



Animal Farm

by George Orwell

Teacher's Guide

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LIVING
LITERATURE
SERIES

A Perma-Bound Production

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Synopsis

Chapter 1

In early March, sensing his death is near, Old Major, the prize boar of Manor Farm, shares his dream of the ideal farm with the other animals. He envisions a time when animals will rule themselves, free from the oppressive yoke of humans. He encourages the others to rebel against Mr. Jones, their master, and leads them in a chorus of "Beasts of England."

Chapter 2

The boar's death occurs three nights later. After three months' preparation, the day after Midsummer's Eve, the animals drive Jones, his wife, and four workers from the farm, rename it Animal Farm, and take over its operation. As the most clever animals, the pigs assume daily tasks of running the farm. They call old Major's philosophy Animalism. Three months later, as harvest nears, they post seven commandments separating livestock from humans:

1. Whatever goes on two legs is an enemy.
2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3. No animal shall wear clothes.
4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5. No animal shall drink alcohol.
6. No animals shall kill any other animal.
7. All animals are equal.

Chapter 3

The harvest is a success. Leadership of the farm quickly falls to the two most ambitious and ruthless boars, Napoleon and Snowball. Snowball organizes animal committees and literacy classes, but the animals have limited success at learning to read.

Chapter 4

Late in summer, news of the farm's prosperity spreads. Although animals compete with increasing bitterness for leadership, they work together to defeat Jones, who sulks at the Red Lion in Willingdon and, early in October, attempts to recapture his land. Boxer grieves at accidentally killing a boy. Snowball displays bravery during the fight, which the animals call the Battle of the Cowshed.

Chapter 5

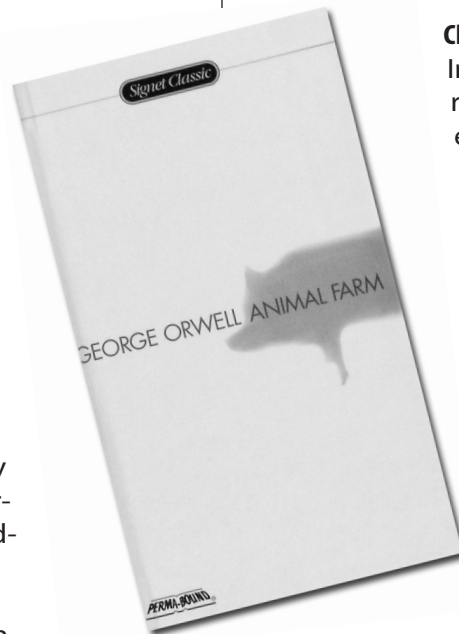
In winter, there is bitter weather as rivalry between boars deepens, especially over Snowball's idea for building a windmill, which will ease the animals' labor. Napoleon opposes the idea and has his bodyguards, a pack of fierce dogs, chase his rival away. In early spring, Napoleon takes over the project and assumes credit for the idea.

Chapter 6

With exhausting work on the windmill that year and increasing appetites of nonproductive pigs and dogs, the other animals struggle under impossible conditions. Napoleon begins selling hay, wheat and eggs to neighbors through an agent, Mr. Whymper. The pigs move into the farmhouse. By autumn, the windmill is half completed. When the windmill collapses in a November storm, the pigs blame Snowball and announce a project to rebuild.

Chapter 7

The animals go hungry that winter. Early in spring, reports circulate that Snowball has frequented the farm at night. Squealer, a pig who is clever with words, convinces them that Snowball was in league with Jones from the beginning. Boxer refuses to believe that Snowball was a traitor. Four days later, Napoleon suppresses dissent by purging the



farm of malcontents by executing four pigs, three hens, a goose, and three sheep, all of whom confessed to being Snowball's agents. Squealer bans "Beasts of England" and substitutes a lesser patriotic song.

Chapter 8

Days later, the pigs rewrite the sixth commandment to justify their crime of murdering other animals. Napoleon becomes a godlike, legendary figure. He is called Leader and Comrade and appears in public only occasionally. He starts negotiations with Pilkington and Frederick, human owners of adjacent farms, on the sale of lumber. After the windmill is completed, Napoleon stuns the animals by selling to Frederick. Three days later, the animals learn that he paid for the lumber with counterfeit bills. The next morning, his men attack the farm and blow up the windmill. The dogs chase them away. Squealer insists that they build another windmill. Napoleon gets drunk. At midnight, the animals find Squealer collapsed by the commandments, which he has altered to allow drinking alcohol.

Chapter 9

Pigs demand more privileges. The rations drop in December and February. In April, the farm is declared a republic. Napoleon is the only candidate for president. Although the animals anticipate a gracious retirement, none has actually received a pension. Napoleon sows their retirement pasture in barley. Late that summer, Boxer collapses while hauling a load of stone. They believe that Boxer receives veterinary care. In reality, he rides in the knacker's cart to the glue factory. Three days later, a report says he died in the Willingdon hospital. At the memorial banquet, the pigs consume a case of whiskey.

Chapter 10

For years, life remains the same as the older animals die and younger ones know little of Mr. Jones and the old ways. When the animals rebuild the windmill and restore prosperity, only pigs benefit. They became more human each day, drinking alcohol, walking on their hind legs, and carrying whips. Only one commandment remains: "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." Peering through the farmhouse windows a week later, the brutalized animals see Napoleon entertaining human neighbors and announcing that Animal Farm is now Manor Farm. It is impossible to tell pigs from men.

Timeline

- 1859** Marx and Engels publish *The Communist Manifesto*.
Animal Farm: Old Major lists the tenets of Animalism.
- 1917** March: Czar Nicholas II abdicates. A provisional republic is established.
November: Bolsheviks seize power.
Animal Farm: Animals drive out Jones.
- 1918** The Communist Party is established.
Animal Farm: Pigs take control of the farm.
- 1918-20** Red Army, led by Trotsky, defeats Whites in the Civil War.
Animal Farm: Animals, led by Snowball, defeat Jones at the Battle of the Cowshed.
- 1924** Lenin grows ill; Stalin and Trotsky compete for power.
Animal Farm: Napoleon and Snowball compete for power.
- 1925** Trotsky is ousted and goes into exile.
Animal Farm: Snowball is driven off the farm.
- 1928** Stalin crushes revolt by farmers who refuse to surrender their harvests.
Animal Farm: Napoleon crushes revolt by hens who refuse to surrender their eggs.
- 1932** Massive famine in Soviet Union after farm production drops.
Animal Farm: Animals suffer from hunger after farm harvest declines.
- 1933** Soviets begin limited trading with the West.
Animal Farm: Napoleon begins limited trading with humans.
- 1934-38** Great Purge: Stalin uses secret police to eliminate opposition.
Animal Farm: Napoleon uses dogs to eliminate opposition.
- 1939** Stalin signs Non-Aggression Pact with Hitler.
Animal Farm: Napoleon makes timber deal with Frederick.
- 1941** Germans invade Soviet Union. Russians stop the invasion but suffer heavy losses.
Animal Farm: Men, led by Frederick, invade the farm and destroy the windmill. The animals drive them off but suffer heavy losses.
- 1943** Western leaders, led by Roosevelt and Churchill, meet with Stalin.
Animal Farm: Pilkington and other humans have dinner with Napoleon.

Author Sketch

England's great fabulist, George Orwell, was a child of the British Empire. The son of Ida Mabel Limouzin and Eric Blair, Sr., a narcotics agent, was born Eric Arthur Blair on July 23, 1903, in Motihari, Bengal, India. At age four, he and his sisters Margaret and Avril travelled to Eastbourne, England, where he enrolled in St. Cyprian's Boys' School. He suffered prejudice and humiliation from the headmaster and privileged students for his poverty.



Orwell entered Eton in 1917 and enjoyed stimulating friendship. In a friendly environment, he felt the stirrings of socialism. During World War I, he worked in social service, serving as a sergeant of the Burmese police until January 1927, when he resigned in disgust at pervasive racism. To provide material for writing about laborers, he took menial jobs in pub kitchens to observe working conditions. His first books brought him strong reviews, but limited royalties. He taught at Hawthorne High School for Boys in Hayes, Middlesex, and clerked at a Hampstead book store. After marrying journalist Eileen O'Shaughnessy in 1936, he managed a pub and grocery store in Wallington, Hertfordshire.

During the Spanish Civil War, Orwell joined Spain's Marxist Republican militia and was shot in the throat while reporting from the Aragon front. When war came to England, the British army rejected him as unfit. Resettled on a Hertfordshire farm until the beginning of World War II, he wrote a column, "As I Please," for the *London Tribune* and battled the onset of tuberculosis. Simultaneously, he served the BBC as Indian editor, freelanced newspaper features, and made anti-totalitarian broadcasts overseas.

Immediately after the armistice, Orwell composed *Animal Farm*, a beast fantasy blended with anti-authoritarianism. He declined from worsening lungs and his wife's sudden death. To write *1984*, he emigrated with his adopted son off Scotland's west coast to Jura, Argylls, in the Inner Hebrides. In January 1949, he completed his dystopian masterpiece and married Sonia Mary Brownell. Exhausted, he died of a hemorrhage on January 21, 1950.

Critic's Corner

Orwell's animal fable produced keen-edged beast lore with dystopian satire, fascism, and communism. The definitive novel to follow World War II, *Animal Farm* was difficult to place with a publisher, but reached unprecedented popularity. It has sold over nine million copies and has been translated into a dozen languages. Critics lauded the remarkable integration of political message within a unified fictional narrative. Irving Howe called him the "greatest moral force in English letters during the past several decades."

Ideas from Orwell's fiction have become a part of the modern imagination, particularly the catchphrase "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." To his credit, his works have been castigated and banned, but never to their detriment. Both *Animal Farm* and *1984* were adapted to screen: the first as a cartoon in 1955, the second the same year starring Michael Redgrave and Edmond O'Brien. A new version of *1984* filmed in 1984, starring John Hurt and Richard Burton, lacks Orwell's grim didacticism.

Other Works by the Author

Down and Out in Paris and London, 1933
Burmese Days, 1934
A Clergyman's Daughter, 1935
Keep the Aspidochelone Flying, 1936
The Road to Wigan Pier, 1937
Homage to Catalonia, 1938
Coming Up for Air, 1939
Inside the Whaley, 1940
Critical Essays, 1946
1984, 1949
Shooting an Elephant, 1950
Such, Such Were the Joys, 1953

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Snodgrass, Mary Ellen. *Encyclopedia of Satirical Literature*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1997.

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Thompson, David, "Such Was the Journalism: The Overlooked Nonfiction of George Orwell," *Biblio*, May 1998, pp. 35-41.

General Objectives

1. To define dystopia and totalitarianism
2. To describe the physical, mental, and emotional effects of hardship
3. To pinpoint symbols of a power struggle
4. To characterize group dynamics among birds, herd animals, and work animals
5. To list ways in which random murder reveals deep-seated evil
6. To account for misgivings about relations with humans
7. To question the value of celebrating war
8. To assess the harm of deceit
9. To isolate moments of disillusion, vulnerability, and fatigue
10. To account for an ominous tone and atmosphere

Specific Objectives

1. To state Napoleon's ambition
2. To compare Clover, Mollie, Minimus, and Boxer as survivors
3. To characterize the relationship between pigs and humans
4. To account for bad dreams, misgivings, and visions
5. To list reasons that Snowball becomes a hunted animal
6. To explain why Squealer alters the seven commandments
7. To account for the symbolic names of Napoleon, Snowball, Boxer, Squealer, Minimus, Mollie, Moses, and Old Major
8. To contrast pride in the windmill with despair at its destruction
9. To analyze Old Major's role as prophet and patriarch
10. To characterize the emotional upheaval that results from Boxer's death

Literary Terms and Applications

For a better understanding of George Orwell's novel, present the following terms and applications:

Dystopia: an imaginary or futuristic world in which the desire for perfection produces wretched or tortuous consequences, as depicted in the repressive environment that the pigs and dogs create at *Animal Farm*. The idealism of Old Major sets the animals on a disastrous course of revolt, ouster of Jones, and self-governing colony. When the trusting farm workers allow Napoleon and Snowball to dictate the style and governance of their commune, they expose themselves to totalitarian rule, which grinds them down to pathetic drudges in building and rebuilding windmills. Vulnerable in their weakened condition, they suspect that they are being tricked and coerced, but lack the strength and unity to overthrow their animal overseers. Orwell plays out the regression from the ideal by returning the pigs to the disgraceful behaviors that Jones used to display. At that point, it little matters to the animals whether the pigs or Jones is in charge.

Fable: a brief, elementary moral story in verse or prose in which the characters are usually animals

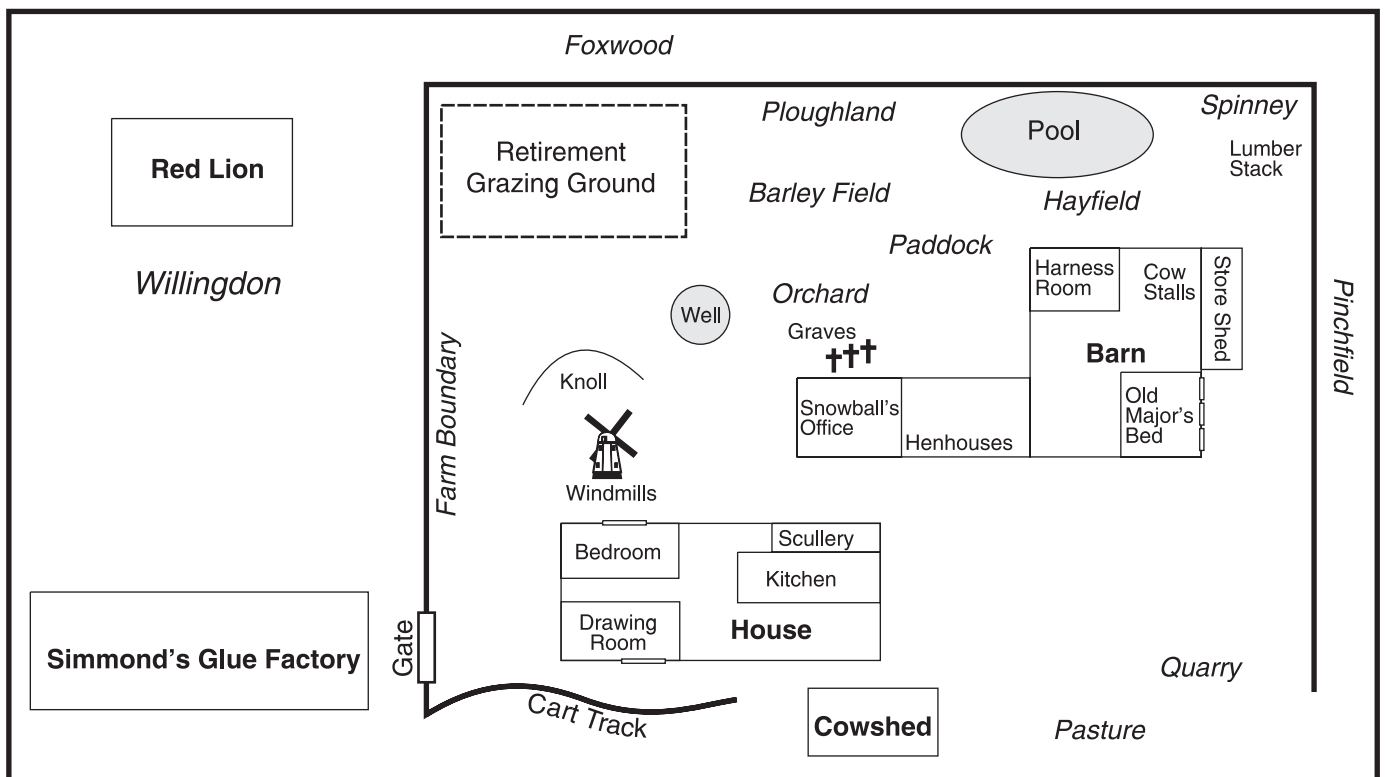
or a blend of human and animal demonstrating human foibles, for example, Beatrix Potter's *Peter Rabbit*, Antoine St. Exupery's *The Little Prince*, Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus Stories*, and the medieval *Reynard the Fox*. Like Aesop, Orwell devotes his action to animals and avoids editorial comment or moralizing. The setting is unspecified and, therefore, adaptable to numerous possibilities. The implications for humans dominate Orwell's text, which concludes with pigs so human in their misbehavior that it is impossible to differentiate between them and their human guests.

Irony: an implied discrepancy between what is said or done and what is meant, as displayed by the seven commandments. The list of aims that originate on the barn attest to Old Major's high ideals and visions of equity for farm animals. As actual outcomes of the coercive pig regime violate those aims, Squealer sneaks in by night to alter the wording to conform to the acts. Most flagrant is the purge of animals, whom Napoleon forces to confess before executing them. Crucial to the ironic tone are occasions when the farm animals fail to take action on their misgivings, especially the removal of faithful Boxer to the glue factory.

The Importance of Setting

The milieu of *Animal Farm* is a fictional microcosm in keeping with English topography and agriculture. The farmland and outbuildings are unremarkable—a residence, five-bar gate, cart track, barn, store shed, woods, pool, orchard, well, henhouses with incubators, pastures, cowshed, quarry, hedges, and tilled fields. Landmarks such as the gate, quarry, and windmill are crucial to the action. The windmill on the knoll becomes the source of hardship, especially for Boxer, the strongest dray animal, who injures himself severely by dragging stones to the construction site. At a central point, the pigs erect a flag pole and post a skull as symbols of their tyranny and coercion. At the periphery, Mollie consorts with humans who feed her sugar lumps. The nostalgic Clover gazes on a pond and hedge as though they are unreachable goals.

Outside Animal Farm lie human strongholds. Jones retreats to the Red Lion, a typical country pub where he can share his distress with fellow gentleman farmers. Adjacent to Animal Farm are Pinchfield and Foxwood, both similar to Jones' land. Pinchfield exceeds Manor Farm in reports of cruelty, including starvation, flogging, and the use of armed roosters for cock fighting. In the unspici-



fied distance, Simmonds' glue factory awaits the weary carcass of Boxer. The link between the worlds of human and animal requires interaction between Napoleon's staff and Mr. Whymper, who makes their deals and sells their eggs, hay, and wheat. In the end, the farmhouse becomes the tell-tale setting in which pigs adopt human behaviors to such a degree that the downtrodden animals peering in the windows can't tell pig from human.

Cross-Curricular Sources

For more information about dystopia, totalitarianism, bullying, fable, World War I, World War II, Hitler, and other subjects and issues deriving from the novel, consult these sources:

American History IV: Post-World War I-World War II (software)
Social Studies School Services
Bully: A True Story of High School Revenge, Avon
Day of the Dolphin (video), Home Film Festival
Encyclopedia of Utopian Literature, ABC-CLIO
Fable As Literature, Athlone Press
Fables, Victoria and Albert Museum
Hitler: Anatomy of a Dictatorship (film), Coronet
World War II with Walter Cronkite (video), CBS Interactive Learning

Also, consult these web sites:

"Animalism vs. Marxism,"
<http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/2074/orwell.htm>
"Bullying: A Survival Guide,"
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/bully/deal.htm>
"The Bullying Problem,"
<http://home.navisoft.com/aapa/bully1.htm>
"Dave's Animal Farm Page,"
<http://www.mvhs.srvusd.k12.ca.us/~mchow/animal.html>
"Iceberg: Utopia, Dystopia, Myopia,"
<http://www.georgetown.edu/bassr/exhibition/utopia/utopia.html>
"Satire," <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/hypertext/landow/victorian/genre/satire.html>
"Totalitarianism,"
<http://www.hopeamerica.com/tsld061.htm>
"The UN-Official Homepage of ANIMAL FARM,"
http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~jchance/animal_f.html

Related Reading

Avi, *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*
Pierre Boulle, *Planet of the Apes*
Ray Bradbury, *Fahrenheit 451*
Karel Capek, *R.U.R.*
Orson Scott Card, *Ender's Game*
Paula Fox, *Slave Dancer*
Anatole France, *Penguin Island*
William Golding, *Lord of the Flies*
Esther Hautzig, *The Endless Steppe*
Robert Heinlein, *Between Planets, The Moon is a Harsh Mistress,*
and *Red Planet*
Aldous Huxley, *Brave New World*
Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and James Houston,
Farewell to Manzanar
Barbara Kingsolver, *The Bean Trees*
Theodora Kroeber, *Ishi*
Ira Levin, *This Perfect Day*
Brad Linaweaver, *Moon of Ice*
Jack London, *Call of the Wild*
Lois Lowry, *The Giver*
Robert Merle, *Day of the Dolphin*
Boris Pasternak, *Dr. Zhivago*
Gary Paulsen, *Nightjohn* and *Hatchet*
Ayn Rand, *Anthem, Atlas Shrugged* and *We the Living*
Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*
Jonathan Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*
Voltaire, *Candide* and *Zadig*
Margaret Walker, *Jubilee*
Yoko Kawashima Watkins, *So Far from the Bamboo Grove*
Elie Wiesel, *Night*
Thornton Wilder, *The Skin of Our Teeth*
Evgeny Zamyatin, *We*

Themes and Motifs

A study of the central issues and situations in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* should include these aspects:

Themes

- discontent
- idealism
- jubilation
- power
- rebellion
- violence
- totemism
- self-knowledge
- guilt
- coercion
- rescue
- grief

Motifs

- coping with the aftermath of revolt
- development of a republic
- bipolar political struggle
- celebrating victory
- taking responsibility for actions
- grieving the loss of a friend

Meaning Study

Below are words, phrases, sentences, or thought units that have particular meaning in the novel. Explain the meaning of each. Chapter and page numbers are given so that you can note the context from which the item is taken.

1. *Animal Farm: A Fairy Story* (title page)
(The novel is a radical departure from the serious documentaries, essays, autobiography, editorials, and novels that Orwell wrote in the 1930s. Orwell adopted the beast fable as a genre uniquely suited to social and political satire. Its conventions enabled him to examine simply and directly the horrifying moral decisions made within the Soviet political system.)
2. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades. (Chap. 1, p. 21)
(In simplistic terms suited to fable, Old Major charges man as the cause of misery, hunger, and overwork. His maxims become the principles by which the animals build a utopia and by which they are subsequently undone. Old Major's view proves grossly inadequate to express the complex relationship of humans and animals. As a result, the animals misidentify humans as the only element they must eradicate.)
3. Then they filed back to the farm buildings and halted in silence outside the door of the farmhouse. (Chap. 2, p. 31)
(After the animals expel Jones from the farm, they gather courage to enter the residence. Tiptoeing from room to room, they fear to speak aloud and gaze in awe at human luxury—beds with feather mattress, mirrors, plush sofa, Brussels carpet, and lithograph of Queen Victoria over the drawing room mantel. The decor represents the pride and self-indulgence of humanity that Old Major encouraged them to shun. Later, the pigs return to the residence to assume the role of the former oppressor.)
4. Snowball and Napoleon were by far the most active in the debates. (Chap. 3, p. 38)
(The two pigs, who are the most educated of the farm animals, initially struggle for control. Their contention exemplifies the tussle between Trotsky and Stalin after Lenin's death. It also repre-

sents the general tendency of society's strong voices to battle for supremacy.)

5. In spite of the shock that Snowball's expulsion had given them, the animals were dismayed by this announcement. (Chap. 5, p. 59)
(The ouster of Snowball allows Napoleon to seize power. The speed of his seizure and his creation of a committee structure illustrates the bureaucratic workings of dictatorship. This brutal irony places the animals on the edge of jeopardy and foreshadows their dismal future. Orwell alludes to Stalin's usurpation of power in the Soviet Union at the same time that he satirizes how easily all peasants can be manipulated and deceived.)
6. It says, "No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets." (Chap. 6, p. 69)
(Muriel reads aloud the revision of the commandments, which alter the past to conform to the present. As Orwell's 1984 demonstrates, rewriting history is a necessary adjunct to control. Throughout the fable, Napoleon must rationalize his actions by mysteriously rephrasing the commandments, which the animals dumbly accept.)
7. The windmill was in ruins. (Chap. 6, p. 71)
(The symbol of the windmill creates satire and conveys the theme of cooperative effort. Snowball used the design as a form of enlightened progress to assure comfort. To Napoleon, the construction project was a means to keep animals busy and disciplined. For Orwell, the windmill alludes to the idealism of Miguel de Cervantes's Don Quixote, whose idealism was his undoing.)
8. When they had finished their confession, the dogs promptly tore their throats out, and in a terrible voice Napoleon demanded whether any other animal had anything to confess. (Chap. 7, p. 83)
(Napoleon uses violent measures to quell opposition. By executing pigs and linking them to Snowball, he reminds all animals that no one is safe from the leader's grasp, even pigs. The resulting hysterical confessions illustrate the fever pitch of strain and terror. To emphasize his power, Napoleon remains out of sight until ceremony forces another appearance, which he makes in the company of fierce bodyguards.)
9. On Sunday mornings Squealer, holding down a long strip of paper with his trotter, would read to them lists of figures proving that the production of every class of foodstuff had increased by two hundred percent, three hundred percent, or five hundred percent, as the case might be. (Chap. 8, p. 89)
(Squealer propagandizes for the regime. As apologist, he lies

about hunger and explains the shifts in policy so animals can accept them, even if they don't understand. He has almost no personality, since he exists only to voice facts, figures, and the dictator's commands.)

10. ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS.

(Chap. 10, p. 123)

(What began as an animal haven ends in fiasco, despair, and suffering. The subversion of the final and most important of Old Major's commandments suggests that human nature prevents utopia. Ideals, hard work, and good intentions are not enough. In the end, the strong triumph over the vulnerable and utopia remains a dream.)

Comprehension Study

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages from the novel.

Questions 1-5 Literal Level

1. What do animals think of Boxer?

(Boxer is the farm champion—a hard-working, strong, and fiercely loyal draft horse who gives his all for the common good. He is enormous, standing nearly eighteen hands high, and strong enough to pull boulders from the quarry. Other animals admire him from the beginning and exalt him to the status of hero as the work load of Animal Farm increases. In warfare, he fights instinctively for his kind, then bears the remorse for killing an innocent stable boy. Boxer's conscience creates a tremendous burden that the old horse is willing to maintain for the sake of his instinctive values.

In the old days, Boxer works hard for Jones, then seems like three horses in one when the ownership passes to animal rebels. Some days, the farm's work seems to rest on his shoulders. From morning until evening, he pushes and pulls heavy loads from the quarry to the construction site. He goes to the place where work is most taxing. To hasten the progress of the windmill, he has the cockerels call him half an hour earlier each morning and volunteers for extra work. His answer to each setback is his personal motto, "I will work harder.")

2. What causes the Battle of the Cowshed?

(In Chapter 4, Jones and his men plus a half dozen workers from Foxwood and Pinchfield assemble at the five-bar gate and menace the farm animals. The assault is not a surprise, for the animals anticipate an invasion. In his office in the incubator room

of the henhouse, Snowball had studied an old book on campaign strategy to prepare for an assault and takes charge of the farm's defense. As a result, his carefully honed plan, like that of Julius Caesar, enables the animals to function like Rome's disciplined legions.

In combat, the animals set aside concern for personal safety. Snowball performs with conspicuous bravery, dashing straight for Jones. The farmer sees the pig headed toward him and fires. The bullet grazes Snowball, but does not stop his advance. He flings his weight against Jones's legs and hurls him into a pile of dung. The animals repulse the attack and award Snowball a military decoration, "Animal Hero, First Class." Later, when Snowball sinks to the level of traitor, Napoleon further destroys his image by accusing Snowball of cowardice and deception at the Battle of the Cowshed.)

3. Analyze the collapse of the windmill.

(The windmill is the heart of the animal utopia because it represents labor-saving power that can provide comfort without labor. After years of brutal toil, the animals complete the windmill. Winter winds and gales rock the outbuildings. A storm destroys the windmill, smashing it to the ground. Humans on neighboring farms state that the walls were not thin enough. They declare it inevitable that the mill collapse in a storm.

Using the structure's collapse to serve his own ends, Napoleon claims that the fault lies with Snowball, who crept back at night and deliberately undermined the animals' hard work. The destruction thus proves useful to Napoleon, who needs a reason to demonize his rival in the eyes of his peers. Napoleon levies a death sentence on his former cohort and pledges a bushel of apples to any animal who can return Snowball to stand trial and be executed as a traitor. Then, with the vigor of a true opportunist, Napoleon sets the animals to rebuilding their dream mill.)

4. How is Boxer rewarded?

(Boxer realistically assesses his future as a dray animal and sets his sights on the promised retirement pasture. After months of overwork and malnourishment, he collapses after dragging a load of stone from the quarry to the mill. Lying on his side, he can't get up. Half the animals rush to his aid as he bleeds from the mouth, his strength at an ebb. Other animals summon Squealer, who offers Napoleon's support and reports arrangements to take Boxer to the hospital in Willingdon.

The animals fear for Boxer. Understandably, they are uneasy at the thought of receiving veterinary care off the premises, which form the boundaries of their whole world. They prefer that fellow animals tend their sick friend, but Squealer, the master liar, allays their fears. For two days, Boxer languishes in his stall.

Clover doses him with pink medicine the pigs find in the medicine chest. Benjamin brushes away flies.

As the animals foresaw, Boxer's demise occurs in the unknown territory beyond Animal Farm. In the middle of the day, when Clover and Benjamin are working, a van comes to haul the failing work horse away. Slow to comprehend, the animals read the side message, "Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied." Only Benjamin realizes what the sign implies: that Boxer has been sold for slaughter and recycling. The farm's hardest worker and Napoleon's most devoted follower receives no retirement. His remains go into the making of glue and dog food.)

5. How does the farm change?

(The farm deteriorates from a normal English establishment to a place of terror and slaughter. Executions purge the farm of malcontents and solidify Napoleon's power. While Jones had regularly killed animals for meat, under human rule, no animals had ever killed a fellow animal. Under the new regime, however, animals kill other animals as Napoleon orders. Further, none of the animals dares to refute Napoleon's dicta. Fierce dogs roam and protect the leader. The animals watch as their friends and family fall victim to slashing teeth after confessing to shocking crimes.

In the final scene, the pigs have given themselves to debauchery, which they conceal from the underfed work animals. The pigs dress like humans, carry whips, deal openly with human farmers, sell produce, and keep the proceeds for themselves. They drive the workers to build windmills, but fail to comply with their promise of luxury and comfort from the installation of a dynamo. In the end, the beleaguered animals peer into the residence and witness pigs and humans drinking, playing cards, and squabbling. The pigs and humans are so much alike that the outsiders can't tell one from another.)

Questions 6-8 Interpretive Level

6. How does the fable satirize the Russian Revolution?

(The fable also functions as satire by applying the standard devices of beast lore. As such, each animal represents a particular aspect of communism as it took shape in Soviet Russia. Old Major represents the idealist Karl Marx. His ideas on human beings oppressing animals parallel the charges Marx lobs in The Communist Manifesto, published in 1859. Farm owners like Jones, Pilkington, and Frederick represent capitalists and gentleman farmers stand for worthless aristocrats, whose only association with farms is the employment of tenants to do the work. Orwell's animals become the Russian proletariat, who wearied of posturing nobles carrying off the proceeds of others' toil. Parallels ally Jones specifically with Czar Nicholas II, the

prime aristocrat and despoiler of Russia; the uprising that topples his regime parallels the Russian uprising of 1917. Napoleon the pig becomes Stalin, Snowball is Trotsky, and Squealer is Stalin's propaganda agent.

Beyond the farm, Pilkington and Foxwood Farm stand for Great Britain, while Frederick and Pinchfield Farm equal Hitler and Germany. Orwell depicts Russia's relationship with these countries through Napoleon's dealings with human farmers. The Battle of the Cowshed is the Civil War, in which the West supported the Russian opponents of Communism. The Battle of the Windmill, the subsequent invasion, represents the Nazi invasion during World War II.

Economics comes in for its share of ridicule. The repeated attempts to build the windmill and the reduction of rations refer to Stalin's failed Five-Year Plans. The horrifying repression of Stalin's rule takes shape in the gradual enslavement of the animals, rewriting of history, Napoleon's purges, trials, and phony confessions. Finally, the concluding scene in the residence reenacts the 1943 Teheran Conference. Napoleon sitting down with humans at the drunken party parallels Stalin's meeting with Western representatives.)

7. Why do the pigs let Moses stay on the farm?

(Moses the raven, a symbol of organized religion, does not work, moves on and off the farm at will, and receives a gill of beer a day. Seemingly oblivious to Moses's blatherings about Sugarcandy Mountain, Napoleon and the pigs allow this violation of farm policy because they think that religion and hope of heaven will dull the pain of other animals. This argument reflects Karl Marx's analysis of religion as "the opiate of the masses," a reduction of interest in the here and now in favor of future glory in the world beyond. Moses is thus a tool of the pigs as long as he does not interfere with Napoleon's plans for work and obedience.)

8. Why does Napoleon return the farm to its original name?

(In the beginning, Manor Farm is the property of humans and the home of the animals, who rebel, seize ownership, and alter the name to Animal Farm. Appropriately, the animals toss out nosebags, tack, and castration devices as they gradually make the farm their own. Under their management, they intend no pain to animals and no humiliating decorations of dray animals. Their frenzy indicates the extent of their hatred for past tribulations.

By the end of the fable, Animal Farm is no longer an appropriate name. The pigs look and act like Jones and his compatriots. They carry whips, the dreaded symbol of human oppression. In short, the pigs have put on the physical and social characteristics that

Old Major declared harmful. It is fitting that the farm's name revert to Manor Farm because everything is nearly the same as it was in the beginning. Most of the animals labor and lose their productivity to their overseers. The one essential difference is that they have briefly experienced hope and freedom and lost both to opportunists from their own number.)

Questions 9 and 10 Critical Level

9. What is Orwell's major theme?
(With his post-World War II dystopia, Orwell specifically satirizes the failure of Russian communism. He caricatures cynical leaders and the bureaucratic system that proposed comfort and equality for all while snatching away personal liberties and rights. Most ironic of his characterizations are the ordinary workers, like Boxer and the sheep, who unwittingly support their own undoing.

On a broader plane, Orwell ridicules revolution betrayed. He explores ways in which good intentions fail against the Comintern's selfishness, hypocrisy, and lust for power. By singling out communism's failings, the author suggests that humanity can never achieve paradise on earth because of natural flaws in human character.)

10. Why are the characters one-dimensional?
(As is typical of animal fable, each character represents a specific human trait. Boxer, for example, is tremendously strong, yet he boxes himself into a faulty doctrine. He represents the patient, plodding peasantry, who work faithfully to their limit, then die in harness without complaint or hope for reward. Boxer's friend Clover is the motherly mare, a denigration of women who counsel, yet take no action to rescue the doomed worker. Benjamin the donkey symbolizes the skeptic who believes that human nature will never change. Mollie, the foolish young mare, stands for the vanity and frippery that shallow people accept in place of deeper values.

Napoleon represents the lust for power over other individuals. He takes advantage of other animals by outsmarting them and leading them astray from their ideals. Napoleon secures his position by forming a savage hit squad from a litter of puppies. Like a dictator with his secret police, he uses them to quell the opposition, whose crimes he blows out of proportion to their deeds. Napoleon's opportunism is the most pessimistic characterization and Orwell's gesture at the despotic regimes of his time.)

Questions 11-12 Creative Level

11. Lead a panel in determining if Orwell gives up hope that humanity can evolve a decent government.
12. Create a dialogue between Napoleon and

Jones in which the two resolve their differences and pledge to work together for mutual benefit.

Across the Curriculum

Art

1. Using desktop publishing or other artistic media, design a road sign indicating Manor Farm or the Red Lion, a letterhead and business card for Jones and Whymper, a placard or banner welcoming all animals or celebrating victory at the Battle of the Cowshed, a poster on war heroes or the seven commandments, pamphlets about the uses of windmills or the evils of alcohol, an announcement or television news item about the death of Old Major or Boxer, a headstone for Old Major, a schematic drawing of a windmill or horse harness, advertisements for harrows or rakes, or a forum schedule for visiting farmers.
2. Sketch the first flag for the Republic of Animals, which features a green field, hoof, and horn. Contrast it to the Soviet hammer and sickle on a red background.

Cinema

View several realistic films and television series on dystopia or totalitarianism, including *The Planet of the Apes*, *Water World*, *Star Wars*, *THX-1138*, *Hawaii*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Brave New World*, and *1984*. Discuss with a small group the weak points of tyranny, dictatorship, socialism, communism, and democracy.

Economics

1. Determine the cost of feeding livestock through a hard winter. Include feed for work and herd animals, birds and geese, and guard dogs.
2. Illustrate on flash cards elements of twentieth-century Russia that Orwell satirizes, including re-education, crop goals, wages, and worker freedoms. Contrast Russia's accomplishments under communism with those of China and Cuba.

Education

1. Write a brief address explaining why farm animals are incapable of reading and writing. Characterize the elements of the human nervous system that make complex communication possible.
2. Brainstorm ways of returning the animals to normality, for example, by reorganizing work schedules, opportunities to rest and graze in a distant pasture, healthful diet and rest, and benign management.

History and Social Studies

1. Make a list of characters from *Animal Farm* and identify the historical figure each represents.
2. Make a time line of events in the novel. Link each with an event from Russian and Soviet history.
3. List ways that the pigs grow into monsters rather than managers and builders. Discuss how Napoleon and Snowball deviate from Old Major's vision of the ideal farm. Compare the increasing cruelties of Animal Farm's leaders with those of Lenin, Stalin, and Mao.
4. Create a mural or web site that introduces bucolic English settings. Include pasture, knoll, grain fields, windmill, barn, and farmhouse. Locate the farm near Willingdon. Point out Frederick's farm, the Red Lion, and the glue factory. Compose an explanatory paragraph characterizing the topography of *Animal Farm*.
5. Launch an Internet site inviting readers to explain the emergence of chaos after the pigs oust Jones. Propose less disruptive measures of placing the animals in control of Manor Farm.
6. Outline methods of protecting farmers and merchants from counterfeiters like Frederick. Name the penalty for printing or passing phony bills.
7. Summarize the change in personal freedoms under the regimes of Lenin and Stalin. Note Trotsky's influence on law concerning workers, profits, and wages.

8. Recap the creation of the ASPCA. Explain how it protects animals.

Language and Speech

1. Compose individual posters explaining these terms: trotter, scullery, boar, John Bull, Queen Victoria, tushes, brood, knacker, dissentient, Berkshire boar, Windsor chair, blinkers, nose-bag, spinney, cutter, bits, maxim, windfall, tap-room, gentleman farmer, hobnailed boots, lithograph, dogcart, gaiters, silage, slag, mangel-slicer, chaff, harrow, governess cart, solicitor, coccidiosis, Black Minorca pullet, broker, commissions, hawthorn, cockerel, piebald, rheumy eyes, 24 stone, watered silk, manor, bon mot, light skirmishing maneuver, horse-rake, and number 6 shot.
2. Characterize in separate paragraphs the difference between leading and coercing. Contrast the methods of Old Major, Jones, Frederick, Napoleon, and Snowball. Expand on the expressions, "War is war," "Napoleon is always right," "I will work harder," and "The only good human being is a dead one."
3. Read aloud Winston Churchill's assessment of Nazism and Communism. Summarize how his voice on BBC radio provided hope to English citizens during the Blitz. Explain why he coined the terms "perverted science" and "iron curtain."
4. Compose an essay on Lord Acton's comment, "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Relate his dictum to the behaviors of the pigs and dogs on Animal Farm.

Literature

1. Read aloud from nonfiction, novels, plays, and stories about isolation, coercion, and survival.
2. Using examples from *Animal Farm*, define dystopia. Differentiate between utopia, anti-utopia, and dystopia.
3. Draw a character web representing the interconnectedness between livestock, birds, dog guards, agent Whymper, Frederick, Pilkington, and human and animal overseers. Propose a character web for a similar novel set in the mountains, on an island or desert, or in your

home town. Vary animals to suit the environment.

4. Consider how the novel would alter if told from the point of view of Whymper, Frederick, Jones, Benjamin, Mollie, Minimus, Clover, or Napoleon. Compose a vision of the Battle of Cowshed or the Battle of the Windmill spoken by one of these characters.
5. Account for Orwell's comment that "History consists of a series of swindles, in which the masses are first lured into revolt by the promise of Utopia, and then, when they have done their job, enslaved over again by new masters." What events in his lifetime proved him right?

Mathematics and Computers

1. Using desktop publishing, compose an annotated time line of the historical period Orwell is satirizing. Include the Spanish Civil War, rise of Lenin and Stalin, Hitler's Nazi party, Mao's takeover of China, and Mussolini's Brown Shirts. Add details of the fall of communist Russia.
2. Compute the number of eggs a hen lays in a day, week, month, and year. Calculate at current market prices how much income Animal Farm would earn in a year from poultry.

Music

1. Illustrate with notes on staff paper the difference in cadence and harmonies between "La Cucaracha" and "Clementine."
2. Organize a performance of "Beasts of England." Include choreography or group pantomime to illustrate idealism.
3. Contrast "Beasts of England" with Minimus's new patriotic song and with patriotic songs around the world, including "Hail to the Chief," the Russian national anthem, "Deutschland uber Alles," "La Marseillaise," and the stirring communist anthem "Internationale."

Psychology

1. Make contrasting chalkboard definitions of bullying, competitiveness, guilt, treachery,

coercion, and terror. Explain how the terms define the controlling behaviors of the guard dogs and pigs.

2. Determine what factors cause the condemned livestock to confess to treachery. Explain why Napoleon seeks their confessions.
3. List causes and symptoms of strain on Boxer and Clover, especially exaggerated fears, bad dreams, heavy responsibility, isolation, hunger, cold, despair, and mental and physical demands. Suggest some short-term countermeasures, such as sleep, outdoor exercise, games and sports, singing, grooming, and changes in daily habitat.
4. Compose a short speech in which you describe how violence, paranoia, guilt, and deception have altered the animals' lives, compromised the farm's history, and lessened chances of survival.

Science and Health

1. List the dangers of bullying, vengeance, gang behavior, and coercion. Explain why the animals allow Napoleon and his henchmen to rule Animal Farm.
2. Compose a textbook or encyclopedia entry on coccidiosis. List its causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment. Note any preventative vaccine.
3. Characterize the winters in England. Locate descriptions, temperature and precipitation tables, and details on catastrophic winds. Determine why the animals suffer in winter.

Student Involvement Activities

1. Organize a panel discussion of human nature. Discuss how George Orwell's novel illustrates the potential for good and evil in most of his characters, including Jones, Benjamin, Frederick, Whymper, Old Major, Boxer, Clover, Mollie, Snowball, and Minimus.
2. Launch a discussion group to determine why the pigs evolve into deceivers, liars, killers, profiteers, cheaters, drinkers, gamblers, and tyrants like Jones.
3. List questions to ask at a televised interview or interrogation of the animals. Determine why they failed to rescue Boxer, why they allowed Napoleon's purge, and how they failed to see alterations in the seven commandments.
4. Using desktop publishing, compose a web site on themes and symbols that intrigue readers, especially Old Major's dream, the failed windmill, guard dogs, failed retirement, rumor, purges, distorted heroism, Midsummer's Eve, Sugarcandy Mountain, the seven commandments, blinkers and nosebags, castrating tools, drinking bouts, and whips in pigs' trotters.
5. Explain with a collage, shadow pictures, or mobile how isolation, fear, loss, age, hunger, cold, despair, and harsh discipline bring out the best and worst in the animals. Dress paper dolls in appropriate uniforms for a guard dog or supreme commander.
6. Dramatize a meeting between farmers and livestock. Express mutual concerns for prosperity. List common goals, including good harvests, fair distribution of wealth, and sensible work schedules.
7. Create a list of images from the novel that appeal to the five senses, such as "He formed the Egg Production Committee for the hens, the Clean Tails League for the cows, the Wild Comrades' Re-education Committee (the object of this was to tame the rats and rabbits), the Whiter Wool Movement for the sheep, and various others, besides instituting classes in reading and writing."

8. Write a scene in which the animals mourn Old Major. Suggest ways of honoring his memory, such as a plaque on the barn, a road or country lane named for him, commemorative speeches, or a verse for "Beasts of England" dedicated to his memory.
9. Discuss the effects of hardship and labor on Clover and Boxer. Explain why they take farm work so seriously.
10. Draw a cause-and-effect diagram illustrating the changes that take place in the farm under the regime of Napoleon and Snowball. Comment on the constant struggle to control the truth and spread rumor as plausible explanation for obvious crimes against the animals.

Alternate Assessment

1. List examples of teamwork, fear, insecurity, intimidation, loyalty, victory, torment, and guilt among farm animals.
2. Compile a list of actions that demonstrate why the animals are incapable of overthrowing Napoleon.
3. Compose a scene in which the windmill goes into action.
4. Make a character list and explain the character flaws of each.
5. Account for the author's despair after surviving two world wars.

Vocabulary

Choosing from the list that follows, replace the boldfaced word in each sentence. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. attributed | F. dismayed | K. intermediary | P. posthumously | U. taciturn |
| B. benevolent | G. gambolled | L. intimidated | Q. poultices | V. upstanding |
| C. capitulated | H. ignominious | M. literate | R. procured | W. vivacious |
| D. cowered | I. indignation | N. obvious | S. repose | X. weary |
| E. custom | J. instituting | O. plaited | T. sentimentality | Y. whisking |

- _____ 1. And so within five minutes of their invasion they were in **disgraceful** retreat.
- _____ 2. He formed the Egg Production Committee for the hens, the Clean Tails League for the cows, the Wild Comrades' Re-education Committee (the object of this was to tame the rats and rabbits), the Whiter Wool Movement for the sheep, and various others, besides **starting** classes in reading and writing."
- _____ 3. There was a cry of **anger**, and everyone began thinking out ways of catching Snowball if he should ever come back.
- _____ 4. In spite of the shock that Snowball's expulsion had given them, the animals were **disappointed** by this announcement.
- _____ 5. They had won, but they were **exhausted** and bleeding.
- _____ 6. There had also been a very strange **habit**, whose origin was unknown, of marching every Sunday morning past a boar's skull which was nailed to a post in the garden.
- _____ 7. A Mr. Whymper, a solicitor living in Willingdon, had agreed to act as **contact** between Animal Farm and the outside world.
- _____ 8. They were fine **honest** beasts, willing workers and good comrades, but very stupid.
- _____ 9. Mollie tossed her white mane, hoping to draw attention to the red ribbons it was **braided** with.
- _____ 10. Squealer was a brilliant talker who had a way of skipping from side to side and **swinging** his tail which was somehow very persuasive.
- _____ 11. Everything they could see was theirs! In the ecstasy of that thought they **danced** round and round.
- _____ 12. Old Major was a majestic-looking pig, with a wise and **kind** appearance in spite of the fact that his tushes had never been cut.
- _____ 13. Snowball was a more **outgoing** pig than Napoleon, but was not considered to have same depth of character.
- _____ 14. By the autumn almost every animal on the farm was **educated** in some degree.
- _____ 15. The importance of keeping the pigs in good health was all too **easy**.
- _____ 16. Ever since Boxer's death, Benjamin was much more **quiet** and morose.
- _____ 17. "No **emotion**, comrade!" cried Snowball. "War is war."
- _____ 18. Napoleon, who had remained on his feet, **hinted** that he too had a few words to say.
- _____ 19. Whenever anything went wrong, it was **linked** to Snowball.
- _____ 20. They all **shook** silently in their places, seeming to know in advance that some terrible thing was about to happen.
- _____ 21. They would need various tools, and machinery for the windmill. How these were to be **obtained**, no one was able to imagine.
- _____ 22. The same award was given to the sheep, but since the animal had died in battle, the award had to be given **after death**.
- _____ 23. For five days the hens held out, then they **surrendered** and went back to their nesting boxes.
- _____ 24. Clover treated Boxer's split hoof with **pastes** of herbs which she prepared by chewing them.
- _____ 25. "You would not rob us of our **rest**, would you, Comrades?"

Comprehension Test A

Part I: Matching (30 points)

Match the following descriptions with characters. Choose your answers from the list of names below. You may use some of the answers more than once and some not at all.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 1. hauls Boxer away | A. Old Major |
| _____ 2. coerces Animal Farm | B. Boxer |
| _____ 3. doubts that life can change for the better | C. Moses |
| _____ 4. behaves frivolously and vainly | D. Mr. Jones |
| _____ 5. tells stories of Sugarcandy Mountain | E. Whymper |
| _____ 6. founds the concept of animalism | F. Snowball |
| _____ 7. owns Foxwood | G. Clover |
| _____ 8. is driven from Manor Farm | H. Mollie |
| _____ 9. displays loyalty and strength, but little intelligence | I. Mr. Frederick |
| _____ 10. becomes a scapegoat for farm failures | J. chickens |
| _____ 11. supports and encourages Boxer | K. Napoleon |
| _____ 12. serves as the farm lawyer | L. Benjamin |
| _____ 13. are starved into submission | M. Squealer |
| _____ 14. raises gamecocks | N. Pilkington |
| _____ 15. is Napoleon's propagandist | O. knacker |

Part II: Cause and Effect (20 points)

Finish each of these statements

1. Manor Farm fails because _____
2. Jones gives up recovering his property because _____
3. The Battle of the Cowshed erupts because _____
4. Napoleon succeeds because _____
5. The animals fail to revolt against Napoleon because _____
6. Squealer is essential because _____
7. Moses earns few converts because _____
8. Boxer dies because _____
9. The beast fable requires over-simplification because _____
10. The pigs regress to human error because _____

Comprehension Test A (Page 2)

Part III: True or False (20 points)

Indicate with a T if the statement is true or F if any part is false.

- _____ 1. Old Major tells the other creatures that animals will someday rule themselves, free of the true enemy, which is man.
- _____ 2. On the barn wall, the dogs paint the ten commandments of animalism.
- _____ 3. Leadership falls to the two most ambitious boars, Napoleon and Snowball.
- _____ 4. Snowball displays bravery during Jones's attempt to recapture the farm.
- _____ 5. The purge rids the farm of all pigs who betray Napoleon.
- _____ 6. Jones sabotages the windmill, which collapses and destroys the dynamo.
- _____ 7. Napoleon negotiates with Frederick for the sale of lumber.
- _____ 8. Clover's retirement in a pasture reserved for elderly animals saves her from the knacker.
- _____ 9. Only pigs benefit from the completed windmill.
- _____ 10. The pigs and humans stare back from their game of cards at the animals gazing in the farmhouse window.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

- 1. Analyze what Moses represents.
- 2. Account for the destructive relationship between Napoleon and Snowball.
- 3. Describe human response to Animal Farm.
- 4. Contrast animal life at the beginning and end of the fable.
- 5. Determine how Orwell maintains individual personalities in animals.

Comprehension Test B

Part I: Short Answer (20 points)

Briefly explain the significance of the following.

- _____ 1. Parading past Old Major's skull
- _____ 2. Boxer's death
- _____ 3. Mollie's ribbons
- _____ 4. whips
- _____ 5. the end of Sunday meetings
- _____ 6. "I will work harder."
- _____ 7. milk and apples
- _____ 8. whiskey
- _____ 9. Sugarcandy Mountain
- _____ 10. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

Part II: Identification (30 points)

Match each the following with the actual person or historical events represents. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Old Major | A. collectivization of farms |
| _____ 2. Snowball | B. Adolf Hitler |
| _____ 3. Napoleon | C. Nicholas II |
| _____ 4. Battle of the Cowshed | D. Karl Marx |
| _____ 5. building the windmill | E. organized religion |
| _____ 6. the humans' dinner with the pigs | F. secret police |
| _____ 7. Jones | G. Russian Civil War |
| _____ 8. Moses | H. the Great Purge |
| _____ 9. the dogs | I. German invasion |
| _____ 10. seizing the eggs | J. Leon Trotsky |
| _____ 11. the ouster of Jones | K. Five Year Plan |
| _____ 12. Frederick | L. Non-Aggression Pact |
| _____ 13. blowing up the windmill | M. Yalta Conference |
| _____ 14. the animals' confessions and deaths | N. Stalin |
| _____ 15. timber sale | O. the Russian Revolution |

Comprehension Test B (Page 2)

Part III: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Select the best answer for each question. Place your answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Orwell sets the story in
- A. the English countryside.
 - B. a fictional land.
 - C. Foxwood.
 - D. New Hebrides in 1945.
- _____ 2. Originally, animalism is the vision of
- A. Jones and his wife.
 - B. Orwell.
 - C. Old Major.
 - D. communists.
- _____ 3. The concluding commandment is
- A. Whatever goes on two legs is an enemy.
 - B. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
 - C. No animal shall wear clothes.
 - D. All animals are equal.
- _____ 4. Napoleon is
- A. an overworked boar.
 - B. ambitious and ruthless.
 - C. a highly literate idealist.
 - D. capable of executing four pigs for treachery.
- _____ 5. The animals award a medal for bravery to
- A. Clover.
 - B. Napoleon.
 - C. Snowball.
 - D. the killer of the stable boy.
- _____ 6. The windmill collapses because
- A. Snowball pours powder in the foundation.
 - B. Boxer pulls it down.
 - C. the animals misunderstand Snowball's plans.
 - D. a storm strikes it.
- _____ 7. Boxer repeats,
- A. "I will work harder."
 - B. "War is war."
 - C. "All animals are equal."
 - D. "Four legs good, two legs better."

- _____ 8. The pigs quell animal complaints by
- A. whip.
 - B. threat of Jones's return.
 - C. reduced food.
 - D. sand in the bottom of the feed bin.
- _____ 9. The pigs claim that Boxer
- A. is going to a special pasture.
 - B. kicked open the van.
 - C. dies in a hospital.
 - D. has been sold for glue.
- _____ 10. It is impossible to tell pigs from men because
- A. they wear clothes at the card game at the Red Lion.
 - B. Jones has moved back into the residence.
 - C. both have found a better life.
 - D. both drink alcohol and squabble.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. List and describe scenes in which animals take pride in their progress.
2. Describe the scene in which the bodyguards appear.
3. Explain why the young animals are less motivated to change.
4. Account for Clover's kindness to Boxer.
5. Compare the symbolism of the windmill and the barley field.

Answer Key

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. H | 6. E | 11. G | 16. U | 21. R |
| 2. J | 7. K | 12. B | 17. T | 22. P |
| 3. I | 8. W | 13. V | 18. L | 23. C |
| 4. F | 9. O | 14. M | 19. A | 24. Q |
| 5. X | 10. Y | 15. N | 20. D | 25. S |

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Matching (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. O | 6. A | 11. G |
| 2. K | 7. N | 12. E |
| 3. L | 8. D | 13. J |
| 4. H | 9. B | 14. I |
| 5. C | 10. F | 15. M |

Part II: Cause and Effect (30 points)

Answers will vary.

Part III: True-False (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. F |
| 2. F | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. F |
| 4. T | 9. T |
| 5. F | 10. F |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Short Answer (20 points)

Answers will vary.

Part II: Identification (30 points)

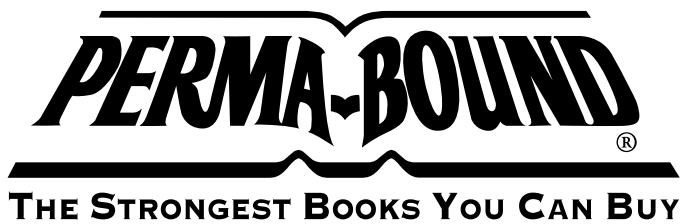
- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. M | 11. O |
| 2. J | 7. C | 12. B |
| 3. N | 8. E | 13. I |
| 4. G | 9. F | 14. H |
| 5. K | 10. A | 15. L |

Part III: Multiple Choice (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D |
| 2. C | 7. A |
| 3. D | 8. B |
| 4. B | 9. C |
| 5. C | 10. D |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.



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