

(1a) From the extract, we can infer that Old Major is a rather selfless character and is passionately considerate for the welfare of ~~the~~ the other animals, his comrades. He wants to influence and empower the patriarchy for the others in order for them to live better lives, abnegating to ideologies of

dictatorship and rules. This can be seen succinctly within the extract where it reveals, "~~but when I taught you the tune, you can sing.~~" "I am old ~~but~~ and my voice is hoarse, but when I have taught you the tune." This quote displays that he is rather selfless. Orwell's use of Major referring ~~himself~~ to himself as 'old' ~~so~~ conveys the key message that Major is not afraid to be self-deprecating - he does not belligerently care for himself, but instead for the animals around him.

From the extract, we can infer that Old Major doesn't seem to have a personality that wants to dominate or take over the others. He is shown as a character who is

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heavily ~~in~~ in favour for the proposition of equality ~~and~~ and fairness across all animals. This is revealed within the quote, "I will sing you the song now, comrades." Orwell's use of the word, "comrades" establishes and conveys a key message that Major ~~sees~~ ~~him~~ sees himself as equal and ~~over~~ ~~with~~ at the same level as the animals.

This shows that he heavily abnegates the tyrannical ideology of any hierarchy consisted within the animal kingdom that is present on Animal Farm ('Manor farm' at this point). This consequently shows the reader the importance of Major's character within the overall story. He is seen and depicted as an inspiration and a kind, selfless character.

We can also infer that Major wants to influence the other animals, his comrades. We can see this through his powerful,

long and intellectually-driven speech that is directly addressed to the animals. The punchy statements of "all animals are equal" convey a key message that he wants to influence the action of revolution. He wants to inspire others to confront inequality and revolutionise the farm so that it strives with the ambitions of animalism.

b) 'Man' <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ depicted as ~~an~~ ~~the~~ ~~bottom~~ the enemy within the extracts. They are conveyed of as creatures that are ~~to~~ cruel, capricious, callous and indifferent to the suffering of animals—especially that of animal farm. Major conveys man succinctly as the enemy and that their works are evil. This is revealed

within the extract where it says, "All the habits of Man are evil." Orwell has decided to use short sentences throughout Major's dynamic speech, these help signify and insinuate the importance/significance of

how evil ~~in~~ mankind really is. The short sentences consequently show the reader that it is meant seriously, it is dynamic and profound and thus causes them to acknowledge the extent as to which mankind are despised within the animals eyes.

'Man' are depicted, within the extract, as characters with a similar nature to each other. They are depicted almost as a group or a clan, similar to that found within messages of discrimination. This is shown in the extract through the quote, "It was a dream of the earth as it will be when Man has vanished." ~~this quote~~ Orwell has used the word 'dream' to symbolise the act of man being vanished as something that is desired—this shows that the animals (or in this case,

Mason) want this to happen. The capitalisation of the 'in' on 'man' also shows groups mankind into a category which is apposed (as if they're all the same as the character of Mr. Jones).

Man is also shown as a ~~there~~ group of people who the animals were very serious about. The animals, especially Major feels it is vital for the animals to revolutionise against their evil ways. This is shown in the quote,

"And what is true, the words of the song were back words, I am certain." This quote shows the nature as to which the animals psychologically see man as. The use of the dash indicates a rather indecisive and thought-provoking mood of the animals. This in turn shows the reader the seriousness of their means tyrannical depiction.

c) The dream is significantly important within the extract. It provides a basis as to which the animals can use as inspiration in order to revolutionise and empower patriarchy of 'animalism' found at animal farm. The dream is depicted as something so phenomenal and profound that the animals follow it unconditionally. This is revealed within the extract.

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where it says, "I cannot describe that dream to you." This remark from Major depicts how complex and profound the dream really is. It is shown as something of great significance so much so that Major, a fellow animal, cannot even explain it himself. This consequently shows the reader the importance of the dream and the detrimental impact it's going to propose on the plot or, storyline and character development.

The dream, in addition to this, underlines the beginnings of

the revolution that is going to be undertaken within Animal Farm. It sets out to empower the ideology and that mankind is evil, and by doing so indoctrinates the naive minds of the animals. This is seen within the quotation, "It was a dream of the Earth as it will be when Man has vanished." Orwell's use of the word 'dream' depicts the desirability and longing for such a circumstance to occur (men vanishing from Earth). This instigates an opposition towards them, thus potentially provoking a forceful rebellion within the farm. Orwell has also shown to capitalize the ~~word~~ letter 'm' on the word 'Man'. This pertains to the idea that men are seen as the same - evil, callous, cruel and capricious characters and they are indifferent to any variance. It labels 'man' as an idea in which they oppose greatly.

Altogether, the dream signifies the separation of man from animal. It plays a vital role in the extract as it influences/indoctrinates the others about the tyrannical image of man which consequently results in the revolution of ~~the~~ and empowered patriarchy for the ideology of animalism.

d) The significance of dreams can also be explored within

Page 8 of the novel. This part ~~depicts~~ <sup>conveys</sup> the ~~response~~ <sup>important</sup> response of the animals to ~~that~~ the song and ultimately to Orwell's dream. It shows how the animals use it as a tool and ambition for the revolution of animal farm to adopt the ideologies of Animalism.

The dream sets out as significant as it depicts the start of the revolution - it sparks ambition and determination into the hearts of the animals in order for them to revolutionise the ~~actions~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~established~~ rules followed at Animal Farm.

After the song, inspired by the <sup>revolutionary</sup> dream, it reveals: "The cows lowed it, the dogs whined it, the sheep bleated it."

This quote shows the dynamic extent as to which the animals felt empowered by the song (ultimately a consequence of the dream - thus becoming a significant role within the novel). Orwell has succinctly shown the

use of repetition within this quote, "the — — it",  
to establish ~~a~~ the significance to the readers.  
Consequently, it shows the reader the importance of the  
dream and shows how it can make a dynamic,  
Patriotic and ambitious response from the animals.

The dream also helps establish desired equality within  
the animal kingdom on Animal Farm. It is shown to

bring the animals together, as one, as an unstoppable  
patriotic force that is capable of severe rebellions against  
coercion and ~~the~~ dominance. This is explored within  
page 8 where it says, "after a few preliminary cries,  
the whole farm burst out into 'Beasts of England' in  
tremendous unison!" Orwell's use of the word 'unison'  
depicts the overarching equality of the animals - showing the  
reader the unity that is bound between the animals.

The use of the word 'burst' also depicts the nature  
as to which the animals desire such a revolution  
(lead by the dream and initiated by the dream). The  
syntax of the sentence is also carefully structured by  
Orwell. The words, 'preliminary cries', shows the animals  
work and dedication for unison and for the ideologies  
of Animalism to be imperative.

(Section A continued)

Altogether, Poe & succinctly insinuates the affects of the dream on the reader. The way it has initiated a song consequently leads to a possession that all the animals share (thus reinforcing doctrines of equality). The extract also shows the dynamic impact and uprising the dream has caused, thus showing its unparalleled significance within the stories plot, storyline and character development (particularly that of Old Man).