

## Week 1 – Punctuation: Apostrophes!

### Apostrophe Rules for Possessives

**Use an apostrophe + S ('s) to show that one person/thing owns or is a member of something.**

*Amy's ballet class, Lisa's car, Robert's car, Ross's room, Ross's sports teams*

Yes, even if the name ends in "s," it's still correct to add another "'s" to create the singular possessive form.

**Use an apostrophe after the "s" at the end of a plural noun to show possession.**

*The parents' bedroom, the Smiths' lives*

It is not necessary to add another "s" to the end of a possessive plural noun.

**If a plural noun doesn't end in "s," add an apostrophe + "s" to create the possessive form.**

*The children's rooms*

## Week 2 - Punctuation: Semicolons

**The most common use of the semicolon is to join two independent clauses without using a conjunction like "and".**

**Do you use a capital letter after a semicolon? No.**

**A semicolon should only be followed by a capital letter if the word is a proper noun:**

- *We can go to the museum to do some research; Mondays are pretty quiet there.*

**Remember, semicolons are not interchangeable with commas or full stops. Instead they're somewhere in between: stronger than a comma but not quite as final as a full stop.**

**Semicolons join two closely related independent clauses.**

**In simple terms: the group of words before the semicolon should make a complete sentence and the group of words after the semicolon should form a complete sentence. The two sides of the semicolon, however, should share a close and logical connection.**

- *I ordered a cheeseburger for lunch; life's too short for counting calories.*
- *Money is the root of all evil; I don't believe this to be entirely true.*
- *Martha has gone to the library; Andrew has gone to play football.*

## Week 3 - Symbols and motifs

1. **Corruption:** Dishonest conduct by those in power. Once the pigs are in charge, they no longer follow the rules of Animalism.
2. **Songs:** Various songs are used in the novel; Beasts of England and Maximus' poem about Napoleon. These are propaganda, used to control the population.
3. **Rituals:** The meetings and shooting of the guns are rituals. Rituals are used by the ruling classes to define the identity of the working class.
4. **The Barn:** Begins as a symbol of Animalism, where all the animals meet together, but becomes a symbol of oppression, with rules painted on the walls and orders given during the meetings.
5. **The Windmill:** Represents modernisation projects in Communist Russia. Symbolises the pigs' manipulation of the other animals, making them perform physical labour to build the windmill.

## Week 4 - Methods

1. **Dramatic irony:** When the **audience knows more than the characters**; *e.g. audience realises that the pigs have stolen the milk.*
2. **Allegory:** A story that teaches a moral lesson through a hidden meaning.
3. **Anthropomorphism:** Making animals behave in a human way.
4. **Foreshadowing:** Hinting at events to come later in the novel.
5. **Connotations:** An idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning.
6. **Symbolism:** The practice of **representing things by means of symbols.**
7. **Antithesis:** People or **things that oppose each other**; *e.g. Snowball and Napoleon.*

## Week 5 - Vocabulary

1. **Rebellion** — the action or process of resisting authority, control, or convention; *e.g. The pigs caused a rebellion.*
2. **Prosperity** — a successful and thriving living condition; *e.g. The animals created prosperity on the farm.*
3. **Comrade** — a colleague or close friend; *e.g. The pigs refer to the other animals as comrades.*
4. **Tyranny** — cruel and oppressive government or rule; *e.g. Stalin ruled Russia n tyranny.*
5. **Communist** — someone who holds the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
6. **Cynical** — concerned only with one's own interests and typically disregarding accepted standards in order to achieve them; *e.g. Old Major was a cynical character.*
7. **Overthrow** — remove forcibly from power; *e.g. The pigs planned to overthrow Mr Jones.*
8. **Slaughter** — kill (people or animals) in a cruel or violent way; *e.g. Old Major persuaded the animals to think that when they became useless they would be slaughtered.*