



Week 1

Snowball is one of the key pigs who take the teachings of Old Major and turn them into an ideology called '**Animalism**'. He is an intelligent pig. He comes up with new ideas and cares about the working animals. His plans and ideas revolve around providing education and better conditions on the farm. He is also a brave fighter, organising the animals during 'The Battle of the Cowshed'.

Week 2

Napoleon does not like Snowball's ideas and so has him chased off the farm by his guard dogs. We do not see Snowball after this incident. He is used by Napoleon as a **scapegoat**. Napoleon also convinces the animals that Snowball was never brave during the battle and he was on Mr Jones' side. He becomes a **dictator** and rules by fear. At the end of the novella, he mirrors Mr Jones as he dresses like him, lives in his house and even walks on two legs.

Week 3

Squealer, like Snowball, is clever and a good speaker; excellent at persuading the other animals. He ends up being Napoleon's spokesperson - he delivers his orders, explains his choices and tells lies to support Napoleon. He delivers **propaganda** to the other animals. It is also hinted that he reports back to Napoleon about what the other animals say.



Year 9 English: Term 4 Animal Farm

Week 4

Rhetorical Devices

Flattery (complimenting your audience) *A person of your intelligence deserves much better than this.*

Hyperbole (exaggeration) *It is simply out of this world!*

Personal pronouns ('I', 'you' and 'we') *we will be with you all the way. I can't thank you enough!*

Imperatives (instructional language) *Get on board and join us!*

Week 5

Triples (rule of three). *Safer streets means comfort, reassurance and peace of mind for you, your family and your friends.*

Emotive language (language that appeals to the emotions) *There are thousands of animals dying...*

Statistics and figures (factual data) *80% of people agreed that change was needed.*

Rhetorical question (a question which implies its own answer). *Who doesn't want success?*

Key words:

Animalism – all animals are equal and should govern themselves

Scapegoat - anything that goes wrong on the farm is blamed on him

Dictator - a ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.

Propaganda – misleading information used to deliberately influence people.

Rhetorical devices – using language to argue and persuade.

Week 1

Questions	Answers
Who has inspired Snowball?	Old Major.
What ideology does Snowball promote?	Animalism.
What quality is used to describe him?	Intelligent.
What does he want to provide for the pigs?	Education and better conditions on the farm.
What type of fighter is he?	Brave and clever for organising the animals in battle.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Who chased Snowball off the farm?	Napoleon's guard dogs.
What does Napoleon use Snowball as?	A scapegoat.
What does Napoleon convince the animals?	That Snowball was never brave during the battle.
What type of leader is he?	A dictator. He is cruel.
What does he become in the end?	Like Mr Jones – a human.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
What qualities does Squealer have?	Clever, a good speaker and excellent at persuading the animals.
Whose spokesperson is he?	Napoleon
Does Squealer tell the truth?	No, he tells lies for Napoleon.
What is propaganda?	Using misleading information to deliberately influence people.
Why could Squealer be described as a spy?	He reports back to Napoleon about the other animals.

**Year 9 English: Term 4
Animal Farm**

Week 4

Questions	Answers
What is the purpose of a rhetorical device?	To use language to argue or persuade.
What is flattery?	Complementing your audience.
What is another word for hyperbole?	Exaggeration
What is the effect of personal pronouns?	They make your audience feel included and part of a community.
What is the importance of using imperatives?	They are telling your audience to do something.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
What is a triplet?	Rule of three.
What is the effect of emotive language?	It enables your audience to connect emotionally with your ideas.
Why should you use facts and statistics?	Providing evidence supports your ideas and gives your audience reasons why to agree with you.
What is a rhetorical question?	A question you do not have to answer.
What is the difference between fact and opinion?	A fact is a verified statement. An opinion is a statement that is based on someone's own ideas.

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