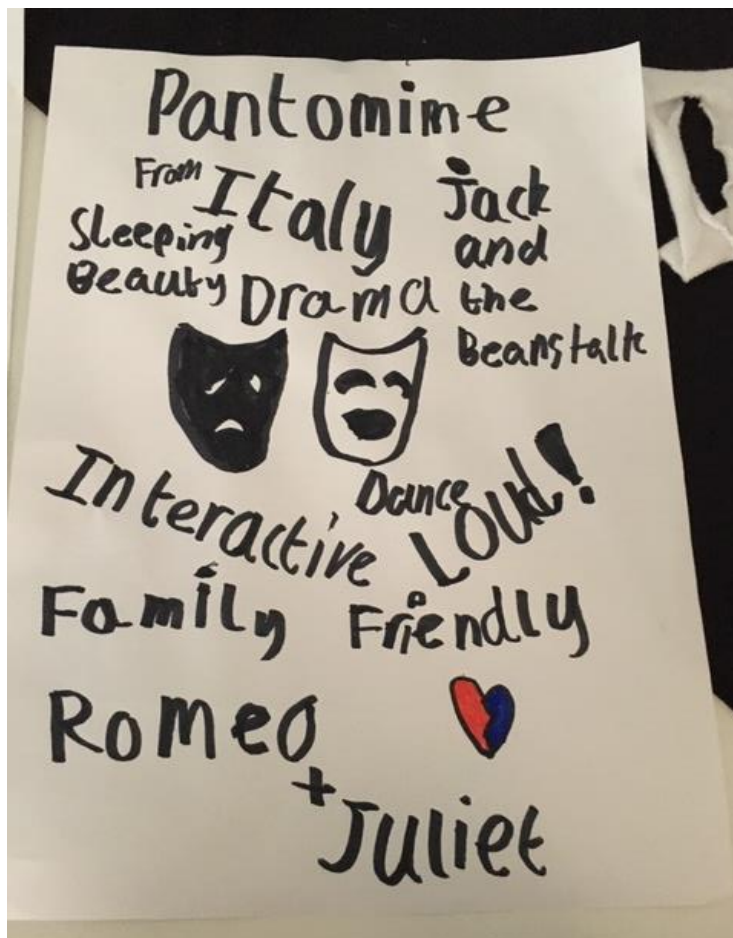
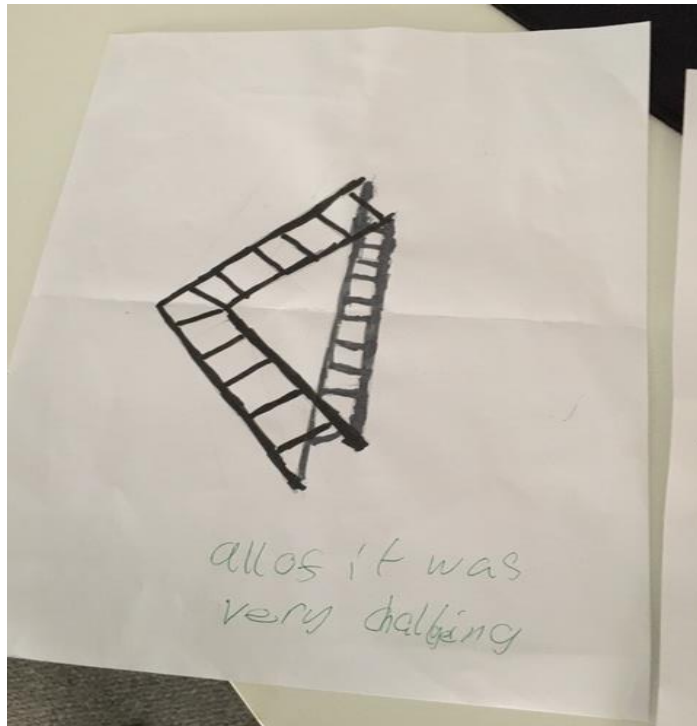




HISTORY: S Price



DRAMA: S Price



ART: S Price

**EAT GOOD FEEL GOOD ENERGY NUTRITION**

**DRINK WATER**

**Why You Need Energy?**

- You need energy to keep warm and for growth and repair.
- You need nutrients to stay healthy on a daily basis.
- Teenagers and young people need energy because they are still growing.

**How much energy you could get?**

- 1 gram of carbs provides 4 calories of energy.
- 1 gram of fats provides 9 calories of energy.

**Exercise**

- This affects the amount of energy you use when you exercise. You need more energy to fuel contracting muscles and heart rate.

**Food Which Provide Energy**

- Carbohydrates: Potato, bread, cereal.
- Protein: Fish, Meat, beans.
- Liquids and Dairy: Soya, Dinos, water.

**How much energy you need?**

- Girls aged 13-15 require at least 9000 - 10,000 calories.
- Boys aged 13-15 require at least 10,000 - 13,000 calories.

**Regular Exercise**

- It is good as it can improve your health and can reduce the risk of developing severe diseases eg. Type 2 Diabetes, Cancer.
- Whisk at home done together to join in with PE with Joe.

**Energy Balance**

- Energy balance is the relationship between energy in and energy out.
- To maintain an energy balance you should eat a variety of foods, be mindful of what you eat, snack healthy.

**Dietary Illnesses**

- These can include:
  - Diabetes
  - Celiac
  - Lactose intolerance
  - Food allergies
  - Food poisoning
- There can be prevented if we all eat good food drink more.

**Nutrition and Malnutrition**

- Nutrition is measurement or energy obtained from food consumed.
- Malnutrition is a condition of weakness and poor health that results from not eating enough food and nutrition.

**What is a Balanced Diet?**

- A balanced diet is one which gives your body nutrients it needs to function correctly.
- Majority of your daily calories should come from eating on the table, on the right.

**Made By**  
Aqsa Ejaz  
9TL

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**

**PROTEIN-RICH NON-DAIRY FOODS**

**DAIRY AND ALTERNATIVES**

**GRAIN PRODUCTS**

**OLEOGENIC FOODS**

**DRINKS**

**OTHER FOODS**

**EAT LESS SUGAR**

HOSPITALITY AND CATERING: A Ejaz



ART: O Sukhorukova



ART: M Kaba

## Big Write Week 4: How does Orwell present Boxer and Squealer in Chapter 3 Animal Farm?

Write your response here:

Orwell portrays Squealer to have an astonishing ability to persuade the other animals into agreeing with Napoleon, even when it is not necessarily in their best interest. In the story's allegory of the Russian Revolution, Squealer represents Vyacheslav Molotov (Stalin's protégé), who was a speaking communist and propagandist. Squealer shows his authority and power through the rhetoric, "Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty?" Arguably, the use of the rhetorical question suggests that Squealer may have used this device to persuade or subtly influence the other animals, to emphasize his point. Through the personal pronouns of "we" and "our", may make the animals feel a sense of belonging and togetherness. However, the pronoun "you" indicates that the animals are required to eat the apples and drink the milk alone. The contradiction could create confusion in the animals' minds. Importantly, the verb "failed" could make the animals feel that, if they do not do their duty correctly, they will not only let down Squealer, but also let down Old Major and his last wish. Because of this, the animals may understand that it is crucial that they must act in order to be successful. Furthermore, the reader understands that Squealer is very powerful and persuasive as he manages to make the animals do as he says. From this, many people in the working class during the Revolution may have understood that if they did not do as they were told, they would not be able to achieve what they desire. At the time that this was written, the proletariats were exploited by propaganda, and were persuaded to not only support Stalin and his decisions, but to act against their will. Significantly, this may have built up anger and irritation inside them, as freedom and equality was not given, instead they may have felt mistreated and worthless. Orwell may have presented Squealer in this way to demonstrate the bourgeoisies' power over the poor, and how the working class were very easily manipulated. Orwell's wider message behind the characteristics of Squealer is to show the reader and the victims of exploitation that their problem is noticed, and to make as many people aware of the mistreatment innocent lives had to deal with.

Orwell presents the character Boxer to have an equal balance of strength and naiveté. In Animal Farm, Boxer embodies the qualities and mind-set of the Russian working class as he is presented as suggestible, yet firm. Boxer shows his innocence and loyalty to Napoleon when he says, "Napoleon is always right." Clearly, this reveals dependence on his leader as if Napoleon were to never set rules, Boxer would not understand what to do in the different situations. From this quote, it also gives the impression that Boxer blindly trusts the dictator (Napoleon) and does not make decisions, neither for nor by himself. Evidently, Boxer may be also shown to be incredibly naïve as he consistently listens to the exploiter, even though no appreciation nor thanks is given. It could be argued that because of his naiveté shown throughout, he may not be as bright as the other animals as "he could not get passed letter D". Alternatively, although Boxer is mainly presented as a weaker character in certain areas, he is also presented as strong and determined. This is implied through the quote, "I will work harder!" Fundamentally, the exclamation mark found in the command could show his authority and that he can be firm. Furthermore, the reader may begin to understand the different layers to this character, and how he is more than just naïve. The reader could also pity him as he is innocent and helpless in his position. At the time that this story was

written, many working class people were brainwashed by society, hidden from the government's lies, and were made to believe those who were causing their pain, were trying to help. These people, unfortunately, had the inability to recognise blatant forms of political corruption, and so carried on with being unknowingly exploited. Orwell may have presented Boxer in this way to reveal the struggles the working class had in the process of the Revolution, due to society and government choices. Orwell may have also given Boxer these characteristics to make people known about how the working class felt, and what they had to do in order to be able to live their lives to the bare minimum.

To summarise, Orwell uses the characters Squealer and Boxer to show the reader the similarities and differences between the higher and lower Russian class during the Revolution. Orwell mainly focuses on the attitude, and techniques the characters use to reflect the working class and Stalin's protégé. Orwell presented Squealer (bourgeoisie) as persuasive, powerful and exploitative but presented Boxer (the working class) much weaker and helpless, as this was what they were thought of as. By reading an allegory of the Revolution through a children's book, could further the child's knowledge and develop and understanding of the world they live in. Orwell's wider message to the reader could have been to show them the truth behind the Revolution, the government and society.

ENGLISH: P Salan

This week's Big Write:

Animal Farm is a metaphor for human society. How does Orwell present this in Old Major's speech?

Write your response here:

Orwell replicates human society in Old Major's speech through the use of many linguistic and rhetorical devices such as pathos, emotive language and persuasive techniques. He uses imperatives and the tone of the speech to stress Old Major's message to the animals about rebellion and how the humans are to blame for their suffering. Pronouns such as 'you' bring a sense of togetherness and teamwork from the animals and adjectives are used to collectivise and build the audience's trust. Orwell has put in many parallels between Old Major's speech and the Russian revolution because of the similar techniques used to persuade the animals and lower class to rebel against Mr Jones and the monarchy **and has done this to overall give an alternate interpretation of his views on why the revolution began and why it was a success**. These all clearly express the revolution and are a metaphor for human society.

Orwell presents human society in Old Major's speech through the use of adjectives and pronouns that bring together his audience to further persuade that together they can make a change and stand up against their masters. This is shown through both the metaphorical meaning and repetition of the noun 'comrades' when Old Major addresses his audience. The noun 'comrades' is a term used to address an ally or a fellow member of an organisation. I think Old Major addresses the animals listening in this way to bring them together and make them feel like they are a team and are working together. An ally can also be described as a friend making the animals trust Old Major and what he is saying further. This could make them feel more positive about the plan of the revolution that Old Major proposes later on; he is building the animal's trust early on so they can accept his idea of a rebellion better. The repetition of 'comrades' throughout his speech however acts as a reminder to the audience that they are working together and that it won't just be one person taking a stand, but many to make their voice louder. 'Comrades', in a way, reassures and comforts the animals if they are in doubt or are fearful of not being listened to. The use of pronouns also reinforces this idea when Old Major says the personal pronoun, 'you'. This personal pronoun is used to bring together and consolidate the audience and make them feel together. He is addressing everyone in the audience and no one is left out, making each individual listening feel like they are responsible enough to hear this information and are able to believe Old Major's words and what his ideas are in a deeper way. Instead of it being a direct 'you' to each animal, it collectivizes them as plural. The reader understands through this that the

animals are working together and realises that they will have a bigger chance of success if they work together. This may remind the reader of the Russian revolution and how they were successful because of the numbers of people rebelling. Old Major here is a metaphorical representation of Vladimir Lenin, who was the chief commissar in the Russian revolution. Lenin was also a great speaker and performed many persuasive speeches to the lower class about how the rich are oppressing them and that they can work together to rebel. Vladimir Lenin also used the noun 'comrades' when speaking to his audiences, meaning he wanted to bring together and consolidate his listeners to make them trust him

that the revolution would be a success, similarly to Old Major and his speech. Orwell may have decided to present Old Major and his speech in this way to mirror how Vladimir Lenin led the working class to victory in the Russian revolution, showing a wider message of how when many work together to make a change, they will almost always triumph.

Orwell presents human society through the use of the repetition of emotive language and pathos that extracts both fear and anger in the animals that encourages them to want to rebel against their masters. This is shown in 'slaughtered with hideous cruelty' in Old Major's speech. The use of emotive language like 'slaughtered with hideous cruelty' presents a very disturbing and terrible image that may make the animals want to do anything to prevent this event from happening and impacts the audience so that they will take action to prevent it. This is conveyed from the harsh verb 'slaughtered' and the horrific adjective 'hideous' that both have negative connotations of evil which may be there to signify the human's tyranny towards the animals, possibly growing hatred for the humans inside the animals. This is backed up by the repetition of 'no animal' which alternatively may portray their awful suffering. The phrase 'no animal' reminds the animals listening of the pain and misery they have felt because of the lack of food and overworking they have been doing. The repetition of this emphasises Old Major's point of how they must rise up against the humans. This may persuade the animals to fight the rebellion because they have become aware of the hardships they have felt and understood who is to blame for them, the humans. Orwell does this all using a certain technique, pathos. This draws out the emotions of the animals listening to Old Major and the reader as well. This is evident further in 'no animal escapes the cruel knife in the end' and 'every one of you will scream your lives out at the block within a year'. **Old Major uses pathos through the use of anecdotes and real stories of how the animals are going to die to draw out the emotions and feelings of his audience drawing them in further to what he is saying.** This creates a sense of fear as it shows that the animals will not die peacefully in their old age, but will be slaughtered horrifically, unless they get rid of the humans, making Old Major's audience want to start a rebellion even more. Old Major stirs a sense of fear not in an evil way, but in a way that the animals will want to overthrow the ones who are doing this to them. The reader understands the **animals'** feelings and may want to agree with them in overthrowing the evildoers. Rhetorical questions are also asked which only adds to the emotions of Old Major's audience. The rhetorical questions such as 'why then do we continue in this miserable condition?' may make the animals reconsider what or who is

the cause for their suffering and understand that man is the root of their problems. They evoke a feeling of anger from the animals as they and the reader both begin to realise how their oppressors are exploiting them. This may make the reader feel pity for the animals and be furious with the humans, meaning Old Major is engaging both his audience, the animals, and the reader. All of these may symbolise how cruel and malicious society was in the period of the Russian revolution as many of the working class were being exploited by the rich and the upper class. The revolution began because of the wickedness of the higher class and how they were treating the poor. Orwell may have used emotive language and pathos to express just how miserable the lower class were and why this motivated them to take a stand. Orwell has used these techniques to mirror the reasons the Russian revolution began by expressing how the poor would've felt through the emotions of the animals in Animal



Farm who were inspired by their feelings and sadness to work against their masters and the humans who they served.

Orwell represents human society in *Animal Farm* through the use of the tone of Old Major's speech and the use of imperative verbs. This can be implied through the repetition of exclamation marks at the end of his speech. Examples of this are 'for the overthrow of the human race!' and 'rebellion!' These sudden exclamation marks near the end of Old Major's speech signify the change in tone and atmosphere. Towards the end of Old Major's speech, his attitude and tone becomes very angry and shows a clear hatred for the humans. This reveals that he is frustrated about the situation and may make the animals want to start a revolution further. He may have changed his tone at the end to make his speech memorable to his audience and make the animals remember the anger he showed in his speech. This may make them persuaded to start taking action against their oppressors. This is also complimented by the abrupt use of imperative verbs also in the ending paragraphs of the speech. This is inferred in 'your resolution must never falter' and evoked further in 'no argument must lead you astray'. The imperative verbs 'must' are used to add emphasis to make the audience feel pressured by his words. This may leave a bigger effect on the audience as it is saying that this is an obligation and it will benefit the future of the animals. It makes the audience feel they have no option as Old Major is giving a command and an order. In addition, this stresses the severity of the situation and how their freedom and happiness won't be easily accomplished or obtained. These both add a serious tone and could be interpreted as an angry one if looked at from the right perspective. The anger in Old Major's words may show his anger towards the humans and the hatred he holds for them. This may make his audience feel a stronger passion for the revolution and put in their all to make it succeed. The reader understands the atmosphere and attitude of Old Major and the animals who are planning to rebel the humans for all the torture they have caused them. The reader is made to remember his speech the same way the animals do because of the devices used at the end of his speech. Old Major also describes the sins of men in the final paragraph. Old Major lists the vices of men again to reinforce that man is the enemy and remind his audience of who their opposition is. He may have decided to end his speech in this way to refocus the animals on the sins

of their rivals in case anyone was not yet persuaded or didn't understand. Old Major is a representation of the chief commissar Vladimir Lenin who was the leader of the Russian revolution and was a good speaker who persuaded many. This is what is happening in Old Major's speech. They both showed the sins and the cruelty of the higher class and their masters and reminded their audience why they are suffering and who is to blame. This is shown through 'man is the only creature that consumes without producing' and this is a common theme as the revolutionists felt the same with the upper class. This line may bring some readers to remember the way Stalin exploited the people after the revolution and thus possibly foreshadow the cyclical structure and ending of *Animal Farm*. Orwell could have used a metaphor with animals to make the reader understand his message of how equality cannot be reached because of people continuously seeking more power than others. Orwell has done this well as he has engaged the reader in a massive allegory which makes the reader understand and acknowledge the misfortune of the animals and why this generated support for the revolution and persuaded them to rebel.

Self-assessment:

What went well? What have you achieved from the success criteria?

I think I have structured my paragraphs well, giving evidence that evoked meaning, their effect on the reader and adding in context as well.

What could you improve on? What did you find more difficult to include/ understand?

I think I stuffed many things into one paragraph and tried to link them all in a forced way. I also found it difficult to link my ending to the starting point I made.

ENGLISH: K Sia