<table>
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<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Work to be completed</th>
<th>Resource provided</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>On-Line Support</th>
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| 1   | George Orwell  | Read resource 1. Answer the following questions:  
  1. Where and when was George Orwell born?  
  2. How do you know that Orwell was an intelligent child?  
  3. How did Orwell research 'Down and Out in Paris and London'?  
  4. What inspired George Orwell to write 'Animal Farm'?  
  5. Why wasn't 'Animal Farm' printed at first?  
  6. How has George Orwell's writing influenced society since his death?  
  7. List three things that happened during Orwell's lifetime that influenced his writing (use the biographical factsheet to help you).  
  8. In your own words, write one message that you think George Orwell might have wanted to share with the world in his books. | Resource 1              | Answers to question in full sentences.                                                                                                               |                          |
| 2   | Chapter 1      | Read the chapter.  
  1. Who is the owner of the farm?  
  2. How would you describe the owner of the farm?  
  3. What animals are there on the farm?  
  4. Who have the animals gathered to listen to?  
  5. Which animal is 'not of first-rate intelligence'?  
  6. What features of an allegory can we identify already?  
  7. Why does Old Major think a rebellion will end the cruel leadership on Manor Farm?  
  8. What does Old Major think life will be like after the rebellion on Manor Farm? | Book: Animal Farm       | Answers to key questions in full sentences.                                                                                                         |                          |
| 3   | Chapter 2      | Read the chapter.  
  1. What are the names of the three main pigs on the farm?  
  2. How does Mollie respond to the idea of a rebellion?  
  3. How do Boxer and Clover, the two horses, respond to the idea of a rebellion?  
  4. How had Jones 'fallen on evil days'?  
  5. How do the animals take control of the farm? | Book: Animal Farm       | Answers to key questions in full sentences.                                                                                                         |                          |
<p>| 4   | Chapter 2      | Look at how Orwell describes the three pigs in this chapter. Each pig has its own personality and characteristics. Write a paragraph to describe each pig in this chapter. The paragraph must include: a topic sentence, a quote, an explanation | Book: Animal Farm       | 3 paragraphs on the 3 main pigs.                                       |                          |</p>
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<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Chapter 3</th>
<th>Read the chapter.</th>
<th>Book: Animal Farm</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. List five reasons the animals’ first harvest was so successful.</td>
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<td>2. What has happened in these three paragraphs?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. What do you think about what Squealer says?</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4. What do you think Orwell wants us to think about the pigs? Why?</td>
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<td>5. What do you think Orwell wants us to think about the other animals? Why?</td>
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<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Quiz</th>
<th>Complete the quiz in resource 2. Your responses will be marked on your return.</th>
<th>Resource 2</th>
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<td>Completed quiz</td>
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<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Chapter 4</th>
<th>Read chapter 4</th>
<th>Book: Animal Farm</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Who are Mr Pilkington and Mr Frederick?</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. What lies are they spreading about Animal Farm?</td>
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<td>3. How do animals from elsewhere in the country respond when they hear positive information about Animal Farm?</td>
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<td>4. How do the human beings react when they hear their animals singing ‘Beasts of England’?</td>
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<td>5. Write a 60 word summary of what happens at the battle of the cowshed.</td>
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<td>6. Why are Snowball and Boxer the heroes of the Battle of the Cowshed? Write ½ a page which includes quotations</td>
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| 8 | Context: Russian Revolution | Research the following people:  
- Tsar Nicholas II  
- Lenin  
- Joseph Stalin  
- Leon Trotsky | Internet – google or search engine |
|---|---|---|---|
|   |   | The characters in ‘Animal Farm’ are a metaphorical representation of the four real people above. Who do you think is who? | 5 bullet points on each of the 4 people.  
A written answer to the question. |

| 9 | Analysis | Explore how Orwell presents the pigs in the opening of ‘Animal Farm’  
You will need three paragraphs that include:  
- A topic sentence  
- A quotation  
- An explanation | Book: Animal Farm |
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<td>1 page</td>
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| 10 | Creative Writing | Re-write the ‘Battle of the Cowshed’ from the perspective of Boxer.  
- You will need to consider:  
  - How Boxer feels about the humans  
  - How Boxer feels about the farm  
  - Why he is fighting  
  - How he views himself  
  - Who or what he represents | Paper |
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<td>1 ½ Pages of creative writing</td>
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Year 8 English: Animal Farm

Resource 1 - George Orwell

George Orwell was the pen name of a man called Eric Blair. A pen name is a name used by a writer instead of their own name. Even though his real name was Eric Blair, he is known as his pen name, George Orwell.

Early Life

George Orwell was born in India in 1903. At the time, India was still one of Britain’s colonies. You may remember from The Tempest that a colony is a country that is controlled by a different country. At the time, India was a British colony, so many British people lived and worked in India.

Orwell’s father worked as a civil servant in India. Even though he was helping to run India, he was employed by the British government as India was a part of the British Empire. When he was one, Orwell moved back to live in England with his mother. He did not see his father again until 1912, as his father had to stay in India for work.

The young Orwell was very intelligent. He went to exclusive boarding schools as he was growing up. He only had to pay half the fees for his education because he was so smart. At these exclusive schools, Orwell spent a lot of time around the richest people in the country. But when he read the newspapers he saw that the majority of people around the world were not rich. He wanted to find out more about these people and their lives. After he left school, he spent some years living as a homeless person on the streets of London and Paris. In 1933, he wrote a book about his experiences called ‘Down and Out in Paris and London’. He decided to publish the book using the pen name George Orwell as he did not want to embarrass his family. George Orwell would spend the rest of his life writing about how life was unfair for poor and ordinary working people. He wanted to tell the world that the rich world leaders were taking advantage of the workers for their own benefit.

A man of action

Orwell was also prepared to fight for what he believed in. He learned that the leaders of Spain were executing people who disagreed with their rule. In 1937, George Orwell left England to join the people of Spain fight against their cruel leaders. He fought in Spain until he was shot in the throat. He returned to England and wrote about his experiences in his novel ‘Homage to Catalonia’. Orwell’s time in Spain made him more determined than ever to point out and bring down harsh rulers.

‘Animal Farm’

At this time, events around Europe were leading up to World War II. George Orwell had a number of health issues that meant he was not able to fight in the war, but he still wanted to help out. He wrote a number of articles for soldiers that helped them in battle, and he also wrote articles for people living in Britain that helped to build morale during the blitz.

Orwell remained very interested in politics. He was fascinated by how leaders gained more and more power and wealth, while the ordinary people worked harder, got poorer and led worse lives. Orwell was on the side of the people and wanted to fight this injustice. In a famous essay, he wrote that he had a ‘natural hatred of authority’ and wanted to fight for ‘the working classes’. Even though he wasn’t able to fight in World War II, he knew that he could show how imbalanced the world was in his writing.

George Orwell studied the cruel leaders in Europe very carefully. He saw how treacherous they were, and how they were responsible for millions of deaths during the war. Orwell knew that these
leaders weren’t to be trusted, and how the people living in a country were manipulated into obeying their rule, even though it made their lives miserable and difficult.

Orwell drew upon this real-life knowledge to write his novel ‘Animal Farm’. The novel shows how a powerful leader can control and harm his people. We will find out more about the real events that inspired ‘Animal Farm’ this term.

Today, ‘Animal Farm’ is seen as a classic work of literature. But at the time, nobody wanted to print it. After the war, the UK needed to work together with the cruel leaders across Europe to sustain peace. Publishers were afraid to print the book because Orwell criticised these leaders. The publishers did not want to ruin the relationships the UK was trying to build.

Eventually, after two years of searching, Orwell found a publisher for ‘Animal Farm’. It was printed in 1945, the year World War II ended. In the years that followed, Orwell’s criticisms were proved to be correct as more people learned about the harsh, violent rulers in other parts of Europe.

George Orwell: Nineteen Eighty-Four

‘Animal Farm’ wasn’t the only book Orwell wrote about violent and unfair rulers. In 1949, he published what is probably known today as his best-known work: ‘Nineteen Eighty-Four’. This book came up with many ideas that are prevalent in society today. Here are some of them:

Surveillance society:

In ‘Nineteen Eighty-Four’, the people of Britain are watched and monitored constantly by CCTV cameras and secret police. Britain today has over 2 million CCTV cameras, tracking people night and day.

‘Big Brother is watching you’

Big Brother is the leader of Britain in ‘Nineteen Eighty-Four’. It is said that he watches you all the time, night and day. This idea was turned into the reality TV show ‘Big Brother’. In the show, a group of people live together in a large house, isolated from the outside world but continuously watched by television cameras.

Room 101

In ‘Nineteen Eighty-Four’, Room 101 is a torture chamber. Prisoners are shown their greatest fear. The room is meant to break prisoners’ spirit. Today, Room 101 is a comedy TV series where people talk about things about life that annoy them.

Legacy and death

Today, Orwell is known as one of the best British writers of the 20th century. His novels were so explosive and controversial they were banned in a number of countries. ‘Animal Farm’ was banned in Soviet Russia when it was written, and it continues to be banned in North Korea, whose leader treats his people in a cruel and unfair way.

Even today, people are scared by the incredible power of Orwell’s work. He was a writer that fought for what he believed in, and was desperate to warn the world of the dangers of evil leaders. He died in 1950 of tuberculosis, shortly after the publication of ‘Nineteen Eighty-Four’.
Numbers in brackets show the number of correct answers for each question.

1) Which statements about George Orwell are correct? (2)
   a) George Orwell was writing at the same time as Charles Dickens and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
   b) George Orwell wanted to stomp down on the ordinary working people when he fought in Spain.
   c) George Orwell wanted to get out of fighting in World War II because he was scared of dying.
   d) George Orwell was influenced by society at the time he was writing.
   e) George Orwell has influenced society since the time he was writing.

2) Which statements about allegory are correct? (2)
   a) An allegory has a literal story and also a deeper meaning.
   b) The moral of The Hare and the Tortoise is: united we stand, divided we fall.
   c) George Orwell wrote Animal Farm to say, ‘Slowly and surely wins the race.’
   d) All stories with animals in them are allegories.
   e) George Orwell wrote Animal Farm as an allegory to make a point about the cruel leaders in Europe during World War II.

3) Which statements are correct? (2)
   a) Mr Jones is a kind and fair farmer.
   b) At the time Orwell was writing, farms didn’t have lots of complicated machinery.
   c) All animals on a farm were bred for their meat.
   d) A horse can be valuable to a farmer even after they have died.
   e) All farm pigs are used to make meat.

4) In Old Major’s opinion, which of these statements makes Jones a tyrant? (2)
   a) He gets drunk.
   b) He kills the pigs when they are young and sells them for meat.
   c) He doesn’t produce anything himself. He lives off the animals and makes his money from them.
   d) He plaits Mollie’s hair with red ribbons.
   e) He does not breed rats or mice on the farm.

5) One of the seven commandments is ‘No animals shall wear clothes’. Why is this commandment important for the animals? (2)
   a) The animals do not want to be like Man, so they will refuse to wear clothes.
   b) The animals want to show that they are able to create their own clothes, so they will not wear anything made by Man.
Animals don’t need clothes because they do not feel the cold.

Clothes can be used to show status. All the animals are equal, so no animal should wear clothes.

The animals do not want to use money so they cannot afford clothes.

How does Squealer convince the other animals that the pigs need to eat the milk and apples? (2)

He says that the pigs deserve the apples because they are the best animals on the farm.

He says they only eat them to protect the other animals.

He lies and says that the apples and milk are essential for the welfare of pigs.

He uses proper scientific research to show that the pigs need the apples.

He says that no-one had ever said that the apples would be shared.

Which animal is described as being ‘not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way’? (1)

Snowball

Napoleon

Squealer

Boxer

Benjamin

Which animal is described as being ‘not of first-rate intelligence’? (1)

Snowball

Napoleon

Squealer

Boxer

Benjamin

Which sentences use the words ‘rebel’ and ‘rebellion’ correctly? (2)

Rebellions are when people fight against authority.

There was a rebel against the cruel king.

There was a rebellion against the cruel king.

I try to save money by taking part in rebellions.

I want rebellion for the wrongs that have been done to me.

Which sentences best describe Old Major? (2)

He is a leader.

He is wise.

He is foolish.

He is a tyrant.

He is a coward.