

Animal farm chapter questions

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Chapter 1 1) What's important about how animals organize themselves, how are they going to hear the major? What can this agreement say about future meetings or events? -Pigs and dogs sit in the front row. Other animals are arranged for pigs and dogs. In the future, pigs will respond, and dogs will protect pigs.) 2) According to major, what is the cause of all the problems of animals? Man is the only real enemy. Man is the only animal that produces nothing but consumes what animals produce. Get rid of the human and all the problems of the animals will be solved. 3) What motto does a major give to animals? -He encourages them to remember what happens on two legs is the enemy. Everything that happens on four legs or has wings is a friend. He also encourages them to refrain from being human-like and lists human vices. 4) What commandments does a major give to animals? Can you think of how each of them can be considered a vice? (a) No animal will ever live in a house. Caring more about possession (b) No animal will ever sleep in bed. By becoming lazy, spending too much time in bed sleeping rather than working, luxury (c) No animal ever wears clothes. Pride in appearance (d) No animal ever consumes alcohol. Drink to excess, forgetting tolls (e) No animal ever smokes tobacco. Destruction of health, expensive habit (f) No animal will ever touch money. Money corrupts (g) No animal will ever trade. Profit-making (h) No animal has ever tyranny of its kind. Slavery (i) No animal should kill any other animal. Murder (j) All animals are equal. Contest Self-interest 5) Explore the song Beasts of England as poetry. What images are present? What is a message? Why do animals like it so much that they remember them on the spot? What emotions and needs will this be affected? -The song paints a vivid picture of the day when animals are finally free of man, and all symbols of slavery such as whips and spurs are gone. He appeals to their dreams of a more prosperous future, an abundance of food and no cruelty, and the need to hope that man does not give up. Chapter 2 1) After the death of a major, what happens to the idea of rebellion against man? -Led by pigs, especially Napoleon and Snowball, the animals secretly meet for three months and learn a new thought system called animalism. Boxer and clover, two horses, help convince other animals. 2) Why do pigs like animal crow Moses stories about Sugarcandy Mountains? -If animals believe in a fantastic world of lightness and abundance waiting for them when they die, they will not be so eager to rebel against the life they currently live. 3) What makes the animals finally rebel against Mr. Jones and his four farmers? -The farm fell on hard times because of Mr. Jones's drinking. When Mr. Jones gets drunk, and neither he nor his men feed the animals on Saturday or Sunday (Summer Day), the animals break in Storage shed. They attack men when they come with whips to drive the animals away from food. 4) When people are persecuted from the farm, what do animals do? -Bits, nasal rings, dog chains, knives, etc. are thrown down the well. 5) What do animals do with the farm? -They all file through the house looking at all the luxuries. Some hams are taken out and buried, and a barrel of beer is destroyed. The beasts agree that the farm should be preserved as a museum, and that no animal can ever live there.) 6) How does the behavior of pigs foreshadow their possible leadership positions? -Snowball busies itself forming committees to solve real and imaginary problems. Pigs try to teach other animals how to read and write, with unsatisfactory results. Apples are deposited only for use by pigs.) Chapter 3.s.4 1) What additional examples of the difference between pigs and other animals occur in these two chapters? -Pigs are only direct and control; they don't do any actual work. No one but the pigs put forward any resolutions at the meetings. Snowball itself forms committees to solve real and imaginary problems. Pigs try to teach other animals how to read and write, with unsatisfactory results. Apples are deposited only for use by pigs. 2) What are Napoleon's ideas about education? He believes that education is more important for young people than for those who are already adults. He picks up Jesse and Bluebell's puppies to train them. 3) How is a Squealer able to convince other animals to accept everything Napoleon decides? -Squealer uses outright lies, scientific evidence - false, of course - and turns to animal empathy. It always ends with the threat that Jones will return if the pigs don't obey.) 4) What was the role of The Snowball in this battle? -Because Snowball has studied Julius Caesar's military strategies, he is able to plan a successful defense of the farm. He leads the animals into the attack and is slightly wounded.) 5) Where was Napoleon during the battle? -No mention of him or his activities, leading one to believe that he played a very minor role in the battle. 6) What is the significance of placing a gun at the foot of the flagpole? -The gun symbolizes the successful struggle with people. He will be sacked ceremonially twice a year to celebrate the Battle of Kauched and the anniversary of the uprising on Summer Day. Chapter 5 1) Why does Molly run away from the farm? -Molly loves being admired, admired, wearing beautiful ribbons, eating sugar and stroking people. She doesn't like working on the farm or the difficulties she faces there. 2) What changes have been made in weekly meetings over the past year? -Pigs now solve all issues of agricultural policy. Snowball and Napoleon still disagree on almost everything. While Snowball is more adept at making speech capable of swaying animals, sheep interrupt it more and more with Chants Four feet are good, two legs are bad. 3) Explain the windmill dispute from a Snowball perspective. -Snowball wants the animals to build a windmill so they will have electric energy to make life easier for all of them - light and heat in stalls and labor-saving devices such as electric milking machines. The beasts were only supposed to work three days a week when it was finished. 4) Explain the controversy of the windmill from Napoleon's point of view. -He believes that the main problem on the farm is the increase in food production. He thinks this whole windmill thing is nonsense, or so he says, and urinates on Snowball's plans.) 5) What changes does Napoleon make after his dogs chase Snowball from the farm? - There will be no more Sunday meetings. All decisions about the farm will be made by a committee of pigs chaired by Napoleon. Now the animals will meet on Sundays to greet the flag by taking the Beasts of England, and get their orders for the week. 6) Why do other animals not protest against Napoleon's decisions? -Neither of them is smart enough to make any arguments. The sheep begin their bleating, and the dogs growl before anyone can think of protesting. Squealer begins to cast doubt on the bravery of the Snowball at the Battle of Cowshed and again threatens them with Jones' return if they do not agree with Napoleon. 7) What is the importance of dogs accompanying The Squealer when he comes to talk to animals? -Napoleon wants to make sure that there is no protest or rebellion against his orders. In addition to the natural ability of Squealer to convince, he has three vicious dogs to support him. Naturally, no one protests. Chapter 6: 7 1) How much work do animals do now? - Although they already work a 60-hour week during spring and summer, Napoleon informs them that they can volunteer for Sunday afternoon work as well. But if any animal decides not to be Volga, they will have its rations cut in half. 2) Why does Napoleon decide to trade with neighboring farms? -Because some items such as paraffin oil and dog cookies are in short supply, Napoleon decides to sell a stack of hay and a portion of the wheat crop. Later they may have to sell some of the chickens eggs. 3) How do animals react? -They are concerned and think they remember the resolution against human trafficking. Squealer later explains the decision and asks if they have seen such a resolution recorded down, but no such record is found. 4) How does the windmill collapse? Why is Napoleon blaming Snowball? -A strong November storm blows it away. Instead of admitting that the walls of the windmill were not thick enough to support it against strong winds, Napoleon blames Snowball for blowing it up. 5) Why does Napoleon insist that the windmill must be restored immediately? -Napoleon wanted the animals not to become discouraged to start construction if they wait until spring. By keeping animals busy building a windmill that supposedly will make life easier for all of them, they will forget how awfully cold and hungry they are in a difficult winter. 6) Why is Napoleon ordered that the eggs of chickens be sold? -Chickens should give up their eggs because there is no food and the animals are almost starving. Their eggs are sold so that food and grain can be purchased to feed everyone. 7) How does Napoleon react when chickens rebel against his orders? -He orders chickens food rations to be cut off too. And if any animal gives and some food for them, then they will be killed as punishment. Dogs make him and nine chickens die, and about five of them abandon their protests. 8) Why is Napoleon reviving the threat that the farm will be sabotaged by Snowball? -Snowball happens to be the perfect goat to blame for why things go wrong. They need an external enemy to hate and blame what goes wrong. Beasts want to disagree, but can not out of fear. Then they soon agree with the boxer that if Napoleon says it is, then it should be. 9) Explain why the animals confessed to betrayal. Or is there any explanation? - They are probably guilty of not sincerely supporting Napoleon's policy. They don't expect to be killed for it, that's for sure. Those who confess to betrayal are killed on the spot. 10) Why is Napoleon ordering animals to stop singing Beasts of England? - Because the rebellion they were now over and the pigs are under the control of the farm. One animal may once again believe that one rebellion is not enough, and choose to lead another. First they must believe that the presence of pigs under control is just as bad as when Mr. Jones was in charge of things. The bleating of the sheep, however, keep no one from rioting again. Chapter 8: 9 1) What purpose serves the production figures that Squealer reads to animals? -Pigs have deceived everyone by having Squealer read to them and describe how what their doing helps them much more than before. And that they get a lot more of what they do. No one can but match the facts presented to them. 2) How does Napoleon become more and more like a typical dictator? -He has many different names for his name. He has his own ablu a lot of time in the house. He has his own personal food taster and always either walks with bodyguards or and surroundings. 3) Describe the sale of a stack of lumber. How did Napoleon outsmart himself? -Napoleon was to sell the lumber to Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Frederick. Instead, he decided to mess with them and make them go against each other until he gets the exact price he wanted for lumber. He insisted that they pay with banknotes, but they turn out to be fakes. Then, when Frederick decides to attack the farm Pilkington decides not to help Napoleon. 4) What distinguishes the battle against Friedrich's people from the Battle of Kauched? -There is no defense planned on the farm. Men have more weapons, and this time they are all a little more prepared for what will happen. And animals that have the leader decided to hide from the battle to make them more likely to survive. 5) Why do people blow up the windmill? -People saw the windmill as a sign of pigs' ability to run the farm. They thought by destroying it, the animals would give up and return Mr. Jones's farm. 6) Beasts celebrate victory, but at what cost? -The windmill is destroyed and the boxer has a split hoof. Most of the animals are all dead except for Squealer and all the other animals that have decided to hide. 7) Describe the whisky incident. Why would Orwell make this scene a little humorous? -The whisky incident was supposed to be gum because it's pigs drinking and getting mostly drunk. Pig thoughts were to get rid of and the scourge of all alcoholic drinks for fear of death from drinking a lot. When the pig, however, sob they decide that drinking is not too bad anymore. They will learn how to make a beer and take what should be a nursing home for animals to plant barely. 8) Why are animals so easily fooled, even when they find a Squealer with a ladder and white paint next to the barn at night? -Most animals there cannot read or understand the commandments written on the wall. They're all naive, except for Benjamin, who still decides not to say anything. 9) What happens to a boxer? -Boxer works very hard and works himself to death. He is not healing at all from his injuries because he adheres to his motto no matter how much pain he inches 10) What are the living conditions for all animals except pigs and dogs? -Animals get less food, but work much harder than before. The diets are being cut much less, and Squealer tell them how they benefit from it, and the animals believe it. 11) Why does Napoleon allow Moses to return and tell his stories about Mount Sugarcandi? -Every animal hopefully is either very low or gone, so he thinks Moses' stories will help make things positive. They need hope for life after death. With this promise, they will tolerate more hardship because they will eventually be rewarded. People usually need to look forward to something. 12) What happens to a boxer? How do animals accept this? -Boxer injures himself when he drags a stone from a windmill. He took in a knacker and made to be glue, fertilizer, and dog food. Sclair tells everyone that Boxer dies in the hospital and repeats his last words to everyone. Benjamin is the only one who understands what's really going on, and everyone's trying to believe what Sclair told them. The money that pigs get for a boxer is spent on whiskey, not. 13) Which person reminds you of Benjamin? Give a few examples. What is your opinion about such people? What makes people behave in this way? -Benjamin, it turns out, is a very interesting character. He is cynical and decided not to do anything and not to delve into the situation. If he had been a little more aggressive before that, perhaps he could have saved the boxer. He every other person who knows that something is happening but chooses to ignore it because it is not related to it. Chapter 10 1) What changes have brought years to the farm? -Animals were bought to replace most of the dead. The windmill has been fixed but is not used to generate energy for all animals. Its currently used for corn mills to make money for pigs. Most of the animals that were alive during the uprising are now dead. 2) How does Orwell ridicule bureaucracy? -Pigs start spending hours on reports and memos. They are then burned in the oven. Pigs and dogs do nothing from writing paperwork, but still have their big big appetite. 3) How do animals now feel about their social order, their farm? -All animals, including new ones, are happy to be separated from the only farming family in England. They're all happy that at least there aren't people on the farm walking on two legs. 4) What decisive action do pigs use to destroy the complacency of animals? -Pigs start wearing Jones' clothes and Napoleon carries a whip with him now. Pigs begin to walk on two legs, and sheep are taught the new motto Four legs good, two legs better. 5) What is the new commandment and how was it true from the beginning? -ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL, BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS. From the very beginning, this commandment was true to all of them. 6) At a conference with neighboring farmers, what new changes are Napoleon to note? -The non-polish indicates new changes around the farm. He points to how pigs sort of own farm in their own way now. And the name of the farm has now been changed back to Manor Farm. All traces of the uprising were erased. 7) What happens to the appearance of pigs? -As animals watch pigs begin to resemble humans. Beasts can finally see their true position. There is currently no difference between the two, but it is too late to do anything. No problem. animal farm chapter questions and answers pdf. animal farm chapter questions and answers. animal farm chapter questions and answers for teachers. animal farm chapter questions quizlet. animal farm chapter 8 questions and answers. animal farm chapter 1 questions and answers. animal farm chapter 10 questions and answers

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