

1a. From the extract, I can discover that Old Major is an extremely kind and thoughtful character, for he sets out the ~~rules of~~ methods the characters must partake in order to achieve the rebellion, "and remember also that... we are all brothers". Here he treats all of the animals as equals, and has hope and belief in them all.

Old Major is ~~also~~ also presented as an eloquent character for his speech is languid, but not over fussy, so that the other animals cannot understand. He says "remember always your duty of enmity towards man" which concisely illustrates his point, ^{while simultaneously} ~~and~~ ^{captivating} his audience.

Old Furthermore, I can discover that Old Major is a natural leader, for he is able to convey his speech in a fluent, yet understandable ^{encouraging the rebellion} manner. He also identifies with his audience, "you can sing it better for yourselves", ~~which is~~ which is an important characteristic of being a good leader.

Moreover, Old Major is displayed as very modest, for he says "I am old and my voice is hoarse", suggesting he does not think too highly of himself, nor see himself as a ~~candidate~~ ^{candidate} to be the best animal.

1b. In this extract, vivid language is used to illustrate how tortuous life is with Man, and that "all habits of Man are evil". The continued use of such emotive language "tyrannical... conquered" portrays an extremely negative impression of man.

In addition, ~~the use of M~~ ^{when do} ~~the impression of Man~~ is expressed as a stopping force to the animals' happiness, for Old Major uses Man as a reason for the animals' unhappiness; "a dream of the earth as it will be when man has vanished", suggesting that ~~it is~~ Man is the epitome of the animals' despair.

M Language with militarial connotations is also used, to express the extent to which man is despised by the animals, giving him an overall impression of negativity and an oppressor to the animals. Old Major ~~describes~~ ^{reminds} the animals of their "duty of enmity towards man"; suggesting ~~great~~ they make the animals so miserable, ^{metaphorically} perhaps ^{so much} so that militarial means need be used to alleviate ~~the~~ their despair.

Listning is a language technique used to subliminally create an impression that man is abhorrent and ^{his ways} should be avoided, for between dismissing Man, Old Major includes a list of what the animals must not do, "no animal must ever sleep in a bed...".

This creates the impression that Man is the lowest form of disgust and ~~that~~ his ^{ways} should not be adopted by the animals.

1c. The dream is significant in this extract because it helps to motivate and inspire the animals into taking part in the rebellion,

, and that dreams, one day, could turn into reality. When Old Major says "it was a dream of the earth as it will be when man has vanished. By ~~using~~ referring to 'man', the animals are easily able to formulate in their minds the utopia major dreams of accomplishing, through rebellion, as ~~was~~ a world without man the hardships man ~~it~~ caused had been previously described.

The dream is also significant because it is where the "Beasts of England" song was first ~~form~~ heard of by the

animals, ~~and then~~ ~~is~~ which uptakes a major role in the animal lives, and helps to bring about rebellion.

~~For~~ Notwithstanding, the dream's significance can be seen through its ability to demonstrate to the readers that the rebellion, and removal of man, does have the capability to improve the animals' lives, "it was a dream of the earth as it will be when man has vanished".

Furthermore, the dream serves as a break from the ^{dictation} ~~ordering~~ ~~of~~ ^{from} Old Major to the animals, "your duty - and remember:", and provides relief for the animals, as they ^{do} ~~do~~ not need to focus as much, especially as some animals are incapable of such understanding. It, therefore, helps to continue the momentum of achieving rebellion, but in a much more relaxed manner, especially with "an ~~the~~ old song", the animals "can sing for" themselves.

1d. Dreams are also presented as significant in the extract of the novel in Chapter 5, when Napoleon and Snowball put the animals to vote to decide whether the windmill should be built or not.

Dreams are significant as Snowball is shown to be a dreamer, much like Old Major, trying to improve the lives of the rest of the animals, continually, upon the farm. This can be illustrated through his speech: "in glowing sentences he painted a picture of Animal Farm as it might be...". The use of "glowing", and "painted" suggests that his dreams have the capability to dramatically improve the animals' lives, and create the utopia Old Major dreamed of.

lives, and create the utopia Old Major dreamed of.

Dreams are also significant for they are presented as only that - a wonderful vision of what might be, but practically, in reality, is unachievable. This is due to jealousy, luck, ^{and} chance. This can be seen through Napoleon's tyrannous method of enforcing "nine enamel dogs... dashed straight for Snowball", expelling him, and ending the dream.

Dreams are significant in this extract, for the imagination required to inspire them ~~can be portrayed through~~ is used to improve the farm, and make it as utopia like and pleasant for the animals as possible. This can be seen through "the disputes over the windmill-" and "the question of defence on the farm". These help the animals to express their points peacefully and democratically.

Furthermore

Dreams are significant to this extract, for they are expressed in many different manners, showing everyone has good intentions, and that both Snowball and Napoleon are adequate leaders, but just

each in their own way. The linguistic features of continually contrasting Snowball against Napoleon "as usual, Snowball and Napoleon were in disagreement" illustrates this point.