PART ONE: GETTING STARTED
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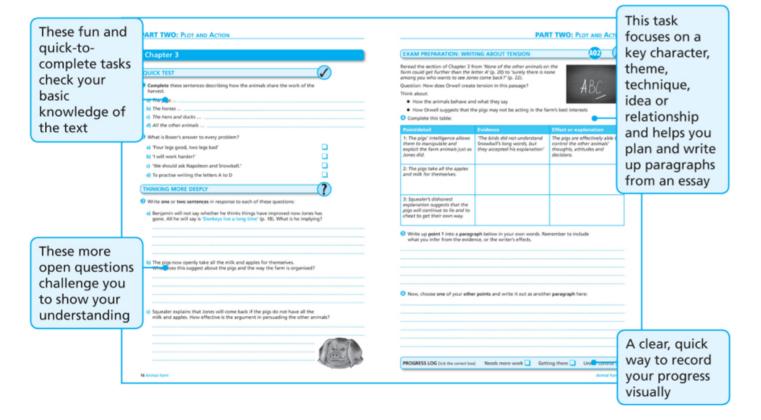
How to use your York Notes Workbook

There are lots of ways your Workbook can support your study and revision of *Animal Farm*. There is no 'right' way – choose the one that suits your learning style best.

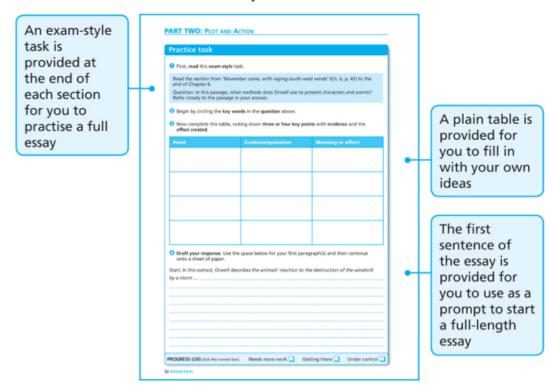
1) Alongside the York Notes Study Guide and the text	2) As a 'stand-alone' revision programme	3) As a form of mock-exam
Do you have the York Notes Study Guide for <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	Think you know <i>Animal Farm</i> well?	Prefer to do all your revision in one go?
The contents of your Workbook are designed to match the sections in the Study Guide, so with the text to hand you could:	Why not work through the Workbook systematically, either as you finish chapters, or as you study or revise certain aspects in class or at home.	You could put aside a day or two and work through the Workbook, page by page. Once you have finished, check all your answers in one go!
 read the relevant section(s) of the Study Guide and any part of the text referred to; complete the tasks in the same section in your Workbook. 	You could make a revision diary and allocate particular sections of the Workbook to a day or week.	This will be quite a challenge, but it may be the approach you prefer.

HOW WILL THE WORKBOOK HELP YOU TEST AND CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS?

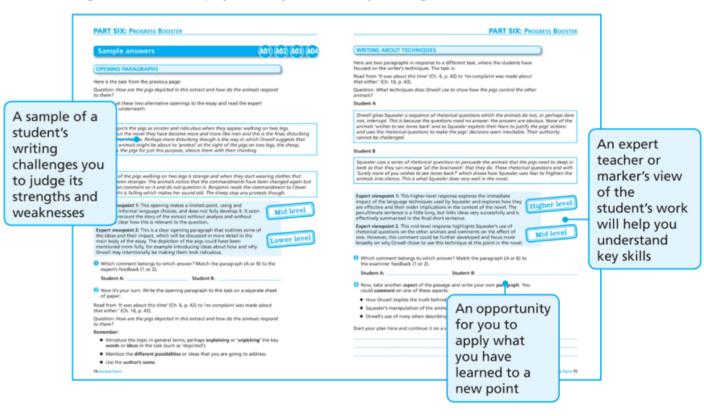
Parts Two to Five offer a range of tasks and activities:



Each Part ends with a Practice task to extend your revision:



Part Six: Progress Booster helps you test your own key writing skills:



Don't forget – these are just some examples of the Workbook contents. Inside there is much more to help you revise. For example:

- lots of examples of students' own work at different levels
- help with spelling, punctuation and grammar
- advice and tasks on writing about context
- a full answer key so you can check your answers
- a full-length practice exam task with guidance on what to focus on.

6 Animal Farm Animal Farm

Language

QUICK TEST



1 These are some of the **rhetorical devices** used by the animals in *Animal Farm*. **Draw a line** linking each device to the correct definition.

Rhetorical device

Definition

a) Contrast

A question that needs no answer

b) Rhetorical question

A list of three items, adjectives, ideas, etc.

c) Pattern of three

Language that appeals to the reader or listener's emotions

d) Emotive language

Numerical facts used to prove a point

e) Repetition

Emphasising the difference between two things

f) Statistics

Using the same word, phrase or sentence more than once

2 Orwell uses **irony** and **dramatic irony** to present his ideas. **Draw lines** to show which form of irony matches which definition.

Irony

Saying one thing but meaning exactly the opposite

Dramatic irony

When the writer provides enough information for the reader to infer or understand more than the characters in a text understand

THINKING MORE DEEPLY



3 Look at the section of Major's speech from 'Now, Comrades what is the nature of this life of ours?' on page 3 to 'abolished for ever' on page 4. Add an example of each rhetorical device from the extract to the table below:

Rhetorical device	Example
Contrast	
Rhetorical question	
Pattern of three	
Emotive language	
Repetition	
Statistics	

4 Look at Squealer's speech in Chapter 3 (page 22) where he explains why the pigs deserve the milk and apples. Add some of the rhetorical devices he uses to the table below, and an example of each one.

table belong and an example or each one.				
Rhetorical device	Example			
6 Which of the following d	o you think is most effective in persuading	the animals		
to accept the pigs' decisio	ns?			
a) Language				
b) Violence		$\overline{\Box}$		
c) Fear				
6 Write one or two sentenc	es explaining your answer to Question 5.			
	. 37			
	then indicate whether each one is an examp	ple of		
Irony [I] or Dramatic Irony	[DI] or Neither [N]:			
a) Major warns Boxer that Jones will have him slaughtered when he can no longer work.		[I] [DI] [N]		
b) The more the animals suffer, the more they are told, and believe, that things are getting better.		[I] [DI] [N]		
c) It is not made clear where the pigs get the money to buy whisky just after Boxer is taken away.		[I] [DI] [N]		
d) The animals cannot understand why Squealer is lying on the		[I] [DI] [N]		

ground next to a ladder with a pot of paint.

Animal Farm in a Spontaneous Demonstration.

e) The exhausted, starving animals must celebrate the success of

[I] [DI] [N]