snowball's strategy to win the battle?
5. How does Snowball know what to do?
6. What do the animals do to celebrate their victory?
7. After reading about the Battle of the Cowshed, what can we say of Snowball's character?

True or false?

8. The other farmers are really good friends with Mr. Jones and want to help him.
9. The animals are surprised by the humans' attack.
10. Snowball commands the animals in battle.
11. The stable lad is killed by Boxer.

IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. "These two disliked each other so much that it was difficult for them to come to any agreement, even in defence of their own interests."
2. "Most of this time [he] had spent sitting in the taproom of the Red Lion at Willingdon..."



➤ **Comment on the previous quotes**



COMPREHENSION

Chapter V

Choose the best answer.

1. What happens to Mollie?
 - A. She was killed by Mr. Jones.
 - B. She betrayed Animal Farm and went to work for humans.
 - C. She began her own revolution in which all animals get sugar.
2. What would be the benefit of a windmill, according to Snowball?
 - A. Wind would make the farm cooler.
 - B. Electricity would make life easier.
 - C. It could be used as a new place to sleep.
3. What does Napoleon say at first about the windmill?
 - A. It is a good idea.
 - B. Food production is more important.
 - C. It will be difficult to accomplish.
4. In Chapter V, besides the windmill, on what issue do Napoleon and Snowball disagree?
 - A. Defence of the farm.
 - B. Housing.
 - C. Egg laying.
5. What does Squealer accuse Snowball of?
 - A. Being lazy.
 - B. Being no better than a criminal.
 - C. Speaking too much.
6. What stops the other pigs' protests?
 - A. The animals' applause.
 - B. The dogs' growling.
 - C. Napoleon's shouting.
7. What did Napoleon cancel?
 - A. Sunday meetings.
 - B. The windmill plans.
 - C. Singing "Beasts of England."

Answer the questions.

8. Who did it seem the animals would support after Snowball's speech at the Sunday windmill meeting? What were the animals promised?
9. What reasons does Squealer give for Napoleon making all decisions?
10. Does Benjamin agree with Napoleon or Snowball about what was said?
11. What does Napoleon do to the plans on the floor?

True or false?

12. The animals support Napoleon's announcement that Sunday meetings would be cancelled.
13. The chapter begins in winter and ends in spring.
14. At the end of the chapter, Napoleon will continue with the plans to build the windmill.
15. Squealer tells the animals that the windmill was actually Napoleon's idea.



COMPREHENSION**Chapter VI**

Choose the best answer.

1. How is farm life for the animals different in Chapter VI?
 - A. The animals work harder and harder and many things aren't finished.
 - B. It is easier than before, with much food and free time.
 - C. Nothing has changed.
2. Why is the windmill difficult to build?
 - A. The animals don't work very hard.
 - B. Snowball is trying to slow them down.
 - C. The stones are large and the weather is bad.
3. What happens on Animal Farm if the animals do not do the voluntary work?
 - A. They are not allowed to attend Sunday meetings.
 - B. Half of their food is taken away.
 - C. They must apologise.
4. Napoleon decides to trade with human beings. Which of the following does this contradict?
 - A. The Seven Commandments.
 - B. Major's speech.
 - C. Mr. Whymper's advice.
5. How does Squealer explain that it is not against the Seven Commandments for pigs to sleep in beds?
 - A. There is no rule that mentions beds.
 - B. Pigs do not need to follow the rules.
 - C. The rule is against sheets, not beds.
6. What does Squealer say about the meaning of "bed"?
 - A. Anything to sleep on, like a pile of straw, is actually a bed.
 - B. Animals do not need to worry about definitions because the word "bed" was invented by man.
 - C. A bed is only a bed if you use blankets.
7. Why can't animals remember their resolutions?
 - A. There are too many to remember.
 - B. The human beings try to confuse them.
 - C. No one has his or her own written copy.
8. Who does Napoleon blame for the destruction of the windmill?
 - A. Mr. Jones
 - B. Boxer
 - C. Snowball

Answer the questions.

9. What does Napoleon decide to do in order to get supplies for the windmill?
10. Which seasons pass in this chapter?
11. Who is Mr. Whymper and what does he do?
12. Why do human beings hate Animal Farm? Why do they respect it?
13. How have the Seven Commandments changed?

IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

➤ **Comment on these quotes**

Identify the character from the quote.

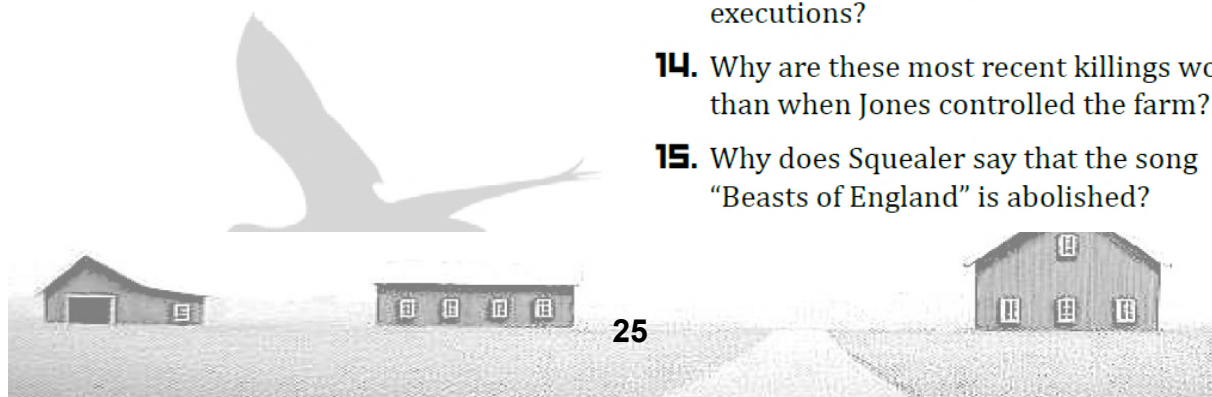
1. "Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill?"
2. "Clover warned him sometimes to be careful not to overstrain himself, but [he] would never listen to her."
3. "[He] ended his speech with his usual cry of 'Long live Animal Farm!'"
4. "[He] would even come out at nights and work for an hour or two on his own by the light of the harvest moon."

COMPREHENSION**Chapter VII****Choose the best answer.**

1. What has changed in the plans for the windmill?
 - A. The animals decided not to build a windmill.
 - B. The animals will buy a windmill instead of building one.
 - C. The animals will make the walls thicker than before.
2. Why is life not as good as before on Animal Farm?
 - A. The animals are always cold and usually hungry.
 - B. Boxer makes everyone work too hard.
 - C. Benjamin is causing everyone to feel depressed.
3. What do the animals find most inspirational?
 - A. Squealer's speeches.
 - B. The dogs' barking.
 - C. Boxer's efforts.
5. Why did Napoleon order bins to be filled with sand and covered with grain and seed?
 - A. To poison the animals.
 - B. To keep the food dry by keeping it off the cold wet ground.
 - C. To fool Mr. Whymper, and the rest of the humans, into thinking Animal Farm was doing well.
6. Beasts of England is replaced by a short song that does NOT praise obedience and duty, but:
 - A. encourages the animals to be afraid.
 - B. encourages individual freedom.
 - C. suggests that the animals should be prepared to die defending Animal Farm.
4. Napoleon and the other pigs need to hide the food situation on the farm because:
 - A. they don't want the human world to know they have mismanaged the farm.
 - B. they don't want the animals, who are working so hard, to notice there is less food than before.
 - C. they want to starve the animals to death to punish them for not working hard enough.

**Answer the questions.**

7. How will Napoleon get more grain for Animal Farm?
8. What did the hens do to protest the selling of their eggs?
9. Napoleon forced the hens to end their protest by doing what?
10. Squealer accuses Snowball of what?
11. When the dogs attack Boxer, he looks at Napoleon to see if he should kill the dog. Why does Boxer do this?
12. What happens after the four pigs and many other animals confess their crimes?
13. What is the animals' reaction to the executions?
14. Why are these most recent killings worse than when Jones controlled the farm?
15. Why does Squealer say that the song "Beasts of England" is abolished?



IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. "I would not have believed that such things could happen on our farm."
2. "...[he] sprang forward with a cry of 'Death to Humanity!' and sunk his teeth into Jones' leg."
3. "...[she] confessed to having urinated in the drinking pool."

➤ **Comment on the previous quotes**

COMPREHENSION

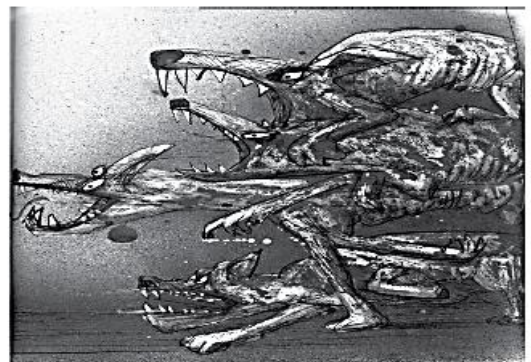
Chapter VIII

Choose the best answer.

1. What has changed at the very beginning of Chapter VIII?
 - A. The Sixth Commandment.
 - B. The name of Animal Farm.
 - C. The plans for the windmill.
2. If you asked Napoleon what reason he had to kill the animals in Chapter VIII, he would most likely say:
 - A. "I felt like it."
 - B. "They helped Snowball to hurt Animal Farm."
 - C. "I didn't kill any animals."
3. Who is the first person to whom Napoleon says he will sell the timber?
 - A. Pilkington
 - B. Snowball
 - C. Frederick
4. To whom does Napoleon finally sell the timber?
 - A. Pilkington
 - B. Snowball
 - C. Frederick
5. What do the men destroy on Animal Farm?
 - A. The cowshed
 - B. The barn
 - C. The windmill
- E. What is the real reason that Napoleon thinks he is dying?
 - A. Snowball poisoned him.
 - B. He was drunk the night before and now has a hangover.
 - C. He was wounded very badly by Frederick's gun.

Answer the questions.

1. What has changed on the barn wall at the end of Chapter VIII?
2. What is wrong with the money Napoleon gets from Frederick?



IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. “[He] seemed to understand, but would say nothing.”
2. “[He was] walking slowly and dejectedly, his eyes dull, his tail hanging limply behind him.”
3. “He had flogged an old horse to death, he starved his cows, he had killed a dog by throwing it into the furnace, he amused himself in the evenings by making cocks fight with splinters of razor-blade tied to their spurs.”
4. “[He] would talk, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, of Napoleon’s wisdom the goodness of his heart, and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere, even and especially the unhappy animals who still lived in ignorance and slavery on other farms.”

➤ **Comment on the previous quotes**

COMPREHENSION

Chapter IX

Choose the best answer.

1. Why was Boxer not feeling well at the beginning of the chapter?
 - A. He was poisoned by Snowball.
 - B. He was being lazy.
 - C. He was wounded in the Battle of the Windmill.
2. What did Boxer NOT want the animals to know?
 - A. That he was talking with Snowball.
 - B. That he was in pain.
 - C. That he and Clover were in love.
3. First the orchard was promised to the animals. Later, only a small corner of the pasture was promised to them. For what was this piece of land promised?
 - A. As a place for them to retire to when they are old.
 - B. As a place to have horse races.
 - C. As a place to build a second windmill.
7. Benjamin is upset because
 - A. The pasture set aside for retirement age has been reduced.
 - B. Napoleon has gotten drunk again.
 - C. He knows Boxer is being taken away to be killed.
8. The pigs say that Boxer went where?
 - A. To Pinchfield Farm.
 - B. To the Willingdon animal hospital.
 - C. To the farmhouse.
9. The author writes that it was not possible for Boxer’s remains to be returned to the farm. This is because
 - A. He was already buried in Willingdon.
 - B. He was very badly hurt, and seeing the remains would upset the animals too much.
 - C. Boxer was killed and his remains were used to make glue.

Answer the questions.



4. How are the piglets treated?
- Equal to all the other animals.
 - More important than the other animals.
 - Worse than the other animals.
5. Which animal is allowed to return to Animal Farm?
- Moses
 - Snowball
 - Mollie
6. Boxer is almost twelve years old. What is he looking forward to when he turns twelve?
- Retiring in the pasture set aside for old animals.
 - A big birthday party held in the farmhouse.
 - Being old enough to drink beer.
10. Why must rations be reduced again?
11. Why did the hens have so few chicks?
12. What privileges do the pigs now enjoy?
13. How was the president of the new Republic elected?
14. How did the pigs use Boxer's death to get the animals to work harder?



COMPREHENSION

Identify the character from the quote.

- "Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?"
- "[He] had commanded that once a week there should be held something called a Spontaneous Demonstration."
- "It now appeared that [he] had not, as the animals had previously imagined, merely attempted to lose the Battle of the Cowshed by means of a stratagem, but had been openly fighting on Jones' side."
- "In the middle of the summer [he] suddenly reappeared on the farm, after an absence of several years."
- "'Up there, comrades,' he would say solemnly, pointing to the sky with his large beak - 'up there, just on the other side of that dark cloud that you can see - there it lies, Sugarcandy Mountain...'"



COMPREHENSION

Chapter X

Choose the best answer.

1. When does Chapter X take place?
 - A. A few days after Boxer was killed.
 - B. A few months after Boxer was killed.
 - C. Many years after Boxer was killed.
2. How many animals have been allowed to retire?
 - A. One animal.
 - B. No animals.
 - C. Twelve animals.
3. Why do the animals have difficulty remembering the Rebellion and the ideas of Animalism?
 - A. They do not want to remember.
 - B. They are being tricked by Snowball and the other humans.
 - C. Now there are so many animals on the farm who were born or bought after the Rebellion.



IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER

Identify the character from the quote.

1. "Even when I was young I could not have read what was written there."
2. "Four legs good, two legs better!"
3. "Gentlemen, here is my toast: To the prosperity of the Manor Farm!"
4. "...there were very many of them, and their appetites were always good."
5. "...majestically upright, casting haughty glances from side to side."
6. "He believed that he was right in saying that the lower animals on Animal Farm did more work and received less food than any animals in the county."

➤ **Comment on the previous quotes**

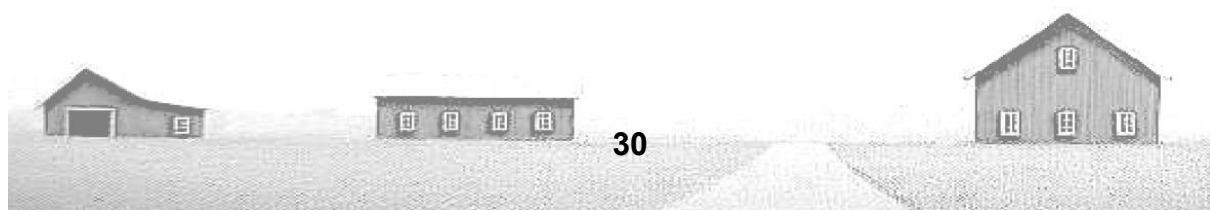


Analyzing Literature

❖ **Chapters 1–4:**

- The major characters in *Animal Farm* are introduced in the first four chapters. As you read, think about the purpose of each of Orwell’s characters. Complete the chart by noting details that describe each character or by listing key actions.

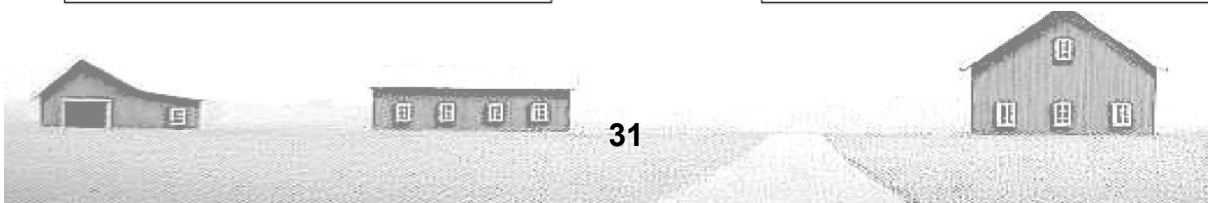
Character	Characteristics / Actions / Purpose
<i>Old Major</i>	<i>gets the revolution started; inspires hope for real change</i>



❖ Chapters 5–7:

- Orwell’s characters and narrator use language to communicate hidden agendas. As you read Chapters 5 through 7, complete the chart below by filling in some examples of manipulative language. Then state what you think the language really means.

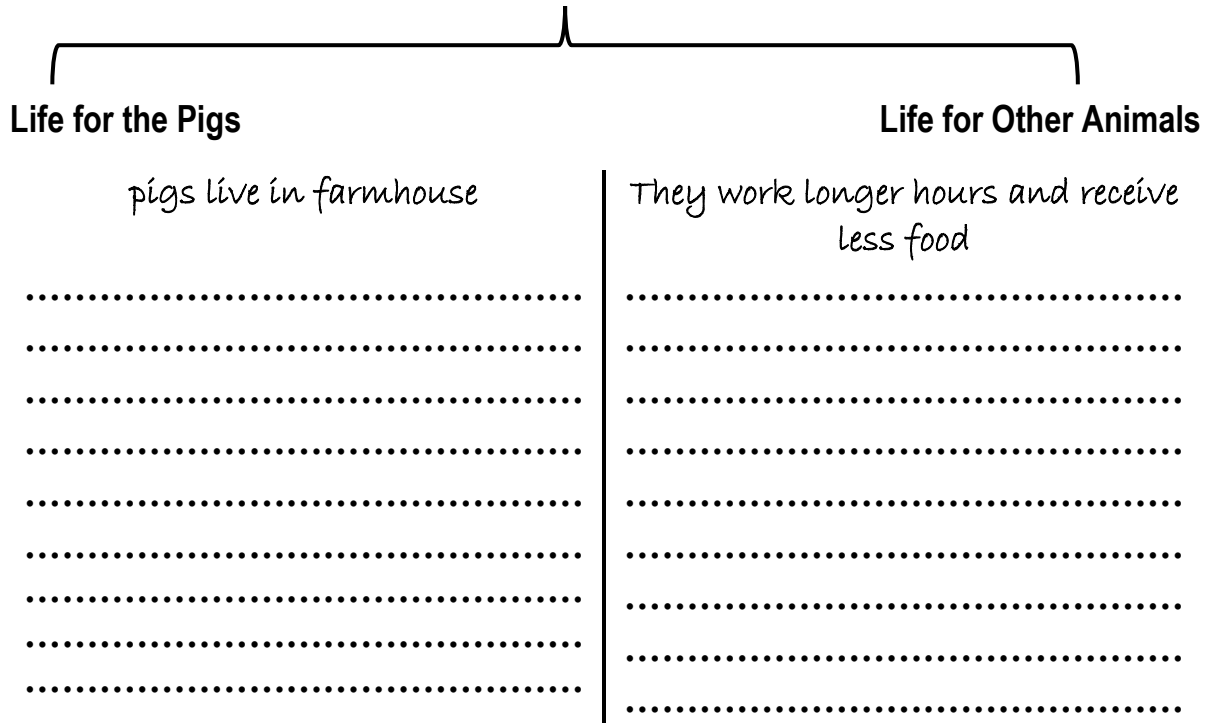
The Words	What They Really Mean
In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs presided over by himself.	Napoleon is going to make all the decisions from now on.



❖ Chapters 8–10:

▪ As Napoleon takes over leadership of the farm, a new social and political structure emerges. This restructuring leads to many changes in power and privilege among the animals. As you read, use the diagram below to record and compare the living conditions of the pigs with the living conditions of the other animals.

The Farm Under Napoleon’s Leadership



THE WINDMILL DEBATE

Read the following paragraph and then discuss the questions together.

“In January there came bitterly hard weather. The earth was like iron, and nothing could be done in the fields. Many meetings were held in the big barn, and the pigs occupied themselves with planning out the work of the coming season. It had come to be accepted that the pigs, who were manifestly cleverer than the other animals, should decide all questions of farm policy, though their decisions had to be ratified by a majority vote. This arrangement would have worked well enough if it had not been for the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon. These two disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible. If one of them suggested sowing a bigger acreage with barley, the other was certain to demand a bigger acreage of oats, and if one of them said that such and such a field was just right for cabbages, the other would declare that it was useless for anything except roots. Each had his own following, and there were some violent debates.”

A. Which group has taken over decision-making on the farm?

.....
.....
.....

B. Which sentence in this paragraph is evidence of this?

.....
.....
.....

C. Which two pigs are the strongest leaders?

.....

D. Why were there debates?

.....
.....
.....

E. What is the main point of disagreement?

.....
.....
.....



Animal Farm: Plot Worksheet

Briefly explain the **key events** of each chapter.

Chapter 1	Chapter 2	
Chapter 3	Chapter 4	Chapter 5



Chapter 6	Chapter 7	Chapter 8
Chapter 9		Chapter 10

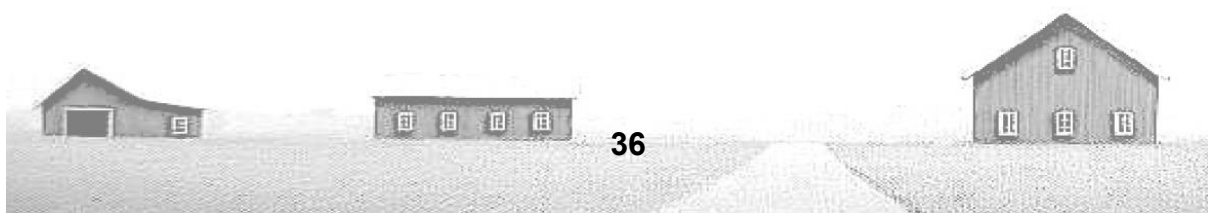




Napoleon Worksheet

Character Description	Key Relationships
Key Themes	Key Quotes

Napoleon

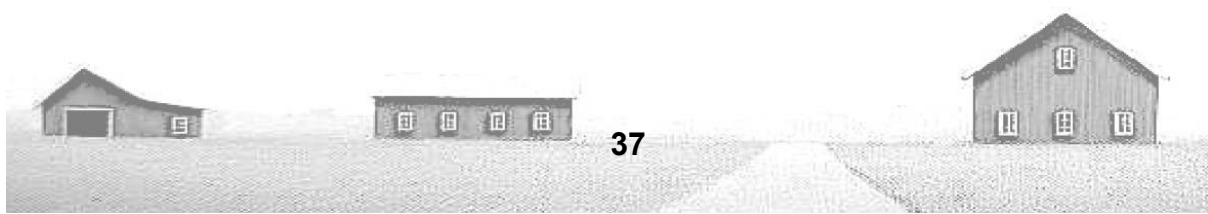


Snowball Worksheet



Character Description	Key Relationships
Key Themes	Key Quotes

Snowball



Further Questions

Recall and Interpret

1. Abraham Lincoln, a famous American President, once said, "Nearly all men can stand adversity (great difficulty), but if you want to test a man's character, give him power."
➤ **Do you agree? Why or why not? Give an example from Orwell's *Animal Farm*.**

Chapter I

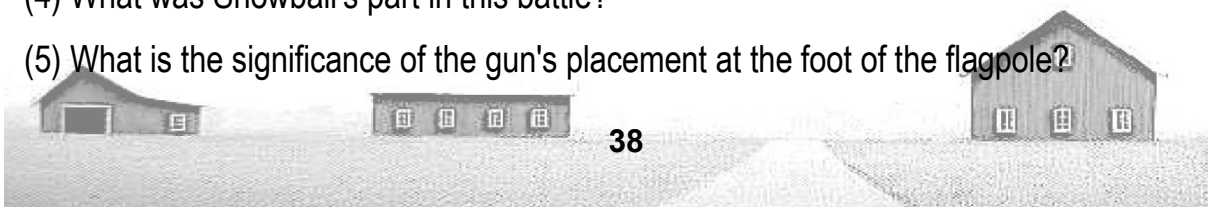
- (1) What is significant about how the animals arrange themselves as they gather to hear Major? What might this arrangement say about future meetings or events?
- (2) According to Major, what is the cause of all the animals' problems?
- (3) What motto does Major give the animals?
- (4) What are the commandments Major gives the animals?
- (5) Examine the song "Beasts of England". What imagery is present? What is the message? Why do the animals like it so much that they memorize it on the spot? To what emotions and needs does it appeal?

Chapter II

- (1) After Major's death, what happens to the idea of rebelling against man?
- (2) Why don't the pigs like the pet raven Moses' stories about Sugarcandy Mountain?
- (3) What causes the animals to finally rebel against Mr. Jones and his four farmhands?
- (4) When the humans have been chased from the farm, what do the animals do?
- (5) What do the animals do about the farmhouse?
- (6) How does the behavior of the pigs foreshadow their eventual leadership positions?

Chapter III and IV

- (1) What are Napoleon's ideas about education?
- (2) How is Squealer able to convince the other animals to accept whatever Napoleon decides?
- (3) Describe the Battle of the Cowshed.
- (4) What was Snowball's part in this battle?
- (5) What is the significance of the gun's placement at the foot of the flagpole?



Chapter V

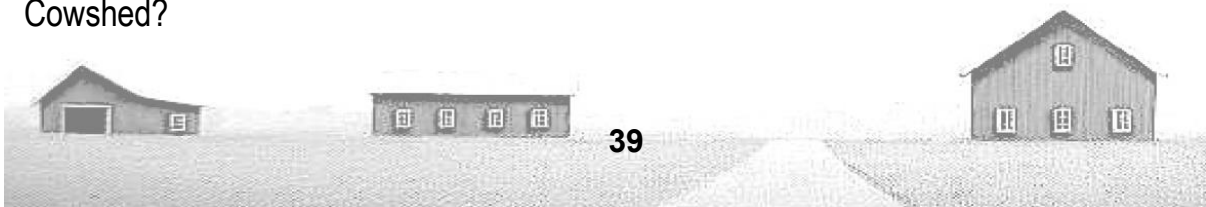
- (1) Why does Mollie run away from the farm?
- (2) What changes have been made in the weekly meetings over the last year?
- (3) Explain the windmill controversy from Snowball's point of view.
- (4) Explain the windmill controversy from Napoleon's point of view.
- (5) What changes does Napoleon make after his dogs chase Snowball off the farm?
- (6) Why don't the other animals protest Napoleon's decisions?
- (7) Note how the animals now arrange themselves when they enter the barn to receive their orders, as compared with the description in Chapter I.
- (8) What is the importance of the dogs' accompanying Squealer when he comes to talk to the animals?

Chapters VI and VII

- (1) How much work are the animals now doing?
- (2) Why does Napoleon decide to engage in trade with neighboring farms?
- (3) How do the animals react to the trading with neighboring farms?
- (4) How is the windmill destroyed? Why does Napoleon blame Snowball?
- (5) Why does Napoleon insist the windmill must be rebuilt immediately?
- (6) Why does Napoleon order that the hens' eggs be sold?
- (7) How does Napoleon react when the hens rebel against his orders?
- (8) Why does Napoleon revive the threat of the farm being sabotaged by Snowball?
- (9) Explain why the animals confessed to being traitors. Or is there any explanation?
- (10) Why does Napoleon order the animals to stop singing "Beasts of England?"

Chapters VIII and IX

- (1) What purpose is served by the production figures Squealer reads to the animals?
- (2) How is Napoleon becoming more and more like a typical dictator?
- (3) Compare/contrast the poem "Comrade Napoleon" to "Beast of England."
- (4) Describe the sale of the stack of lumber. How does Napoleon outwit himself?
- (5) What makes the battle against Frederick's men different from the Battle of the Cowshed?



- (6) Why do the men blow up the windmill?
- (7) The animals celebrate a victory, but at what cost?

Chapter X

- (1) How does Orwell make fun of bureaucracy?
- (2) How do the animals now feel about their social order, their farm?
- (3) What drastic actions do the pigs use to shatter the animals' complacency?
- (4) All seven commandments are erased. What is the new commandment and how has it been true from the beginning?

