

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
A Novella: ANIMAL FARM by George Orwell
STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS

CHAPTER I

I. Choose the best answer.

1. Where does this story take place?
 - A. At a zoo.
 - B. On a farm.
 - C. In a city.
2. How do the animals feel about Major?
 - A. The animals make fun of Major
 - B. The animals ignore Major.
 - C. The animals respect Major.
3. Major describes the current life of animals as
 - A. Happy.
 - B. Miserable.
 - C. Unimportant.
4. Who does Major say is responsible for the animals' condition?
 - A. Pigs.
 - B. Human beings.
 - C. Cows.
5. What does Major mean when he says "no animal escapes the cruel knife"?
 - A. The farmer will kill all the animals.
 - B. Knives are dangerous.
 - C. Animals are slow.

Answer the questions

6. Why did the animals wait for Mr. Jones to go to bed?
7. Who or what did Mr. Jones shoot his gun at? Why?
8. Major uses the phrase "produce of our labour" several times. What are some examples of produce of the animals' labour?
9. When will the revolution which Major speaks about happen? What solution does Major suggest to solve the animals' problems?

II. Discussion

1. Look at the song "Beasts of England."
 - A. What is the mood of the song?
 - B. What are some of the images in the song?
 - C. Why do you think the animals liked the song so much?
 - D. Why are songs a good way to communicate ideas and encourage support?
 - E. Do you have any revolutionary songs in your culture?
2. What are the rules Major gives the animals? Give their analogies in your culture
3. Do you think all the animals will follow the rules?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description.

1. Alone among the animals on the farm he never laughed.
2. "Our labour tills the soil, our dung fertilises it, and yet there is not one of us that owns more than his bare skin."
3. A white stripe down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance.
4. He was still a majestic looking pig, with a wise and benevolent appearance.

CHAPTER II

I. Choose the best answer.

1. What effect did Major's speech have on the more intelligent animals?
 - A. They began to write more songs.
 - B. They looked at life in a very different way.
 - C. They decided to stop working.
2. Which animals begin teaching the others?

- A.** The pigs.
B. The cows.
C. The horses.
- 3.** Why did the cows break into the storeshed?
A. They wanted more air.
B. Mr. Jones asked them to.
C. They were hungry.
- 4.** What didn't Mr. Jones do?
A. Pay his bills.
B. Feed the animals.
C. Read the newspaper.
- 5.** What did the animals do to Mr. Jones and his men?
A. Had a party for them.
B. Locked them in the house.
C. Kicked them off of the farm.
- 6.** What do the animals destroy?
A. The straw that they ate.
B. The farmhouse where the Joneses lived.
C. Things that remind them of Mr. Jones' power.
- 7.** Why does Snowball tell Mollie she cannot wear ribbons?
A. Ribbons symbolize slavery.
B. Ribbons are bad for a horse's health.
C. All the ribbons were taken by Jones and his wife.
- 8.** What did Squealer do that was so convincing to the other animals?
A. Move his tail.
B. Use pictures and diagrams.
C. Talk very loudly.
- 9.** Which animal leaves the farm with the humans?
A. Bluebell the dog.
B. Moses the raven.
C. Benjamin the donkey.
- 10.** What impressed the animals about the Jones' house?
A. There was beer in the cellar.
B. It was so clean.
C. The luxury.
- 11.** What ability do the pigs "reveal" that they have?
A. They can fly.
B. They can read and write.
C. They can play piano.
- 12.** What does Orwell mean when he says Squealer can "turn black into white"?
A. Squealer is a good painter.
B. Squealer is good at magic.
C. Squealer is good at speaking.
- 13.** What did the animals decide to do with the farmhouse?
A. Turn it into a museum.
B. Burn it down.
C. Use it for sleeping in.

II. Discussion

- 1.** Why don't the pigs like the pet raven Moses' stories about Sugarcandy Mountain?
- 2.** Think about the events that began the Revolution - Jones' mismanagement of the farm, hungry cows, violence by the human beings - as well as all the thinking, teaching, planning, and organizing that the pigs did. In your opinion would it have been possible for the Revolution to have happened without Animalism?
- 3.** The words Orwell uses to describe the morning after the revolution are very descriptive. What sort of words and images does he use? What does he want us to think about the farm?
- 4.** The pigs begin to slowly take more control than the others. Can you find some examples of this in Chapter II?
- 5.** The animals change the name of the farm from Manor Farm to Animal Farm. Why is this important? What does changing a name do for ideas, behavior, power, etc.? Can you think of any examples in the real world?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description. / 3 marks

- 1.** "Can you not understand that liberty is worth more than ribbons?"
- 2.** He was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker.
- 3.** He could turn black into white.

CHAPTER III

I. Choose the best answer.

1. What was the problem with the farm tools?
 - A. They were broken.
 - B. They were made for human hands.
 - C. The animals had burned them.
2. Why did Boxer ask the cockerels to call him a half-hour earlier in the morning?
 - A. It takes him a long time to get ready.
 - B. He is a heavy sleeper.
 - C. He wanted to do more work.
3. Snowball's committees and programs were not very successful except for which one?
 - A. Egg Production Committee.
 - B. Clean Tails League.
 - C. Reading and writing classes.
4. Why did the animals enjoy their food more?
 - A. The animals produced it for themselves.
 - B. Muriel is a better cook than Mr. Jones.
 - C. They were able to drink milk with their meals.
5. Where do you find the pictures of a hoof and horn?
 - A. On the barn.
 - B. On the sign for the farm.
 - C. On the new flag.
6. Who enjoyed the slogan "Four legs good, two legs bad," the most?
 - A. The Sheep.
 - B. Boxer.
 - C. Muriel.
7. Who takes the puppies away for an education?
 - A. Boxer.
 - B. Napoleon.
 - C. Snowball.
8. What happened to the milk and apples?
 - A. The pigs took them to eat.
 - B. The sheep took them to sell.
 - C. Mr. Jones destroyed them.
9. What does Squealer say to make the animals afraid?
 - A. If the pigs aren't healthy, Mr. Jones will come back.
 - B. If the animals don't work hard, they will be hungry.
10. If the animals eat the milk and apples, they will get sick. What are Boxer's strong points?
11. Who did the most speaking in the Sunday meetings?
12. Who could never agree in the Sunday meetings?
13. Why do you think the cat joined the Re-Education Committee?
14. Why did Snowball summarize the Seven Commandments into "Four legs good, two legs bad"?
15. Where did the new puppies go? For what reason?

II. Discussion

1. What further examples of the difference between the pigs and the other animals occur in this chapter?
2. What shows that there are already problems in the leadership of the new government?
3. Considering the pigs are in charge, do you think it is fair that only the pigs are allowed to drink the milk produced? Why or why not?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description.

4. "Day and night we are watching over your welfare."
5. He was the admiration of everybody.
6. They did not work, but directed and supervised the others.
7. They continued to behave very much as before, and when treated with generosity simply took advantage of it.

CHAPTER IV

I. Choose the best answer.

1. Which is closest in meaning to, "Snowball flung his fifteen stone against Jones' legs."
 - A. Threw fifteen small stones at Jones.
 - B. Ran into Jones with his heavy weight.
 - C. Threw Jones' bullets back at him.
2. There is a description of animals on other farms: "Bulls which had always been tractable suddenly turned savage, sheep broke down hedges and devoured the clover, cows kicked the pails over, hunters refused their fences and shot their riders on to the other side. Above all, the tune and even the words of "Beasts of England" were known everywhere." What are these examples of?
 - A. Other animals' rebelliousness.
 - B. Other animals' calmness.
 - C. Other animals' apathy.
3. In the first paragraph, the pigeons were sent out to mingle with the animals on neighboring farms. To "mingle" probably means:
 - A. Marry.
 - B. Mix with.

Answer true or false.

12. The other farmers were really good friends with Mr. Jones and wanted to help him.
13. The animals were surprised by the humans' attack.
14. Snowball commanded the animals in battle.
15. The stable lad was killed by Boxer.

II. Discussion

1. At the end of Chapter IV, the animals decide to fire Mr. Jones' gun twice a year to celebrate the anniversaries of the Battle of the Cowshed and the Rebellion. In your culture, are there any celebrations that are similar to these anniversaries? How are they important to your culture?
2. Who would you say is/are the hero/heroes of the battle? Why?
3. Read the following quotations from after the Battle of the Cowshed and compare Snowball's and Boxer's reactions. What does this say about their characters?

"I have no wish to take life, not even human life," repeated Boxer, and his eyes were full of tears.

"No sentimentality, comrade!" cried Snowball, from whose wounds the blood was still dripping. "War is war. The only good human being is a dead one."

- C. Destroy.
- D. Fight.

4. What "department" of the government of Animal Farm did the pigeons work for?
 - A. Foreign Affairs.
 - B. Defence.
 - C. Education.
 - D. Propaganda.
5. "Beasts of England" was irrepressible." From the context, "irrepressible" means:
 - A. Not repressed.
 - B. Difficult to stop.
 - C. Free from oppression.

Answer the questions

6. How did human beings respond to the animals singing "Beasts of England"?
7. Why would Frederick and Pilkington be threatened by Animal Farm?
8. What was Snowball's strategy to win the battle?
9. How did Snowball know what to do?
10. What do the animals do to celebrate their victory?
11. After reading about the Battle of the Cowshed, what can we say of Snowball's character?

CHAPTER V

I. Choose the best answer.

1. What happened to Mollie?
 - A. She was killed by Mr. Jones.
 - B. She betrayed Animal Farm and went to work for humans.
 - C. She began her own revolution in which all animals get sugar.
2. "In January there came bitterly hard weather." This sentence means:
 - A. The weather didn't taste good.
 - B. The weather was very firm.
 - C. The weather made it difficult to live.
3. The animals would "assemble" in the barn every Sunday. This most likely means
 - A. They would argue in the barn.
 - B. They would all meet together in the barn.
 - C. They would build a barn every Sunday.
4. What would be the benefit of a windmill, according to Snowball?
 - A. Wind would make the farm cooler.
 - B. Electricity would make life easier.
 - C. It could be used as a new place to sleep.
5. What did Napoleon say at first about the windmill?
 - A. It is a good idea.
 - B. Food production is more important.
 - C. It will be difficult to accomplish.
6. In Chapter V, besides the windmill, on what issue do Napoleon and Snowball disagree?
 - A. Defense of the farm.
 - B. Housing.
 - C. Egg laying.
7. What does Squealer accuse Snowball of?
 - A. Being lazy.
 - B. Being no better than a criminal.
 - C. Speaking too much.
8. What stopped the other pigs' protests?
 - A. The animals' applause.
 - B. The dogs' growling.
 - C. Napoleon's shouting.
9. What did Napoleon cancel?
 - A. Sunday meetings.
 - B. The windmill plans.
 - C. Singing "Beasts of England."

Answer the questions.

10. Who did it seem the animals would support after Snowball's speech at the Sunday windmill meeting? What were the animals promised?
11. What reasons did Squealer give for Napoleon making all decisions?
12. Did Benjamin agree with Napoleon or Snowball about what was said?
13. What did Napoleon do to the plans on the floor?

Answer true or false

14. The animals supported Napoleon's announcement that Sunday meetings would be canceled.
15. The chapter begins in winter and ends in spring.
16. At the end of the chapter, Napoleon will continue with the plans to build the windmill.
17. Squealer tells the animals that the windmill was actually Napoleon's idea.

II. Discussion

1. What role does "Four legs good, two legs bad," play in Napoleon's propaganda? What is its meaning?
2. "[Squealer] repeated a number of times, 'Tactics, comrades, tactics!' skipping round and whisking his tail with a merry laugh. The animals were not certain what the word meant, but Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions." If

the animals didn't understand Squealer's words, why do you think they accepted his explanation?

3. How useful are speeches like Snowball's if people don't understand them?
4. It was "assumed" that the windmill plans had been rubbed off the floor. How does Orwell use this word to describe the animals' level of thought? This is the second time the animals have assumed something. What did the animals assume in Chapter III that proved false? How dangerous is it to assume things?
5. Who do Snowball's plans benefit? Do you believe the windmill will succeed?

CHAPTER VI

I. Choose the best answer.

1. How is farm life for the animals different in Chapter VI?
 - A. The animals work harder and harder and many things aren't finished.
 - B. It is easier than before, with much food and free time.
 - C. Nothing has changed.
2. Why was the windmill difficult to build?
 - A. The animals don't work very hard.
 - B. Snowball is trying to slow them down.
 - C. The stones are large and the weather is bad.
3. Usually, when something is voluntary you
 - A. Must do it.
 - B. May do it only if you wish.
 - C. Must NOT do it.
4. What happens on Animal Farm if the animals do not do the voluntary work?
 - A. They are not allowed to attend Sunday meetings.
 - B. Half of their food is taken away.
 - C. They must apologize.
5. Napoleon decides to trade with human beings. Which of the following does this contradict?
 - A. The Seven Commandments.
 - B. Major's speech.
 - C. Mr. Whymper's advice.
6. How does Squealer explain that it is not against the Seven Commandments for pigs to sleep in beds?
 - A. There is no rule that mentions beds.
 - B. Pigs do not need to follow the rules.
 - C. The rule is against sheets, not beds.
7. What does Squealer say about the meaning of "bed"?
 - A. Anything to sleep on, like a pile of straw, is actually a bed.
 - B. Animals do not need to worry about definitions because the word "bed" was invented by man.
 - C. A bed is only a bed if you use blankets.
8. Why can't animals remember their resolutions?
 - A. There are too many to remember.
 - B. The human beings try to confuse them.
 - C. No one has his or her own written copy.
9. Who does Napoleon blame for the destruction of the windmill?
 - A. Mr. Jones
 - B. Boxer
 - C. Snowball

Answer the questions.

10. What did Napoleon decide to do in order to get supplies for the windmill?
11. Which seasons pass in this chapter?
12. Who is Mr. Whymper and what does he do?
13. Why do human beings hate Animal Farm? Why do they respect it?
14. How have the Seven Commandments changed?

II. Discussion

1. How is Snowball used as a scapegoat (person who takes blame for another's action)?
2. How much work are the animals now doing, and how are they forced to work more and harder?
3. How is the windmill destroyed? Why does Napoleon blame Snowball?
4. Who do the animals believe is responsible for the Windmill? Do you agree with them? Why or why not?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description.

1. "Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill?"
2. Clover warned him sometimes to be careful not to overstrain himself, but [he] would never listen to her.
3. [He] ended his speech with his usual cry of "Long live Animal Farm!"
4. [He] would even come out at nights and work for an hour or two on his own by the light of the harvest moon.

CHAPTER VII

I. Choose the best answer.

1. What has changed in the plans for the windmill?
 - A. The animals decided not to build a windmill.
 - B. The animals will buy a windmill instead of building one.
 - C. The animals will make the walls thicker than before.
2. Why is life not as good on Animal Farm?
 - A. The animals are always cold and always hungry.
 - B. Boxer makes everyone work too hard.
 - C. Benjamin is causing everyone to feel depressed.
3. What do the animals find most inspirational?
 - A. Squealer's speeches.
 - B. The dogs' barking.
 - C. Boxer's efforts.
4. Napoleon and the other pigs need to hide the food situation on the farm because:
 - A. They don't want the human world to know they have mismanaged the farm.
 - B. They don't want the animals who are working so hard to notice there is less food than before.
 - C. They want to starve the animals to death to punish them for not working hard enough.
5. Why did Napoleon order bins to be filled with sand and covered with grain and seed?
 - A. To poison the animals.
 - B. To keep the food dry by keeping it off the cold wet ground.
 - C. To fool Mr. Whymper, and the rest of the humans, into thinking Animal Farm was doing well.
6. Beasts of England is replaced by a short song that does NOT praise obedience and duty, but
 - A. Encourages the animals to be afraid.
 - B. Encourages individual freedom.
 - C. Suggests that the animals should be prepared to die defending Animal Farm.

Answer the questions.

7. How will Napoleon get more grain for Animal Farm?
8. What did the hens do to protest the selling of their eggs?
9. Napoleon forced the hens to end their protest by doing what?
10. Squealer accuses Snowball of what?
11. When the dogs attack Boxer, he looks at Napoleon to see if he should kill the dog. Why does Boxer do this?

12. What happens after the four pigs and many other animals confess their crimes?
13. What is the animals' reaction to the executions?
14. Why are these most recent killings worse than when Jones controlled the farm?
15. Why does Squealer say that the song "Beasts of England" is abolished?

II. Discussion

1. Why do you think no animals helped the hens during the protest?
2. What things are blamed on Snowball in Chapter VII? Do you think these accusations are true? Why or why not?
3. Do the animals believe Squealer when he accuses Snowball of being a traitor? Why or why not?
4. Do you believe that Squealer really has secret documents that prove Snowball was a traitor? What is your evidence?
5. Foreshadowing is when the author gives us clues about what will happen next in a story. How is it an example of foreshadowing when Squealer gives a "very ugly look at Boxer"?
6. What is Boxer's solution to the bloodshed (killing, violence) and what does this say about Boxer?

II. Identify the character from the quote or description.

1. "I would not have believed that such things could happen on our farm."
2. He sprang forward with a cry of "Death to Humanity!" and sunk his teeth into Jones' leg.
3. He confessed to having urinated in the drinking pool.

CHAPTER VIII

I. Choose the best answer.

1. What has changed at the very beginning of Chapter VIII?
 - A. The Sixth Commandment.
 - B. The name of Animal Farm.
 - C. The plans for the windmill.
2. If you asked Napoleon what cause he had to kill the animals in Chapter VIII, he would most likely say
 - A. "I felt like it."
 - B. "They helped Snowball to hurt Animal Farm."
 - C. "I didn't kill any animals."
3. Who is the first person to whom Napoleon says he will sell the timber?
 - A. Pilkington
 - B. Snowball
 - C. Frederick
4. To whom does Napoleon finally sell the timber?
 - A. Pilkington
 - B. Snowball
5. Napoleon asks Pilkington for help in fighting Frederick. Frederick sends a note that says, "Serves you right." From the context, "serves you right" probably means that
 - A. Pilkington will be happy to help Napoleon
 - B. Napoleon must help Pilkington in return.
 - C. Napoleon deserves the punishment of being attacked
6. What do the men destroy on Animal Farm?
 - A. The Cowshed
 - B. The Barn
 - C. The Windmill
7. What is the real reason that Napoleon thinks he is dying?
 - A. Snowball poisoned him.
 - B. He was drunk the night before and now has a hangover.

- C. He was wounded very badly by Frederick's gun.

Answer the questions

8. What has changed on the barn wall at the end of Chapter VIII?
9. What is wrong with the money Napoleon gets from Frederick?

II. Discussion

1. Frederick gives Napoleon forged money and Pilkington refuses to help him. Which of Napoleon's actions may have made the farmers behave this way towards him?
2. What makes the battle against Frederick's men different from the Battle of the Cowshed?
3. How is Napoleon becoming more and more like a typical dictator?
4. The animals celebrate a victory, but at what cost? What happened to the animals during the battle?
5. Describe the whisky incident. Why would Orwell make this scene a little humorous?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description.

1. [He] seemed to understand, but would say nothing.
2. He was walking slowly and dejectedly, his eyes dull, his tail hanging limply behind him.
3. He had flogged an old horse to death, he starved his cows, he had killed a dog by throwing it into the furnace, he amused himself in the evenings by making cocks fight with splinters of razor-blade tied to their spurs.
4. [He] would talk, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, of Napoleon's wisdom the goodness of his heart, and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere, even and especially the unhappy animals who still lived in ignorance and slavery on other farms.

CHAPTER IX

I. Choose the best answer.

1. Why was Boxer not feeling well at the beginning of the chapter?
 - A. He was poisoned by Snowball.
 - B. He was being lazy.
 - C. He was wounded in the Battle of the Windmill.
2. What did Boxer NOT want the animals to know?
 - A. That he was talking with Snowball.
 - B. That he was in pain.
 - C. That he and Clover were in love.
3. First the orchard was promised to the animals. Later, only a small corner of the pasture was promised to them. For what was this piece of land promised?
 - A. As a place for them to retire to when they are old.
 - B. As a place to have horse races.
 - C. As a place to build a second windmill.
4. How are the piglets treated?
 - A. Equal to all the other animals.
 - B. More important than the other animals.
 - C. Worse than the other animals.
5. Which animal is allowed to return to Animal Farm?
 - A. Moses
 - B. Snowball
 - C. Mollie
6. Boxer is almost twelve years old. What is he looking forward to when he turns twelve?
 - A. Retiring in the pasture set aside for old animals.
 - B. A big birthday party held in the farmhouse.

- C. Being old enough to drink beer.
7. Benjamin is upset because
- The pasture set aside for retirement age has been reduced.
 - Napoleon has gotten drunk again.
 - He knows Boxer is being taken away to be killed.
8. The pigs say that Boxer went where?
- To Pinchfield Farm.
 - To the Willingdon animal hospital.
 - To the farmhouse.
9. The author writes that it was not possible for Boxer's remains to be returned to the farm. This is because
- He was already buried in Willingdon.
 - He was very badly hurt, and seeing the remains would upset the animals too much.
 - Boxer was killed and his remains were used to make glue.

Answer the questions.

- Why must rations be reduced again?
- Why did the hens have so few chicks?
- What privileges do the pigs now enjoy?
- How was the president of the new Republic elected?
- How did the pigs use Boxer's death to get the animals to work harder.

II. Discussion

- Why do you think that only the young pigs are being educated?
- Should everyone be educated at the farm, or would this lead to any problems?
- Do you think it was fair how the president of the new republic was elected? Would you have done it another way?
- How has Boxer changed? Who really cares about Boxer and how do they show it?
- Was it fair what happened to Boxer? If you were the leader, what would you have done with Boxer?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description.

- "Fools! Fools! Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?"
- [He] had commanded that once a week there should be held something called a Spontaneous Demonstration
- It now appeared that [he] had not, as the animals had previously imagined, merely attempted to lose the Battle of the Cowshed by means of a stratagem, but had been openly fighting on Jones' side.
- In the middle of the summer [he] suddenly reappeared on the farm, after an absence of several years.
- "Up there, comrades," he would say solemnly, pointing to the sky with his large beak — "up there, just on the other side of that dark cloud that you can see — there it lies, Sugarcandy Mountain..."

CHAPTER X

I. Choose the best answer.

- When does Chapter X take place?
 - A few days after Boxer was killed.
 - A few months after Boxer was killed.
 - Many years after Boxer was killed.
- How many animals have been allowed to retire?
 - One animal.
 - No animals.
 - Twelve animals.
- Why do the animals have difficulty remembering the Rebellion and the ideas of Animalism?
 - They do not want to remember.
 - They are being tricked by Snowball and the other humans.
 - Now there are so many animals on the farm who were born or bought after the Rebellion.

4. The windmill is NOT used to
 - A. Make the animals' lives easier.
 - B. Grind corn.
 - C. Make money for the pigs.
5. What terrified Clover and the other animals?
 - A. The windmill fell down again.
 - B. Frederick and Pilkington were attacking Animal Farm again.
 - C. The sight of Squealer and the pigs walking on two legs.
6. What keeps the animals from protesting?
 - A. The dogs' barking.
 - B. The sheep's singing.
 - C. The wind's howling.
7. Squealer has changed the sheep's song from "Four legs good, two legs bad" into
 - A. "Two legs good, four legs better."
 - B. "Four legs good, four wheels better."
 - C. "Four legs good, two legs better."
8. What has replaced the Seven Commandments on the barn wall?
 - A. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."
 - B. "Long live Emperor Napoleon!"
 - C. "All animals are equal, yet everywhere they are in chains."
9. What announcement does Napoleon NOT make?
 - A. The pigs own the farm.
 - B. The name of the farm will be changed back to Manor Farm.
 - C. The Rebellion will spread to other farms.
10. Why do Napoleon and Pilkington begin to fight each other?
 - A. Someone was found to be cheating at cards.
 - B. Pilkington is afraid Napoleon will attack his farm.
 - C. Napoleon does not like how Pilkington treats his animals.

II. Discussion

1. How does Orwell make fun of bureaucracy?
2. How do the animals now feel about their society on the farm? Why do they feel this way?
3. All Seven Commandments are erased. What is the new commandment and how has it been true from the beginning?
4. What changes have the years brought to the farm?
5. At the conference with neighboring farmers, what new changes does Napoleon point out?

III. Identify the character from the quote or description.

1. "Even when I was young I could not have read what was written there."
2. "Four legs good, two legs better!"
3. "Gentlemen, here is my toast: To the prosperity of the Manor Farm!"
4. There were very many of them, and their appetites were always good.
5. Majestically upright, casting haughty glances from side to side.
6. He believed that he was right in saying that the lower animals on Animal Farm did more work and received less food than any animals in the county.

..... **The End**

