

1: Vocabulary

- **Conspiracy:** a secret plan to cause harm .
- **Egotistical:** a self-centred tone.
- **Equality:** the state of having equal and fair opportunity and rights.
- **Hierarchy:** a structure of authority and power.
- **Satirical:** a sarcastic and mocking tone.
- **Comrade:** a colleague or close friend.
- **Overthrow:** remove forcibly from power; e.g. *The pigs planned to overthrow Mr Jones.*
- **Slaughter:** kill (people or animals) in a cruel or violent way.

2: Speech writing

- Form:**
- A speech is a **formal** talk given to an audience.
 - Speeches are used to emphasise or persuade an a point of view about a subject.
- Audience:**
- It is important to understand who you are writing the speech for so that you can effectively engage your listeners.
- Writer's craft:**
- Speeches should have a simple structure to help your audience follow your ideas.
 - Speeches should have a powerful opening to immediately engage your audience. Rhetorical methods such as DAFORREST can be used to hook your audience.

3: Terminology

- Rhetoric:** the art of effective or persuasive speech or writing.
- Hypophora:** when a writer raises a question, and then immediately provides an answer to that question.
- Anaphora:** a repeated phrase at the beginning of clauses.
- Anecdote:** a short story narrating a personal experience.
- Triadic Structure (triplication):** listing of three words or phrases for effect.
- Repetition (for effect):** when a phrase or word is repeated throughout a text to emphasise a meaning.
- Direct Address:** when the writer communicates with the reader or audience by using their name or pronoun 'you'.

4: Grammar: Imperative and modal verbs

Imperative verbs:

These are verbs that create a sentence that gives an order or command. These verbs are always in their basic form, with no endings:

Stop! Jump! Help! Go! Fetch!

Modal verbs:

Modal verbs are used to make a statement and show a belief that something is certain, possible or impossible. The modal verbs are:

can may must shall will

would could might should

For example: "we must do more to fight climate change!"

5: 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 (communism).
- **Songs:** various songs are used in the novel: Beasts of England and Maximus' poem about Napoleon. These are propaganda, used to control the population.
- **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—by getting them to perform rituals, it allows the people in power to control the working classes.
- **The Seven Commandments:** The commandments written on the barn wall gradually change as the story goes on, showing how corrupt the pigs were and how they manipulated the other animals.

6: Symbols and motifs 2

- **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.
- In the barn, the pigs are on a raised platform, showing that they think they are special and better than the other animals. This goes against the principals of Animalism (communism) as they should all be equal.
- **The Windmill:** represents modernisation projects in Communist Russia. This symbolises the pigs' manipulation of the other animals, making them perform physical labour to build the windmill—the pigs only 'supervise' the others do hard physical work but get all the benefits of it.