

Animal Farm Exam English 10

Matching: Match each character or idea to its real world representation

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Snowball | A. KGB (secret police) |
| 2. Napoleon | B. Trotsky |
| 3. Dogs | C. Hard-working masses |
| 4. Boxer | D. Propaganda |
| 5. Squealer | E. Stalin |
| | |
| 6. Mollie | AB. Marx and Lenin combined |
| 7. Jones | AC. Allied Non Communist Forces |
| 8. Old Major | AD. Selfish vanity and Aristocracy |
| 9. Pilkington | AE. Czar Nicholas II |
| 10. Benjamin | BC. Older Generation |
| | |
| 11. Muriel | BD. Communism |
| 12. Animalism | BE. Religion |
| 13. Sheep/Other Animals | CD. Hitler's Nazi Germany |
| 14. Frederick | CE. Brain-washed followers |
| 15. Moses | DE. Educated people |

True/False: Label each statement below as either A = True or B = False

16. Mollie was the pigs' most faithful follower.
17. The pigs plan the animal rebellion against Mr. Jones very, very carefully with *everything* planned out.
18. Benjamin the donkey is quite unchanged by the Rebellion.
19. Animal rebellion spreads quickly to the other farms in the area.
20. The award of Hero First Class is given to Snowball and Boxer for their heroism in the Battle of Cowshed.

21. The pigs sell Boxer to the knackers for money to buy whiskey.
22. At the end of Animal Farm, the pigs make no excuses for reserving the best produce for themselves.
23. Old Major's dream provides the animals with exact plans for a rebellion against Man.
24. Moses the raven is run off Animal Farm and never permitted to return ever again.
25. Mollie the mare prefers material things rather than her freedom from Man.

Multiple Choice – Choose the answer that best completes each statement below

26. According to Old Major, animals live in misery because:
 - a. that is the order of nature
 - b. the animals are too stupid
 - c. man steals the produce of the animals' labor
 - d. the soil of England is bad
27. Snowball, Napoleon, and Squealer:
 - a. plan the rebellion against Farmer Jones
 - b. organize the animals into an effective fighting unit
 - c. organize Old Major's teachings into a system called Animalism
 - d. plan to change the commandments of Animalism from the beginning
28. Old Major's death was
 - a. caused by Mr. Jones
 - b. natural, in his sleep
 - c. a planned catalyst of the rebellion
 - d. accidental
29. Immediately following their successful rebellion, the animals decide that:
 - a. the farmhouse should be burned to the ground
 - b. the pigs should move into the farmhouse
 - c. all the animals should move into the farmhouse
 - d. the farmhouse should be preserved as a museum
30. The pigs argue that Sugar Candy Mountain:
 - a. doesn't exist
 - b. is a place to which all animals go when they die
 - c. is to be set aside as a retirement home
 - d. is a wonderful, happy country in the sky
31. The seven commandments of Animalism inscribed on the barn wall are:
 - a. never changed
 - b. ignored by the pigs
 - c. completely abolished by the pigs when they take control
 - d. changed by the pigs to suit their own needs
32. The first harvest after the rebellion is
 - a. challenging, but successful
 - b. easy and successful
 - c. a complete disaster
 - d. not completed

33. The basic, underlying cause of the trouble between Napoleon and Snowball is:
- Napoleon resents Snowball's inventiveness
 - Napoleon corrupts the principles of Animalism
 - the two pigs are in a power struggle to gain control of Animal Farm
 - the two pigs are in violent opposition over the windmill project
34. Napoleon crushes the hens' resistance to higher egg quotas by:
- having the hens killed by the dogs
 - exiling the ringleaders of the resistance
 - destroying the hens' chicks
 - ordering the hens' rations stopped
35. The death of the animals who confess to crimes against Napoleon and Animal Farm shocks the other animals because:
- the scene is far bloodier than anything Farmer Jones ever did
 - so many animals are executed
 - the alleged traitors confess of their own free will
 - animals are killing animals, going against the commandment
36. Squealer explains that "Beasts of England" should no longer be sung for which reason:
- the rebellion is over and it was a song of rebellion
 - Napoleon no longer likes the music
 - the better society has now arrived
 - other animals are stealing their song
37. The actual reason why "Beasts of England" is no longer to be sung is:
- Napoleon is secretly teaching it to the other farms
 - Napoleon does not want the animals to rebel against him
 - Snowball wrote the song and Napoleon hates Snowball
 - The animals like the song too much
38. What changes did Napoleon make first?
- He ruled that decisions would be made by the pigs in committees.
 - There would be no more debates.
 - The animals would work in shifts.
 - Snowball must be found and executed.
39. The animals of Animal Farm vote that the wild creatures are:
- enemies
 - friends
 - incapable of comprehending Animalism
 - to be excluded from the benefits of Animalism
40. After Old Major's death, Napoleon establishes himself as a leader partly because of his reputation as:
- a vivacious pig
 - an un-talkative pig who frequently gets his own way
 - a persuasive talker who can convince others that black is white
 - a brilliant thinker who can sway others with logical arguments

41. According to Moses, Sugar Candy Mountain is:
- a place where animals go when they die
 - a place set aside as a retirement home for the animals
 - an imaginary country in the sky
 - a myth created by man to keep the animals content with their lives
42. During the second battle, the windmill
- falls down
 - is stolen
 - is taken over by the men
 - gets blown up
43. Napoleon drives Snowball from Animal Farm by:
- proving that Snowball is an agent for human beings
 - defeating Snowball in battle
 - winning the support of the animals in an election
 - through physical force
44. Napoleon takes the title of
- Mr. President
 - our leader
 - Governor
 - Super Pig Napoleon
45. The seven commandments of Animalism are FINALLY (as in, at the *end* of the book) reduced to:
- four legs good, two legs bad
 - four legs good, two legs better
 - all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others
 - Napoleon is always right
46. What special treatment did pigs and piglets get?
- They received a special education.
 - Pigs had the right-of-way.
 - Pigs could wear green ribbons on their tails on Sundays.
 - All of the above
47. What happened to Boxer?
- Napoleon sold him to the butcher.
 - He died of old age.
 - He was sent to be treated at a hospital.
 - Napoleon personally executed him.
48. The animals on the farm worked hard. What was their consolation?
- They were making lots of money.
 - They could take long vacations when they wanted.
 - They could also have long play periods.
 - They were working for themselves; not Man.
49. What was Clover startled to discover?
- A pig drinking whiskey
 - A Man by the windmill
 - Snowball blowing up the windmill
 - A pig walking on its hind legs

50. What commandment took the place of the Seven Commandments?
- a. "Hard work yields just rewards."
 - b. "Comrades are one for all and all for one."
 - c. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."
 - d. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

51. George Orwell's use of animals as main characters in *Animal Farm* makes the novel a _____.

- A) Allegory
- B) Satire
- C) Fable
- D) Fairy Tale
- E) Fiction

52. At the beginning of the novel, the wise and respected boar _____, encourages the animals to rebel.

- A) Old Major
- B) Napoleon
- C) Squealer
- D) Snowball
- E) Boxer

53. Initially, two pigs emerge as potential leaders and establish a set of principles collectively known as the

- A) Seven Commandments
- B) Eight Loyalties
- C) Five Rules
- D) Ten Commandments
- E) Six Amendments

54. Initially, some of the animals can't understand or remember the initial set of rules, so they are reduced to one essential phrase:

- A) Long live the animals
- B) Farmer Jones was terrible
- C) I must work harder
- D) Four legs good, two legs bad.
- E) Long live Napoleon

55. The first pig to walk on two legs

- A) Snowball
- B) Squealer
- C) Old Major
- D) Moses
- E) Pinchfield

56. A character who is narcissistic (self-absorbed) and lazy; relies on humans and enjoys the "luxuries" they provide

- A) Whymper
- B) Boxer
- C) Foxwood
- D) Benjamin
- E) Mollie

57. A character that repeats slogans without thinking about what they mean or their consequences

- A) Moses
- B) Boxer
- C) Clover
- D) Squealer
- E) The Chickens

58. Which character mirrors the acts of Joseph Stalin?

- A) Snowball
- B) Old Major
- C) Napoleon
- D) Farmer Jones
- E) Pinchfield

59. Which character mirrors Karl Marx?

- A) The Dogs
- B) Old Major
- C) Snowball
- D) Squealer
- E) Napoleon

60. What person/people does Mollie seem to most closely mirror?

- A) The Russian Royalty
- B) The Russian Lower Class
- C) The Russian Upper Class
- D) The Russian Media
- E) The British Royalty

61. Orwell once said in a letter, "The turning-point of the story was supposed to be when the pigs kept the milk and apples for themselves." Why is this a turning point in the novel?

- A) This is the most tense part in the story.
- B) This is the only time that the pigs lie to the animals
- C) This is the only time that the pigs take the best for themselves.
- D) This is the first time since the rebellion that the animals go hungry.
- E) This is the pigs' first abuse of power, and the animals do nothing about it.

62. Which set of words most accurately describes the common animals as a group?

- A) Lazy, illiterate, informed
- B) Lazy, educated, aggressive
- C) Hard-working, literate, informed
- D) Hard-working, literate, aggressive
- E) Hard-working, illiterate, gullible

63. Which of the following best describes Napoleon's view of education?

- A) Napoleon values and encourages literacy for all animals on the farm.
- B) Napoleon laments the animals' illiteracy and wishes that they took education more seriously.
- C) Napoleon's education of the young animals is more accurately described as indoctrination.
- D) Napoleon dismisses education because he fears that an educated work force would become lazy.

64. What is the significance of the pigs' strong resemblance to humans at the end of the novel?

- A) The resemblance suggests that both pigs and humans cheat at card games.
- B) The resemblances suggests that all humans are greedy and lazy.
- C) The resemblance suggests that both pigs and humans use their intelligence to oppress other animals.
- D) The resemblance suggests that the pigs have become the corrupt oppressors that they once rebelled against.

65. Which of the following was NOT a wording change under Napoleon's leadership?

- A) Four legs good, two legs better
- B) I will work much harder
- C) Sleeping in a bed with sheets
- D) All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others
- E) Drinking to excess

MULTIPLE CHOICE STUDY GUIDE/QUIZ QUESTIONS - Animal Farm

Identify by matching

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 66 Old Major | A. Foolish, pretty white mare; liked sugar & ribbons |
| 67 Boxer | B. Donkey; oldest animal on the farm |
| 68 Clover | C. Raven who spoke of Sugar-candy Mountain |
| 69 Benjamin | D. Huge, strong horse; not very smart, but of good character |
| 70 Mollie | E. More vivacious pig than Napoleon |
| 71 Snowball | AB. He began the whole idea of the revolution. |
| 72 Squealer | AC. Motherly, middle-aged mare |
| 73 Moses | AD. Not much of a talker; but got getting his own way |
| 74 Napoleon | AE. A brilliant talker |

75. For what purpose did Major call the meeting of the animals?

- a. To tell them about his vision
- b. To make the animals feel guilty
- c. To complain that the animals weren't working hard enough
- d. B & C

76. After they vote and decide rats are comrades, Major summarizes his points for the animals to remember. What are they?

- a. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
- b. All the habits of Man are evil.
- c. All animals are equal
- d. All of the above

77. Why did the pigs get the job of teaching and organizing?

- a. They were generally recognized as being the cleverest of animals.
- b. No one else wanted the job.
- c. They were the only animals with enough time to do it.
- d. Jones appointed them.

78. What actually brought about the rebellion?

- a. Jones went away, and when he got back, the animals revolted
- b. The animals were hungry and broke in to get food
- c. Jones sent Old Major to the butcher
- d. The animals were well-rested and thought they could win

79. Which of these was not one of the Seven Commandments?

- a. No animal shall wear clothes.
- b. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
- c. No animal shall actually kill a man.
- d. All animals are equal.

80. Animal Farm was written by

- a. George LePenn
- b. George Orwell
- c. Orrin Blackwell
- d. James Farber
- e. George Seabrook

81. What is the theme of Animal Farm?

- a. Animals live on an unpleasant farm
- b. Different animals have different skills
- c. Power corrupts those who have too much power
- d. Pigs are the most intelligent of animals
- e. Children's stories can be truly intelligent stories

What is the part of speech of the BOLDED WORD.

82. **Animal Farm** is an allegory harshly revealing the terrors of violent communism.

- a. Noun
- b. Pronoun
- c. Verb
- d. Adverb
- e. Adjective

83. Animal Farm is an allegory that harshly **reveals** the terrors of violent communism.

- a. Noun
- b. Pronoun
- c. Verb
- d. Adverb
- e. Adjective

84. Animal Farm is an allegory harshly revealing the terrors of **violent** communism.

- a. Noun
- b. Pronoun
- c. Verb
- d. Adverb
- e. Adjective

85. Animal Farm is an allegory that **harshly** reveals the terrors of violent communism.

- a. Noun
- b. Pronoun
- c. Verb
- d. Adverb
- e. Adjective

86. Animal Farm is an **allegory that** harshly reveals the terrors of violent communism.

- a. Noun
- b. Pronoun
- c. Verb
- d. Adverb
- e. Adjective

87. *Animal Farm* is an allegory. What is an allegory?

- a. a children's story where the characters show children how to behave well.
- b. an animal story where the characters are like people.
- c. a story where the characters and events stand for real-world ideas, characters, or events.
- d. a story where impossible characters and events are presented in a way that seems believable.

88. Does Napoleon experience what we call an **internal conflict** in the story?

- a. yes
- b. no