

ANIMAL FARM

Chapter 1

1. Who was Old Major and why did he wish to speak to the other farm animals after Mr. Jones went to bed? (p1)
2. What was the term Major chose to address the other animals as? (p3)
3. What does Major believe to be the source of all the animals' problems? (p4 & 5)
4. What idea is presented as the solution to their problems? (p5 & 6)

Chapter 2

1. Name the three pre-eminent pigs on the farm and their main characteristics. (p10)
2. What was the name given to the school of thought, which the three pigs had turned Major's teachings into? (p11)
3. What was the situation which caused the beginning of the rebellion earlier than expected? (p12 & 13)
4. What did the animals decide to do with the farmhouse where Mr. Jones lived? (p15)
5. What was the final, and perhaps most important, of the seven commandments? (p17)

Chapter 3

1. Why was it that the animals worked as hard now as they did before the rebellion, and yet there was no stealing or quarreling as there used to be? (p18 & 19)
2. Which type of animal quickly became recognized as the most natural leader? (p18 – 20)
3. How were the pigs able to persuade the other animals that they should get all the milk and apples, instead of sharing them equally amongst all the animals? (p23 & 24)

Chapter 4

1. How did animals on the other farms react to the rebellion on Animal Farm? (p25 & 26)
2. For what reason was Snowball awarded a medal after the Battle of the Cowshed? (p27-30)

Chapter 5

1. What happened to Mollie after she was accused of being friendly with the men on the neighboring farm? (p31 & 32)
2. How did Napoleon and Snowball differ in their ideas about running the farm? (p32 & 33)
3. What were the two issues that the animals had to decide between when it came time to vote to have a windmill or not? (P34 & 35)
4. What freedom, or privilege, did Napoleon take away from the other animals after his dogs chased Snowball off the farm? (p37)
5. Why did the animals accept Squealer's explanation for Napoleon's change of mind about the windmill without any questions? (p39 & 49)

Chapter 6

1. How were the animals "rewarded" for their hard labour? (p41)
2. Why had Napoleon decided to engage in trade with the other farms in the area? (p43)
3. How did Squealer convince the animals that no rule against trade with the humans had ever existed? (p44 & 45)
4. How had the rule, about animals sleeping in beds change, when the pigs moved into the farmhouse? (P46)
5. Who did Napoleon blame for the destruction of the windmill? (p48 & 49)

Chapter 7

1. Why was it important for the animals to conceal their food shortages from the outside world? (p50 & 51)
2. How was Napoleon able to convince the other animals that Snowball was a total traitor? (p53 & 54)
3. Which animal did Napoleon's dogs attack without warning? (p57)
4. Why was the slaughter of the animals, who confessed to being traitors especially horrifying to the other animals? (p57 & 58)
5. Why did Napoleon ban the singing of "Beasts of England"? (p60 & 61)

Chapter 8

1. How had Napoleon further set himself apart from the other animals? (p62 & 63)
2. Why were the animals especially afraid of Mr. Frederick from Pinchfield farm? (p65 & 66)
3. Who did Napoleon sell the farm's excess wood to? (p67)
4. In what three ways did Mr. Frederick prove himself to be an enemy of the animals? (p69 – 71)
5. What did the pigs discover in the basement of the farmhouse after the Battle of the Windmill? (p73)

Chapter 9

1. Why did the animals believe that, in spite of the hard work and little food, life was better for them now than when Jones was master of the farm? (p77)
2. How did Napoleon trick the animals into forgetting how hard life was for them? (p79 & 80)
3. What was the cruel trick played on Boxer when he fell ill and needed the help of his fellow animals the most? (p82 – 84)

Chapter 10

1. Several years after the animals began running Animal Farm, they worked just as hard as they had at the beginning. What did Napoleon declare to be better than the comfortable stalls and three day work week they had all been promised at the beginning? (p85)
2. What had the pigs learned to do which made them even more like man and less like animals? (p91)
3. Why did the animals have further reason to fear the pigs? (p92 & 93)
4. What did the animals discover when they peeked in the farmhouse window and watched the men and the pigs arguing over a card game? (p97)

ANIMAL FARM

by George Orwell

Answers

Chapter 1

1. Old Major was a twelve year old boar, or pig, who had a strange dream one night and wished to share it with the other animals.
2. Comrades.
3. Man and his greed.
4. The animals must unite and rebel against man.

Chapter 2

1. Napoleon, who had a reputation for getting his own way; Snowball, who was quick in speech and inventive, and Squealer, a brilliant talker and very persuasive.
2. Animalism.
3. The animals were starving so they broke into the grain bins. When the men tried to stop them, the animals drove them off the farm.
4. It was to be preserved as a museum and all agreed that no animal must ever live there.
5. All animals are equal.

Chapter 3

1. They were working for themselves now, not a human master.
2. The pigs.
3. Squealer persuaded them that the pigs needed the extra food in order to keep them strong and able to think clearly so Jones could not come back to the farm. In other words, it was for the benefit of all the animals that the pigs got special treatment.

Chapter 4

1. Other animals rebelled against their owners and animals everywhere were singing 'Beasts of England'.
2. He organized the fight against the humans and was wounded when he attacked Jones.

Chapter 5

1. She ran away and was seen working for a man in the town.
2. They disagreed on what to plant in the fields. Snowball worked out several plans for improving life on the farm. Napoleon had no plans but said only that Snowball's ideas would come to nothing.
3. Snowball promised them a three day work week if they built the windmill. Napoleon said they needed their time and effort to produce more food and that they would starve if they took the time needed to work on the windmill.
4. They could no longer meet on Sundays to discuss the upcoming work on the farm and delegate duties.
5. The dogs that were with Squealer growled threateningly at them so they were afraid not to accept his explanation.

Chapter 6

1. They worked a sixty hour week and were forced to work $\frac{1}{2}$ a day on Sunday as well, and they looked forward to a winter with not enough food.
2. There were items needed for the windmill and the running of the farm which they could not produce themselves.
3. He convinced them that no such rule had ever been written down, therefore it never existed.

4. It now read, 'No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets'.
5. Snowball.

Chapter 7

1. They were afraid that man would come in and take over the farm again if it was known how weak and badly off they were.
2. He blamed everything that went wrong on the farm to Snowball, whom he said was sneaking in at night to cause trouble.
3. Boxer.
4. The killing was done by other animals, not humans.
5. The song represented the rebellion. The enemy was defeated and the rebellion was over so the song was no longer needed.

Chapter 8

1. All his orders were given through Squealer and he rarely appeared in public. When he did come out, he was always surrounded by the fierce dogs. He lived in a separate apartment in the farmhouse and had the dogs wait on him.
2. They feared he was setting up an attack on Animal Farm to take it over. They had also heard he treated his own animals badly.
3. Mr. Frederick.
4. He paid for the wood in fake money, he led an attack on Animal Farm, and he blew up the windmill.
5. A case of whiskey.

Chapter 9

1. Simply because they could not remember how life had been with Jones.
2. There were more songs, speeches and processions than ever.

3. Napoleon said he would ^{send} Boxer to the hospital in town, but instead he sold him to a horse slaughterer.

Chapter 10

1. Hard work and frugal living.
2. They had learned to walk on their hind legs.
3. They wore human clothes, carried whips with them and met with the men from other farms to discuss business and drink.
4. They could no longer distinguish the pigs from the men.