

Animal Farm Chapter 9 Questions

1. What did Clover and Benjamin advise Boxer? Why is Benjamin's concern about Boxer surprising and touching?
2. Give at least two examples of how the pigs were treated differently than other animals? Why are only the young pigs being educated, and why are they discouraged from playing with other young animals?
3. Give 2 examples of propaganda spread by the pigs in power?
4. Give at least three examples of the inequality in the way that the pigs are treated as opposed to the other animals.

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| <p>5. "Once again all rations were reduced, except those of the pigs and the dogs. A too rigid equality in rations, he explained, would have been contrary to the principles of Animalism." Who said this _____ What is the meaning and why is this quote ironic? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p> |
| <p>6." A) 'Long live Humanity!' B) "Death to Humanity!" What two animals said these quotes? Quote A _____</p> |

Quote B _____

Where and when _____

What is the meaning and significance of these quotes? _____

7. "Fools don't you see what is happening?" Who said it? _____
When? _____

What "deeper meaning" does the quotation show? _____

8. 'Comrades, comrades!' they shouted. 'Don't take your own brother to his death! '
Who said it to whom? _____ When? _____

Why don't these animals help another horse? _____

9) Who suddenly reappears on the farm? Why do some animals believe/want to believe his stories? Why do the pigs welcome his return?

10) What does Squealer say about Boxer's death? Name 2 ways the pigs use Boxer's death for their own purposes?

11) Where do you think the pigs got the money to buy whiskey in the end?

Animal Farm Chapter 9 Questions

1. What did Clover and Benjamin advise Boxer? Why is Benjamin's concern about Boxer surprising and touching? **She tells him not to work so hard. Benjamin was cynical and never seemed to care about anything**

2. Give at least two examples of how the pigs were treated differently than other animals? Why are only the young pigs being educated, and why are they discouraged from playing with other young animals?

Whenever a pig met another animal on the pass, the other animal had to give way to the pig. They wore green ribbons on their tails on Sunday and they got extra rations of food and a ration of beer every month, though other animals were starving and were denied sugar because it made them fat. However the pigs got to eat it and were getting fatter.

3. Give 2 examples of propaganda spread by the pigs in power? **Though animals were hungry, production was increasing. There is a readjustment of supplies, not a reduction.**

b) they had more oats, more hay, more turnips than they had had in Jones's day, that they worked shorter hours, that their drinking water was of better quality, that they lived longer, that a larger proportion of their young ones survived infancy, and that they had more straw in their stalls and suffered less from fleas.

4. Give at least three examples of the inequality in the way that the pigs are treated as opposed to the other animals. **It was announced that later, when bricks and timber had been purchased, a schoolroom would be built in the farmhouse garden. For the time being, the young pigs were given their instruction by Napoleon himself in the farmhouse kitchen. They took their exercise in the garden, and were discouraged from playing with the other young animals. About this time, too, it was laid down as a rule that when a pig and any other animal met on the path, the other animal must stand aside: and also that all pigs, of whatever degree, were to have the privilege of wearing green ribbons on their tails on Sundays. There was sugar for Napoleon's own table (he forbade this to the other pigs, on the ground that it made them fat). Rations, reduced in December, were reduced again in February, and lanterns in the stalls were forbidden to save Oil. But the pigs seemed comfortable enough, and in fact were putting on weight if anything.**

6." A) 'Long live Humanity!' B) "Death to Humanity!"

What two animals said these quotes? Quote A: Snowball Quote B: Napoleon

Explain the origin and the irony in this quote. Snowball supposedly led the human forces in the Battle of Cowshed against the animals and was said to have yelled the first quote at, "The Battle of Cowshed!" Napoleon supposedly yelled the second quote as he factiously led the animal troops at the same battle. This is the final total distortion of the real story (propaganda)> Snowball had actually led the animals against the humans and fought very bravely

6." Once again all rations were reduced, except those of the pigs and the dogs. A too rigid equality in rations, Squealer explained, would have been contrary to the principles of Animalism."

Who said it to whom? **Squealer** to the animals

What is the meaning and why is this quote ironic? **Animalism says that all animals are equal. It is ironic because you can be rigid with the food ration for the other animals, but it is only against the principals of Animalism if you a rigid with the pigs. Inequality is against animalism!!!!**

7. "Fools don't you see what is happening?" Who said it? **Benjamin** When: **When Boxer is being carted away to the Knackers**

What "deeper meaning" does the quotation show? **Benjamin was cynical and never seemed to care about anything. We would think he cares for nothing, however, he shows that he cared deeply for and was devoted to boxer. He is the only one who can read well and is the only one that sees through the Pig's deception.**

8. 'Comrades, comrades!' they shouted. 'Don't take your own brother to his death! ' Who said it? **Muriel to the cart horses** When? **When they were hauling Boxer to the knacker in the butcher's cart**
Why don't these animals help? **But the stupid brutes, too ignorant to realize what was happening, merely set back their ears and quickened their pace. They are working for men and have a slave mentality. The just follow orders and don't think about what they are doing.**

9) Who suddenly reappears on the farm? Why do some animals believe/want to believe his stories? Why do the pigs welcome his return? **Moses, the Raven, returns. He talks about, "Sugarcandy Mountain, a place where animals go when they die. Many of the animals believed him. They reasoned, were hungry and overworked. They want to believe that a better world should exist somewhere else? It gives them hope to endure their hard lives. It is ironic because it proves that nothing has changed since Jones left. Moses was Jones' pet and now he is allowed to return. The pigs put up with and actually welcome him back because he helps them achieve their goals. If the animals believe they will go to a better place when they die, they will work harder and endure the hardships of life without complaint.**

10. What does Squealer say about Boxer's death? Name 2 ways the pigs use Boxer's death for their own purposes? He was taken away in an ambulance. 1) **The knackers wagon had been bought by the vet, but he had not yet changed the sign.**
b) **He was given the very best medical care that Napoleon spared no expense in paying for. Squealer claimed that Napoleon was at his side until the end?**
c) And when Squealer went on the admirable care he had received, and the expensive medicines for which Napoleon had paid without a thought as to the cost, their last doubts disappeared and the sorrow that they felt for their comrade's death was tempered by the thought that at least he had died happy. **Squealer glorifies Napoleon and his attempts to save Boxer's life. He also asks the animals to work harder because that is what Boxer valued and always said and tried to do.**

11. Where do you think the pigs got the money to buy whiskey in the end?
They sell Boxer to the knacker where his bones are used to make glue and his meat is used to make dog food.

Foreshadowing Events to come

Foreshadowing is when the author provides hints and clues that suggest what happen later in the story.

In the graphic organizer below, explain how the event foreshadows the future in the novel.

| Event | What does it foreshadow? |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. 'That is the true spirit, comrade!' cried Squealer, but it was noticed he cast a very ugly look at Boxer with his little twinkling eyes. | |
| 2. Napoleon took them [the puppies] away from their mothers, saying that he would make himself responsible for their education. | |
| 3. "I believe that the time will come when we shall find that Snowball's part in it [the Battle of the Cowshed] was much exaggerated." | |
| 4. Tired out but proud, the animals walked round and round their masterpiece ... the walls were twice as thick as before. Nothing short of explosives would lay them low.... | |
| 5. "And remember ... that in fighting against Man, we must not come to resemble him." | |
| 6. A corner of the large pasture was to be fenced off and turned into a grazing-ground for superannuated animals. Boxer's twelfth birthday was due in the late summer of the following year. | |
| 7. The dogs' attack on Boxer during Napoleon's purges. | |

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FOLLOW-UP: Re-read old Major's speech. What are two more events or actions foreshadowed in that passage?