

## Animal Farm Chapter 7

- 1) When Orwell says that “Starvation seemed to stare them in the face,” what is he talking about? Give two reasons that this happened. What literary device is he using to make his point here?
- 2) Why does Napoleon try to fool Wymper about the conditions on Animal Farm? What are two examples of ways that they try to do this?
- 3) What group of animals is to make the biggest sacrifice? Explain. What do they do to protest this injustice? How does Napoleon retaliate and what happens.
- 4) Who are the animals told is visiting Animal Farm nightly? What are two examples of his mischievous behavior? Why do you think that Snowball is being used as a scapegoat?
- 5) How does Squealer continue to twist the facts when he tells of Napoleon’s role in the, “Battle of Cowshed?”
- 6) What do the dogs do to a group of pigs who had complained earlier? Who else is attacked and what happens? Why doesn’t he kill the dogs?

- 7) What do the group of pigs do next and what happens to them? What other animals confess and what are their alleged or suspected crimes?
- 8) Why do you think all of these animals confessed to bogus crimes? What even in Russian history does this symbolize?
- 9) What does Squealer tell the animals about, "Beasts of England?" Why does he say it is being changed? Why does he change this song?
- 10) What is the mood on Animal farm after the public confessions and slaughter? Why?

- 1) When Orwell says that “Starvation seemed to stare them in the face,” what is he talking about? Give two reasons that this happened. What literary device is he using to make his point here?  
**The usual corn ration is first replaced by potatoes which are then taken away from the animals. Personification**
- 2) Why does Napoleon try to fool Wymper about the conditions on Animal Farm? What are two examples of ways that they try to do this? **He doesn’t want the other farms to find out that there are problems on Animal Farm. False rumors were spreading about Animal Farm (Cannibalism and infanticide). A few selected animals, mostly sheep, were instructed to remark casually in front of Wymper that rations had been increased. In addition, Napoleon ordered the almost empty bins in the store-shed to be filled nearly to the brim with sand, which was then covered up with what remained of the grain and meal.**
- 3) What group of animals is to make the biggest sacrifice? Explain. What do they do to protest this injustice? How does Napoleon retaliate and what happens. **The hens must surrender their eggs. Napoleon had accepted, through Wymper, a contract for four hundred eggs a week. The price of these would pay for enough grain and meal to keep the farm going till summer came on and conditions were easier. They fly up to the rafters and lay their eggs and allow them to drop and crack on the barn floor. Napoleon ordered the hens' not to be fed, and said that any animal fed them would be killed. The dogs saw to it that these orders were carried out. For five days the hens held out, and then they capitulated and went back to their nesting boxes. Nine hens had died. Their bodies were buried in the orchard, and it was said that they had died of coccidiosis.**
- 4) Who are the animals told is visiting Animal Farm nightly? What are two examples of his mischievous behavior? Why do you think that Snowball is being used as a scapegoat?  
**Every night, it was said, he came creeping in under cover of darkness and performed all kinds of mischief. He stole the corn, he upset the milk-pails, he broke the eggs, he trampled the seedbeds, and he gnawed the bark off the fruit trees. Whenever anything went wrong it became usual to attribute it to Snowball. If a window was broken or a drain was blocked up, someone was certain to say that Snowball had come in the night and done it, and when the key of the store-shed was lost, the whole farm was convinced that Snowball had thrown it down the well. Curiously enough, they went on believing this even after the mislaid key was found under a sack of meal. The cows declared unanimously that Snowball crept into their stalls and milked them in their sleep. The rats, which had been troublesome that winter, were also said to be in league with Snowball. Things are starting to go bad on Animal Farm so the pigs need some deep, dark enemy to blame for all of these problems. They don’t want the animals to blame them. Besides how better is it for a leader to look important than to be fighting a deep, dark enemy?**
- 5) How does Squealer continue to twist the facts when he tells of Napoleon’s role in the, “Battle of Cowshed? **“Do you not remember how, just at the moment when Jones and his men had got inside the yard, Snowball suddenly turned and fled, and many animals followed him? And do you not remember, too, that it was just at that moment, when panic was spreading and all**

**seemed lost, that Comrade Napoleon sprang forward with a cry of 'Death to Humanity!' and sank his teeth in Jones's leg? Surely you remember that, comrades?'**

- 6) What do the dogs do to a group of pigs who had complained earlier? Who else is attacked and what happens? Why doesn't he kill the dogs?
- 7) What do the group of pigs do next and what happens to them? What other animals confess and what are their alleged or suspected crimes?

**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 as 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 in a terrible voice Napoleon demanded whether any other animal had anything to confess.**

- 8) Why do you think all of these animals confessed to bogus crimes? What even in Russian history does this symbolize?

**They were afraid. Maybe they thought that if they confessed, they would get mercy from the pigs. Maybe they got frustrated and decided they were going to die anyway so they took the noble path and lied to say they were in league with Snowball to upset the pigs.**

- 9) What does Squealer tell the animals about, "Beasts of England?" Why does he say it is being changed? Why does he change this song? He announced that, by a special decree of Comrade Napoleon, 'Beasts of England' had been abolished. From now onwards it was forbidden to sing it.

'It's no longer needed, comrade,' said Squealer stiffly. "Beasts of England" was the song of the Rebellion. But the Rebellion is now completed. The execution of the traitors this afternoon was the final act. The enemy both external and internal has been defeated. In 'Beasts of England' we expressed our longing for a better society in days to come. But that society has now been established. Clearly this song has no longer any purpose.'

- 10) What is the mood on Animal farm after the public confessions and slaughter? What stopped the animals from protesting? **Fear! They probably wondered if they might be next. They might have complained, but at this moment the sheep set up their usual bleating of 'Four legs good, two legs bad,' which went on for several minutes and put an end to the discussion.**



## Word Mini Detective

Take an educated guess and write a synonym and part of speech for the word in bold.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ The animals carried on as best they could with the rebuilding of the windmill, well knowing that the outside world was watching them and that the **envious** human beings would rejoice and triumph if the mill were not finished on time.

Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_ The potatoes had become soft and discoloured, and only a few were **edible**. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_ Once again it was being put about that all the animals were dying of famine and disease, and that they were continually fighting among themselves and had resorted to cannibalism and **infanticide**. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_ **Emboldened** by the collapse of the windmill, the human beings were inventing fresh lies about Animal Farm. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_ Napoleon was well aware of the bad results that might follow if the real facts of the food situation were known, and he decided to make use of Mr. Whymper to spread a contrary impression.

Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_ Led by three young Black Minorca pullets, the hens made a determined effort to thwart Napoleon's wishes.

7) \_\_\_\_\_ For five days the hens held out, and then they capitulated and went back to their nesting boxes. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

8) \_\_\_\_\_ 'Did we not see for ourselves how he attempted - fortunately without success - to get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of the Cowshed?' The animals were stupefied. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

9) \_\_\_\_\_ Starvation seemed to stare them in the face.

Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_ What kind of literary device is this?



The Boogie Pig



## Word Mini Detective

Take an educated guess and write a synonym and part of speech for the word in bold.

1) **jealous, spiteful**: The animals carried on as best they could with the rebuilding of the windmill, well knowing that the outside world was watching them and that the **envious** human beings would rejoice and triumph if the mill were not finished on time.

Part of speech Adjective

2) \_\_\_\_\_ The potatoes had become soft and discoloured, and only a few were edible. Part of speech Adjective

3) **Safe to eat**: Once again it was being put about that all the animals were dying of famine and disease, and that they were continually fighting among themselves and had resorted to cannibalism and **infanticide**. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_

4) **Made brave or confident, encouraged**: **Emboldened** by the collapse of the windmill, the human beings were inventing fresh lies about Animal Farm. Part of speech Verb

5) **Opposite**: Napoleon was well aware of the bad results that might follow if the real facts of the food situation were known, and he decided to make use of Mr. Whymper to spread a **contrary** impression. Part of speech Adjective

6) **Prevent. stop**: Led by three young Black Minorca pullets, the hens made a determined effort to **thwart** Napoleon's wishes. Part of speech Verb

7) **Gave in/up, surrendered**: For five days the hens held out, then they **capitulated** and went back to their nesting boxes. Part of speech Verb

8) **Bewildered, confused**: Did we not see for ourselves how he attempted - fortunately without success - to get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of the Cowshed?' The animals were **stupefied**. Part of speech \_\_\_\_\_





9) **Hunger, malnourishment**: **Starvation** seemed to stare them in the face.

Part of speech noun What kind of literary device is this?







The Boogie Pig

## ANIMAL FARM SEVEN COMANDMENTS

The 7 Commandment 	How was it rewritten? Who broke it? How and Why?
<p>1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.</p>  <p>2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.</p>  <p>3. No animal shall wear clothes.</p> <p>4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.</p> <hr/>  <p>5. No animal shall drink alcohol.</p> <hr/> <p>6. No animal shall kill any other animal. _____</p> <p>7. All animals are equal. _____</p> <hr/> <hr/>	

## ANIMAL FARM SEVEN COMANDMENTS

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>The 7 Commandment</div>  </div>	<div>How was it rewritten? Who broke it? How and Why?</div>
<p>1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.</p>  <p>2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.</p>  <p>3. No animal shall wear clothes.</p> <p>4. No animal shall sleep in a bed. <i>with sheets</i></p>  <p>5. No animal shall drink alcohol. <i>to access. (Chapter 8)</i></p> <p>6. No animal shall kill any other animal. <i>without cause (Chapter 7)</i></p> <p>7. All animals are equal. <i>Some are more equal than others. (Chapter 9)</i></p>	<p>Wymper is always at the farm an intermediary between AF and people. The pigs do trade with people. They sell the timber to Fredrick. They will late try to walk on two legs.</p> <p>2. They have a purge where many animals admit to false crimes and are executed. In general the animals are maltreated by the pigs. They are underfed and overworked.</p> <p>3. Squealer wears a monocle, Napoleon wears a bowler hat, and Mollie wears ribbons. Later in the book the pigs will start to wear clothes</p> <p>4. The commandment is altered and the pigs start to live in a house and sleep in beds. The pigs argue that sheets are the problem and use blankets. Aren't blankets and beds made from animals? (Feathers, wool, etc)</p> <p>The commandment is altered and the pigs find a box of whiskey and get drunk. In fact they plant barley in the pasture where the animals are supposed to retire. This is to make beer.</p> <p>6. There are public confessions to false crimes and executions of animals. The commandment is altered. Which the pigs a side degree of freedom to kill for whatever they think is cause.</p> <p>7. The pigs become the elitists and live in a house with all of its luxuries while most of the other animals are underfed and overworked</p>



<b>Character and attitude and how they react to Napoleons dictatorship</b>	<b>Your opinion. Do you agree or disagree with him? Did they do the right thing? Explain</b>
<b>1) Boxer</b>	
<b>2) Benjamin</b>	
<b>3) The Sheep</b>	
<b>4) The chickens</b>	

## Chapter 7 Short Assignment

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3) \_\_\_\_\_ Napoleon was well aware of the bad results that might follow if the real facts of the food situation were known, and he decided to make use of Mr. Whymper to spread a **contrary** impression.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ For five days the hens held out, and then they **capitulated** and went back to their nesting boxes.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ Did we not see for ourselves how he attempted - fortunately without success - to get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of the Cowshed?' The animals were **stupefied**.

6) Starvation seemed to stare them in the face. What kind of literary device is this?

7) Why does Napoleon try to fool Wymper about the conditions on Animal Farm? What are two examples of ways that they try to do this?

8) What group of animals is to make the biggest sacrifice? Explain. What do they do to protest or rebel against this injustice? How does Napoleon retaliate and what happens.

9) What do the dogs do to a group of pigs who had complained earlier? Who else is attacked and what happens? Why doesn't he kill the dogs?

10) Describe what happens next? What event in Russian history does this symbolize?