

# GCSE (9-1) English Literature



## EXEMPLARS

Paper 1 Animal Farm

## BRITISH NOVEL

### **Animal Farm: George Orwell**

*Your response will be marked for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation.*

#### **EITHER**

- 15** *The next moment he and his four men were in the store-shed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions.*

Explore the significance of control in *Animal Farm*.

You **must** refer to the context of the novel in your answer.

**(Total for Question 15 = 40 marks  
includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation)**

#### **OR**

- 16** *Within a few weeks Snowball's plans for the windmill were fully worked out.*

In what ways is the windmill important in the novel?

You **must** refer to the context of the novel in your answer.

**(Total for Question 16 = 40 marks  
includes 8 marks for the range appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation)**

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# Script 1

(16)

in what ways is the windmill important in the novel?

In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the importance of the windmill is highly significant because it shows how power and revolution can inject a good idea. The windmill represents industrialisation in time of the Russian revolution in Germany 1945 by a great man Trotsky better known in the play as "Snowball". Trotsky was in a race for power with a great speaker and fighter called Joseph Stalin, also known as Napoleon. He was a force from the start of the play and only cared about power, he was to corrupt the whole system in Communist Russia and *Animal Farm*. The windmill played a big part in getting Joseph Stalin in control because he used it to push the animals to extreme ends where they were tired and even fight against him. He also used the windmill to turn the animals against Snowball. The windmill had just fell during the night and Napoleon had said "he came in the night to destroy our hard work."

## **Script 1 marks and commentary**

### **In what ways is the windmill important in the novel?**

The short response does attempt to explore the purpose of the windmill and how it represents 'industrialisation in the time of the Russian Revolution in Germany'. Despite occasional errors, there is some understanding of the novel as it is on a fairly surface level and how Orwell used the feature of the windmill to 'turn the animals against Snowball'. The majority of the response focuses on the context behind the novel and is the main reason why this candidate achieved a mark just into a Level 2 - it shows more than 'little awareness of relevant context', which would have placed it into a Level 1. Links between the text and context are made, although there is some confusion between the characters within the novel and the historical context underpinning the novel: 'the windmill played a big part in setting Stalin in control'. Overall the best fit for this response is at the bottom of a Level 2.

AO4 – there are a number of errors in spelling, capitalisation, sentence structuring and punctuation throughout the response, however they do not hinder meaning. Threshold performance.

### **Marks**

**AO1/3 – 7/32**

**AO4 - 2/8**

## Script 2

15) Explore the significance of control in 'Animal Farm'.

power and control are two important themes in Animal Farm. Orwell explored political power when Mr Jones is in control of the farm and is in power of the ~~Animals~~ ~~Animals~~ Animals. Orwell shows control when the animals take it in their own hands to feed themselves which leads to the battle of the cow shed showing power within the animals when they ~~stick~~ stick together. This caused Mr Jones and ~~miss~~ Mrs Jones to leave the farm where the rebellion begins. This is part of the novel that shows independence and coordination. "The next moment he and his four men were in the Store-shed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions." This is the part of the novel where the animals first stand up to Mr Jones, showing control.

Orwell shows that the animals have the power to challenge Mr Jones' control and take over the farm - using power in a positive way. ~~the~~ He then explored how the pigs use rhetoric and propaganda to establish ~~them~~ themselves in power and take control of the farm. For example, Boxer is presented as the working class and throughout the novel is known for his power and devotion. However, on

the other hand propaganda is presented through a pig called 'squealer'. Boxer is devoted towards the leader and squealer represents the leader and enforcing his rule. When Squealer tells the animals about Napoleon's poem and other things.

Control is shown within the pigs and they automatically take over the position of leadership within the farm. When old major died the pigs naturally took over the role (Napoleon, ~~the~~ Snowball) became in charge of looking after the animals and making sure that they are safe. Napoleon and Snowball had very different views on what should happen to the farm. Napoleon gain control by promising the animals changes that never seemed to happen and in the end Napoleon got full control over the farm by introducing the 9 puppies known as his secret police which put fear into the animals. Napoleon started to change the seven commandment which shows power and no animal ~~can~~ would / could confront him about it.

## **Script 2 marks and commentary**

### **Explore the significance of control in 'Animal Farm'.**

This is a good example of a response towards the middle of a level 3, as it has an appropriate critical style which soundly relates to the novel and the theme of control. Three main areas are explored: the power held by Mr Jones and how the animals 'stand up to' him; the way the pigs use 'rhetoric and propaganda to establish' power on the farm and finally, the way Napoleon gained full control with his 'secret police' and the changing of the seven commandments. Paragraph 1 is supported by a detailed quotation from the text and although there are no further textual examples, the depth of understanding shown, is sufficient for a level 3 mark to be awarded. With regards context, despite there being no explicit mention to the Russian Revolution, there are subtle mentions made to how class status is presented through Boxer 'as the working class' and how the writer conveys the power struggles on the farm.

With regards the AO4 mark, due to the occasional spelling error it was felt that the response did not fulfil the requirements for a mark at the top of a Level 3 – high performance but still sat within this mark range.

### **Marks**

**AO1/3 - 15**

**AO4 - 6**

## Script 3

### Animal farm

- In what ways is the windmill important in animal farm?

The windmill in Animal Farm represents innovation and ~~sex~~ progress. The animals agree to the idea as they are told it will make them have an easier life. This connects to the Russian Revolution because the building of factories would've made life easier for the Russian citizens.

The first place where we can see the significance of the windmill is when Snowball had the idea and it was introduced to the other animals. He said he was going to make life ~~a~~ easier for them and the animals believed him because he was so good with his speeches and being persuasive showing the theme language as power.

The reader can see how this idea can give the animals a sense of hope and help motivate them. This connects to the context of the Russian Revolution because ~~the~~ Trotsky, who is represented by Snowball, was a great speaker and could persuade people to do anything, even if it ~~would~~ would take a lot of time and effort. ~~People~~ ~~also think~~ In addition, people might also think this is why Snowball was kicked out of the farm by Napoleon because he was a threat. ~~to~~ Just like Trotsky was kicked out of Russia by Stalin.



The second place where we can see the significance of the windmill is when ~~Stalin~~ Napoleon ~~becomes a pig~~ exploits Boxer and other common animals to do ~~the~~ backbreaking work. As they are doing this unbearable work they are constantly fed propaganda by Squealer to motivate them and give them hope. This is ~~very~~ important because we can see how the pigs manipulate the others, showing the themes: language as power, ~~and~~ corruption, and class warfare. Language as power is shown when Squealer feeds them propaganda, giving them false hope. ~~For~~ In addition, corruption ~~is~~ shown <sup>and class warfare</sup> because the higher class can control the lower class, defeating the idea of animalism. This connects to the Russian Revolution ~~because~~ because Stalin goes against the idea of totalitarianism and controls the Russian Citizens who are clueless.

## **Script 3 marks and commentary**

### **In what ways is the windmill important in Animal Farm?**

The response opens with a developed and personal style discussing how the windmill represents 'innovation and progress' and how it 'connects to the Russian Revolution' through the building of factories to make the Russian citizens' lives better. The candidate shows a secure understanding of the novel and although there are not specific and exact quotations taken from the novel the accuracy of well-chosen references made to the text enable the mark to just slip into a Level 4.

Two main areas are explored with regards to the significance of the windmill: its introduction by Snowball to make life easier for the animals and the exploitation of the animals by Napoleon when they are building it. Both points are well developed and link the language of the text to the context.

### **Marks**

**AO1/3 - 20**

**AO4 - 6**

## Script 4

In the book *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, the author introduces the theme of control by introducing fear into the animals. When Jones and his men come back to try and reclaim the farm, it says "the next moment he and his four men were in the store-shed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions." This tells us that they are trying to use the threat of

violence to control the animals. This is significant because it highlights how similar the humans and pigs went about gaining control because at the end of the book Napoleon and the other pigs also begin carrying whips as they slowly regress into being more human like. This tells the reader that to overpower the animals, violence was needed because they were so passionate about their cause that they were not willing to give up easily. However, it does also show the difference between why the humans used violence and why the pigs used violence. The humans used it to try and take back what was theirs which is kind of understandable, whereas with the pigs, they were already in control, they were doing it to make sure no one tried to rebel against them. This is why, to the audience, it is arguable that the pigs at the end of the novel were worse than the humans.

Similarly, the use of propaganda from Squealer throughout the book is significant as it highlights the control the pigs had over the other animals. When the animals begin to get suspicious of Napoleon's

actions, Squealer always says to them "you don't think Napoleon would ever lie to you? Surely, none of you wishes to see Jones back? By doing this, he is reinforcing this feeling of fear that the animals have. He is basically saying, if you don't do what we tell you to do Jones will come back. For the animals, this is a scary concept because for them, life was worse when Jones was in charge. However, as the audience we see clearly that their standard of living has not improved and in some respects has got worse since the pigs came into power. In addition to this, other places where control is used is when the pigs are constantly changing and altering the 7 commandments to fit their own needs. Squealer again ~~says~~ uses his power to manipulate the animals. After changing the commandment to "no animals shall sleep in a bed with sheets" Clover becomes suspicious. Squealer says "surely you don't believe there was ever a ruling against sheets" This shows how the naivety of the animals is constantly being abused by the pigs. Another example is when Napoleon has the song written



~~the~~ convince the other ~~leaders~~ ~~used~~ animals that he is a great leader.

~~the~~ In addition to this, control is ~~best~~ shown clearly through Boxer's personal mantras. one of which is "Napoleon is always right!" This emphasizes how manipulated the animals have been by Napoleon and the other pigs. Knowing that the other animals are not as intellectual as them, the pigs take advantage of this and abuse their power. This relates to how Stalin abused his power over the Russian people. This emphasizes the corrupt leadership throughout the book which portrays the corrupt leadership of Russia during that time. This tells the reader that having too much power and control can corrupt people into doing bad things.

This links to the Russian Revolution because Stalin constantly used different forms of propaganda in attempt to gain support from the citizens.

Finally control is shown strongly through Napoleon's dogs.

When Snowball is giving his speech, this happens "Napoleon uttered a high pitched noise they've never heard before and suddenly 9 big dogs charged at Snowball." This again shows the use of fear and violence to gain control throughout animal farm. This is used to (~~port~~) symbolize Stalin's use of his secret police. He used these to spy on the Russian workers the same way Napoleon used the dogs to spy on the animals. This tells the audience that Napoleon is not a good leader. He only remains in control throughout the book because he has the element of fear which stops the animals from standing up to him. Similarly to Stalin who held a lot of fear within people.

## **Script 4 marks and commentary**

### **In what ways is the windmill important in Animal Farm?**

The candidate has produced a detailed and thorough examination of the theme of control within Animal Farm and illustrates a high level of engagement with the entire novel. The response is assured and meets all the requirements for a mark at the top of a level 5. Consideration is made to how control is presented through the character of Jones and his men and their use of 'whips' and the 'threat of violence to control the animals'. The response then continues to discuss how this image of Jones is further presented through the pigs and how at the end of the novel 'Napoleon and the other pigs' start to carry whips, mirroring the control of man. A critical style is developed with discerning choice of reference to the text.

The second paragraph continues to analyse the use of threat and propaganda by the pigs and particularly 'Squealer' to control the animals and maintain power on the farm. This includes the alteration of the seven commandments. Again, appropriate examples from the text are used within the response and a detailed analysis is given. Links are clearly made to the way the novel reflects the context underpinning the themes and the way Stalin, like the pigs, 'used propaganda in attempt to gain support' during the Russian Revolution.

The final point made explores the theme of control through the character of Napoleon and his use of 'fear and violence' through the dogs as his personal guards, to intimidate and threaten the animals and drive Snowball from the farm. The examination of how this 'symbolise(s) Stalin's use of his secret police' to spy on his workers presents a perceptive understanding of the novel and Orwell's intentions. With regards the AO4 mark, there are one or two minor spelling errors, however most polysyllabic words are accurate as is the punctuation used.

### **Marks**

**AO1/3 - 32**

**AO4 - 7**



## British Novel

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>15. Animal Farm</b>	<p>The indicative content is not prescriptive. Reward responses that explore the significance of control in <i>Animal Farm</i>.</p> <p>Responses may include:</p> <p><b>Interpretation of text (AO1):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr Jones controls Manor Farm, based on the idea that human control of animals is the natural order of things: ‘Man serves the interest of no creature except himself’</li> <li>• Napoleon and the pigs control Animal Farm with the claim that they are fighting for animals against evil humans as ‘Man is the only real enemy’; Squealer threatens the animals with Jones’s return and uses the mantra: ‘Four legs good, two legs bad’</li> <li>• Napoleon develops totalitarian control once he defeats Snowball: ‘At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn’</li> <li>• the pigs control the working conditions and extend the working week to include ‘Sunday afternoons’</li> <li>• the creation of the Seven Commandments to control the animals and provide rules to follow; the final abuse of control by the pigs in the alteration of the Seven Commandments: ‘All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others’</li> <li>• Napoleon prefers to work behind the scenes to build his power by secrecy and deception, while Snowball devotes himself to winning popular support through his ideas and his eloquence.</li> </ul> <p><b>Relationship between text and context (AO3):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the abuse of the pigs’ control is similar to when Stalin hunted down and killed Trotsky, creating a dictatorship</li> <li>• the pigs represent the leaders who, thanks to intimidation, propaganda and a reign of terror, achieve total control, making the animals’ lives more miserable than they had been under Jones</li> <li>• the dystopian nature of the novel shows that the revolution and subsequent control by Napoleon have not only failed but destroyed many of its central characters.</li> </ul> <p>Reward all valid points.</p> <p>Candidates will be rewarded if they make relevant textual references or use short quotations from the text. This includes relevant paraphrasing.</p>

Question Number	Indicative content
<p><b>16. Animal Farm</b></p>	<p>The indicative content is not prescriptive. Reward responses that explain the importance of the windmill in the novel.</p> <p>Responses may include:</p> <p><b>Interpretation of text (AO1):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snowball wants to build a windmill to develop the farm, but Napoleon on principle hates Snowball's idea so much that he 'urinated over the plans and walked out without a word'. The windmill creates a rift between the animals: 'the whole farm was deeply divided on the subject'. Later on, Napoleon quickly adopts Snowball's plans, revealing his manipulative character</li> <li>• Squealer argues that the windmill will create a 'three-day week', whilst Napoleon feels they need to focus on producing food for a 'full manger'. Benjamin does not endorse either pig as he believes 'windmill or no windmill, life will go on as it always had gone on – that is, badly'</li> <li>• the windmill symbolises the pigs' manipulation of the other animals for their own gain by making them undertake backbreaking labour; Boxer determines to 'work harder', which results in his death</li> <li>• the windmill is also a symbol of technological progress, as according to Snowball the machines 'would do their work for them while they grazed at their ease in the fields'</li> <li>• the pigs' declaration that Snowball is responsible for the windmill's first collapse constitutes psychological manipulation: 'Snowball has done this thing!'. This prevents the other animals from doubting the pigs' abilities and unites them against a supposed enemy</li> <li>• the ultimate conversion of the windmill to commercial use is one more sign of the pigs' betrayal of their fellow animals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Relationship between text and context (AO3):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the windmill represents the enormous modernisation projects undertaken in Soviet Russia after the Russian Revolution</li> <li>• the windmill represents an important promise made by Stalin. The peasants and the labourers were promised better lives just as the animals were</li> <li>• the windmill represents the rift between Stalin and Trotsky, which led on to the totalitarian regime of Soviet Russia.</li> </ul> <p>Reward all valid points.</p> <p>Candidates will be rewarded if they make relevant textual references or use short quotations from the text. This includes relevant paraphrasing.</p>

In responses to the following question for AO1, examiners should be aware of the different ways candidates may structure their responses. There should be sufficient evidence of a personal response and a critical style to meet the criteria for each level.

Level	Mark (32 marks)	Descriptor – Bullets 1 and 2– AO1 (16 marks), Bullets 3 and 4 – AO3 (16 marks)
	0	No rewardable material.
<b>Level 1</b>	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response is simple with little personal response and little relevant supporting reference to the text.</li> <li>• There is little evidence of a critical style and little relevant supporting reference to the text.</li> <li>• Little awareness of relevant contexts is shown.</li> <li>• There is little comment on the relationship between text and context.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response may be largely narrative but has some elements of personal response, there is some reference to the text without consistent or secure focus.</li> <li>• There is some evidence of a critical style and there is some reference to the text without consistent or secure focus.</li> <li>• Some awareness of relevant contexts is shown.</li> <li>• There is some comment on the relationship between text and context.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3</b>	13–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response shows a relevant personal response, soundly related to the text with focused supporting textual references.</li> <li>• There is an appropriate critical style, with comments showing a sound interpretation with focused supporting textual references.</li> <li>• Sound comment is offered on relevant contexts.</li> <li>• There is relevant comment on the relationship between text and context.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 4</b>	20–26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response has a developed personal response and thorough engagement, fully related to the text with well-chosen references to the text.</li> <li>• The critical style is sustained and there is well-developed interpretation with well-chosen references to the text.</li> <li>• Sustained comment is offered on relevant contexts.</li> <li>• There is detailed awareness of the relationship between text and context.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 5</b>	27–32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an assured personal response, showing a high level of engagement with the text and discerning choice of references to the text.</li> <li>• A critical style is developed with maturity, perceptive understanding and interpretation with discerning choice of references to the text.</li> <li>• The understanding of relevant contexts is excellent.</li> <li>• Understanding of the relationship between text and context is integrated convincingly into the response.</li> </ul>

AO4 Mark Scheme		
Use for ALL Questions in Paper 1 – Section B (British Play OR British Novel)		
Level	Mark	
	0	No rewardable material.
<b>Level 1</b>	1–2	<b>threshold performance</b> -in the context of the Level of Demand of the question, Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy, and use a reasonable range of vocabulary and sentence structures; any errors do not hinder meaning in the response.
<b>Level 2</b>	3–5	<b>intermediate performance</b> -in the context of the Level of Demand of the question, Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy, and use a considerable range of vocabulary and sentence structures to achieve general control of meaning.
<b>Level 3</b>	6–8	<b>high performance</b> -in the context of the Level of Demand of the question, Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy, and consistently use vocabulary and sentence structures to achieve effective control of meaning.