

# ***Animal Farm***

## GCSE AQA Exam Preparation Pack

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# Teacher's Introduction

The purpose of this resource is to provide teachers and students with the best possible preparation for answering a GCSE English Literature question on *Animal Farm* in the AQA examination. Underpinning the GCSE Literature specifications are the assessment objectives that define the skills students are required to demonstrate. Therefore, this guide begins with that in mind.

## Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The revision section of the guide provides activities that help students to secure their core knowledge of the text. This is essential for students to be able to meet AO1 and to show that they can 'understand' and 'respond' to texts. The focus then becomes more specific, looking at key extracts and quotations and noting both the features of Orwell's language that students might analyse for AO2 as well as linking these to his broader ideas for AO3.

In the exam preparation section you will find strategies to support students to plan and respond to exam-style questions. This section is intended to support students when they are under the pressure of time and to give them a set of approaches to the exam tasks that build their confidence. The questions are accompanied by indicative content that is intended to support teachers either in their assessment of the exam questions, or alternatively as guides towards particular areas of the text that could be taught, with the question providing an initial focus and a 'way in' to teaching or revising specific elements of the text.

The guide concludes with a worked-through example of a response guided by the demands of the new GCSE specification. This is intended to exemplify how specific skills are demonstrated in an essay response in order to achieve specific assessment objectives. Subsequently, there are two further sample responses with commentaries; the aim of these essays is for teachers to be able to use them in their teaching to exemplify to students how to achieve the AOs in their own responses.

In each case, the relevant AO is identified at the beginning of an activity: this is intended to give teachers confidence that what they are delivering is providing the range of skill coverage to help students be 'assessment ready'. Equally, it assures students that they are building the skills that they require in order to achieve the very best grades.

The edition used is Penguin Modern Classics (2000) ISBN 9780141182704; all page references are to this edition.

September 2018

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\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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# AQA GCSE English Literature – Specification

*Animal Farm* is one of the set texts for the section 'Modern Texts' of paper 2. Students will answer one essay question from a choice of two in a closed-book exam which constitutes approximately 20% of the final GCSE grade.

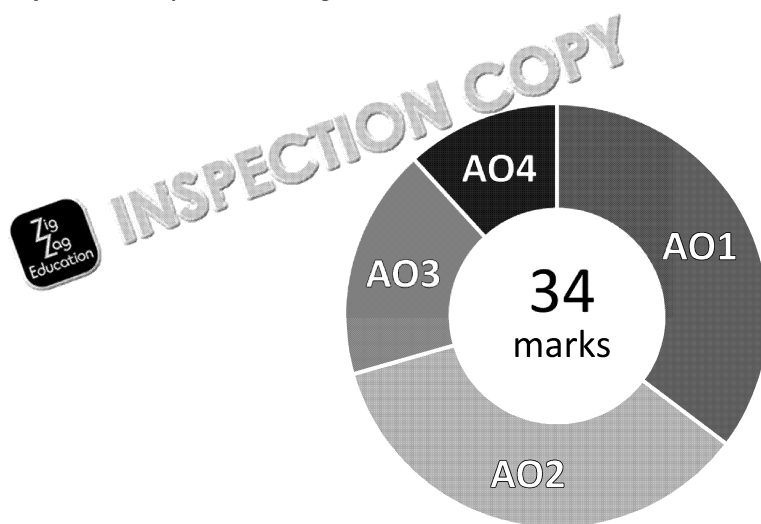
## Assessment Objectives:

- **AO1:** Read, understand and respond to texts
- **AO2:** Analyse the language, form and structure
- **AO3:** Show understanding of the relationships between text and its context
- **AO4:** Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures, with accurate spelling and punctuation

## Paper 2, Section A: Modern Prose or Drama (Modern Texts)

- 34 marks in total:
  - AO1: 12 marks
  - AO2: 12 marks
  - AO3: 6 marks
  - AO4: 4 marks
- Paper 2 overall (Sections A, B and C) is 2 hours 15 minutes long and is worth 60 marks

*It is important to point out that in the exam, students' responses are assessed and divided in the way outlined above. You should use the information above to guide your teaching and areas to focus on in your teaching.*



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## Plot and Key Points Table

Chapter	When it happens	Key points
1	Old Major tells the other animals about his dream of all animals being free from human domination.	Old Major's speech is very persuasive. The song 'Beasts of England' becomes the animals' anthem.
2	While the animals are plotting their rebellion, the pigs become the obvious leaders. Mr Jones has been neglecting the farm so the animals attack him and take over the farm when he flees.	The idea of 'Animalism' is born. The pigs, although in charge, are already arguing. The idea of 'Sugarcandy Mountain' is dismissed by the animals. The Seven Commandments are written, including 'all animals are equal'. It is interesting to notice that the pigs use some of the human words to better themselves; for example, they tell the other animals to read and write. Mr Jones's whips, reins and saddles are burnt. The milk disappears without explanation.
3	The animals collect their first harvest and everything seems to be much better than when Mr Jones owned the farm.	The rivalry between Napoleon and Snowball becomes more intense and stronger. Boxer shows extreme commitment to Animal Farm and works incredibly hard. The pigs are in total command and start to abuse the other animals straightaway by declaring that they should be the only ones to have all the apples and milk.
4	Mr Jones returns with help to try to reclaim his farm but is forced away again. The animals call this the 'Battle of the Cowshed'.	Napoleon does not really take part in the battle. Snowball and Boxer are the heroes of the battle. Boxer shows compassion for a dead boy, whereas Snowball is cold-blooded.

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Chapter	What happens	Key points
5	 <p>In the middle of a vote to decide whether or not to build a windmill, Snowball is chased away by Napoleon's dogs.</p>	<p>Mollie runs away from the farm.</p> <p>Snowball was clearly going to win the voting.</p> <p>After Snowball is chased away, the animals begin to feel disappointed.</p> <p>After all the arguments, Napoleon decides to build the windmill after all.</p> <p>There are already similarities between Napoleon and Jones as the dogs wag their tails to Napoleon as they used to do to Jones.</p> <p>Squealer continues to use rhetoric to persuade the animals that Napoleon's ruling is the best that could happen to the farm.</p>
6	 <p>The animals work hard on the windmill and the pigs, who move into the house, start dealing with human vices. Some of the changes the animals had hoped for are destroyed by the pigs.</p>	<p>Boxer works hard and is loyal to Napoleon no matter what.</p> <p>The Seven Commandments have begun to change.</p> <p>Squealer continues to use rhetoric to persuade the animals that Napoleon's ruling is the best that could happen to the farm.</p> <p>Snowball is used as a scapegoat, blamed for anything that goes wrong.</p>
7	<p>The winter is particularly bitter. Napoleon begins to rule with terror. Three hens, three sheep and a goose are brutally executed.</p>	<p>Napoleon hides their food shortage from the outside world.</p> <p>Squealer seems to rewrite history as he changes what happened in the 'Battle of the Cowshed'.</p> <p>Clover is completely distraught by the executions and understands where their society went wrong.</p> <p>'Beasts of England' is abolished.</p>
8	 <p>With a lot of effort, the animals finish the windmill. Soon after, a pig betrays Napoleon and the windmill is destroyed in the battle. This fuels the animals with fury and they drive the men out of the farm once again.</p>	<p>At the beginning of the chapter, the animals are still confused after the 'traitors' have been killed.</p> <p>Although the animals win the battle, their victory comes at a great cost.</p> <p>The pigs discover the whiskey and Napoleon is seen to be wearing a hat. The original Seven Commandments are now on the wall.</p>

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Chapter	What happens	Key points
9	 <p>The windmill is being rebuilt. Boxer, as usual, works the hardest, however, he is getting old and ill. Napoleon promises that he will be collected by the humans and taken to a vet. Instead, Boxer is taken to be slaughtered. The pigs spend the money they made from selling Boxer on whiskey.</p>	<p>Napoleon puts the other animals through great hardships to supply his luxuries, such as beer production.</p> <p>The animals are led to believe that although life is tough, it is much better than under Jones's regime.</p> <p>Boxer's fate powerfully illustrates the cruelty of Napoleon (Stalin's) regime.</p> <p>He was the most loyal, hardworking and industrious of the animals; however, he is discarded brutally when he is no longer useful.</p>
10	 <p>Years later, the farm is more prosperous; the windmill has been completed and two more fields bought. The pigs begin walking on their hind legs. The animals are visited by the humans visiting the farm and having a meal with them. The other animals, watching from the window, find it difficult to distinguish between men and pigs.</p>	<p>A new iteration to the Commandments is made, 'All animals are equal. But some are more equal than others.'</p> <p>The sheep bleat a new slogan, 'Four legs good. Two legs better.'</p> <p>Old Benjamin is the only one who knows that things have been worse for the animals.</p>

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## Historical Context Map

### Russia



Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia.	Karl Marx wrote the Communist Manifesto.	Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin plan to take power in Russia.	Russia joins forces against Germany in World War I. This results in hunger for the Russians.	Tsar Nicholas II is overthrown by communists.	Lenin, Stalin and Trotsky take over the provisional government.	There is a civil war in Russia between supporters of communism and anti-communists.
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Mr Jones owned the farm.	Old Major makes a speech about the need for freedom among the animals and freedom from man.	The pigs plan a revolution against Mr Jones.	Mr Jones neglects the animals, who are hungry and desperate.	Mr Jones is expelled from the farm by the animals.	The pigs become the leaders with Napoleon and Snowball as main rulers.	Some animals, such as Mollie, are unhappy and flee the farm.
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### Animal Farm



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## Key Terms and Definitions

*Animal Farm* is an allegorical text: the world of the farm is intended to represent a much wider world; in the ideas that Orwell is exploring you find ideas that we need to know what they mean.

In the table below you will find some key concepts and their definitions.

In the third column, add a bullet point list of places in the novel where we see this idea being explored.

Concept	Definition	
<b>Communism</b>	A way of organising society so that all property is owned by the community, and everyone contributes what they can based on their ability	
<b>Totalitarianism</b>	A system of government that is usually by a dictator, and requires everyone in society to comply	
<b>Despotism</b>	An extension of authoritarianism: despotism is when a ruler exercises total control over his people, using violence and oppression to make them comply	
<b>Nepotism</b>	A practice where someone in power helps a friend or relative to have influence, usually through giving them important jobs, even if they're not very qualified	
<b>Populism</b>	When politicians or leaders give their support to the concerns of ordinary people	

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# Knowing the Novel

## Multiple-choice Quiz

1. **Old Major gathers the animals for a meeting in:**  
☐ a) Trafalgar Square      ☐ b) The conference room
2. **Old Major describes a dream in which:**  
☐ a) the animals learn to fly  
☐ b) there are no humans and the animals are free  
☐ c) he has taken control of the farm and put Mr Jones into slavery
3. **The ideology Old Major shares with the animals is later called:**  
☐ a) Liberalism      ☐ b) Socialism
4. **Old Major teaches the animals a song called:**  
☐ a) Wonderwall      ☐ b) Beasts of England
5. **When Old Major dies, the animals attack Mr Jones and:**  
☐ a) kill him and display his body as a warning to other farmers  
☐ b) run him off the farm and take control  
☐ c) have him put in a pie
6. **The 'Battle of the Cowshead' is when:**  
☐ a) Mr Jones returns to try and re-take the farm.  
☐ b) The cows break out into a civil war.  
☐ c) Napoleon and Boxer fight over the best place to sleep.
7. **As time passes, which two characters argue over the future of the farm?**  
☐ a) Napoleon and Snowball  
☐ b) Boxer and Clover  
☐ c) the young puppies Napoleon is raising
8. **Snowball has a plan to build a:**  
☐ a) fire complex on the farm  
☐ b) electricity-generating windmill  
☐ c) a new shed for the animals.
9. **Following a row with Napoleon, Snowball is:**  
☐ a) sent into exile from the farm  
☐ b) executed on the spot  
☐ c) locked in the barn
10. **The name of the farmer who cheats Napoleon in the timber purchase is:**  
☐ a) Mr Jones      ☐ b) Mr Frederick
11. **Boxer is sold to a glue maker by Napoleon to:**  
☐ a) raise money for the farm  
☐ b) fund his whiskey  
☐ c) make sure all the local schools had sufficient glue
12. **At the end of the novel, Napoleon invites Mr Pilkington to the farm to:**  
☐ a) play cards  
☐ b) inspect the killing shed  
☐ c) reach a peaceful resolution to the dispute with Mr Jones
13. **When the animals look through the window of the farmhouse they don't:**  
☐ a) see a difference between the humans and the animals  
☐ b) understand why they weren't invited in to play  
☐ c) know why the windows haven't been cleaned

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## Summary of the Novel

In your own words write a summary of the novel:

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Alternatively, if you need a bit more guidance, fill in the gaps below using the words in the box.

George Orwell	Manor Farm	Mr Jones	human
Animalism	communism	Russia	Napoleon
greed	executions	pigs	Napoleon

*Animal Farm* is a novel by \_\_\_\_\_. It follows the lives of the animals on \_\_\_\_\_ when they overthrow the owner \_\_\_\_\_. The animals overthrow him because \_\_\_\_\_ taught them the principles of \_\_\_\_\_. Animals are \_\_\_\_\_ as seen in \_\_\_\_\_ in the early part of the novel. After Old Major's death, \_\_\_\_\_ assumes control and says that he will help the animals live better. \_\_\_\_\_ of Animalism. However, it soon becomes clear that the animals are not that different from humans. The pigs are presented as \_\_\_\_\_ (interested only in themselves). This leads to the animals on the farm \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ to realise that the situation has changed. This is confirmed at the end of the book when the pigs are \_\_\_\_\_ playing cards with \_\_\_\_\_ in the farmhouse.

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## Storyboarding *Animal Farm*

Take the five main events in the novel, and storyboard them. You need to include:

- An image that represents each event
- A quotation that relates to each event
- An analysis of why this event is so important in the novel

Event 1	Event 2	Event 3

Quotation 1	Quotation 2	Quotation 3

Analysis 1	Analysis 2	Analysis 3

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## Revision of Key Themes

Orwell uses the novel, its characters and events as vehicles through which to communicate with the reader. *Animal Farm* is a seemingly simple story about animals rising up against their human oppressors, but underlying these events are some key ideas that Orwell wants to explore.

Each of the main themes is in one of the boxes below. In each one give a definition in your own words; identify one quotation that shows the theme in the novel and then answer the question.

 <p><b>Betrayal of Dreams</b></p>	<p><b>Define this theme in your own words:</b> This theme is about the promises that the animals are promised things, and what they are promised to show loyalty towards people. However, the animals don't live up to what they promised with Animalism, when Napoleon promises to provide a better life for them.</p> <p><b>Key Quotation that exemplifies the theme:</b> 'Only get rid of man and the produce would be enough for all.'</p>
<p><b>How does this quotation link to the theme?</b> In this novel we learn that the animals are loyal to Napoleon, who promises them the riches and rewards of Animalism. However, as the novel develops, Napoleon adjusts the rules and laws of the farm to be more aggressive, and saves the fruits of the animals' work for himself. This is a betrayal of the promises made to the animals who believed in Napoleon to provide a better life for them.</p>	

 <p><b>Language and Power</b></p>	<p><b>Define this theme in your own words:</b></p> <p><b>Key Quotation that exemplifies the theme:</b></p>
<p><b>How does this quotation link to the theme?</b></p>	

 <p><b>Corruption</b></p>	<p><b>Define this theme in your own words:</b></p> <p><b>Key Quotation that exemplifies the theme:</b></p>
<p><b>How does this quotation link to the theme?</b></p>	


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Powerlessness	Define this theme in your own words:
	Key Quotation that exemplifies the theme:
How does this quotation link to the theme?	



Class Warfare	Define this theme in your own words:
	Key Quotation that exemplifies the theme:
How does this quotation link to the theme?	

 Deception	Define this theme in your own words:
	Key Quotation that exemplifies the theme:
How does this quotation link to the theme?	



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# Revision Activities

Each of the extracts below is taken from a key moment in the novel. On the left hand side are some examples of features of language that you could comment on to show you are a close reader. On the right hand side are some questions to help you think about how the writer's language is used to create a particular effect.

## Close Analysis of the Opening (p. 1)

A02

1. In this paragraph, Orwell uses verbs and adjectives to create an image of Mr Jones. Find and highlight them.

Mr Jones of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-house for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes. With the ring of light dancing from side to side he lurched across the yard, kicked off his boots, unlocked the back door, drew himself a last glass of beer from the barrel in the scullery, and made his way up to bed where Mrs Jones was already snoring.

3. In this paragraph, Orwell creates a sense of excitement and activity – highlight the words he uses to achieve this.

As soon as the light in the bedroom went out there was a stirring and a fluttering all through the farm buildings. The word had gone round during the day that Old Major, the prize Middle White boar, had had a strange dream on the previous night and wished to communicate with the other animals. It had been agreed that they should all meet in the big barn as soon as Mr Jones was asleep. Out of the corner of his eye Old Major (so he was always called) thought of the name under which he had been exhibited at the Willingdon Beauty Show. He was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour of sleep in order to hear what he had to say.

6. How does Orwell use the opening of the novel to establish his themes and ideas?

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AO2

1. In this paragraph, Orwell uses language to create tension – can you identify the words that create the tension?

3. Orwell attempts to create a conspiratorial atmosphere in this paragraph – what words does he use to achieve this?

5. What does the tone of the final line of the extract tell us about how commonplace violence has become on the farm?

6. Some people argue that the executions mark a turning point in the novel. Do you agree?

Presently the tumult died down. The four pigs waited, trembling, with guilt written on every line of their countenances. Napoleon now called upon them to confess their crimes. They were the same four pigs who had protested when Napoleon abolished the Sunday Meetings. Without any further prompting they confessed that they had been secretly in touch with Snowball ever since his expulsion, that they had collaborated with him in destroying the windmill, and that they had entered into an agreement with him to hand over Animal Farm to Mr Frederick. They added that Snowball had privately admitted to them that he had been Jones's secret agent for years past. When they had finished their confession the dogs promptly tore their throats out, and with a terrible voice Napoleon demanded whether any other animal had anything to confess.

The three hens who had been the ringleaders of the attempted rebellion over the eggs now came forward and stated that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon's orders. They too were slaughtered at a

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## Close Analysis of the Conclusion (pp. 102)

### AO2

1. How does the use of verbs suggest to us how Orwell feels about the behaviour of the pigs and humans?

3. Find all of Orwell's references to facial descriptions in this paragraph – why is he using them, what do they tell us?

5. What is the effect of Orwell's repetition of 'pig to man' / 'man to pig' in this final section?

There was the same hearty cheering as before and the mugs were emptied to the dregs. But the animals outside gazed at the scene, it seemed to them that this strange thing was happening for the first time. It was it that had altered in the faces of the pigs? Clover's old dim eyes flitted from one face to another. Some of them had five chins, some had four, some had three. But what was it that seemed to be melting and changing? Then the applause having come to an end, the company took up their cards and continued the game that had been interrupted and the animals crept silently away.

But they had not gone twenty yards when they stopped short. An uproar of voices was coming from the farmhouse. They rushed back and looked through the window again. Yes, a violent quarrel was in progress. There were shoutings, bangings on the table, sharp suspicious glances, furious denials. The source of the trouble appeared to be that Napoleon and Mr Pilkington had each placed an ace of spades simultaneously.

Then the voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No questions, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again: already it was impossible to say which was which.

7. Why do you think the novel ends in this way – what is Orwell trying to teach us?

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## Analysis of Key Characters

In the table below, take each character in turn, and find the quotation that defines the character most. In the third column, explain why the quotation is so apt.

One example has already been done for you.

Character	Quotation	Why does it suit?
Mr Jones 	Mr Jones [...] had locked the doors of the houses for the night. He was too drunk to be bothered to shut the windows.	The emphasis on Mr Jones being indulgent and excessive personifies the neglect of the farm and the animals' belief that they only exist to serve themselves. Orwell uses this imagery everywhere.
Napoleon		
Snowball		
Squealer		
Boxer 		
Mollie		
Benjamin		
Clover		
The nine dogs 		
Old Major		

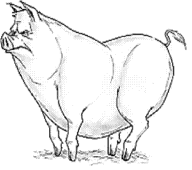
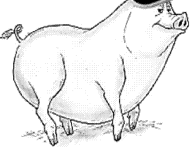


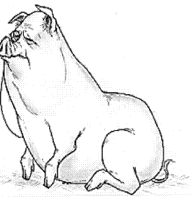

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## Revision Cards: Main Characters

Cut the following cards and use them for revision. Add quotations for each character.

	<p><b>Napoleon</b></p> <p>Napoleon is a fierce Berkshire boar who gets corrupted by power and rules Animal Farm as a dictator.</p> <p>He represents Joseph Stalin.</p>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <p><i>'Napoleon was a large, boar, [...] not much of a boar, [...] not getting his own way.'</i></p>
	<p><b>Snowball</b></p> <p>Snowball is a well-meaning, eloquent pig who became one of Animal Farm's leaders after the rebellion but was expelled by Napoleon.</p> <p>He represents Leon Trotsky.</p>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <p><i>'Snowball was a more eloquent speaker than Napoleon, quicker in speech.'</i> Chapter 2 (p. 10)</p>
	<p><b>Squealer</b></p> <p>Squealer is an eloquent pig who becomes Napoleon's right hand and keeps the animals deceived throughout the story.</p> <p>He represents the propaganda department of the Russian government.</p>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <p><i>'He was a brilliant talker, Squealer that he could be called a talker.'</i> Chapter 2 (pp. 10–11)</p>
	<p><b>Boxer</b></p> <p>Boxer is a faithful, hardworking horse who truly believes in Animal Farm.</p> <p>He represents the hardworking communist followers who were used, ignored and killed.</p>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <p><i>'Boxer was the admiration of all the other animals. He was a hard worker even in January, more like three horses.'</i></p>
	<p><b>Old Major</b></p> <p>Old Major is a wise old pig who, before dying, made a compelling speech which inspired the animals' revolution.</p> <p>He represents Karl Marx.</p>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <p><i>'Old Major [...] was so respected by everyone that everyone was quite ready to listen to him in order to hear what he had to say.'</i></p>
	<p><b>Mr Jones</b></p> <p>Mr Jones is the owner of Animal Farm.</p> <p>He represents Tsar Nicholas II.</p>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <p><i>'Mr Jones, of the Manor House, was a cruel, hard-drinking, hard-working man. He was a tyrant, but he was a tyrant who was not afraid to shut the pop-holes.'</i> – Chapter 1</p>

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## How Do the Characters Link to Their Real-life

Character	Real-life Counterpart	What's the connection?
Mr Jones	Tsar Nicholas II	Tsar Nicholas II was from a long line of monarchs, but was seen as a poor leader. Like Jones, in the novel he is brutal with opponents. Nicholas was overthrown and his people rebelled in the Russian Revolution.
Old Major	Karl Marx	Karl Marx invented Communism, which says that in society should work for the good of everyone, not just what Old Major describes when he tells the animals his dream. In the novel it is called Animalism.
Snowball	Leon Trotsky	Trotsky was a Communist who believed that the lives of Russians better. Like Snowball, he was a leader of the ideas of Marx, just as Snowball was a leader of the ideas of Animalism. However, just as Snowball disappeared by Napoleon, Trotsky was exiled from Russia by the secret police.
Napoleon	Joseph Stalin	Napoleon cares more about power than the animals. Stalin's main priority was to remain in power. He took everything in Russia, much like Napoleon took everything in the farm, and used violence to get his own way, and this is why the animals are so afraid of him.
Squealer	Propaganda department	Squealer is the mouthpiece for Napoleon. He tells the animals to believe in their leader. This is the same as the propaganda for Stalin supporting his image and used to get the people to follow him.

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# Rhetoric in *Animal Farm* – (Higher Ability Students)

Orwell uses rhetoric in *Animal Farm* to highlight the way that language can be manipulated to influence their people.

Rhetoric is a way of speaking or writing designed to persuade or convince the audience.

In *Animal Farm*, the character who makes the most use of rhetoric is Snowball. Throughout the novel, Snowball makes a number of speeches, on behalf of Napoleon, which are intended to convince the other animals that Napoleon is working towards a just society.

## How does rhetoric work?

Rhetoric is designed to appeal to our minds to change the way we think, or to make us do something we previously did not.

Therefore, rhetorical language has got to ‘appeal’ to different parts of our mind.

There are three ‘appeals’ that rhetorical language makes.

Appeal	What does it mean?	How it works
Ethos	This is used to describe the audience’s perception of the speaker’s credibility. In other words: ‘do I trust them?’ and ‘does this person know what they’re talking about?’	Often a speaker will emphasise their expertise in the area. By emphasising their expertise, the speaker is able to seem to have knowledge of a topic, which, in turn, makes the audience more likely to trust them.
Logos	This is used to describe the way the speaker uses logic to convince the audience of their point.	The speaker will use logical arguments and connections between ideas to convince the audience.
Pathos	This refers to the speaker’s attempt to relate to the audience as people, by playing on their emotions, and, therefore, developing a relationship with them.	The speaker will use emotional language directly to the audience, such as ‘We stand together’ or ‘We stand together’. This serves to create a sense of community in the audience that develops a relationship with the speaker, which in turn makes the audience more likely to be persuaded by the speaker’s arguments.


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Read the speech below.

'Comrades!' he cried. 'You do not imagine, I hope, that we are doing this in a spirit of selfishness and privilege? Many of us dislike milk and apples - I like them myself! Our sole object in taking these things is to preserve our health. Milk and apples (and I have been proved by science, comrades) contain substances destructive to the well-being of a pig. We pigs are brainworkers. The management and organization of this farm depends upon us. And night and day we are watching over your welfare. It is for your benefit that we drink that milk and eat those apples. Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back! Surely, comrades,' cried Squealer almost pleadingly, skipping from side to side and whisking his tail, 'is there no one among you who wants to see Jones come back?'

1. Highlight any examples of rhetorical appeals that you can find in the speech.
2. Label each example identifying which of the appeals it is.
3. Complete the table below: explain why Orwell uses rhetoric in Squealer's speech.

Appeal	Example	Why does Orwell
		

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## Key Quotation Explosions

A quotation explosion is when you break a quotation down into individual words, then piece it all back together to identify the overall effect achieved by the writer.

You need to explode the key quotations below: these are important quotations for you to learn so you can write about them in the exam.

Once you have done the quotations below, find some of your own to explode.

An example has been given for you.



'These seven commandments would now be inscribed on the wall; they would form an unalterable law by which all animals on Animal Farm must live ever after.'

'Seven commandments' reminds us of the Ten Commandments. It implies that Napoleon's rules are almost biblical in their importance.

'Unalterable' suggests the emergence of a dictatorship on the farm: these rules are non-negotiable and unbreakable.



1. 'The pigs did not actually work, but directed and supervised the others. With their superior knowledge it was natural that they should assume the leadership.'

2. 'FOUR LEGS GOOD, TWO LEGS BAD, was inscribed on the end wall of the barn, above the Seven Commandments in bigger letters.'



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3. "'Comrades!' he cried. 'You do not imagine hope, that we pigs are doing this in a spirit of selfishness and privilege[...]. Milk and apples have been proved by Science (our comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig. We pigs are brainworkers[...]. Day after day we are watching over your welfare. It is for your benefit that we drink that milk and eat those apples



4. 'All that year the animals worked like slaves. They were happy in their work; they grudged no sacrifice, well aware that everything that they did was for the benefit of themselves and those of their kind who would come after them, and not for a pack of idle thieving human beings.'



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

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### Extension Task

Choose three of the explosions and develop your ideas into P-E-E paragraphs.



# Exam Preparation Activities

## Essay Planning

You will be under pressure in the exam: you will have limited time to write your answer and use your knowledge to organise. Therefore, before you start writing, it is really important to plan.

You need to keep in mind there are some key skills that the examiner is looking for:

- Can you make relevant points that answer the question?
- Can you support your points with reference to the text (either quotations or other evidence)?
- Can you explain how the writer has used methods to create effects?

To help you think about how you should plan your answer, you will work through planning.

Firstly, look at the question below.

How important are dreams in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- The different dreams of the characters
- How Orwell uses characters' dreams to present his ideas

The first thing you need to decide is what the main topic of each of your paragraphs should be. You need to think of some examples of where dreams are mentioned in the novel, and how Orwell uses them to present his ideas.

You could use the template below to help you organise your ideas.

<b>Introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Briefly describe what we mean by 'dreams' in <i>Animal Farm</i>.</li><li>• Where are dreams most prominent in the novel?</li><li>• Briefly describe the main ways that Orwell makes a link between characters and dreams.</li></ul>
<b>Paragraph 1</b> <p><b>Point</b></p> <p><b>Quotation</b></p> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Link</b></p>
<b>Paragraph 2</b> <p><b>Point</b></p> <p><b>Quotation</b></p> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Link</b></p>

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<p><b>Paragraph 3</b></p> <p><b>Point</b></p> <p><b>Quotation</b></p> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Link</b></p>
<p><b>Paragraph 4</b></p> <p><b>Point</b></p> <p><b>Quotation</b></p> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Link</b></p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sum up the main points about how dreams are used in the novel to present</li> <li>• What are the key ideas that Orwell uses dreams to show?</li> <li>• Include your opinion – how successful do you think Orwell is in presenting</li> </ul> <p><i>You can also add any other points here, but they should be ideas you have discussed rather than new material.</i></p>

Now choose another question from the practice exercises in this section, and plan your answer using the template. This is a really effective way of revising without having to write entire

# Essay Writing

The essay that you write in the exam needs to demonstrate particular skills.

You need to imagine in the exam you are set the following question:

What is the significance of the pigs in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should include:

- How Orwell presents the pigs in the novel
- How the pigs are important throughout the novel



The paragraph below is answering this question; you need to use the paragraph to demonstrate the skills that are demonstrated.

The key skills are:

- Can you make a point that shows you are answering the question?
- Can you use an embedded quotation to support your point?
- Can you analyse the effects of the writer's use of language?
- Can you link the effects of the language to how they help to show the writer's point?
- There is a link to the context.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar are all accurate.

*the pigs are really important characters in the novel Animal Farm because they are the ones who are in charge of the farm and they are the ones who are responsible for the animals' suffering. Firstly, the pigs represent a new form of power because they keep all of the power for themselves and do not include the other animals in their decision making. The others just serve them and make them richer. The quotation: 'the farm had grown richer without making the animals any richer' shows this really well because it tells us the animals have been tricked into believing that the farm is doing well when actually it was just for the pigs.*



1. Which skills are missing from this answer?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What could be added to this answer to improve it?

.....

.....

.....

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3. Rewrite the paragraph making sure you add the skills that you have said are

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Phrases to Help You Analyse Text

### If you want to tell the examiner you are writing about a particular idea

The writer uses [insert a reference to part of the text] to explore the idea of [insert idea].

The idea of [insert idea] is presented when the author writes [insert quotation].

The writer uses the [insert name of text] to explore the idea of [insert idea].

### If you want to focus on specific effects

The word/phrase [insert quotation] is effective because...

When the writer uses the image [insert quotation] it conveys the idea of...

The language the writer uses helps/is effective because...



### Linking writers' methods to ideas

The imagery used helps to present the idea of [insert] because...

The idea of [insert idea] is shown by the language because...

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## Exam Technique

One of the skills you need to demonstrate is the ability to find quotations from the text.

Find quotations to help you complete the points below:

- a) Old Major is presented as a wise figure when Orwell writes:

.....

- b) Napoleon is shown to be a dictator when he is described as:

.....

- c) The execution of the animals is brutal because Orwell describes it as:

.....

- d) Boxer is presented as heroic when the novel says:

.....

- e) The final scene is dramatic because:

.....

### Extension Tasks

- Draw an image of each character and include quotations that help you to describe them.
- Choose one character and write a paragraph planning an essay on them.
- Make sure you highlight your plan showing where you (a) make a point (b) explain the point (c) link it back to the writer's language – use a different colour for each.
- Write a paragraph for one of the characters; highlight it so that you can see what criteria you are using.

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# Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG)

## Spelling

It is really important that you spell key names and words correctly in the examination. You need to spell the key words about the novel, and literature, that you will need to use in your writing.

Below you will find an essential spelling list; it contains words that help you to write.

Literary Terminology	Animal Farm Words	Key Characters
Novel	Presents	Old Major
Character	Implies	Napoleon
Theme	Portrays	Snowball
Climax	Suggests	Squealer
Foreshadow	Emphasises	Boxer
Metaphor	Exaggerates	Clover
Symbolic	Represents	Benjamin
Allegory	Symbolises	Mr Jones
Tension	Indicates	Mr Frederick
Conflict		Mr Pilkington

## Connectives

Connectives are very important in helping you to link ideas together.

There are different types of connectives and they are shown in the table below.

Linking	Contrasting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Furthermore</li> <li>Additionally</li> <li>Similarly</li> <li>Equally</li> <li>In addition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Firstly, secondly, thirdly</li> <li>Finally</li> <li>To begin with</li> <li>Next</li> <li>Ultimately</li> </ul>
Contrasting	Concluding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternatively</li> <li>By contrast</li> <li>Instead</li> <li>However</li> <li>Whereas</li> <li>On the other hand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In conclusion</li> <li>Overall</li> <li>On the whole</li> <li>In summary</li> <li>As I have said</li> </ul>

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## Extension Tasks

- Choose a theme from the novel and write a paragraph on that topic.
- Try to use as many connectives as you can.

## Punctuation

Punctuation is an important part of writing; it helps to clarify what we mean and give our ideas.

The table below shows the key punctuation marks, and what they do, that you should know.

Punctuation Marks			
Punctuation Mark	What does it look like?	What does it do?	
Quotation marks	" "	Use these to start and end a quotation. These will show the examiner you are using quotations.	When Boxer says 'I can see the light', we can see his hope.
Comma	,	Use this to break up clauses so that information is presented in a clear and logical way.	When Boxer says 'I can see the light', in the end he is right.
Semicolon	;	Use this to divide two independent sentences that are linked by topic.	Clover is a character who is loyal to the farm; she is also a character who is loyal to the pigs.
Colon	:	Use this to show that you are about to explain an idea you have just stated.	Snowball is a character who is loyal to the farm; he is also a character who is loyal to the pigs.

Complete the activities below, adding the correct punctuation mark to each sentence.

### Quotation Marks

- When Old Major says 'Remove Man from the scene' he encourages the animals to do so.
- Mollie is a simple creature who is afraid of the growling dogs that roam the farm.
- Minimus' repetition of 'Animal Farm, Animal Farm' shows how ingrained it is in his mind.

### Comma

- Boxer who stands out from the other animals is the personification of duty and hard work.
- Orwell's novel has many meanings not all of them obvious.
- Napoleon is clearly an aggressive brutal and violent character.

### Semicolon

- The novel is full of images they give the text its real meaning.
- Napoleon embodies all that is wrong with power he uses it entirely for his own ends.
- Animalism is the symbol of hope for all of the animals its destruction symbolises the end of the dream.

### The Colon

- Boxer represents the good in us all loyalty, hard work and determination.
- The novel transcends time its message is a timeless reminder of the power of the individual.
- There is a clear message in the novel evil overcomes good only when it is allowed to.

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## Practice Exam-style Question

- 1) How are ideas about propaganda explored by Orwell through the character of Squealer in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Squealer is presented by Orwell
- How ideas about propaganda are presented by Orwell throughout the novel

- 2) How is the abuse of power explored by Orwell in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Napoleon is presented by Orwell
- How the abuse of power is presented by Orwell throughout the novel

- 3) How is the theme of betrayal explored by Orwell through the character of Snowball in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Snowball is presented by Orwell
- How this theme is presented by Orwell throughout the novel

- 4) How important is the relationship between leaders and followers in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- What Orwell might be saying about leaders and followers
- How these ideas are presented by Orwell throughout the novel

- 5) 'By seeming to be friendly with Pilkington he had forced Frederick to pay four hundred pounds.' Explore the theme of greed in *Animal Farm*.

Your answer should mention:

- What Orwell might be saying about greed
- How these ideas are presented by Orwell throughout the novel

- 6) Explore how Orwell explores the power of rhetoric in the novel.

Your answer should mention:

- How Mr. Jones uses rhetoric
- How Squealer uses rhetoric to manipulate the animals throughout the novel

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7) Explore how Orwell presents failed dreams in the novel.

Your answer should mention:

- The dreams of the different characters
- How Orwell presents dreams and the reasons why they fail in the novel

8) Explore how Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel.

Your answer should mention:

- The violent events that happen in the novel
- How Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel

9) How important is the idea of equality in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- The different ways equality is presented in the novel
- How these ideas are presented throughout the novel

10) Explore the ways that the animals are used to represent different ideas

Your answer should mention:

- The ways that different characters represent ideas
- How these ideas are explored across the novel

11) What is the significance of the pigs in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How Orwell presents the pigs in the novel
- How the pigs are important throughout the novel

12) How does Orwell use the farm as a symbol of society?

Your answer should mention:

- The ways that Orwell uses *Animal Farm* to reflect human society
- How this is a symbol to explore his ideas in the novel

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# GCSE Student Self or Peer Mark Scheme

This mark scheme combines the ideas given in the AOs and the AQA mark scheme. You should use this to

		Level →	0 marks	Level 1	Level 2
		Key words →	Nothing worthy of credit	Simple, explicit	Supported relevant
Skills to demonstrate in your work	AO1	I demonstrate my knowledge of the text.*			
	AO1	I present an informed personal response.			
	AO1	I use references to the text to support my interpretations.			
	AO2	I analyse the methods used by the author.			
	AO2	I analyse the effects of these methods on the reader.	If this is not done, give 0 marks for this skill.		
	AO2	I use appropriate subject terminology.			
	AO3	I understand the relationship between text and context.			

\*This does not appear in the AQA SAMs mark scheme

AO4 – assessed in A only		Performance Descriptor →	0 marks	Threshold
		Key words →	Nothing written / threshold not met	Reasonably accurate
AO4		I use accurate spelling and punctuation.		
AO4		I use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures to convey my ideas.		

Best area:
Areas to work on:

Teachers should refer to the mark schemes given on the AQA website for marking and to ensure students

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## Understanding the Mark Scheme

The mark scheme is obviously designed for examiners to help them determine the marks they are marking. However, it is important for you to understand some of those key words and what you are fulfilling the criteria.

The table below identifies some of the key words from the mark scheme – shown on the right – and what they mean in practice.

Level	Key Words	What Will the Response Look Like
6	 Convincing	It will be <b>critical</b> because the response will use accurate references to the text to explain ideas about how Orwell presents his ideas, and the structure to achieve effects.
	Critical	It will be <b>convincing</b> because it will be backed up with evidence and embedded quotations.
	Exploratory	It will be <b>exploratory</b> because it will try to come up with different interpretations of the text.
5	Thoughtful	It will be <b>thoughtful</b> because the response will show an understanding of the meaning beneath the surface of the story to try and identify the deeper meaning of the novel.
	Developed	It will be <b>developed</b> because it will have detailed evidence and achieves effects with language and the ideas that it explores.
	Considered	It will be <b>considered</b> because it will show evidence of the student's own ideas and trying to put their 'own spin' on the text.
4	Clear understanding	It will be <b>clear</b> because it will be written carefully, with a clear point, with some evidence and an explanation.
		It will show <b>understanding</b> because there will be an understanding of the text and its characters. There will also be some clear evidence of what the novel is trying to explore.
3	 Simple	It will be <b>explained</b> because there will be a straightforward explanation of what the student thinks, it won't be overly detailed, but it will have some references to the text.
	Structured	It will be <b>structured</b> because it will follow a clear organisation of ideas from the text.
2	Supported	It will be <b>supported</b> because all of the points that it makes will be supported by the text, with some references.
	Relevant	It will be <b>relevant</b> because the comments will be focused on the question.
1	Simple	The response will be simple because it will focus on the main points of the text.
	Explicit	It will be <b>explicit</b> because it focuses only on the surface of the text, underneath the surface to think about ideas.

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# Worked-through Example

When you go into the exam, you will be presented with a choice of two questions. Be clear in your mind how you will determine what the question wants you to do, your response, and how you will structure your ideas.

In this section you will work through the process from understanding the question to writing your answer.

## 1) Understanding the question

Imagine you are going to answer the following question:

Explore how Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel.

Your answer should mention:

- The violent events that happen in the novel
- How Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel

The first thing that you need to do is to identify the key words in the question, you need to:

1. The command word (the word that tells you *what* you need to do)
2. The focus word (the word that tells you *what you need to write about*)

Explore how Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel.

The command word – 'explore' → Your answer should mention:

- The violent events that happen in the novel
- How Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel

The focus word – 'violence' →

In the table below, explain what the words are telling you to do in your answer.

	Word	What is this telling me I need to do
Command Word	Explore	
Focus Word	Violence	

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## 2) Gathering your Ideas

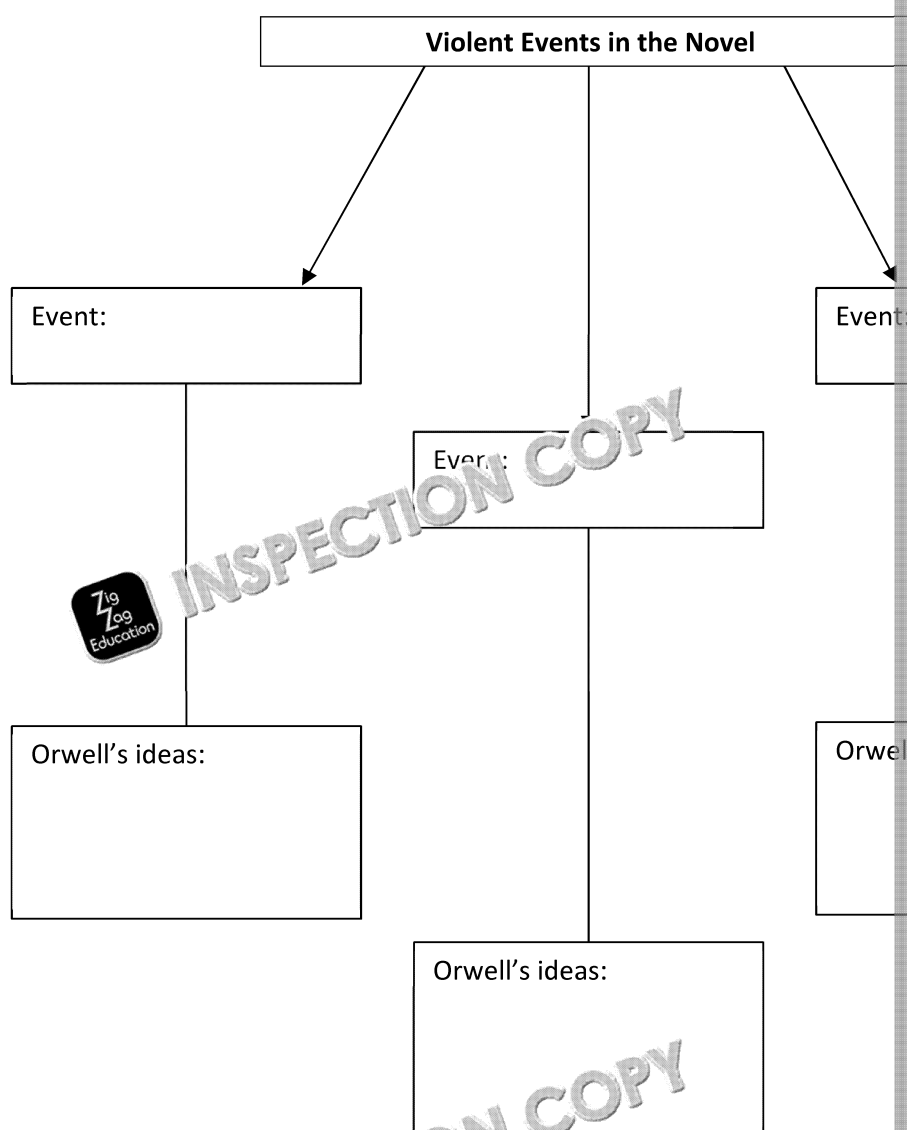
Now you have worked out what the question wants you to do, you now need to gather your ideas.

You have worked out that you need to write about violence, therefore you need to think about the ways that violence is shown in the novel.

If you are aiming to achieve the highest grades, you need to think about the different ways violence is interpreted: not just physical, but mental, for example.

The key thing that you need to do is to link the events to the ideas that Orwell was trying to convey.

Complete the diagram below to help you organise your ideas.



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### 3) Sample Essay Plan

In your essay you need to write five paragraphs that show:

- You understand and can respond to the events, characters and themes of the text.
- You can use details to support your points.
- You can make links between the author's methods and how they help to create meaning.

If you use the Point-Evidence-Analysis-Link structure, you will have the best chance of achieving a high grade. The table below shows you how you can organise your essay to achieve these objectives. The introduction and the first paragraph have been completed for you.

<b>Introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is violence, what do we mean by it?</li> <li>• What is the function of violence in society?</li> <li>• What is the purpose of violence in the novel and where does Orwell use it?</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 1</b> <b>Point</b> <i>Orwell uses violence to show us the failure of the dream and the growing threat of the pigs.</i>  <b>Quotation</b> <i>'At this there was a terrible baying outside, and nine enormous dogs came bounding into the barn.'</i>  <b>Analysis</b> <i>The 'enormous dogs' represent the threat of violence as Napoleon becomes more powerful. The adjectives 'terrible' and 'enormous' convey the growing sense of threat that the animals feel. 'baying' implying a pent-up aggression waiting to be unleashed, which is similar to the power of the pigs.</i>  <b>Link</b> <i>One of the uses of violence in the novel, or the threat of it, is to reflect the power of the pigs, which is replaced by fear in the animals.</i>
<b>Paragraph 2</b> <b>Point</b>  <b>Quotation</b>  <b>Analysis</b>  <b>Link</b>
<b>Paragraph 3</b> <b>Point</b>  <b>Quotation</b>  <b>Analysis</b>  <b>Link</b>

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## Paragraph 4

### Point

### Quotation

### Analysis

### Link

### Conclusion

- What are the key things we learn about violence in *Animal Farm*?
- What is Orwell trying to teach us about violence?
- How does violence in the novel relate to violence used in human civilisation?

### Some general essay writing tips...

#### Introduction

- Give a summary of your ideas about the question.
- Use the words in the question to show you are answering the question.

#### P-E-A-L (P-E-E-L) Paragraphs

- Make a clear point in your first sentence.
- Give your quotation in your second sentence.
- Explain how the words you've chosen are effective: what do they show?




#### Conclusion

- Summarise what you think.
- Tell the marker something you have learned from reading the text.

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## General Essay Plan Template

<b>Introduction</b>
<b>Paragraph 1</b> <b>Point</b>  <b>Quotation</b>   <b>Analysis</b>  <b>Link</b>
<b>Paragraph 2</b> <b>Point</b>  <b>Quotation</b>  <b>Analysis</b>  <b>Link</b>
<b>Paragraph 3</b> <b>Point</b>  <b>Quotation</b>  <b>Analysis</b>  <b>Link</b>
<b>Paragraph 4</b> <b>Point</b>  <b>Quotation</b>  <b>Analysis</b>  <b>Link</b> 
<b>Conclusion</b>

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## Annotated Sample Answer

Explore how Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel.

Your answer should mention:

- The violent events that happen in the novel
- How Orwell uses violence to present his ideas in the novel

Clear focus  
the task, link  
violence to its  
purpose. (AO1)



Violence is a tool of domination and control whenever it is used. This is a key theme in Orwell's *Animal Farm*. In the novel, violence is used by characters, particularly Napoleon, to impose his ideas. Orwell is using the violence in the novel to show us what happens when the dreams of the masses fade to be replaced by the aggression of a few. The erosion of Old Major's dream is mirrored by the violence that Napoleon uses. Violence allows Orwell to make the broader point at the heart of the novel that socialism, optimistic and hopeful as it might be in principle, is corrupted by the very people who claim to be its most loyal followers.

Orwell's  
methods are  
linked to his  
ideas. (AO2)



In Chapter 5 of the novel, violence is used to show us how the fear and dictatorship. Orwell chooses the moment of Snowball's speech to highlight this idea. Midway through his explanation of why the animals should work together, Snowball is interrupted by Napoleon's 'high-pitched whimper' by 'nine enormous dogs' who have been 'baying' at him. The word 'baying' indicates a sense of intense frustration. The desperation to take control of Animal Farm. The adjectives 'enormous' and 'high-pitched' create the sense of an ever-growing power. This is significant because Orwell uses the threat of violence to show us the decline of faith and hope in Old Major's dream.

Exploration of  
the novel's  
themes and  
ideas. (AO3)



However, violence is also used in the novel to show the human side of the story. In Chapter 4, following the Battle of the Cowshed, Boxer is overcome by the violence. He has killed the stable-lad. He ruefully tells us that he had 'no intention' of doing this. The word 'intention' is important in exploring how Orwell uses violence to indicate to the reader that there are different types of it: the violence of the revolution and the violence of the human world. Orwell does this to show us that when the normal rules are replaced, as in a revolution, even people with good consciences can do acts that are totally at odds with their beliefs.

However, Boxer's character seems to be weakened as the novel continues. In Chapter 7, following the first of the battles, Boxer imposes his strength and will and repels the attack on the farm. He then looks at Napoleon to 'know whether it was his duty to go on or not'. This is a highly symbolic moment because Boxer has forsaken the self-reliance that he showed in Chapter 4. He almost gives his conscience to Napoleon's decision, and waits for Napoleon to instruct him. This is symbolic of the way in which the good have to allow evil to prevail by giving up their principles.

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Analysis of the writer's methods linked to his ideas. (AO2)



Perceptive structural point linked to meaning. (AO2)

The ultimate moment of violence in the novel is when the dogs 'promptly tore [the hens]' throats. This moment of the novel is so casually described in order to show us the danger of the casual way that brutal and shocking violence can become the workings of a common machine that has been prepared to surrender to the intent of committing great evil.

In conclusion, Orwell uses violence to show us the dangers of surrendering to the will of a leader who has only evil intent. When the novel ends, we see violence used to uphold a threat to those beliefs. However, by the end of the novel the form of Napoleon, and violence is once again used as a way to control a person. Orwell is making reference to the dictatorships that emerged in the twentieth century, which offered hope, but in the end used violence to raise questions about their intentions.

### Commentary

This is a level 6 response: it is critical and exploratory throughout, and links very clearly to the symbolic importance of the word. There is a very clear sense in this response of a candidate who understands that Orwell's novel is a vehicle for his ideas: in other words, the events that happen in the novel have a significance that extends beyond the novel itself.

AO1: This answer demonstrates a highly conceptualised response to the text. From the beginning, the candidate clearly recognises that violence is an idea and a concept that is used as a device by Orwell. The candidate understands that violence is not just something that just happens in the novel, but it is also a tool that Orwell uses to communicate his ideas, and to explore different types of leadership. By looking at the beginning and end of the novel, the candidate shows how the conceptualised response develops. So notice how the candidate links the word to the ideas, rather than on an idea rather than an event. This shows that the candidate is thinking about the writer to communicate ideas.

AO2: The candidate is very effectively exploring and analysing both Orwell's choice of words and the effects he achieves. In paragraph two, the candidate explores the effects of the word 'promptly'. The candidate AO2 because it perceptively considers how the use of the word links to the writer's ideas. The candidate points out that the word expresses Napoleon's frustrations and determination to take control. The candidate also shows how the candidate links the method with the idea. This can also be seen in paragraph three, where the candidate analyses the adverb 'promptly'. The use of language terminology is accurate and shows a clear understanding of how Orwell has constructed the passage. However, the candidate does not link the word to the ideas that are being explored when he discusses the casual nature of violence.

AO3: Throughout this response, the candidate explores ideas and context with insight. In paragraph one, the response there is a sense of the candidate looking to find the meaning beneath the surface of the text. Although the candidate is focused on violence, this candidate uses the topic of violence to explore Orwell's other ideas. So, for example, the concept of violence forms the basis for the candidate's discussion of the changing character of Boxer. This leads into looking at Boxer's symbolism and how he becomes a symbol of the declining morality on the farm. It is important to notice the way that the candidate links the word to the ideas in paragraph here: it begins with a reference to a detail, moves to discuss what the detail means, and then links this to the broader ideas of the novel. This is typical band 6 exploration.


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## Improve Your Essay

The sample essay gives you something to compare your own work to, so that you are performing well and have areas for development.,

Using the comparison grids below, compare your essay to the sample essay for each

AO1 – What is different?	AO1 – Rewrite a section that replicates the structure
	

AO2 – What is different?	AO1 – Rewrite a section that replicates the structure
	

AO3 – What is different?	AO1 – Rewrite a section that replicates the structure
	

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# Sample Student Essays with Act

## Sample Essay One (Activity Version)

2. How is the abuse of power explored by Orwell in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Napoleon is presented by Orwell
- How the abuse of power is presented by Orwell throughout the novel



After overthrowing Mr Jones, Napoleon becomes a corrupt leader with power. Throughout the novel, we are presented with his abusive actions.

In his novel Orwell wanted to make a statement about socialism, which is represented by Animalism. Orwell liked the idea of socialism but he was concerned about the way this ideology had been misused and power had been abused in countries such as the Soviet Union, represented by Napoleon in the novel.

The character of Napoleon is said to represent Stalin, who is seen as a dictator who ruined the potentially good idea of communism in Russia. Stalin, like Napoleon, came to power by committing crimes and stayed in power through fear.



In Chapter 2, Napoleon is introduced as a 'large, rather fierce-looking brute, little of a talker'. The words 'large' and 'fierce-looking' suggest a powerful and important character who would have an influence on the story. Napoleon does not need to speak much but still gets his own way and his rule could be reinforced by the fact that he would potentially abuse power as he clearly uses other methods of control instead of persuading people.

After Old Major's death, the animals finally overthrow Mr Jones and create a new society. However, Napoleon, Snowball and Squealer. Napoleon is introduced as a hero to the animals in their rebellion. However, with the argument over the windmill, Orwell suggests that not everything is as it seems and that there is a betrayal of the animals. Napoleon had suggested that the animals should build a windmill, however, did not seem interested in the idea. Snowball's intellectual ideas won over the sympathy of most of the animals but before they could build the windmill, Napoleon got his dogs to chase Snowball out of the farm. After this, the animals were petrified: 'Silent and terrified, the animals crept back into the barn'. This shows that the animals are back to the barn in silence tells the reader that the animals are not happy with Napoleon as he is abusing his power. He is not being a good leader, but a fearsome, corrupt one.

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After this, Napoleon becomes more and more cruel but still uses Animalism to keep up his evil intentions. Napoleon's cruelty is very obvious in Chapter 9, the rebellion of the hens, with 'the tale of confessions and executions'. This is dramatic and creates a picture of horror in the reader's mind: the animals standing as a tyrant, and a pile of dead animals before his feet highlights the failure of Animalism. This cruel scene in which innocent creatures are killed highlights Napoleon's abuse of power.

Napoleon also shows his power when he betrayed Boxer, the most loyal and hardworking animal. Boxer works so hard that he becomes ill. Instead of helping him, as an ultimate sign of cruelty, Napoleon sells Boxer to the Squealers. Boxer can no longer work. Boxer had been praised as a hero but the event shows that Napoleon had no sympathy for Boxer, despite the fact that he was a loyal worker, just like the loyal, working class of Russia who were ignored.

At the end of *Animal Farm* Napoleon has become almost human and has an argument with the other humans in the farm. This is tragic because the revolution against Mr Jones was that all animals would end their miserable life if they ruled themselves and shared the work, much like the original idea of socialism. Yet, the originally good idea ends up being good only for the pigs, who, with Napoleon as a leader, abused their power and were corrupted.

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## Sample Essay One Activities

It is important to understand how the mark scheme works because this will help you know what you need to do in your own work to be successful.

- You need to use the mark scheme (included in the pack) to:
  - Give the sample essay a mark for each AO.
  - Give your essay a mark for each AO.
  - Write a comment that explains the difference between the two essays.

Assessment Objective 1: Read, understand and respond	
Mark for the sample response:	Mark for my response:
Explain the differences between the sample response and your response. Note any points from the mark scheme.	

Assessment Objective 2: Analyse the language, form and structure	
Mark for the sample response:	Mark for my response:
Explain the differences between the sample response and your response. Note any points from the mark scheme.	

Assessment Objective 3: Show understanding of the relationship between texts	
Mark for the sample response:	Mark for my response:
Explain the differences between the sample response and your response. Note any points from the mark scheme.	

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2. Now that you have compared the two responses, write a comment aimed at essay 1, that does the following:
- Explains which AOs are strengths of the answer
  - Explains which AOs are areas for development
  - Gives guidance to help the student improve their work

Sample Answer	Feedback
<p>The following AOs are a strength of the essay:</p> <p>This is because:</p>	
<p>The following AOs are areas for development:</p> <p>This is because:</p>	
<p>In order to improve, you need to:</p>	

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## Sample Essay One (Annotated Version)

2. How is the abuse of power explored by Orwell in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Napoleon is presented by Orwell
- How the abuse of power is presented by Orwell throughout the novel



After overthrowing Mr Jones, Napoleon becomes a corrupt leader who abuses his power. Throughout the novel, we are presented with his actions.

Comment on the social and cultural context of the novel. (AO3)

In his novel Orwell wanted to make a statement about social and political issues. His story is represented by Animalism. Orwell liked the idea of communism but he wanted to criticise the way this ideology had been misused. The abuse of power had been abused by the leaders of countries such as the Soviet Union, represented by Napoleon in the novel.

The character of Napoleon is said to represent Stalin, who is a corrupt dictator who ruined the potentially good idea of communism in Russia. Napoleon, like Stalin, came to power by committing crimes and stayed in power by ruling through fear.

Some exploration of language. (AO2)



In Chapter 2, Napoleon is introduced as a 'large, rather fierce-looking' animal, 'not much of a talker'. The words 'large' and 'fierce-looking' suggest that this is an important character who would have a significant influence on the story. The fact that he does not need to speak to get his way still gets his own way could be related to someone who would abuse power as he clearly uses other methods to do what he wants instead of persuading people.

After Old Major's death, the animals finally overthrow Mr Jones and take the leadership of Napoleon, Snowball and Squealer. Napoleon is introduced as a hero as he led the animals in their rebellion.

with the argument over the windmills. George Orwell suggests that everything is as it seems and that there is a darker side to Napoleon. Snowball had suggested that the animals should build a windmill, but Napoleon, however, did not seem interested in the idea at all. When the animals cast their votes, Napoleon got his dogs to chase Snowball out of the farm. After this, the animals were petrified and terrified, the animals crept back into the barn'. The fact that the animals 'crept' back to the barn in silence tells the reader that the animals are now afraid of Napoleon as he is abusing his power. He is no longer being a good leader but a fearsome, corrupt one.

Relevant use of direct reference. (AO2)



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Shows appreciation of creation of mood. (AO2)

After this, Napoleon becomes more and more cruel but still uses Animalism to cover up his evil intentions. Napoleon's cruelty is obvious in Chapter 7, after the rebellion of the hens, with 'the confessions and executions'. This passage is quite dramatic and a picture of horror in the reader's mind. The idea of Napoleon as a tyrant, and a pile of dead animals before his feet highlights the failure of Animalism. The scene in which innocent creatures are slaughtered highlights Napoleon's abuse of power.



Comment on the social and cultural context of the novel. (AO3)

Napoleon also abused his power when he betrayed Boxer, the working horse on the farm. Boxer works so hard that he becomes exhausted. Instead of helping him recover, as an ultimate sign of cruelty, Napoleon sells Boxer to the glue factory when he can no longer work. Boxer has been praised as a hero but the end of the chapter shows that Napoleon had no sympathy for Boxer, despite the fact he was such a good worker. It is just like the loyal, working class of Russia who were ignored and murdered.

At the end of *Animal Farm* Napoleon has become almost human. He has an argument with the other humans in the farm. This is tragic because the original idea of the revolution against Mr Jones was that the animals would end up having a better life if they ruled themselves and worked, much like the original idea of socialism. Yet, the original idea ends up being only for some, the pigs, who, with Napoleon as their leader, have taken their power and were corrupt.



### Commentary:

- ✓ This answer focuses quite well on the question and selects some relevant quotations.
- ✓ There is an understanding of how power is abused.
- ✓ Clear knowledge of the whole text is shown by addressing different parts of the novel.
- ✓ Appropriate comments on social, cultural and historical contexts are made.
- ✓ There is some personal response, although it needs to be clearer.
- ✓ This is a clear level 4 answer.
- ✓ To improve, the candidate should make more comments on the methods used and the effects on the reader.

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## Sample Essay Two (Activity Version)

### 2. How is the abuse of power explored by Orwell in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Napoleon is presented by Orwell
- How the abuse of power is presented by Orwell throughout the novel

*Animal Farm* is a political novel that explores the nature of power and by which it can be corrupted. Napoleon is the figure of corruption and is used as the central tool to explore what happens when power is placed in the hands of one person and used to fulfil their personal ambitions. Orwell uses *Animal Farm* as a microcosmic representation of the Soviet Union, and is a forum for him to explore the corruption he witnessed at the time of the novel's writing.

Orwell evokes an instant sense of menace when he first introduces Napoleon, who is 'large' and 'not much of a talker'. His impatience gives him a sense of physical threat which is enhanced to a degree by his silence and seeming lack of will to communicate with the other animals. This establishes him as separate from the other animals, also in this silence that the reader is left to imagine his intent, unlike Old Major whose power was achieved because he verbalised a vision for *Animal Farm*. It appears Napoleon's power is derived from what is little known about him. Orwell contrasts Old Major and Napoleon in two respects: one who achieves his power by creating a vision of hope, the other by creating a sense of fear and intimidation.

The true extent of Napoleon's power is exercised when Snowball is driven from the farm following the row about the windmill. Napoleon uses the dogs as a symbol of the secret-police-style enforcers of brutal dictatorship to drive him from the farm and immediately the 'silent' and 'terrified' animals 'crept' back into the barn. This is important for two reasons: it shows how Napoleon believes power empowers someone to control others to have an opinion. This suggests that Napoleon believes he comes with a monopoly on thought and truth that has to be maintained at the expense of the lives of others. However, Orwell uses silence again to convey Napoleon's power. The word 'crept' indicates that the animals are terrified as they return to their sheds, they have a physical manifestation of Napoleon's power and it has stunned them into silence, almost as if they recognise their own powerlessness to oppose him. Equally, the fact that they are 'silent', like the moment when they are driven from the farm, shows once more that Orwell believes sometimes an unspoken, silent feeling that overwhelms us. However, what is unspoken is that this power is upheld by the threat of violence and suffering.

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The culmination of Napoleon's abuse of power is in Chapter 7 of the novel, when the horrifying spectacle of the executions is thrust upon the reader. This scene is less about the killing of the animals, who are 'tor[n] out' with an almost casual cruelty, but the failure of Animalism to sustain its promise of a better future. With the execution of the animals, Napoleon has consolidated power. He has also finally vanquished any lingering hopes that Animalism was a new dawn for the animals on the farm. If Animalism was a failure, then Napoleon's rule is purely about securing as much power as possible. The cost to the other animals is potentially their lives.



The ultimate victim of Napoleon's brutality is Boxer; he is the symbol for the oppressed masses who suffered so tragically at the hands of the pigs in the Gulags. Boxer, having reached the end of his working life, is sent to the glue factory. Yet, he has been the most loyal and hardworking animal on the farm, arguably the greatest proponent of Animalism. However, Napoleon's regime is not built on values and morality, but on the immediate need to preserve power. Napoleon's lack of sympathy for Boxer is telling: he has turned him into a faceless tool, only identifiable by his usefulness to serve Napoleon's goals. In some sense that actually the character most corrupted by power is Napoleon himself. In so coldly sacrificing Boxer, he loses some of his 'humanity', he loses his compassion and empathy.



In turn, we can see that actually Orwell's novel is a study in the corruption of power. This reflects Orwell's own interest in the nature of dictatorship. Like Napoleon, Josef Stalin acquired power in Soviet Russia, and over time became susceptible to the temptations and deceptions of power. When, at the conclusion of the novel, the animals stare into the farmhouse and see the pigs as indistinguishable from humans, it is clear that the corruption has been completed.



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## Sample Essay Two Activities

- For each of the assessment objectives, choose a coloured highlighter, and identify two essay is meeting the AOs.

Record an example of how they are meeting each assessment objective in the table below.

Assessment Objective	Example from the text

- Now using the mark scheme, you need to use the sample response two essay and:
  - Identify why the examples you have chosen are in band 6.
  - Highlight the words and phrases that give the examples band 6 qualities.
  - Choose an example from your own essay and rewrite them so that they achieve band 6.

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## Sample Essay Two (Annotated Version)

### 2. How is the abuse of power explored by Orwell in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How the character of Napoleon is presented by Orwell
- How the abuse of power is presented by Orwell throughout the novel

Conceptualised focus on the task – shows links between events and Orwell's ideas. (AO1)



*Animal Farm* is a novel that explores the nature of power and how it is corrupted. Napoleon is the figure of corruption and a central tool to explore what happens when power is put in the hands of one person and used to fulfil their personal ambitions. Orwell presents *Animal Farm* as a microcosmic representation of the Soviet Union, a place that allowed him to explore the corruption that he witnessed at the time of his writing.

Analysis and exploration of the effects of writer's methods. (AO2)

Orwell evokes an instant sense of menace when he first introduces Napoleon, who is 'large' and 'not much of a talker'. His impressive size and lack of physical threat which is enhanced to a degree by his silence and lack of will to communicate with the other animals. This establishes him as aloof from the other animals, aloof even. It is in this silence that we begin to imagine his intent, unlike Old Major whose power was achieved through verbalised a vision for *Animal Farm*. It appears Napoleon's power comes from what is not known about him. Orwell contrasts Old Major in this respect: one who achieves power by creating a vision of a better life by creating a sense of fear and intimidation.



The extent of Napoleon's power is exercised when Snowball is driven from the farm following the row about the windmill. Napoleon's power is shown through the secret-police-style enforcers of brutal dictators – chase him away and immediately the 'silent' and 'terrified' animals 'crept' back to work. This is important for two reasons. Firstly, it shows how Napoleon's power empowers someone to crush the right of others to have their own voice. It suggests that Napoleon believes power comes with a monopoly on truth that has to be upheld even at the expense of the lives of others. Orwell uses silence once again to convey Napoleon's power. The animals' silence indicates that the animals are terrified as they return to the farm after seeing a physical manifestation of Napoleon's power and it has made them silent, almost as if they recognise their own powerlessness to change the fact that they are 'silent' and the moment when Napoleon shows once more that he will believes sometimes power is achieved through fear. However, what is also unspoken is the power of the threat of violence and suffering.

Exploration of idea and perspectives. (AO3)



The culmination of Napoleon's abuse of power is in Chapter 9 when the horrifying spectacle of the executions is thrust upon the animals. It is less about the killing of the animals, whose throats are 'torn out almost casual cruelty, but the failure of Animalism to sustain

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better future. With the brutal execution of the animals, Napoleon consolidated power. Yet, he has also finally vanquished any threat to his power. Animalism might usher in a new dawn for the animals on the farm. If Animalism was about hope, then Napoleon's rule is purely about power for himself as he can. The cost to the other animals is their lives.

Critical and exploratory response. (AO1)



The ultimate victim of Napoleon's brutality is Boxer; he is one of the oppressed masses who suffered so tragically at the hands of the pigs. Boxer, having reached the end of his working life, is sent to the glue factory. Yet, he has been the most loyal and hardworking animal on the farm, arguably the greatest proponent of Animalism. However, Napoleon's rule is not built on values and morality, but instead the immediate gratification of power. Napoleon's lack of sympathy for Boxer is telling: he is a faceless entity, only identifiable by his usefulness to serve Napoleon. It is tragic in some sense that actually the character most corrupted by power is Napoleon himself. In so coldly sacrificing Boxer, he loses some of his 'humanity', he loses his compassion and empathy.

Exploration of links between text and context. (AO3)

In turn, we could argue that actually Orwell's novel is a study in the nature of his corruption. This reflects Orwell's own interest in the nature of power. Like Napoleon, Josef Stalin acquired total power in Soviet Russia and became susceptible to the trapping of his own perceptions of power. The conclusion of the novel, 'the animals stare into the farmhouse windows and find the humans indistinguishable from the pigs', is clear that the corruption of the animals is complete.



### Commentary:

- ✓ This answer focuses very closely on the question and explores the ideas that are central to the text.
- ✓ There is a conceptualised understanding of how power is abused.
- ✓ The candidate shows that they know the whole text and can refer to specific details.
- ✓ There is analysis of the writer's methods throughout and the effects are explored.
- ✓ There is consistent exploration of Orwell's ideas and links to the context from the text.
- ✓ This is a clear band 6, full-mark response, which fulfils all of the AOs.

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## Sample Essay Three (Activity Version)

11. What is the significance of the pigs in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How Orwell presents the pigs in the novel
- How the pigs are important throughout the novel

The pigs are an important part of *Animal Farm*. They are in control and make all of the important decisions that affect the other animal's lives. Napoleon becomes the dictator on the farm and carries out some of the most brutal acts. However, there is also Squealer who is the farm's main propaganda and is one of Napoleon's most loyal followers. In contrast to Major, he is a good presence on the farm and the creator of Animalism. The pigs have different roles and functions which Orwell uses to show us how society works.

Orwell gives all of the pigs different names that relate to something. 'Napoleon' is associated with strength and victory, which is effective for what a leader needs to be. Whereas Squealer makes us think of someone who is constantly making noise, but that is because he is responsible for spreading propaganda about life on the farm. Alternatively, the 'old' in Old Major represents wisdom and knowledge. This is effective because it was Old Major who started Animalism, which was meant to make the animal's lives better.

The different pigs have different roles in the novel and Orwell uses them to show the different personalities that exist in a society. Napoleon is a character who orders Frederick to be 'boiled alive' when he is captured. This shows us that Napoleon is used by Orwell to attack the idea of rule by fear. He orders people to be killed in different ways, such as having their throats torn out. These are inhumane and totally unjust.

Whereas, Squealer is different, the novel says that he could turn 'blue' with anger. This shows that a society also needs people who are good thinkers and use their brains to make important things happen. This also makes Squealer a more believable character as it suggests that he can deceive people into believing things that are not true. Orwell uses the pigs to show us how society works. In this case, Orwell was writing about the Soviet Union was working at the time. There was a brutal dictatorship around him who were prepared to tell lies to make the leader seem more powerful.

At the end of the novel, Orwell uses the pigs to make a very important point about society. The other animals peer into the window of Manor Farm and see the pigs. They realise that the pigs are now no different from the humans they used to once sit there. This is Orwell's most important message to show us that whatever people set out to do, they always come back to the same place that suit them most. That's why the pigs end up taking over Manor Farm and moving into Mr Jones' house.

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## Sample Essay Three Activities





Sample essay three achieves a mark in band 4 of the mark scheme.

In order to improve, the candidate needs to link their comments on the effects of ideas they are trying to explore.

1. In the table below, you need to:

- Choose three of the quotations that they have used.
- Complete the chart to explain what the effects of the language are and how they link to Orwell's ideas.

An example has been done for you.

Quotation	Linking effects
 <p><b>'Old Major'</b></p>	<p>What are the effects? 'Old' implies age and this suggests why Old Major is a good leader for the animals.</p>
	<p>How does this link to Orwell's ideas? Old Major's knowledge and wisdom. When he speaks, the animals listen to his ability to create fear and inspire them to explore the contrasting types of leadership.</p>
	<p>What are the effects?</p>
	<p>How does this link to Orwell's ideas?</p>
	<p>What are the effects?</p>
	<p>How does this link to Orwell's ideas?</p>
	<p>What are the effects?</p>
	<p>How does this link to Orwell's ideas?</p>

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2. You now need to rewrite paragraphs for each quotation and do the following
- Explain how the use of language is effective.
  - Explain how the use of language links to Orwell's ideas.

**Improved Paragraph 1**



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**Improved Paragraph 2**



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**Improved Paragraph 3**



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## Sample Essay Three (Annotated Version)

11. What is the significance of the pigs in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How Orwell presents the pigs in the novel
- How the pigs are important throughout the novel

A clear focus on the task.

Good knowledge of the characters. (AO1)



The pigs are one of the most important parts of *Animal Farm*. They are in charge of the farm and make all of the crucial decisions that affect the animals' lives. They are led by Napoleon, who becomes the dictator of the farm and carries out some of the most brutal acts. However, there is also Squealer who is the farm's minister for propaganda and Napoleon's most loyal followers. In contrast, there is Old Major who has a good presence on the farm and the creator of Animalism. All the pigs have different roles and functions which Orwell uses to show how society works.

Clear explanation of the writer's methods. (AO2)

Orwell gives all of the pigs different names that relate to something. For example 'Napoleon' is associated with strength and victory, which is effective because that is what a leader needs to be. Whereas 'Squealer' makes us think of someone who is constantly making noise, but it is effective because he is responsible for spreading the propaganda about the farm. Alternatively, the 'old' in 'Old Major' implies wisdom and knowledge. This is effective because it was Old Major who created Animalism, which was meant to make all of the animal's lives better.

Understanding of the effects of writer's methods. (AO2)



The different pigs also have different roles in the novel and Orwell uses them to show the different personalities that exist in a society. Napoleon is an aggressive and violent character who orders Frederick to be killed when he is eventually captured. This shows us that Napoleon is a dictator by Orwell to attack the dictators who rule by fear. He orders the hens to be killed in different ways, such as when the hens have their eggs taken out. These are inhumane and totally unjustified acts.

Clear understanding of ideas. (AO1)

Whereas, Squealer is different, the novel says that he could turn black into white'. This shows that a society also needs people who are clever thinkers and can use their brains to make important things happen. It also makes Squealer dangerous because it suggests that he can convince people into believing things that are not true. Orwell uses this to show us how propaganda works. In this case, Orwell wants to show us how the Soviet Union was working at the time. There was a brutal dictator around him who were prepared to tell lies to make themselves seem great.



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At the end of the novel, Orwell uses the pigs to make a very point about society. The other animals peer into the window of the farmhouse and they see the pigs. The other animals realise that they are now no different from the humans who used to once sit there. This is Orwell's most important message. He uses the pigs to show that whatever people set out to do, they always come back to the same thing that suits them most. That's why the pigs end up taking over Manor Farm and moving into Mr. Jones's house.

#### Comments

- ✓ This answer focuses on the question.
- ✓ There is good knowledge of the novel and the characters.
- ✓ The candidate has explained the writer's methods.
- ✓ There is explanation of the effects of the writer's methods.
- ✓ There is some understanding of the novel's ideas and links to context.
- ✓ This response would achieve a mark in band 4.
- ✓ To improve further, the candidate needs to look more closely at the writer's ideas that he is trying to present.

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## Sample Essay Four (Activity Version)

11. What is the significance of the pigs in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How Orwell presents the pigs in the novel
- How the pigs are important throughout the novel



In *Animal Farm*, the pigs are Orwell's device for presenting his totalitarian vision. Their characteristics and behaviours typify the aspects of society that Orwell wants to criticise and attack, particularly Russia. The pigs are perhaps the most complex animals in the novel, certainly those who most resemble humans because of their intelligence and cunning.



Orwell imbues the pigs with distinct qualities because of the role they play in the story. Napoleon invokes the idea of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Revolutionary leader, and later Emperor of France. This is significant because, like the real-life Napoleon, the one in the novel is characterised by a desire for power and control. Indeed, from the outset, and following Old Major's death, it is Napoleon who is identified as the chosen successor, who is used to 'getting his own way'. This is important because it implies Napoleon's automatic sense of entitlement and determination to prevail over everyone else, which ultimately mutates into his full-blown dictatorship of the farm. Furthermore, Napoleon sets himself apart from the other animals; he is not a 'talker' and 'fierce looking' both of which help him to establish a distance, almost as if he is anticipating his future power and, therefore, creating the natural gap between the leader and his 'followers'.



Napoleon serves as the architect of the society on the farm, and in the aftermath of Old Major's death, we see this when the Seven Commandments are inscribed. Orwell writes that Napoleon is 'the ladder' and that the commandments would be 'inscribed' and 'unalterable law' to dictate the lives of the animals ever after. This moment is symbolic because it marks Napoleon's seemingly bid for total control over the farm. In the same way that the commandments are inscribed, and marked indelibly on the wall, so too Napoleon is unmoveable as leader. He uses the commandments as the guide to his own control: their brevity, clarity, and seeming unambiguity, regulates the lives of the animals, in such a way that in time they also exhibit their loyalty to his rule. However, when the animals enquire as to what will happen to all of the things that have so far been produced, Napoleon tells them to 'Never mind'. This further indicates to us that no sooner has Napoleon taken power than he intends to be corrupted by it.

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Napoleon's suppression of dissent is seen when he exiles Snowball from the farm. Following a debate about the building of Snowball's plan for a windmill, Napoleon's dogs chase Snowball from the farm. It is here we see a sense of the violence that will grow in its ferocity later in the novel. In response to Snowball's opposition, Napoleon utters a 'pitched whimper', an emblem of his disgust at having been challenged publicly. At this point a 'terrifying howling' sound is heard as 'Napoleon's dogs' enters to drive Snowball away. The releasing of the dogs represents Napoleon's true totalitarian intent. He seeks to be feared and to be able to remove opposition as it confirms his power comes from the perception of the threat that he poses.



At the end of the novel, Napoleon has completely transformed to become the very embodiment of the humans that the animals had deposed. As Napoleon and Mr Pilkington play cards, 'shoutings, bangings on the table [and] sharp suspicious glances' have essentially been so consumed by the trappings of power, Napoleon has been seduced and, in turn, now represents all that Animalism was supposed to abhor. However, that is the irony of the novel, and ultimately, what the pigs led by Napoleon come to represent. They represent the failure of revolution and the hollowness of change. What that is seemingly possible is the transfer of power from one leader to another.



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## Sample Essay Four Activities

1. Using the mark scheme, you need to highlight examples of where the response meets each assessment objective.
2. In your own words, write down what you think the candidate is doing to make for each assessment objective
3. On the grid below, you need to give an example of where the student meets what they have done.

How to achieve band 6		
Assessment objective	Example	
AO1: Read, understand and respond to texts		
AO2: Analyse the language, form and structure		
AO3: Understand and evaluate the relationship between text and its context		

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## Sample Essay Four (Annotated Version)

11. What is the significance of the pigs in *Animal Farm*?

Your answer should mention:

- How Orwell presents the pigs in the novel
- How the pigs are important throughout the novel

Conceptualised  
focus on the  
task. (AO1)



In *Animal Farm*, the pigs are Orwell's device for presenting his totalitarian vision. Their characteristics and behaviours typify the aspects of society that Orwell wants to criticise and attack, particularly Russia. The pigs are perhaps the most complex animals in the novel, certainly those who most resemble humans because of their intelligence and cunning.

Exploration of  
the links  
between the  
novel and its  
context. (AO3)

Orwell imbues the pigs with distinct qualities because of the role they play in the novel. Napoleon invokes the idea of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Revolutionary leader, and later Emperor of France. This is significant because like the real-life Napoleon, the one in the novel is characterised by a desire for power and control. Indeed, from the outset, and following Old Major's death, it is Napoleon who is identified as the natural successor, who is used to 'getting his own way'. This is important because it implies Napoleon's automatic sense of entitlement and determination to prevail over everyone else, which ultimately mutates into his full-blown dictatorship of the farm. Furthermore, Napoleon sets himself apart from the other animals; he is not a 'talker' and 'fierce looking' both of which help to establish a distance, almost as if he is anticipating his future power and therefore creating the natural gap between the leader and his 'followers'.



Analysis of the  
methods and  
effects. (AO2)

Napoleon serves as the architect of the society on the farm, and in the aftermath of Old Major's death, we see this when the Seven Commandments are inscribed. Orwell writes that Napoleon is 'like a ladder' and that the commandments would be 'inscribed' and 'unalterable law' to dictate the lives of the animals ever after. This moment is symbolic because it marks Napoleon's seemingly bid for total control over the farm. In the same way that the commandments are inscribed, and marked indelibly on the wall, so too Napoleon is unmoveable as leader. He uses the commandments as the guise for his own control: their brevity, clarity, and seeming unambiguity, regulates the lives of the animals, in such a way that in time they must also exhibit their loyalty to his rule. However, when the animals enquire as to what will happen to all of the things that have so far been produced, Napoleon tells them to 'Never mind'. This further indicates to us that no sooner has Napoleon taken power than he intends to be corrupted by it.



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Napoleon's suppression of dissent is seen when he exiles Snowball from the farm. Following a debate about the building of Snowball's plan for a windmill, Napoleon's dogs chase Snowball from the farm. It is here we see a sense of the violence that will grow in its ferocity later in the novel. In response to Snowball's opposition, Napoleon utters a 'pitched whimper', an emblem of his disgust at having been challenged publicly. At this point a 'terrifying howling' sound is heard as 'Napoleon's dogs' enters to drive Snowball away. The releasing of the dogs represents Napoleon's true totalitarian intent. He seeks to be feared and to be able to remove opposition as it confirms his power comes from the perception of the threat that he poses.



Exploration of context. (AO3)

At the end of the novel, Napoleon has completely transformed to become the very embodiment of the humans that the animals they had deposed. As Napoleon and Mr Pilkington play cards, 'shoutings, bangings on the table [and] sharp suspicious glances' has essentially been so consumed by the trappings of power, Napoleon has been seduced and, in turn, now represents all that Animalism was supposed to abhor. However, that is the irony of the novel, and ultimately, what the pigs led by Napoleon come to represent. They represent the failure of revolution and the hollowness of change that is seemingly possible is the transfer of power from one leader to another.

#### Comments

- ✓ This response has a conceptualised focus and recognises that the pigs have taken power.
- ✓ There is exploration of the writer's ideas throughout the response.
- ✓ The candidate analyses the methods that the writer uses and comments on their effectiveness.
- ✓ This would secure a mark in lower band 6.
- ✓ To improve, the candidate would need to develop their exploration of the effects of the methods.



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# Answers

## Key Terms and Definitions

Concept	Definition	Where do we see this in the novel?
Communism	A way of organising society so that all property is owned by the community and everyone contributes what they can based on their abilities	We see this first idea in the time when the animals are first united for the good of one another
Totalitarianism	A system of government that is led, usually by a dictator, and requires everybody in society to comply	Napoleon and his rule effectively embodies the concept of totalitarianism, as he expels Snowball from the farm entirely and exerts total control
Despotism	An extension of authoritarianism: despotism is when a leader exercises total control over his people, using violence and oppression to make them comply	Napoleon raises the executioners, and the animals, who are afraid of him, are an example of Napoleon's despotism
Nepotism	A practice where someone in power helps a friend or relative to have influence, usually through giving them important jobs, even if they're not very qualified	We see nepotism in the way that power is kept within the pig family to preserve control for themselves.
Populism	When politicians or leaders give their support to the concerns of ordinary people	Old Major's dream is a populist one, as it embodies the hopes and desires of the ordinary animals. Napoleon exploits this to gain power.

## Knowing the Novel

### Multiple-choice Questions

- c)
- b)
- c)
- b)
- b)
- a)
- a)
- b)
- a)
- b)
- b)
- a)
- a)

### Summary of the Novel

In your own words write a summary of the novel:

Students' summaries will need to include:

- Reference to Old Major's dream
- The banishment of Mr Jones
- The rise to power of Napoleon and the pigs
- The consolidation of power: the Seven Commandments, the executions
- The gradual corruption of the pigs and their association with humans
- The ending

*Animal Farm* is a novel by George Orwell. It follows the lives of the animals on Manor Farm. The owner, Mr Jones, is a cruel and selfish man. The animals overthrow the humans because Old Major taught them the principles of **Animalism**. **Animalism** is closely linked to **communism** as seen in the **Russia** of the time. After Old Major's death, **Napoleon** assumes control and says that he will help the animals to run the farm. However, it soon becomes clear that the pigs are not that different from the **humans**; they are **greedy** and interested only in themselves. This leads them into conflict with other animals, culminating in the **executions** of the **pigs**. Gradually, the animals begin to realise that nothing has changed. At the end of the book when they find **Napoleon** playing cards with **Mr Pilkington** in the

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## Storyboarding Animal Farm

Activity requires a personal response.

### Revision of Key Themes

<b>Language as Power</b>	Definition of the theme: This theme focuses on how language control people.
	Key Quotation: <i>Why then do we complain in this miserable condition, when we have the whole of the produce of our labour stolen from us by human beings?</i>
How this quotation links to the theme: This quotation exemplifies the way that the other animals. Squealer asks a rhetorical question, in order to provoke thought and a solution to the question. It suggests a logical connection between the two, and hopes for a solution. Squealer then leads the animals to agree with him. Therefore, his language gives him power over the other animals.	
<b>Corruption</b>	Definition of the theme: This theme focuses on the ways that animals, over time, are sacrificed for personal greed.
	Key Quotation: <i>And among us animals let there be perfect unity. No more quarrels. No more struggles. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades.</i> (p. 104)
How this quotation links to the theme: This quotation illustrates the purity and idealism behind Animalism. It places the solidarity of animals at its heart, and the direct action of the animals. However, it links to the theme because it is ironic. Once the animals have exiled the humans, they then begin to turn on one another, beginning with Snowball.	
<b>Powerlessness</b>	Definition of the theme: This theme examines how people who are powerless experience life. Furthermore, in this novel, it examines how the animals are controlled by those with power and influence.
	Key Quotation: <i>The creature you saw looked from pig to man and from man to pig and already it was impossible to say whether it was more like a pig or more like a man.</i>
How this quotation links to the theme: The key to this quotation is the sense of confusion. As their eyes flit between 'pig' and 'man' in a desperate attempt to comprehend the creature taken place. Their inability to understand is symbolic of the way in which they have been manipulated by the animals. It is ironic because the animals were without power or influence that they were being manipulated.	
<b>Class Warfare</b>	Definition of the theme: This theme explores tension between different classes, for example, the producers of food and the people who consume it. It explores the tensions that exist in all communities between people who produce and those who consume.
	Key Quotation: <i>Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not build, he does not plant, he does not rear his young. He only sits under the tree of knowledge and looks on, while those who toil only that he may feast and drink from the fruit.</i>
How this quotation links to the theme: This quotation highlights one of the inequalities that the animals explore: the tension when one group of people benefits from the labour of others. The pigs consume most, and profit from what they sell rather than eat, and yet produce nothing themselves. In turn, Orwell is suggesting that there is a fundamental inequality between the pigs and the other animals.	
<b>Deception</b>	Definition of the theme: This theme explores how the animals are manipulated to believe things that are both untrue, and also intended to manipulate them. In the novel, it is Squealer who embodies this characteristic as the main manipulator.
	Key Quotation: <i>The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white and white into black.</i>
How this quotation links to the theme: This quotation represents the ultimate irony of the novel. It is possible for Squealer to convince the animals that black is white then he is capable of convincing them that the animals have come to accept. Therefore, the animals are being deceived by misinformation perpetuated by the pigs.	

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## Revision Activities

### Close Analysis of the Opening

1. The verbs that students should identify are: 'locked', 'lurched', 'kicked'.  
The adjective that they should identify is: 'drunk'.
2. Orwell is trying to emphasise the feckless and neglectful nature of Mr and Mrs Jones. He does this because it places a focus on the actions which have an impact on the farm. These actions are the ones that the animals seek to remove Mr and Mrs Jones from the farm. The traits of laziness and neglect.
3. The words that students might identify are: 'stirring', 'fluttering'.
4. Once Mr Jones has gone to bed, the animals come alive in anticipation of Old Major's speech. There is a collective sense of excitement and collaboration among them, as they prepare to hear the leader speak. Their behaviour could be seen as somewhat mutinous, as they are defying a ruler for whom they no longer have any respect.
5. Old Major's two names represent the two worlds in which he exists: in the human world he is 'beauty' and his superficial qualities, whereas on the farm he is respected for his wisdom.
6. In the opening of the novel, Orwell establishes the key ideas of the novel. He does this by closing down the farm, while drunk, to illustrate his neglect of, and disregard for, the animals. This presents the idea that the humans are exploiting the animals. This allows Orwell to introduce the idea of exploitation. Furthermore, he contrasts this with the excitement and hope that Mr Jones has gone to bed. This foregrounds the idea of optimism and unity that is central to Animalism. However, it is short-lived as Old Major passes away and Napoleon takes over.

### Close Analysis of the Executions

1. The words that students might identify are: 'tumult', 'trampling', 'guilt', 'confession'.
2. The executions are used by Orwell to illustrate the oppressive nature of life on the farm. The rulers on Animal Farm are exactly like those in Soviet Russia, for example, who were trying to emphasise the lack of freedom and the horrendous penalties that animals would choose to oppose the regime. For those who oppose the regime, life is spent in fear. As we see in this passage, the retribution is instant and brutal.
3. The words that students might identify are: 'confessed', 'secretly', 'collaborated', 'secret agent', 'incited'.
4. Orwell is showing us that violence plays a key role in maintaining order on the farm. It is the only way to maintain order, but it is the way that Napoleon has chosen. It serves to instil a sense of fear to the point where they will comply with Napoleon's regime without question. Violence is used to crush opposition and ensure that Napoleon maintains total control.
5. The final line of the extract is particularly horrific: the sentence is short to amplify the horror of being described. The brevity serves to show us the casual way in which violence is used to terrify the reader especially because it shows us exactly how Napoleon's rule has turned the ideals of Animalism into cruelty and barbarism.
6. Some people argue that the executions mark a turning point in the novel and that the animals being punished for their association with Snowball. He has, up until now, been identified as the true enemy of the state. However, at this point in the novel, he is implicated in his wrongdoing. For example, the pigs 'confess' that they have been communicating with Snowball. In turn, now that Snowball has been exiled and executed, the brutality of the executions serves to allow Napoleon to consolidate his power. The executions are carried out will terrify those animals who bear witness, which is why this moment is a turning point in the novel: Napoleon has established an internal fear and now turns his attention to creating an internal fear, which gives him complete control.

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### Close Analysis of the Conclusion

1. In the paragraph, Orwell uses verbs like 'cheering', 'melting' and 'changing' to describe the animals' reactions when they look into the farmhouse. These verbs suggest a blurring of the lines between the animals and the humans. It is almost unclear to the animals on the outside exactly how the pigs and the humans are reacting. Orwell's use of verbs to describe the reactions of the animals is telling: he wants to suggest that almost as if she is frantically trying to understand what she is seeing, she is almost overwhelmed by what she recognises. Of course, she does not find it because that's Orwell's point: the very qualities of the humans that they were used to oppose.
2. Clover's 'dim eyes' suggest a weariness, as if even something approaching an understanding of the brutality and the lies that have been told to the pigs in the name of Animalism. Furthermore, the word 'dim' implies that the light of hope that was almost like a light of hope – has faded deep into the darkness. The reality that is remembered now is the corruption of the principle.
3. Details that students might pick out are: 'Clover's old dim eyes', 'some of the pigs had become so fat that their chins were touching their chests'. Orwell uses these descriptions to show a contrast between the two groups: the pigs, who are the cause of her disapproval of the pigs; the emphasis on their increasing chins – as a symbol of their greed.
4. The final line of the paragraph shows us that the corruption that the animals have experienced through the concept of Animalism, has become a feature of their own behaviour. The pigs' game of 'an ace of spades' which implies that they are cheating. The final line simultaneously finally removes the dividing line between the humans and the animals, making them morally indistinguishable.
5. The repetition of 'pig to man' / 'man to pig' in the final paragraph of the extract shows that the animals have become indistinguishable from one another, in terms of physicality, morality and behaviour. The repetition of the phrase reflects the desperation of the animals outside of the original idealism. The distinction is significant to the animals because it reflects the final burning of the original idealism. That distinction, it is impossible for the animals to believe that Animalism has been corrupted.
6. Orwell's ultimate message about man in the final paragraph is clear: that in the end, all animals are susceptible to the corruption of others. The pigs are used to represent the corruption. They begin in a much more idealistic and innocent state, only to be corrupted by the humans. Orwell emphasises, when it is no longer clear who the pigs are and who the humans are. Irrespective of the original idealism, if man allows, he can be seduced by temptation.
7. The ending of the novel is very effective and it helps to present the lesson that the reader should take from the story. Orwell wants us to read *Animal Farm* and to reflect on our own sense of morality. In the end, human beings are essentially the same: they are in a battle between good and evil. We see how morality can be forsaken for personal gain. By the ending we see that the animals are essentially the same as the humans. By the end of the novel, we see that temptation, we essentially become the very things that we once despised. It is 'impossible' for the animals to 'say which was which' between the pigs and the humans. The lesson is to remember that every immoral person began with good moral intentions. In the end, without integrity, that morality can be corrupted and destroyed.

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# Analysis of Key Characters

Character	Quotation	Why does i
Mr Jones	'Mr Jones [...] had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes.' (p. 1)	E.g. The emphasis on the word 'drunk' symbolises his irresponsible personality. This shows how the farm and the animals are to think that the animals are rather than the humans, a symbol of oppression.
Napoleon	'No one believes me, Comrade Napoleon! The animals are equal. He would be happy to let you make your own decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be?' (p. 40)	Personal response
Snowball	'Comrades, [...] do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!' (p. 52)	
Squealer	'Comrades!', he cried. 'You do not imagine, I hope, that we pigs are doing this in a spirit of selfishness and privilege? Many of us dislike milk and apples.' (p. 25)	
Boxer	'I will work harder!' (p. 20)	
Mollie	'The stupidest questions of all were asked by Mollie, the white mare. The very first question she asked Snowball was: "Will there still be sugar after the Rebellion?"' (p. 11)	
Benjamin	'None of the animals could form a view as to what this meant, except Old Benjamin, who nodded his head with a knowing air, and seemed to understand, but would say nothing.' (p. 7)	
Clover	'Instead – she did not know why – they had come to a time when no one dared speak his mind, when fierce, growling dogs roamed everywhere [...]' (p. 64)	
The nine dogs	'At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs, wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn.' (p. 38–39)	
Old Major	'Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished forever.' (p. 4)	

## Revision Cards: Main Characters

Napoleon	'Napoleon is always right.' (p. 41) (spoken by Boxer)
Snowball	'If a window was broken or a nail knocked up, someone was certain to come in the night and mend it.' (p. 57)
Squealer	'Besides, in those days they had been slaves and now they were free. It was a difficult thing for Squealer did not fail to point out.' (p. 81)
Boxer	'I have no wish to take life, not even human life,' repeated Boxer, and he went back to work.' (p. 31)
Old Major	'remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. No argument is allowed. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades.' (p. 6)
Mr Jones	'Mr Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes.' (p. 1)

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# Rhetoric Activities

## Pathos

*'Comrades!' he cried. 'You do not imagine, I hope, that we pigs are kind to you out of a spirit of selfishness and privilege? Many of us actually dislike milk and apples. I myself have never liked them myself! Our sole object in taking these things is to protect your health. Milk and apples (and this has been proved by Science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig. We pigs are brainworkers. The whole management and organisation of this farm depends on us. Day and night we are watching over you and your welfare. It is for your sake that milk and apples are taken from the store. Do you know what would happen if we did not do this? Jones would come back in our duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back and he would kick us to the dealer almost pleadingly, skipping from side to side with his tail, 'surely there is no one among you who wants to work?' (pp. 25–26)*



Appeal	Example	Why does Orwell use this
Pathos	<i>'Comrades!'</i>	Squealer instantly addresses the other pigs. This is important because he's trying to establish a relationship; this is important because he's defending the theft of food meant for all the animals. 'comrades' he's trying to establish that he's on the same level as the other animals by hoarding food.
Logos	<i>'Our sole object in taking these things [...]'</i>	Squealer is defending the theft of the food. This is important because he's trying to establish a relationship; this is important because he's defending the theft of food meant for all the animals. 'Science' and that it is 'necessary' to the well-being of the animals serves to transform the act from one of theft to one of necessity.
Ethos	<i>'It is for your sake [...]'</i>	By suggesting that the theft is for the 'sake' of the animals, Squealer presents the pigs as the protectors of the animals who know what is best for them.

## Key Quotation Explosion

- p. 19
  - 'a' – implies the idea that the pigs are further deceiving the animals
  - 'directed'/'supervised' – both verbs show the controlling influence of the pigs
  - 'superior knowledge' – implies that the pigs' power is enhanced by their knowledge
- p. 19
  - 'FOUR LEGS GOOD, TWO LEGS BAD' – this is phrased like a mantra intended to be repeated
  - 'inscribed' – this implies that the commandments are now embedded in the minds of the animals
  - 'Seven Commandments' – this is a play on the Ten Commandments, which were given to Moses by God, showing the pigs' power.
- p. 24
  - 'You do not imagine' – confronts the animals with their thoughts to understand the situation
  - 'absolutely necessary' – implies a moral justification for stealing the milk and apples
  - 'brainworkers' – Squealer emphasises the intellectual superiority of the pigs
- pp. 25–26
  - 'slaves' – means that the animals are bound to the command of someone who is superior to them
  - 'benefit of [...] the human kind' – is an example of the way that the pigs are trying to convince the animals that they are acting in their best interests
  - 'imagine' – is ironic: while the humans aren't stealing from the animals, the animals are stealing from the humans
- p. 102
  - 'outside' – highlights the separation that has emerged between the pigs and the other animals
  - 'pig to man, and from man to pig' – repetition emphasises the incredulity of the animals
  - 'impossible to say which was which' – the animals have become indistinguishable from the humans

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## Exam Preparation Activities

### Essay Planning

Activity requires a personal response.

### Essay Writing

- AO4 – there are a number of errors in terms of spelling and punctuation
  - There is no analysis of the writers' methods
  - There is no link between the quotation, the explanation and the question
- See above (elements identified and marking in Q1)
- Activity requires a personal response.

### Exam Technique

#### Quotations

Activity requires a personal response.

#### Extension Task 1

Activity requires a personal response.

#### Extension Task 2

Activity requires a personal response.

### Punctuation

#### Quotation Marks

- When Old Major says 'Remove Man from the scene' he encourages the animals
- Mollie is a 'simple creature' who is afraid of the growling dogs that roam the farm
- Minimus' repetition of 'Animal Farm, Animal Farm' shows how ingrained it is in their minds

#### Comma

- Boxer, who stands out from the other animals, is the personification of duty
- Orwell's novel has many meanings, not all of them obvious.
- Napoleon is a cunning, aggressive, brutal and violent character.

#### Semicolon

- The novel is full of images; they give the text its real meaning.
- Napoleon embodies all that is wrong with power; he uses it entirely for his own ends.
- Animalism is the symbol of hope for all of the animals; its destruction symbolises the end of the revolution.

#### The Colon

- Boxer represents the good in us all: loyalty, hard work and determination
- The novel transcends time: its message is a timeless reminder of the power of the individual
- There is a clear message in the novel: evil overcomes good only when it is allowed to

## Indicative Content for Practice Exam-style Questions

- AO1
  - Squealer is the mouthpiece for the regime.
  - He perpetuates the propaganda which sustains Napoleon's leadership.
  - In supporting Napoleon he actively deceives the other animals.
- AO2
  - His use of rhetorical questions to question established ideas
  - His use of counterargument to undermine existing ideas of morality
  - His use of inversion
- AO3
  - Squealer is the voice of propaganda; he represents the voice of untruth.
  - Propaganda is used to change 'truth' to suit the needs of Napoleon.
  - The propaganda is a replication of that which secured Stalin's rule in Soviet Russia.

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2. AO1
  - Napoleon rebrands Old Major's ideas into Animalism to create a creed for the animals
  - He becomes consumed with power and uses violence to secure his power
  - Power corrupts him to the extent that he becomes indistinguishable from the humans
- AO2
  - Focus on early descriptions of Napoleon as aloof and threatening
  - His increasingly violent behaviour: for example, Snowball's exile and the execution of the pigs
  - The final description of the pigs at the end of the novel
- AO3
  - Napoleon's cynicism in contrast with Old Major's idealism.
  - Napoleon represents the force that corrupts even the most pure of ideals.
  - The corruption of Animalism leads to the embodiment of the very moral principles it was based on.
3. AO1
  - Boxer represents the proletariat; he is a worker; someone society relies on
  - He is the moral barometer of the novel: see 'The Battle of the Cowshed'
  - He becomes dispensable when he no longer serves a purpose to the regime
- AO2
  - Boxer's key phrase: 'I will work harder'.
  - His use of a mantra for positive reasons contrasts with Napoleon's manipulative use of the same phrase
  - His language is deliberately pragmatic: he represents people who believe in the right thing
- AO3
  - Boxer is the embodiment of the 'common man': his experience is most likely to be that of the majority
  - He endures the horrors of the regime and gives us the perspective of 'normal' animals
  - His destruction represents the point at which people matter less than the regime
4. AO1
  - Leaders come in contrasting forms: benevolent (Old Major) and malignant (Napoleon)
  - The reasons why leaders rise to power: some for the greater good; others for personal gain
  - Leaders emerge in ways we do not expect: Boxer, for example.
- AO2
  - Old Major's speech: the idealism and hope of the language
  - Napoleon: initial introduction suggests fear and violence will define his rule
  - The executions: the language characterises the rule of Napoleon
- AO3
  - Leaders emerge with different intentions.
  - Leadership can be achieved either through violence and fear or through persuasion
  - Leaders who rule for themselves become that which they wanted to oppose
5. AO1
  - Human greed is the very thing that the Old Major urges the animals to oppose
  - As the novel progresses, the pigs become increasingly greedy, stealing from the other animals
  - By the end, the pigs have become as greedy as the humans they despise
- AO2
  - Quotation in the task: the animals' production is a tool of profit, not subsistence
  - Squealer's account of why the pigs are taking the milk and apples – rhetoric
  - The final scene: the increasing weight of the pigs, the lack of clarity about the future
- AO3
  - Orwell is warning that everybody is susceptible to greed.
  - Even the purest intentions are corruptible by the promise of personal gain
  - Greed creates winners and losers: the losers suffer at the hands of the winners

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6. AO1
- Old Major's speech is an example of how rhetoric can be used to provide
  - Squealer also deploys rhetorical skill, but to manipulate the animals cyni
  - The Seven Commandments are the ultimate symbol of rhetorical manip

AO2

- Old Major's speech: use of anecdote; imagery; rule of three, etc.
- The Seven Commandments: how they mimic the language of the Bible to
- Squealer's use of inversion and counter argument as rhetorical devices t

AO3

- Rhetoric is a skill that some people learn and this gives them power over
- Rhetoric can be used to inspire and mobilise people for the common good
- People need to understand it, so they can detect it, and raise questions t

7. AO1

- Old Major's 'dream' is the basis upon which Animalism is formed.
- Animalism is supposed to recreate reality for the animals away from the
- As the novel progresses, gradually Napoleon's rule leads to the disintegr

AO2

- Old Major's speech at the beginning of the dream: the idealism of his vo
- The changing of the Seven Commandments: a key part of the structure a
- The conclusion of the novel: the point at which the dream finally dissip

AO3

- Dreams can form the ideological basis for change.
- They are unrealistic because they are unsustainable in a world of vice an
- The people who suffer most from the failure of dreams are the ordinary

8. AO1

- The usurpation of Mr and Mrs Jones
- The exiling of Snowball
- The executions

AO2

- The descriptions of Mr and Mrs Jones's exit: the coup is bloodless.
- The descriptions of Snowball and the dogs: the animalistic and violent descripti
- The executions: the casual description to emphasise the horror of what

AO3

- Violence is a tool of control on the farm, used by Napoleon to maintain
- The violence becomes so embedded that it becomes an accepted part of
- The violence undermines the optimism by the end – Clover's 'dim eyes'.

9. AO1

- Equality is presented as the ultimate goal of Animalism by Old Major.
- It becomes clear that equality is not a fixed idea, but one that depends o
- By the end, equality has been used as a way of deceiving the animals int

AO2

- Old Major's speech: the use of rhetorical devices to enrich the promise
- The use of the 'All Animals are Equal' motto and its development to rep
- The symbolism of the animals 'resting' on the farmhouse at the end of t

AO3

- Equality is the root of Old Major's speech and Animalism, but it's an
- The ideal becomes lost in the day-to-day pragmatism of Napoleon's rule
- By the end, it is clear inequality was always inevitable on the farm.

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10. AO1

- Each of the animals represents characteristics of human beings.
- Each animal has been chosen because it has traits that reflect its human
- Orwell wants to use the farm as a microcosm of the wider world.

AO2

- The descriptions of how the different animals are presented
- How the speech of the animals reflects certain traits that link to human
- The conclusion of the novel: how the animals morph indistinguishably in

AO3

- Orwell's novel is an allegory of life in the Soviet Union.
- He uses the animals as a means of highlighting the characteristics he wa
- By the end of the novel, it is clear that the animals are essentially embod

11. AO1

- The whole novel hinges on the difference in outlook of two pigs: Old Ma
- Old Major represents hope and idealism: he sees a better future for all a
- Napoleon represent cynicism and self-interest: he sees a better future o

AO2

- Presentation of Old Major as a symbol of idealism and hope
- Characterisation of Napoleon as a Stalinist dictator, in contrast to Old M
- Squealer: presented as a propagandist and arch-manipulator of animals

AO3

- The pigs represent the ruling classes on the farm.
- Their corruption is a metaphor for the ways that power and greed corrup
- Orwell's message is that the corruption of the ruling classes serves to inf

12. AO1

- The farm is supposed to represent how and society works.
- The pigs are the rulers of the society.
- The other animals are the proletariat and common people.

AO2

- The setting of the farm is a microcosmic representation of Soviet Russia.
- The farm is an effective setting because it exists to produce goods for sa
- Therefore, it is a fertile place to explore the idea of greed.

AO3

- The farm represents a symbol of the idealism and corruption in all societ
- The animals represent the range of personalities and characters in societ
- The failure of the farm represents the corruption of society.

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## Worked-through Example

### Understanding the Question

	Word	What is this telling me
<b>Command Word</b>	Explore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss in depth</li> <li>Look for different explanations</li> </ul>
<b>Focus Word</b>	Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action involving physical force</li> <li>Use of threat/intimidation</li> </ul>

### Gathering Your Ideas

Possible events that students might reference:

- The use of violence on Mr and Mrs Jones
- The execution of Snowball
- The Battle of the Cowshed
- The executions

Some possible ideas that they might suggest:

- Violence is a tool to create fear so that the animals comply with the pig's rule.
- Violence is an object of control.
- Violence leads to the diminishing of Animalism.
- The violence serves to undermine the animals' dreams of a better life.

### Sample Essay Plan

The first paragraph has been done to show students what they might include.

Please refer to the indicative content for further guidance on what students might include.

### Annotated Sample Answer

#### Improve your Essay

Students' responses to this task will be informed by the differences between their own and the sample. Please refer to the comparative mark on the sample for guidance about what students might include against the task.

### Sample Essay One Activities

- All marks for the sample essay should be in level 4. The specific mark is actually level 4. This task should be on the justifications for the mark: for example, some students may think the mark is strong or weak within the band.
- This task requires a personal response from the candidates to comment on the development. The key criterion for this task is to ensure that they are engaged with the mark scheme.

### Sample Essay Two Activities

- Students will likely identify a variety of extracts in order to exemplify how the task is met. Use the guidance below to check that what they identify, for each AO is relevant.
  - AO1 – any extract that shows the candidate 'knows' and 'understands' the text
  - AO2 – any extract that is analysed in a method; either character, setting, language, etc.
  - AO3 – any extract that shows the candidate is engaging with Orwell's broader context
- This exercise is a personal response, and will be determined by their response to the task.

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### Sample Essay Three Activities

1. An example has been done to show students how to respond to this task; students can then use this as a guide and replicate the model.
2. The improved paragraphs will be the students' own work on the details that they have chosen. As a guide, they need to evidence that students are analysing language closely and using it to support their argument about the novel.

### Sample Essay Four Activities

1. Possible examples students might give for each AO are below:

#### AO1

- In *Animal Farm*, the pigs are Orwell's device for presenting his ideas about the nature of power and control.
- In the first chapter, the outset, and immediately following Old Major's death, the pigs are introduced as the obvious successor, who is used to 'getting his own way'.
- Napoleon serves as the architect of the society on the farm, in the aftermath of the revolution. We see this when the Seven Commandments are inscribed.

#### AO2

- He uses the commandments as the guarantee of his own control: their brevity and unambiguity, control and regulate the behaviour of the animals.
- At this point a 'terrible baying' sound is heard as 'nine enormous dogs' are released. The releasing of the dogs represents the unleashing of Napoleon's true totalitarian nature.
- Napoleon has essentially been so consumed by the trappings of power, that he has lost sight of the principles of Animalism. In turn, he now represents all that Animalism was supposed to abhor.

#### AO3

- Napoleon invokes the idea of Napoleon Bonaparte, the French Revolutionary leader of France. This is significant because like the real-life Napoleon, the one who is depicted as having a desire for power and control.
- They represent the failure of revolution and the hollowness of change brought about by the revolution. The only possible outcome is the transferral of power from one corrupt leader to another.

2. This requires a personal response from the students, preferably not lifted straight from the text, but in their own words to show that they understand the significance of the text.

However, some of the things that they might come up with include:

- AO1 – precise and detailed knowledge of the text
- AO2 – close analysis of details
- AO3 – imaginative interpretations of ideas

3. This exercise extends the first task in this section: candidates need to come up with their own independent ideas about how the response meets the criteria.

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