

ANIMAL FARM STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS pdf

1: SHORT ANSWER STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS – Animal Farm | Essay Writing Service A+

Study Guide for Animal Farm Animal Farm study guide contains a biography of George Orwell, literature essays, quiz questions, major themes, characters, and a full summary and analysis. About Animal Farm.

Why did George Orwell write it? Learn about this book with this in-depth study guide. His vision consists of a farm ruled by animals, in which there are no people around to rule the animals and oppress them. Old Major dies three days later, but the animals on the farm decide to build on his vision. Together with the rest of the animals, they succeed in driving Mr. Jones off the farm. Snowball and Napoleon disagree on several issues, including whether Animal Farm should build a windmill to generate their own electricity, thus making them more self-sufficient. Snowball supports the windmill, but Napoleon opposes it. At a meeting to discuss the windmill, several dogs that Napoleon has trained chase Snowball off the farm. Suddenly, Napoleon decides that building the windmill is a good idea. All of the animals, and especially Boxer, the loyal workhorse, dedicate themselves to the building of the windmill. When Boxer dies, Napoleon sells his body to the glue maker. Napoleon subsequently begins breaking every rule on the barn wall, but Squealer, his publicity spokesman, explains everything away with smooth talk. The pigs begin drinking whiskey, sleeping in a human bed, and making deals with human neighbors to benefit themselves. Napoleon, named after a non-Communist dictator, is obviously looking out only for himself. He even sells his most loyal worker, Boxer, to the glue maker, in order to get more money for himself. Like most dictators, he focuses on the young, represented by the pack of dogs Napoleon raises into vicious beasts, ready to harm or kill anyone who speaks out against him. Snowball Snowball, in contrast to Napoleon, has some strong and logical ideas. He sticks to the principles of Animalism, other than the fact that he also agrees in the superiority of the pigs. Nevertheless, he teaches the rest of the animals to read, develops the idea of the windmill to make the farm more self sufficient, and avoids violence. Although Orwell depicts Snowball in a more positive light than Napoleon, Snowball obviously looks down on the other animals and is attempting to gain more power than Napoleon throughout most of the book. Boxer Boxer, the loyal workhorse, is the most sympathetic character in Animal Farm. Although Orwell portrays him as intellectually slow, his physical power and extreme dedication make up for his lack of mental ability. The minor characters in the novel, however, symbolize more general groups of people or ideas. Pilkington, the two human neighbors of Animal Farm, represent Germany and England or other western countries, both non-communist countries who had various dealings with Russia after the Revolution. Boxer and Clover, of course, represent the working class – both the dedicated workers and the apathetic ones. Event Symbols There are several symbolic events in the book. The animals drive Mr. Jones off the farm – This is a symbol of the Russian revolution. It began very suddenly and was due to famine or not being fed on time. In the book Mr. Jones himself comes back during the Battle of the Cowshed. The Russian Civil War began when many anti-Bolsheviks calling themselves the Red Army gathered together to fight against the new Communist reign. The Windmill – The debate about whether to build the windmill acts as symbolism for the debate as to whether Russia should try to spread communism to the rest of the world. Trotsky supported the spread of communism, whereas Stalin maintained that it was more important to work within Russia on strengthening the communist ideal. These examples of symbolism in Animal Farm are a great place to start, but there are several more. What other examples of symbolism can you find? Read on for some examples below. In his Communist Manifesto, Marx envisions a world where everyone is equal, and where those on the lower rungs of society have as much say as those on the upper rungs. Although both concepts are nice in theory, the storyline of Animal Farm shows that too much power can corrupt anyone. The same thing happened with communism, as Stalin left much of the country penniless and helpless, and put people to death if they showed the slightest resistance to his regime. Napoleon and Snowball The parallels between Napoleon and Stalin, and Snowball and Trotsky, are relatively straightforward. At the beginning, the two pigs lead the revolution against Mr. Jones. Eventually, Stalin exiles Trotsky by using force, the same way that Napoleon drives out Snowball. Although he encourages the animals to work harder than ever, his sole worry when food becomes scarce is about public approval. He therefore fills the food bins with sand so that the outside world will not realize that the animals

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are starving. Stalin did essentially the same thing when his collectivization of agriculture led to a widespread famine, killing millions of Russians. The Rebellion of the Hens When the hens refuse to give the pigs their eggs, Napoleon starves them until several die, and the rest give up. He later sets the dogs on a group of pigs who have expressed discontent, as well as several other possibly innocent animals. These are only some examples of how *Animal Farm* matches the Russian Revolution. Here are some of the main characters in the novel: Napoleon, Moses, Snowball, Squealer. List several events of hypocrisy that take place in *Animal Farm*.

2: SparkNotes: Animal Farm: Study Questions

Animal Farm Questions and Answers The Question and Answer sections of our study guides are a great resource to ask questions, find answers, and discuss literature.

Benjamin Cynical donkey; oldest animal on the farm; refuses to get involved in either side of debates; loyal friend to Boxer. She enjoys a life of luxury; leaves Animal Farm to escape the work traitor Moses Mr. Animals hated him because he tells silly stories and does no work The Cat Is interested only in what is best for herself; not trustworthy; totally selfish. Napolean Lively boar being raised by Jones for sale. Ardent believer in Animalism, organizes committees to accomplish goals; reads Mr. Leads animals in The Battle of the Cowshed and is wounded. Snowball Large, fierce-looking boar being raised for sale. Squealer Most persuasive speaker; can tell animals that black is white and they believe him. Hops from side to side and whisks his tail when he talks. Serves as mouthpiece for Napoleon. The Sheep Act as a group and have no individual character. They are totally controlled by Napoleon, who uses them to harass anyone who would argue against him. Pilkington Owns Foxwood farm. Lives a life of leisure, hunting and fishing, and is careless about his farm. Fredrick Owns Pinchfield farm. Tough shrewd man constantly involved in lawsuits; manages his farm very efficiently, cheats Animal Farm; blows up their windmill. Whymper A solicitor lawyer Liaison between Napoleon and the neighboring farms. For what purpose did Major call the meeting of the animals? He wanted to tell them about his vision of a happier time for animals, a time when the animals would live together as equals without being controlled or abused by mankind. For what does it stand? The other animals recognize that the pigs are more clever than the others, so they are trusted to take on the responsibilities of organizing and teaching the others. What actually brought about the rebellion? Farmer Jones had been away all day on business and when he returned he got drunk instead of feeding the animals, so they were very hungry. They broke into the food stores and when Jones and his farm hands tried to chase the animals away from the food, the animals fought and ran the men off the farm. What were the 7 commandments? Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. No animal shall wear clothes. No animal shall sleep in a bed. No animal shall drink alcohol. No animal shall kill any other animal. All animals are equal. Who gained leadership of the animals? Someone was needed to organize the animals so that they could work efficiently, and since the pigs were the cleverest, they got this responsibility. What happened to the milk and apples? How did Squealer explain the use? The pigs were eating the milk and the apples. Squealer explained that all the thinking and planning they were doing required this extra nutrition. What was the Battle of the Cowshed? Jones with the help of other farmers attempted to take back the farm, but the animals fought them off. Snowball was the brave leader in the battle. Describe the relationship between Napoleon and Snowball they dont agree on anything What topic divided the animals? Which pig was for and which was against? He was very ambitious and drew up plans for the windmill. Napoleon looked at the plans, then urinated on them, not saying a word How did Napoleon get rid of Snowball and gain full control of the animals? Napoleon offered to teach the nine puppies born to Jessie and Bluebell. He secretly trained them to be his personal guard, and then had them chase Snowball off the farm. Since they all agreed that the pigs were the smartest animals, the other animals trusted Napoleon to take care of them. He wanted to unite the animalsâ€”he won over the followers of Snowball. For what purpose did Napoleon begin trading? The animals could not produce all they needed to make the windmill workâ€”the mechanical partsâ€”so they needed money to buy these things, therefore, they would have to trade some of their produce. Why did the pigs say they had to move into the house? They needed a quiet place to work because they had to do so much thinking. Who did Napoleon blame for the windmill disaster? Snowball was made out to be a spy and sore loser who wanted to destroy the farm since he could not run things his way. Why did the hens have to give up their eggs? Napoleon needed more produce to sell to get money, so he told the hens that they would get no food until they agreed to give up their eggs. Nine died before the rest capitulated. Though the hens obviously had been starved to death, the pigs put out the story that they had died of an infectious disease caused by living in unsanitary conditions, propaganda aimed at blaming the victims of tyranny for their own deaths. He wanted to make the animals aware that

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anyone who opposed him might be executed, so they would be too afraid to question his decisions or argue. Whom did Boxer blame for the executions? What was his solution? Boxer still trusts Napoleon, so although his mind is troubled, he believes the fault must lie in the animals themselves. Even though man had been run off the farm, their dream of a happy future was not coming true. The song reminded the animals of the original principles of Animalism, and Napoleon wants them to forget. In what ways has Napoleon set himself apart from the other animals? He bought wood from Animal Farm, but paid with forged bill. What moved the animals to attack Frederick and his men at the Battle of the Windmill? They used dynamite to blow up the second windmill. Besides eating all the apples and milk, their food rations are not reduced during the hard winter. The other animals must stand aside and give them right-of-way when they are out walking. All the piglets were fathered by Napoleon because he is the only boar; porkers are neutered pigs and his children get to wear green ribbons on their tails. They also are to have a special school built for them to attend. What happened to Boxer? The pigs used the money to buy whiskey. The animals on the farm worked hard. What was their comfort in retirement? They were not working for man; they were working for themselves and were free. What was Clover startled to discover? The pigs had learned to walk on their hind legs. What commandment took the place of the Seven Commandments? All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others. What did the other animals see when they looked in to the farmhouse? They saw the pigs playing cards with the men. Then a fight broke out over a card game, and the animals could not tell the pigs from the humans.

3: Animal Farm Chapter Questions - words | Study Guides and Book Summaries

Propaganda: persuaded the animals that Napoleon had their best interests at heart and that he would be like a father and make the best decisions for their welfareâ€”that they might make mistakes if allowed to decide matters for themselves.

Jones, the neglectful owner of the farm, has drunkenly shut the animals away and gone to sleep, the animals all assemble in the barn to hear a respected boar named Old Major speak. Old Major proceeds to share his dream of a world without men, one ruled by animals. He points out that all of the suffering endured by the animals is the result of man. Jones forces the animals to work too hard and then steals the products of their labor. Furthermore, the animals all know that Mr. Jones does not value their lives and will mercilessly slaughter each and every one of them once they have outlived their usefulness. Old Major tells the animals that their lives would be much better if they could overthrow man and find freedom. He cautions them, however, that if they should ever overthrow their human masters, they must take precautions against acting like humans themselves and should remember to treat all animals as equals. Three days later, Old Major dies and the animals begin to prepare for the rebellion. The preparations are led by the pigs, who are the cleverest animals on the farm. Two pigs in particularâ€”Snowball and Napoleonâ€”take on leadership roles and are aided by Squealer, an extremely persuasive pig. The rebellion comes sooner than expected when Mr. Jones forgets to feed the animals and then attacks them when he sees them helping themselves. Incensed, the animals drive Mr. Jones and his men off the farm and take over, changing the name to Animal Farm. The pigs paint the principles of Animalism on the barn wall. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. No animal shall wear clothes. No animal shall sleep in a bed. No animal shall drink alcohol. No animal shall kill any other animal. All animals are equal. The animals are eager to prove themselves a success and complete the harvest more quickly and efficiently than their former human master could ever have done. Most of the animals believe strongly in Animalism and work very hard to do their part for the farm. However, there are troubling indicators that not all the animals are being treated equally. The pigs, being the cleverest of the animals, quickly become the permanent leaders of the farm. Despite the fact that they supervise the farm work instead of performing any labor themselves, the pigs begin claiming extra rations in the form of milk and apples. This seemingly unequal treatment is easily explained away by Squealer, who warns the animals that Mr. Jones might return if the pigs are not given what they need to run the farm successfully. Jones really does return in an effort to recapture the farm. A power struggle begins to emerge between Snowball and Napoleon, who disagree on nearly everything. While Snowball is an enthusiastic and persuasive orator, Napoleon is better at gaining support behind the scenes. Snowball tries to engage the animals by organizing them into committees and teaching them to read, while Napoleon focuses on the education of the youth, taking nine newborn puppies up to a loft to be personally educated by himself. Napoleon argues that the animals will starve if they neglect their farming to focus on a windmill. Just before the vote, however, Napoleon gives a signal and nine ferocious dogs the now grown-up puppies attack Snowball and chase him off the farm. Napoleon addresses the shocked animals and announces that the Sunday meetings are abolished. Farm policy will now be decided by a committee of pigs, over whom he will preside. In an about-face, Napoleon soon announces that they will begin construction on the windmill. After Napoleon takes power, the quality of life on the farm begins to deteriorate. Building the windmill is grueling work, and the animals are given fewer and fewer rations. When Napoleon announces that he will begin conducting business with the neighboring human farms, the animals are uneasy, but they are convinced by Squealer that there was never an actual rule against trade. The pigs lead a smear campaign against Snowball, who they claim was a criminal working to secretly undermine the farm. The animals begin the difficult work of rebuilding the windmill, though they are now nearly starving. The hens begin a small rebellion when Napoleon tries to sell their eggs, but they are soon defeated. In the spring, Napoleon calls a meeting in which multiple animals come forward and publicly confess to various crimes. Pilkington to drive up the price, Napoleon sells to Mr. He is outraged, however, to discover that Mr. Frederick paid him with fake banknotes. The next morning, Mr.

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Frederick and his men attack the farm and blow up the windmill. Though Boxer is nearing retirement age, he does not slow down, wanting to contribute what he can before he retires. Meanwhile, the preferential treatment the pigs grant themselves only grows more obvious. Piglets are discouraged from playing with other young animals, and it is decreed that any animals meeting a pig on a path must step aside. Though the animals remain tired and hungry, Squealer continually announces that the farm is more productive and successful than ever. As the animals no longer clearly remember what life was like under Mr. One day, Boxer collapses while working on the windmill. Three days later, the pigs announce that Boxer died at the hospital. As the years pass, many of the animals on the farm grow old and die; there are only a few left who remember the days before the rebellion. One day, however, the animals are shocked to see that the pigs have learned to walk on two legs. A week later, Napoleon invites several humans, including Mr. Pilkington, to visit the farm. The men tour the farm and commend Napoleon for making the animals work so hard for so little food. Later that night, the animals watch through a farmhouse window as the pigs play cards with the men. As the animals look through the window, they suddenly realize that they can no longer tell the difference between the men and the pigs.

4: Animal Farm Summary - www.enganchecubano.com

Study Questions. 1. while Snowball seems to think himself a genius who should be the one to guide the farm toward success—each represents a potential dictator.

Study Questions 1 Compare and contrast Napoleon and Snowball. What techniques do they use in their struggle for power? Does Snowball represent a morally legitimate political alternative to the corrupt leadership of Napoleon? As Joseph Stalin did, Napoleon prefers to work behind the scenes to build his power through manipulation and deal-making, while Snowball devotes himself, as Leon Trotsky did, to winning popular support through his ideas, passionate speeches, and success in debates with his opponent. Snowball seems to work within the political system, while Napoleon willingly circumvents it. Napoleon, for instance, understands the role of force in political control, as is made clear by his use of the attack dogs to expel Snowball from the farm. For any one animal to rise to greater power than any other would violate that ideal and essentially render Animal Farm indistinguishable from a human farm—an unavoidable eventuality by the end of the novella. Though their motives for power may be quite different—Napoleon seems to have a powerful, egocentric lust for control, while Snowball seems to think himself a genius who should be the one to guide the farm toward success—each represents a potential dictator. Fiction would seem a rather indirect method of political commentary; if Orwell had written an academic essay, he could have named names, pointed to details, and proven his case more systematically. What different opportunities of expression does a fable offer its author? Historically, fables or parables have allowed writers to criticize individuals or institutions without endangering themselves: Even now, when many nations protect freedom of speech, fables still come across as less accusatory, less threatening. Moreover, the language of a fable comes across as gentle, inviting, and unassuming: In writing a fable, Orwell expands his potential audience and warms it to his argument before he even begins. Because fables allow for the development of various characters, Orwell can use characterization to add an element of sympathy to his arguments. Especially by telling the story from the point of view of the animals, Orwell draws us in and allows us to identify with the working class that he portrays. Thus, a fable allows him to appeal more intensely to emotion than a political essay might enable him to do. Additionally, in the case of Animal Farm, the lighthearted, pastoral, innocent atmosphere of the story stands in stark contrast to the dark, corrupt, malignant tendencies that it attempts to expose. Finally, by writing in the form of a fable, Orwell universalizes his message. Although the specific animals and events that he portrays clearly evoke particular parallels in the real world, their status as symbols allows them to signify beyond specific times and places. Orwell himself encourages this breadth of interpretation: Why would Orwell have chosen such a perspective? Rather, it is told from the perspective of the common animals as a group: It was some minutes before they could take it all in. In this way, he can effectively explore the question of why large numbers of people would continue to accept and support the Russian communist government, for example, even while it kept them hungry and afraid and even after its stated goals had clearly and decisively failed.

5: Animal Farm by George Orwell: Study Guide & Sample Essay Questions

Since George Orwell's novel "Animal Farm" is such a complex work, you can better understand its themes and plot devices with a list of study and discussion questions. Use these questions as a guide to writing an essay about the book, but for context, first, make sure you understand the gist of the story and its related history.

Tears from his eyes. What did the chickens confess to? That they could lay 5 eggs in 6 days. What did the cows confess to? That they could produce more milk. What did Napoleon inscribe on the barn wall? A pig named Pinkeye tastes his food before he eats it for poison, and 4 dogs protect his bed at night. Latest information about Snowball. That Snowball is said to be plotting with Frederick to take over Animal Farm. What was done with the woodpile? Napoleon is planning to sell it to Frederick. What deal was made with Frederick. He will exchange certain products between Animal Farm, and Foxwood Farm. How does Frederick cheat Napoleon. He gives him forged banknotes. What happens in the Battle of the Windmill? Frederick attacks animal farm with 20 men, all with guns, and blows up the windmill to smithereens. The enrages animals attack the men and drive them away, some animals are killed, and Boxer sustains injuries. Flogged an old horse to death, starved his cows to death, killed a dog by throwing it into a furnace, and made chickens fight with razors attached to their spurs. Because he knows that Napoleon is just drunk and he will live, but its a way to further blame Snowball. What does Muriel find out about the 5th commandment? To see the Windmill well under way before he reached the age of retirement. Retirement age for horses. Lies of the animals after the destroyed windmill. The writer was as cold as before; food was shorter, and the rations were reduced. How does Squealer convince the animals their lives are better? Life now as opposed to under Jones? They worked shorter hours, they had more food, the drinking water was better, they lived longer , the young ones survived infancy, they had more straw in their stalls, and they suffered less from fleas. Rules for the new pigs? They were schooled by Napoleon, they exercised in the garden, they were discouraged from playing with the other animals, the other animals must stand aside to let them pass, ad that they could wear green ribbons on their tails on Sundays. The dogs flanked the back with Napoleon at the front. What do Boxer and Clover do in the demonstration? Describe April on Animal Farm. It was proclaimed a Republic with Napoleon as President. New information from Squealer about Snowball. They denounce his stories about Sugar Candy Mountain, but allow him to stay. What happens to Boxer? He collapses while pulling stone for the Windmill. What will the pigs do for Boxer? They will take him to a human hospital. What does Benjamin find out about Boxer? He reads the side of the cart and realizes Boxer is being sent to a glue maker to be slaughtered. The farm was better organized, it was enlarged by two fields, the windmill was completed, it now had a threshing machine and hay elevator, and the farm also contained new buildings. They are able to just lay around and just supervise the other animals working. What happens to Mr. He dies from excess drinking. New slogan learned by sheep and why? The pigs are now able to walk on two legs. They were replaced by one single Commandment. What happens after Squealer and Napoleon walk on two legs? The pigs begin wearing human clothes, reading magazines, and use telephone. What is the agreement between Pilkington and Napoleon? Napoleon has the animals work harder on less food than on any other farm. What occurs between Napoleon and Pilkington? While playing with cards, they accuse one another with cheating and a fight breaks out. What is seen as animals peer through the window?

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6: Animal Farm: Chapter 7 - 10 Questions and Answers - words | Study Guides and Book Summaries

Animal Farm Study Guide Final Free Practice Test Instructions. Choose your answer to the question and click 'Continue' to see how you did. Then click 'Next Question' to answer the next question.

Animal Farm Chapter Questions We have so large base of authors that we can prepare a unique summary of any book. How fast would you like to get it? How are Napoleon and Snowball already differentiated in character and temperament? What is the function of Squealer and Moses in these chapters? Describe how the rebellion takes place. Why do the other animals allow this to occur? What does this event suggest about the power hierarchy on the farm? What happens to Snowball during the meeting about the windmill? Identify the ways Napoleon tries to solidify his leadership position on the farm. Why did Napoleon change his mind over the windmill a in your opinion and b according to Squealer? How much time has passed so far since the beginning of the story? How have you calculated this? What is the major problem confronting the animals in the building of the windmill? How is this eventually overcome? What do you think caused its collapse? Were the confessions of the accused pigs true? How do you know? Why did Boxer not kill the attacking dog outright? Give an account of the negotiations leading up to the sale of the pile of timber. Why were they so protracted and complicated? Why did the human invaders destroy the windmill? How and why does Squealer persuade the animals they have won a victory? What is the obvious implication of the Squealer and the broken ladder episode? At what earlier part of the story was this in fact apparent? Indicate the various ways in which Napoleon and his pigs have moved nearer towards human habits and failings. On what grounds, real and alleged, were the rations unfairly distributed? Why was Moses, the raven, allowed to stay? In your own words, give an account of what the working animals saw and heard through the windows of the farm-house when the pigs were entertaining the local farmers.

7: SparkNotes: Animal Farm

A Study Guide for Animal Farm by George Orwell THE GLENCOE LITERATURE LIBRARY i.

8: Animal Farm: Quiz | Study Help | CliffsNotes

Animal Farm is an excellent selection for junior and senior high students to study. Although on one level the novel is an allegory of the Russian Revolution, the story is just as applicable to the latest rebellion against dictators around the world.

9: Questions for Animal Farm Study Guide

Animal Farm Homework Help Questions. How does ignorance add or lead to the social and political oppression in George Orwell's Ignorance is a major theme in Orwell's Animal Farm.

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