

ENGLISH BOOK CLUB · VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

Animal Farm

Workbook · Chapters 1–10

Read each chapter in your own copy of the book. For each chapter: an original summary, 20 word cards, 20 fill-in-the-blank questions, and questions to talk about.

This workbook contains no text from Animal Farm; summaries, examples and questions are original.

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How to Use This Workbook

1. Read the chapter in your own copy of the book (about 4,300 words per meeting).
2. Read the summary and the list of characters.
3. Study the 20 word cards.
4. Do the 20 practice questions without looking back.
5. Choose two questions to talk about at the meeting.

MEETINGS

Meeting 1	Chapters 1–2 · Old Major's Dream / The Rebellion
Meeting 2	Chapters 3–4 · Every Animal According to His Capacity / The Battle of the Cowshed
Meeting 3	Chapter 5 · The Windmill and the Dogs
Meeting 4	Chapter 6 · Trade and the Fallen Windmill
Meeting 5	Chapter 7 · Confessions
Meeting 6	Chapter 8 · The Battle of the Windmill
Meeting 7	Chapters 9–10 · Boxer / Manor Farm Again

Chapter Summary

One night, after the drunken farmer Mr. Jones goes to bed, the animals of Manor Farm gather in the big barn to hear Old Major, a respected old boar. He tells them their lives are short, hard and miserable because humans take everything they produce, and he urges them to prepare for a Rebellion that will one day set them free. He teaches them a song, 'Beasts of England', and the excited singing wakes Mr. Jones, who fires his gun and breaks up the meeting.

WHO IS WHO

Mr. Jones	the owner of Manor Farm; careless and often drunk
Old Major	a wise, respected old boar who shares his dream of freedom
Boxer	a huge, strong cart-horse; not clever but hard-working and trusted
Clover	a gentle, motherly mare who protects the weak
Benjamin	an old, grumpy donkey who rarely speaks or laughs
Mollie	a pretty, vain white mare who loves sugar and ribbons
Moses	Mr. Jones's tame raven

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

lurch · stir · regard · ensconced · stout · majestic · benevolent · conceal · cynical · devoted · contentedly · laborious · slaughter · abundance · abolish · tyranny · rebellion · falter · overwhelming · vice

Vocabulary

01 lurch *v.* LURCH · /lɜ:rtʃ/ (비틀거리며 가다, 휘청하다)

COLLOCATIONS lurch forward · lurch across the room · lurch to a stop

- The bus lurched forward, and everyone grabbed the handles.
- After the long flight, I lurched off the plane half asleep.

02 stir *n./v.* STIR · /stɜ:r/ (움직임, 동요 / 움직이다, 불러일으키다)

COLLOCATIONS cause a stir · stir up trouble · stir emotions

- The news of the new teacher caused quite a stir at school.
- Her speech stirred strong feelings in the audience.

03 regard *v.* re-GARD · /rɪ'gɑ:rd/ (여기다, 존경하다)

COLLOCATIONS be highly regarded · regard A as B · with regard to

- She is highly regarded as one of the best doctors in the city.
- Many people regard this novel as a classic.

04 ensconced *adj.* en-SCONCED · /ɪn'skɑ:nst/ ((편안하게) 자리 잡은)

COLLOCATIONS be ensconced in a chair · comfortably ensconced

- By the time we arrived, Grandpa was ensconced in his favorite armchair.
- The cat was comfortably ensconced on the warm laptop.

05 stout *adj.* STOUT · /staʊt/ (통통한, 튼튼한)

COLLOCATIONS a stout man · stout boots · grow stout

- A stout old man opened the door and smiled at us.
- You will need stout shoes for the mountain trail.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 majestic *adj.* ma-JES-tic · /mə'dʒestɪk/ (위엄 있는, 장엄한)

COLLOCATIONS a majestic view · majestic mountains · look majestic

- We stood in silence before the majestic mountains.
- The lion walked slowly, looking calm and majestic.

07 benevolent *adj.* be-NEV-o-lent · /bə'nevələnt/ (자비로운, 인자한)

COLLOCATIONS a benevolent smile · a benevolent ruler · benevolent fund

- The old teacher gave the nervous student a benevolent smile.
- People hoped the new king would be a benevolent ruler.

08 conceal *v.* con-CEAL · /kən'si:l/ (숨기다, 감추다)

COLLOCATIONS conceal the truth · conceal one's feelings · be concealed in

- He tried to conceal his disappointment, but his face showed it.
- The key was concealed under a flowerpot.

09 cynical *adj.* CYN-i-cal · /'sɪnɪkəl/ (냉소적인)

COLLOCATIONS a cynical remark · cynical about politics · grow cynical

- After years of broken promises, she became cynical about politicians.
- "Nothing ever changes," he said in a cynical voice.

10 devoted *adj.* de-VO-ted · /di'vəʊtɪd/ (헌신적인, 애정이 깊은)

COLLOCATIONS devoted to (someone/something) · a devoted fan · devoted parents

- She is devoted to her children and her work.
- He is a devoted fan who has never missed a game.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 contentedly *adv.* con-TENT-ed-ly · /kən'tentɪdli/ (만족스럽게)

COLLOCATIONS smile contentedly · sigh contentedly · purr contentedly

- The baby fell asleep contentedly after her bottle.
- He leaned back and sighed contentedly after dinner.

12 laborious *adj.* la-BOR-i-ous · /lə'bɔːriəs/ (고된, 힘든)

COLLOCATIONS a laborious task · a laborious process · laborious work

- Copying the whole book by hand was a laborious task.
- Learning a new language can be a slow and laborious process.

13 slaughter *v./n.* SLAUGH-ter · /'slɔːtər/ (도살하다 / 도살, 대학살)

COLLOCATIONS be slaughtered · slaughter animals · the slaughter of

- The farmer refused to slaughter his old horse.
- The war ended with the slaughter of thousands of soldiers.

14 abundance *n.* a-BUN-dance · /ə'bʌndəns/ (풍부함, 넉넉함)

COLLOCATIONS in abundance · an abundance of · food in abundance

- Fruit grows in abundance on this island.
- The city offers an abundance of cafes and parks.

15 abolish *v.* a-BOL-ish · /ə'boːlɪʃ/ (폐지하다, 없애다)

COLLOCATIONS abolish slavery · abolish a law · abolish the system

- Many countries have abolished the death penalty.
- The school abolished its strict uniform rules last year.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 tyranny *n.* TYR-an-ny · /'tɪrəni/ (폭정, 압제)

COLLOCATIONS fight against tyranny · the tyranny of · live under tyranny

- The people finally rose up against years of tyranny.
- Some people feel trapped by the tyranny of the clock.

17 rebellion *n.* re-BEL-lion · /rɪ'beljən/ (반란, 저항)

COLLOCATIONS lead a rebellion · crush a rebellion · an act of rebellion

- The army quickly crushed the rebellion.
- Dyeing her hair green was her small act of rebellion.

18 falter *v.* FAL-ter · /'fɔːltər/ (흔들리다, 머뭇거리다)

COLLOCATIONS never falter · voice falters · courage falters

- Her voice faltered as she began to speak about her father.
- Even when the plan failed, his courage never faltered.

19 overwhelming *adj.* o-ver-WHELM-ing · /,oʊvər'welmtɪŋ/ (압도적인)

COLLOCATIONS an overwhelming majority · overwhelming evidence · overwhelming feeling

- The plan was approved by an overwhelming majority.
- She felt an overwhelming sense of relief.

20 vice *n.* VICE · /vaɪs/ (악덕, 나쁜 습관)

COLLOCATIONS virtue and vice · a minor vice · give up one's vices

- Chocolate is my only vice.
- The story shows how greed can become a dangerous vice.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. Too drunk to walk straight, Mr. Jones _____ toward the house.
(a) galloped (b) lurched (c) marched (d) tiptoed
2. Once the farmer was asleep, a _____ of excitement went around the animals.
(a) stir (b) slaughter (c) silence (d) vice
3. Everyone respected Old Major; he was highly _____ on the farm.
(a) ignored (b) concealed (c) regarded (d) abolished
4. When the others arrived, Major was already comfortably _____ on the platform.
(a) concealed (b) ensconced (c) lurched (d) abandoned
5. Old Major had put on weight with age and was now quite _____.
(a) devoted (b) stout (c) cynical (d) slender
6. Even in old age, Major looked grand and _____.
(a) laborious (b) majestic (c) cynical (d) miserable
7. Major's face showed that he was gentle and _____, not frightening.
(a) hostile (b) laborious (c) benevolent (d) overwhelming
8. The horses stepped carefully because a tiny animal might be _____ under their hoofs.
(a) displayed (b) abolished (c) concealed (d) slaughtered
9. Benjamin did not believe things would ever get better; his comments were often _____.
(a) cheerful (b) benevolent (c) majestic (d) cynical
10. Benjamin never said so, but he cared deeply for Boxer and was _____ to him.
(a) stout (b) hostile (c) indifferent (d) devoted

Practice (continued)

11. The cat found a warm spot and purred _____, paying no attention to the meeting.
(a) laboriously (b) angrily (c) contentedly (d) anxiously
12. Major said an animal's life was full of hard, _____ work and ended too soon.
(a) laborious (b) leisurely (c) majestic (d) abundant
13. Major warned that animals who can no longer work are _____ by humans.
(a) slaughtered (b) rewarded (c) ensconced (d) regarded
14. Major believed the land could feed every animal, with food in _____.
(a) tyranny (b) abundance (c) shortage (d) secret
15. Major promised that without humans, hunger would be _____ for good.
(a) concealed (b) regarded (c) increased (d) abolished
16. Major said the animals suffered under the cruel _____ of their human masters.
(a) rebellion (b) kindness (c) abundance (d) tyranny
17. Major could not say when the _____ would happen, only that it surely would.
(a) vote (b) Rebellion (c) vice (d) harvest
18. Major told the animals to stay strong and never let their courage _____.
(a) falter (b) conceal (c) succeed (d) abolish
19. Almost every animal voted yes, so the rats won by an _____ majority.
(a) laborious (b) narrow (c) cynical (d) overwhelming
20. Major said animals must never copy humans' bad habits, or _____, such as drinking.
(a) rebellions (b) virtues (c) vices (d) abundances

LET'S TALK

1. Old Major changed the animals' thinking in a single night. Have you ever heard a speech or talk that changed your mind? What made it powerful?

 2. Which animal are you most like right now: hard-working Boxer, caring Clover, doubtful Benjamin, or Mollie who loves pretty things? Why?

 3. Major says humans eat and drink what animals produce but make nothing themselves. Have you seen a situation at work, school, or home where one person does the work and another takes the credit?

 4. Major tells the animals never to copy human habits, even after they win. Why do you think people who fight against something sometimes end up becoming like it?

 5. The animals vote on whether the rats are their comrades. In your own groups (family, friends, this book club), how do you decide who belongs?

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ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. (b) lurched | 4. (b) ensconced |
| 2. (a) stir | 5. (b) stout |
| 3. (c) regarded | 6. (b) majestic |

- 7. (c) benevolent
- 8. (c) concealed
- 9. (d) cynical
- 10. (d) devoted
- 11. (c) contentedly
- 12. (a) laborious
- 13. (a) slaughtered

- 14. (b) abundance
- 15. (d) abolished
- 16. (d) tyranny
- 17. (b) Rebellion
- 18. (a) falter
- 19. (d) overwhelming
- 20. (c) vices

Chapter Summary

Old Major dies, and the cleverest pigs, Snowball, Napoleon and Squealer, turn his ideas into a system called Animalism. One Midsummer's Eve, Mr. Jones forgets to feed the animals, and their hungry anger suddenly drives him and his men off the farm. The animals rename it Animal Farm and paint Seven Commandments on the barn wall, but by evening the cows' milk has quietly disappeared.

NEW CHARACTERS

Snowball	a lively, inventive pig with many ideas
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Napoleon	a large, fierce-looking pig who quietly gets his own way
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Squealer	a small, fat pig and a brilliant, persuasive talker
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WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

predict · reputation · persuasive · elaborate · apathy · loyalty · counteract · faithful · disheartened · neglect · accord · tormentor · uprising · expel · triumph · trace · awe · luxury · unanimous · inscribe

Vocabulary

01 predict *v.* pre-DICT · /prɪˈdɪkt/ (예측하다, 예언하다)

COLLOCATIONS predict the future · predict that ... · as predicted

- Experts predict that prices will rise next year.
- Just as the forecast predicted, it rained all weekend.

02 reputation *n.* rep-u-TA-tion · /ˌrepjuˈteɪʃən/ (평판, 명성)

COLLOCATIONS have a reputation for · ruin one's reputation · a good reputation

- This restaurant has a reputation for excellent service.
- One careless mistake can ruin a company's reputation.

03 persuasive *adj.* per-SUA-sive · /pərˈsweɪsɪv/ (설득력 있는)

COLLOCATIONS a persuasive argument · highly persuasive · persuasive speaker

- She made a persuasive case for changing the schedule.
- Good salespeople are often very persuasive.

04 elaborate *v.* e-LAB-o-rate · /ɪˈlæbəreɪt/ (자세히 발전시키다, 상세히 설명하다)

COLLOCATIONS elaborate on · elaborate a plan · elaborate an idea

- Could you elaborate on what you said earlier?
- The team elaborated the basic idea into a detailed plan.

05 apathy *n.* AP-a-thy · /ˈæpəθi/ (무관심, 냉담)

COLLOCATIONS voter apathy · public apathy · overcome apathy

- Voter apathy led to the lowest turnout in years.
- The teacher tried hard to overcome her students' apathy.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 loyalty *n.* LOY-al-ty · /'lɔɪəlti/ (충성, 의리)

COLLOCATIONS loyalty to · customer loyalty · show loyalty

- Dogs are famous for their loyalty to their owners.
- The company rewards customer loyalty with discounts.

07 counteract *v.* coun-ter-ACT · /ˌkaʊntər'ækt/ (대응하다, 효과를 없애다)

COLLOCATIONS counteract the effects · counteract rumours · help counteract

- Drinking water helps counteract the effects of the heat.
- The company published the facts to counteract the rumours.

08 faithful *adj.* FAITH-ful · /'feɪθfəl/ (충실한, 신의 있는)

COLLOCATIONS a faithful friend · remain faithful to · faithful follower

- He remained faithful to his promise for twenty years.
- My old car has been a faithful companion on many trips.

09 disheartened *adj.* dis-HEART-ened · /dɪs'hɑːrtnd/ (낙담한, 의욕을 잃은)

COLLOCATIONS feel disheartened · disheartened by · become disheartened

- She felt disheartened after failing the test again.
- Don't be disheartened by one bad review.

10 neglect *v./n.* ne-GLECT · /nɪ'glekt/ (방치하다, 소홀히 하다 / 방치)

COLLOCATIONS neglect one's duties · be neglected · years of neglect

- He neglected his health while working long hours.
- The old house fell apart after years of neglect.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 accord *n.* ac-CORD · /ə'kɔ:rd/ (일치, 합의)

COLLOCATIONS with one accord · of one's own accord · reach an accord

- With one accord, the crowd rose to its feet.
- Nobody asked him; he cleaned the kitchen of his own accord.

12 tormentor *n.* tor-MEN-tor · /tɔ:r'mentər/ (괴롭히는 사람, 가해자)

COLLOCATIONS face one's tormentors · escape from a tormentor

- The bullied boy finally stood up to his tormentors.
- In the film, the hero escapes from his cruel tormentor.

13 uprising *n.* UP-ris-ing · /'ʌpraɪzɪŋ/ (봉기, 반란)

COLLOCATIONS a popular uprising · crush an uprising · armed uprising

- The government sent soldiers to crush the uprising.
- The uprising began with a small protest in the square.

14 expel *v.* ex-PEL · /ɪk'spel/ (쫓아내다, 추방하다)

COLLOCATIONS be expelled from · expel a student · expel air

- He was expelled from school for cheating.
- Breathe in deeply, then slowly expel the air.

15 triumph *n.* TRI-umph · /'traɪʌmf/ (승리, 의기양양함)

COLLOCATIONS in triumph · a great triumph · triumph over

- The team returned home in triumph.
- Her recovery was a triumph over a serious illness.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 trace *n.* TRACE · /treɪs/ (흔적, 자취)

COLLOCATIONS the last traces of · without a trace · leave no trace

- The thief disappeared without a trace.
- There was still a trace of perfume in the room.

17 awe *n.* AWE · /ɔː/ (경외감)

COLLOCATIONS in awe of · gaze in awe · a sense of awe

- We stood in awe at the edge of the Grand Canyon.
- Young players are often in awe of famous athletes.

18 luxury *n.* LUX-u-ry · /'lʌkjəri/ (사치, 호화로움)

COLLOCATIONS live in luxury · a luxury hotel · an unaffordable luxury

- For a busy mother, an afternoon nap is a real luxury.
- They stayed at a luxury hotel for their honeymoon.

19 unanimous *adj.* u-NAN-i-mous · /ju'nænɪməs/ (만장일치의)

COLLOCATIONS a unanimous decision · unanimous vote · unanimous agreement

- The committee reached a unanimous decision.
- The vote was unanimous: everyone wanted pizza.

20 inscribe *v.* in-SCRIBE · /ɪn'skraɪb/ (새기다, 적다)

COLLOCATIONS inscribe a name on · be inscribed with · inscribed in stone

- Their names were inscribed on the trophy.
- The ring was inscribed with the date of their wedding.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. The Rebellion that Major had _____ came much sooner than anyone expected.
(a) concealed (b) predicted (c) forgotten (d) abolished
2. Everyone knew Napoleon as a pig who usually got what he wanted; that was his _____.
(a) rebellion (b) luxury (c) reputation (d) apathy
3. Squealer was so _____ that he could make others believe almost anything.
(a) faithful (b) persuasive (c) unanimous (d) disheartened
4. The pigs took Major's few ideas and _____ them into a whole system.
(a) elaborated (b) inscribed (c) expelled (d) neglected
5. Many animals did not care about the lessons at all; the pigs struggled against their _____.
(a) luxury (b) triumph (c) apathy (d) awe
6. Some animals still felt they owed _____ to Mr. Jones, their old master.
(a) tyranny (b) apathy (c) loyalty (d) accord
7. The pigs argued against Moses's tales to _____ their effect on the others.
(a) inscribe (b) predict (c) counteract (d) expel
8. Boxer and Clover believed everything the pigs taught; they were _____ students.
(a) faithful (b) disheartened (c) cynical (d) persuasive
9. After losing a court case, Mr. Jones felt _____ and began to drink heavily.
(a) faithful (b) unanimous (c) disheartened (d) delighted
10. Jones stopped caring for his farm, and everything was _____.
(a) neglected (b) inscribed (c) predicted (d) expelled

Practice (continued)

11. All together, with one _____, the hungry animals turned on the men.
(a) accord (b) awe (c) trace (d) triumph
12. The animals finally fought back against the men, their _____.
(a) leaders (b) tormentors (c) disciples (d) comrades
13. The men never expected an _____ from animals they had always beaten.
(a) apathy (b) luxury (c) uprising (d) loyalty
14. In a few minutes, Jones was _____ and the farm was in the animals' hands.
(a) neglected (b) inscribed (c) elaborated (d) expelled
15. The animals celebrated; they felt a great sense of _____.
(a) apathy (b) triumph (c) awe (d) trace
16. The animals burned the whips so that no _____ of Jones's rule remained.
(a) triumph (b) accord (c) luxury (d) trace
17. The farmhouse amazed the animals; they walked through it in silent _____.
(a) apathy (b) awe (c) triumph (d) loyalty
18. To the animals, a soft feather bed was an unimaginable _____.
(a) uprising (b) apathy (c) luxury (d) accord
19. Every animal agreed, so the decision to make the farmhouse a museum was _____.
(a) cynical (b) persuasive (c) unanimous (d) neglected
20. Snowball _____ the Seven Commandments on the wall for everyone to read.
(a) inscribed (b) counteracted (c) expelled (d) predicted

LET'S TALK

1. Mollie asks whether there will still be sugar after the Rebellion. What small comfort would be hardest for you to give up for a bigger cause?

2. Moses tells stories about Sugarcandy Mountain. Why do you think the pigs dislike these stories so much?

3. The Rebellion happens suddenly, without a plan. Has a big change ever happened suddenly in your life? How did it feel?

4. At the end of the chapter, the milk disappears and no one asks where it went. What do you think happened, and why does nobody ask?

5. Look at the Seven Commandments. Which one do you think will be the hardest to keep? Why?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (b) predicted | 6. (c) loyalty |
| 2. (c) reputation | 7. (c) counteract |
| 3. (b) persuasive | 8. (a) faithful |
| 4. (a) elaborated | 9. (c) disheartened |
| 5. (c) apathy | 10. (a) neglected |

- 11. (a) accord
- 12. (b) tormentors
- 13. (c) uprising
- 14. (d) expelled
- 15. (b) triumph

- 16. (d) trace
- 17. (b) awe
- 18. (c) luxury
- 19. (c) unanimous
- 20. (a) inscribed

Chapter Summary

The animals bring in the biggest harvest the farm has ever had, with the pigs giving directions and Boxer working harder than anyone. Sundays bring a flag, a Meeting and debates, where Snowball and Napoleon disagree about everything; Snowball forms committees, teaches reading, and boils the commandments down to one short slogan. Meanwhile Napoleon takes nine puppies away to raise them himself, and Squealer explains why the milk and apples must go to the pigs alone.

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

toil · supervise · assume · humble · clockwork · grudging · parasite · motto · shirk · obstinate · cryptic
· ceremony · resolution · oppose · indefatigable · literate · maxim · seclusion · privilege · reserve

Vocabulary

01 toil *v./n.* TOIL · /tɔɪl/ (힘들게 일하다 / 노고)

COLLOCATIONS toil away · toil in the fields · years of toil

- Farmers toiled in the fields from sunrise to sunset.
- After years of toil, she finally opened her own shop.

02 supervise *v.* SU-per-vise · /'su:pəvaɪz/ (감독하다, 관리하다)

COLLOCATIONS supervise workers · closely supervise · supervise children

- A lifeguard supervises the children at the pool.
- She supervises a team of ten engineers.

03 assume *v.* as-SUME · /ə'su:m/ ((책임·역할을) 떠맡다, 가정하다)

COLLOCATIONS assume leadership · assume responsibility · assume that ...

- The vice president assumed leadership after the scandal.
- Don't assume that everyone agrees with you.

04 humble *adj.* HUM-ble · /'hʌmbəl/ (보잘것없는, 겸손한)

COLLOCATIONS humble beginnings · a humble home · humble attitude

- The famous chef grew up in a humble village.
- Despite his success, he stayed humble and kind.

05 clockwork *n.* CLOCK-work · /'klɒ:kwɜ:rk/ (태엽 장치 (like clockwork: 순조롭게))

COLLOCATIONS go like clockwork · run like clockwork · as regular as clockwork

- The wedding went like clockwork.
- He arrives at 8 a.m. every day, as regular as clockwork.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 grudging *adj.* GRUDG-ing · /'grʌdʒɪŋ/ (마지못해 하는, 인색한)

COLLOCATIONS grudging respect · grudging admiration · a grudging apology

- The rival team earned our grudging respect.
- He gave a grudging apology and left the room.

07 parasite *n.* PAR-a-site · /'pærəsait/ (기생충, 기생하는 사람)

COLLOCATIONS a social parasite · live like a parasite · parasites feed on

- Ticks are parasites that feed on animals' blood.
- He called his lazy roommate a parasite.

08 motto *n.* MOT-to · /'mɑ:tou/ (좌우명, 표어)

COLLOCATIONS a personal motto · the school motto · live by a motto

- My grandmother's motto was "Never waste food."
- The school motto is written above the main door.

09 shirk *v.* SHIRK · /ʃɜ:rk/ ((일·책임을) 회피하다)

COLLOCATIONS shirk one's duties · shirk responsibility · shirk work

- A good leader never shirks responsibility.
- He was fired for shirking his duties.

10 obstinate *adj.* OB-sti-nate · /'ɑ:bstɪnət/ (고집 센, 완강한)

COLLOCATIONS an obstinate child · obstinate refusal · remain obstinate

- My obstinate cat refuses to eat any new food.
- Despite all the evidence, he remained obstinate.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 cryptic *adj.* CRYP-tic · /'kriptɪk/ (수수께끼 같은, 아리송한)

COLLOCATIONS a cryptic message · cryptic remark · cryptic clue

- She left a cryptic note: "See you where it began."
- The crossword has some very cryptic clues.

12 ceremony *n.* CER-e-mo-ny · /'serəmouni/ (의식, 식)

COLLOCATIONS a wedding ceremony · hold a ceremony · opening ceremony

- The graduation ceremony lasted three hours.
- Millions watched the Olympic opening ceremony.

13 resolution *n.* res-o-LU-tion · /,rezə'lu:ʃən/ (결의(안), 다짐)

COLLOCATIONS pass a resolution · put forward a resolution · New Year's resolution

- The council passed a resolution to build a new park.
- My New Year's resolution is to read more books.

14 oppose *v.* op-POSE · /ə'pəʊz/ (반대하다)

COLLOCATIONS strongly oppose · be opposed to · oppose a plan

- Many residents oppose the new airport.
- I'm not opposed to the idea, but we need more time.

15 indefatigable *adj.* in-de-FAT-i-ga-ble · /,ɪndɪ'fætɪgəbəl/ (지칠 줄 모르는)

COLLOCATIONS an indefatigable worker · indefatigable energy · indefatigable campaigner

- Our indefatigable coach trained with us every morning.
- She is an indefatigable campaigner for children's rights.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 literate *adj.* LIT-er-ate · /'litərət/ (글을 읽고 쓸 줄 아는)

COLLOCATIONS become literate · computer literate · highly literate

- Most adults in the country are now literate.
- These days, most jobs require you to be computer literate.

17 maxim *n.* MAX-im · /'mæksɪm/ (격언, 금언)

COLLOCATIONS an old maxim · follow a maxim · the maxim that ...

- "Less is more" is a popular maxim in design.
- He followed the maxim that honesty is the best policy.

18 seclusion *n.* se-CLU-sion · /sɪ'kluːʒən/ (격리, 은둔)

COLLOCATIONS in seclusion · live in seclusion · keep in seclusion

- After retiring, the singer lived in seclusion in the mountains.
- Some writers need complete seclusion to work.

19 privilege *n.* PRIV-i-lege · /'prɪvəlɪdʒ/ (특권, 특혜)

COLLOCATIONS special privileges · a privilege to · abuse one's privilege

- It was a privilege to meet such a great artist.
- Senior staff enjoy certain privileges, like free parking.

20 reserve *v.* re-SERVE · /rɪ'zɜːrv/ (따로 남겨두다, 예약하다)

COLLOCATIONS be reserved for · reserve a table · reserve the right

- These seats are reserved for elderly passengers.
- I reserved a table for four at seven o'clock.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. Bringing in the hay was hard; the animals _____ from morning to night.
(a) reserved (b) shirked (c) opposed (d) toiled
2. Instead of working, the pigs watched over and _____ the other animals.
(a) shirked (b) supervised (c) inscribed (d) toiled
3. Because they knew the most, the pigs decided to _____ control of the farm.
(a) abolish (b) shirk (c) assume (d) oppose
4. Even the smallest and most _____ animals, like ducks and hens, helped.
(a) humble (b) proud (c) clever (d) strong
5. Everything on the farm ran like _____ that summer.
(a) maxim (b) ceremony (c) privilege (d) clockwork
6. Now the animals ate their own food, not scraps from a _____ master who hated to share.
(a) cryptic (b) benevolent (c) literate (d) grudging
7. The animals saw humans as _____ who lived off other creatures' work.
(a) privileges (b) parasites (c) comrades (d) mottos
8. Boxer's _____ was simple: whatever the problem, work even harder.
(a) motto (b) seclusion (c) privilege (d) ceremony
9. Almost every animal did its share; only Mollie and the cat _____ their work.
(a) assumed (b) reserved (c) supervised (d) shirked
10. Benjamin refused to change his habits; he was as slow and _____ as ever.
(a) indefatigable (b) grudging (c) obstinate (d) humble

Practice (continued)

11. When asked if he was happier, Benjamin gave only a strange, _____ reply.
(a) humble (b) cryptic (c) grudging (d) literate
12. Sunday mornings started with a flag-raising _____.
(a) maxim (b) motto (c) resolution (d) ceremony
13. At the Sunday Meeting, only the pigs ever suggested new _____.
(a) privileges (b) seclusions (c) resolutions (d) parasites
14. Whatever one of them suggested, the other would _____.
(a) supervise (b) oppose (c) assume (d) toil
15. Snowball never seemed tired; he was _____ in setting up new committees.
(a) cryptic (b) obstinate (c) indefatigable (d) grudging
16. Thanks to the reading classes, many animals became _____.
(a) literate (b) humble (c) indefatigable (d) obstinate
17. Snowball turned the commandments into one short, easy _____ for the slower animals.
(a) parasite (b) privilege (c) maxim (d) ceremony
18. Napoleon hid the puppies in a loft and kept them in _____.
(a) privilege (b) ceremony (c) seclusion (d) clockwork
19. Squealer insisted that taking the milk was a duty, not a _____.
(a) parasite (b) motto (c) privilege (d) maxim
20. In the end, the apples were _____ only for the pigs.
(a) reserved (b) shirked (c) opposed (d) supervised

LET'S TALK

1. Boxer's answer to every problem is to work harder. Is that a good motto? When does hard work stop being the answer?

2. Benjamin never says whether he is happier now. Do you know people like Benjamin? Why might someone choose to stay quiet?

3. Mollie and the cat avoid work but are not punished. How do groups you know deal with members who don't do their share?

4. Squealer says the pigs take the milk and apples to help everyone else. Can you remember a time someone gave a good-sounding reason for an unfair choice?

5. Napoleon takes the puppies away, saying he will teach them himself. What do you think he is planning?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. (d) toiled | 5. (d) clockwork |
| 2. (b) supervised | 6. (d) grudging |
| 3. (c) assume | 7. (b) parasites |
| 4. (a) humble | 8. (a) motto |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. (d) shirked | 15. (c) indefatigable |
| 10. (c) obstinate | 16. (a) literate |
| 11. (b) cryptic | 17. (c) maxim |
| 12. (d) ceremony | 18. (c) seclusion |
| 13. (c) resolutions | 19. (c) privilege |
| 14. (b) oppose | 20. (a) reserved |

Chapter Summary

News of the Rebellion spreads, and although neighbouring farmers Pilkington and Frederick dislike each other, both fear their own animals will rebel. In October, Jones and a group of men try to take the farm back, but Snowball's clever plan, with an ambush in the cowshed, sends them running. Snowball and Boxer are decorated as heroes, though Boxer is upset to think he has killed a stable-lad.

NEW CHARACTERS

Mr. Pilkington owner of Foxwood, a large, neglected farm; easy-going

Mr. Frederick owner of Pinchfield, a smaller, well-kept farm; tough and shrewd

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

injustice · misfortune · shrewd · scorn · tolerate · wickedness · rumour · distorted · contemptible · irrepressible · prophecy · recapture · ambush · retreat · spectacle · vengeance · ignominious · sentimentality · impromptu · posthumously

Vocabulary

01 injustice *n.* in-JUS-tice · /ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/ (불의, 부당함)

COLLOCATIONS a sense of injustice · social injustice · suffer an injustice

- She spent her life fighting social injustice.
- He felt a deep sense of injustice when he lost his job.

02 misfortune *n.* mis-FOR-tune · /mɪs'fɔːrtʃən/ (불운, 불행)

COLLOCATIONS have the misfortune to · suffer misfortune · a series of misfortunes

- I had the misfortune to lose my wallet on holiday.
- The family suffered one misfortune after another.

03 shrewd *adj.* SHREWD · /ʃruːd/ (약삭빠른, 빈틈없는)

COLLOCATIONS a shrewd businessman · shrewd move · shrewd judgement

- Buying the house before prices rose was a shrewd move.
- She is a shrewd judge of character.

04 scorn *n. / v.* SCORN · /skɔːrn/ (경멸 / 경멸하다)

COLLOCATIONS laugh to scorn · pour scorn on · with scorn

- Critics poured scorn on the new plan.
- She looked at the cheap gift with scorn.

05 tolerate *v.* TOL-er-ate · /'tɒləreɪt/ (용인하다, 참다)

COLLOCATIONS tolerate noise · cannot tolerate · tolerate differences

- I can't tolerate rude behaviour.
- Some plants tolerate dry conditions well.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 wickedness *n.* WICK-ed-ness · /'wɪkɪdnəs/ (사악함)

COLLOCATIONS pure wickedness · the wickedness of · acts of wickedness

- The story shows how wickedness can hide behind a smile.
- The villain's wickedness shocked the audience.

07 rumour *n.* RU-mour · /'ru:mər/ (소문 (美 rumor))

COLLOCATIONS spread a rumour · rumours circulate · there is a rumour that

- There's a rumour that the shop is closing.
- Don't spread rumours you can't prove.

08 distorted *adj.* dis-TORT-ed · /dɪs'tɔ:rtɪd/ (왜곡된, 일그러진)

COLLOCATIONS a distorted picture · distorted facts · distorted sound

- The news gave a distorted picture of what happened.
- The old speakers made the music sound distorted.

09 contemptible *adj.* con-TEMPT-i-ble · /kən'temptəbəl/ (비열한, 경멸할 만한)

COLLOCATIONS contemptible behaviour · utterly contemptible · a contemptible lie

- Cheating your own friends is contemptible.
- It was a contemptible lie told to win votes.

10 irrepressible *adj.* ir-re-PRESS-i-ble · /,ɪrɪ'presəbəl/ (억누를 수 없는)

COLLOCATIONS irrepressible laughter · irrepressible energy · irrepressible spirit

- The children's irrepressible laughter filled the room.
- Her irrepressible spirit helped her through hard times.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 prophecy *n.* PROPH-e-cy · /'prɑ:fəsi/ (예언)

COLLOCATIONS fulfil a prophecy · an ancient prophecy · self-fulfilling prophecy

- The old prophecy said a child would save the kingdom.
- Expecting to fail can become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

12 recapture *v. / n.* re-CAP-ture · /ri:'kæptʃər/ (탈환(하다), 되찾다)

COLLOCATIONS recapture a city · recapture the feeling · attempt the recapture of

- The army recaptured the town after a long battle.
- The film tries to recapture the magic of the original.

13 ambush *n. / v.* AM-bush · /'æmbʊʃ/ (매복, 기습 / 매복 공격하다)

COLLOCATIONS lie in ambush · walk into an ambush · be ambushed

- The soldiers walked straight into an ambush.
- The journalists ambushed the actor outside his hotel.

14 retreat *n. / v.* re-TREAT · /rɪ'tri:t/ (후퇴 / 후퇴하다)

COLLOCATIONS beat a retreat · in full retreat · retreat to

- The enemy was forced to retreat.
- After the argument, he retreated to his room.

15 spectacle *n.* SPEC-ta-cle · /'spektəkəl/ (광경, 구경거리)

COLLOCATIONS a terrifying spectacle · make a spectacle of oneself · a grand spectacle

- The fireworks were a magnificent spectacle.
- Please don't make a spectacle of yourself at the party.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 vengeance *n.* VEN-geance · /'vendʒəns/ (복수)

COLLOCATIONS take vengeance on · seek vengeance · with a vengeance

- The hero swore to take vengeance on his father's killer.
- The rain came back with a vengeance.

17 ignominious *adj.* ig-no-MIN-i-ous · /,ɪgnə'mɪniəs/ (수치스러운, 굴욕적인)

COLLOCATIONS an ignominious defeat · ignominious retreat · ignominious end

- The champion suffered an ignominious defeat in the first round.
- His career came to an ignominious end.

18 sentimentality *n.* sen-ti-men-TAL-i-ty · /,sentɪmen'tæləti/ (감상주의, 지나친 감상)

COLLOCATIONS no sentimentality · without sentimentality · cheap sentimentality

- The film avoids cheap sentimentality.
- She threw out the old letters without sentimentality.

19 impromptu *adj.* im-PROMPT-u · /ɪm'prɔ:mptu:/ (즉석의, 즉흥적인)

COLLOCATIONS an impromptu speech · impromptu party · impromptu performance

- He gave an impromptu speech at his sister's wedding.
- We had an impromptu picnic in the park.

20 posthumously *adv.* POST-hu-mous-ly · /'pɔ:stʃəməsli/ (사후에, 죽은 뒤에)

COLLOCATIONS awarded posthumously · published posthumously

- The soldier was awarded a medal posthumously.
- Her final novel was published posthumously.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. Jones told everyone in the pub how unfairly he had been treated; he talked endlessly about the _____.
 (a) spectacle (b) injustice (c) ambush (d) prophecy
2. The other farmers saw Jones's bad luck, or _____, as a chance for themselves.
 (a) scorn (b) prophecy (c) retreat (d) misfortune
3. Frederick was clever and hard to cheat in business; he was very _____.
 (a) shrewd (b) humble (c) impromptu (d) distorted
4. At first the farmers treated the idea of an animal-run farm with _____.
 (a) scorn (b) ambush (c) vengeance (d) rumour
5. The farmers refused to _____ the new name and kept using the old one.
 (a) retreat (b) recapture (c) abolish (d) tolerate
6. Later the farmers claimed that terrible _____ was happening on the farm.
 (a) sentimentality (b) spectacle (c) prophecy (d) wickedness
7. Stories, or _____, about the animals' farm spread from village to village.
 (a) spectacles (b) retreats (c) rumours (d) ambushes
8. By the time the stories reached other farms, they were twisted and _____.
 (a) shrewd (b) impromptu (c) distorted (d) posthumous
9. The humans pretended that the animals' song was worthless and _____.
 (a) posthumous (b) shrewd (c) contemptible (d) impromptu
10. No punishment could stop the song; it was _____.
 (a) distorted (b) irrepressible (c) shrewd (d) contemptible

Practice (continued)

11. The song frightened humans because it seemed like a _____ of their fall.
(a) prophecy (b) retreat (c) sentimentality (d) tolerance
12. Jones and his men came with sticks and a gun to _____ the farm.
(a) recapture (b) retreat (c) tolerate (d) ambush
13. Some animals hid in the cowshed, waiting in _____.
(a) triumph (b) retreat (c) scorn (d) ambush
14. When Snowball gave the signal, the animals pretended to run away in _____.
(a) ambush (b) retreat (c) vengeance (d) prophecy
15. Boxer standing on his back legs and kicking was a frightening _____.
(a) misfortune (b) prophecy (c) spectacle (d) rumour
16. After years of cruelty, the animals wanted _____.
(a) scorn (b) vengeance (c) sentimentality (d) retreat
17. The men ran off in an _____ defeat, chased by geese.
(a) ignominious (b) irrepressible (c) impromptu (d) shrewd
18. Snowball told Boxer that war leaves no room for _____ or tears.
(a) vengeance (b) wickedness (c) sentimentality (d) injustice
19. The animals held an _____ party right after the battle.
(a) ignominious (b) impromptu (c) distorted (d) contemptible
20. The sheep that died in the battle was given a medal _____.
(a) posthumously (b) shrewdly (c) contemptibly (d) irrepressibly

LET'S TALK

1. The neighbouring farmers spread frightening rumours about Animal Farm. Why do people spread rumours about groups they fear?

 2. Boxer feels terrible about the stable-lad, but Snowball says feelings don't matter in war. Whose reaction do you agree with?

 3. Mollie hides during the battle. Is it fair to judge her for that?

 4. The animals create medals and a holiday for the battle. Why do groups create ceremonies and awards?

 5. Snowball plans the battle using an old book about Julius Caesar. What book or person has taught you something you actually used in real life?

-

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (b) injustice | 6. (d) wickedness |
| 2. (d) misfortune | 7. (c) rumours |
| 3. (a) shrewd | 8. (c) distorted |
| 4. (a) scorn | 9. (c) contemptible |
| 5. (d) tolerate | 10. (b) irrepressible |

- 11. (a) prophecy
- 12. (a) recapture
- 13. (d) ambush
- 14. (b) retreat
- 15. (c) spectacle

- 16. (b) vengeance
- 17. (a) ignominious
- 18. (c) sentimentality
- 19. (b) impromptu
- 20. (a) posthumously

Chapter Summary

Mollie leaves for a human farm, and the rivalry between Snowball and Napoleon grows, above all over Snowball's plan to build a windmill. Just before the vote, Napoleon calls in nine fierce dogs, the puppies he secretly raised, and they chase Snowball off the farm for good. Napoleon ends the Sunday debates, and a few weeks later Squealer explains that the windmill will be built after all, and that it was Napoleon's idea all along.

NEW CHARACTERS

Minimus a pig with a gift for writing songs and poems

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

troublesome · pretext · whereabouts · ratify · dispute · canvass · innovation · bide · controversy · unintelligible · aloof · faction · procure · advocate · eloquence · menacing · dismayed · articulate · obedience · tactics

Vocabulary

01 troublesome *adj.* TROU-ble-some · /'trʌbəl səm/ (골칫거리인, 성가신)

COLLOCATIONS a troublesome child · troublesome problem · become troublesome

- The printer has been troublesome all week.
- A troublesome cough kept me awake at night.

02 pretext *n.* PRE-text · /'pri:tekst/ (구실, 핑계)

COLLOCATIONS on the pretext of · under a pretext · a pretext for

- He left early on the pretext of a headache.
- The small incident became a pretext for war.

03 whereabouts *n.* WHERE-a-bouts · /'werəbaʊts/ (행방, 소재)

COLLOCATIONS the whereabouts of · unknown whereabouts · know someone's whereabouts

- Police are asking about the whereabouts of the missing man.
- The painting's whereabouts remain a mystery.

04 ratify *v.* RAT-i-fy · /'ræɪfaɪ/ (비준하다, 승인하다)

COLLOCATIONS ratify a treaty · ratify a decision · be ratified by

- Both countries ratified the peace treaty.
- The new rules must be ratified by the members.

05 dispute *n.* dis-PUTE · /dɪ'spju:t/ (논쟁, 분쟁)

COLLOCATIONS a dispute over · settle a dispute · in dispute

- The neighbours had a long dispute over the fence.
- Lawyers helped settle the dispute.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 canvass *v.* CAN-vass · /'kænvəs/ ((지지를) 호소하다, 선거운동하다)

COLLOCATIONS canvass support · canvass votes · canvass opinion

- Volunteers canvassed votes door to door.
- We canvassed opinion before changing the menu.

07 innovation *n.* in-no-VA-tion · /,ɪnə'veɪʃən/ (혁신, 새로운 것)

COLLOCATIONS technological innovation · encourage innovation · a major innovation

- The smartphone was a major innovation.
- The company rewards innovation and creativity.

08 bide *v.* BIDE · /baɪd/ (기다리다 (bide one's time: 때를 기다리다))

COLLOCATIONS bide one's time

- The cat bided its time, watching the bird.
- She bided her time until the right job came along.

09 controversy *n.* CON-tro-ver-sy · /'kɑ:ntɹəvɜ:rsi/ (논란, 논쟁)

COLLOCATIONS cause controversy · a heated controversy · controversy over

- The new law caused a lot of controversy.
- The film is at the centre of a heated controversy.

10 unintelligible *adj.* un-in-TEL-li-gi-ble · /,ʌnɪn'telɪdʒəbəl/ (이해할 수 없는)

COLLOCATIONS completely unintelligible · unintelligible speech · unintelligible to

- The announcement at the station was unintelligible.
- His handwriting is almost unintelligible.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 aloof *adj.* a-LOOF · /əˈluːf/ (냉담한, 거리를 두는)

COLLOCATIONS hold aloof · remain aloof · seem aloof

- The new manager seemed cold and aloof.
- He held aloof from office gossip.

12 faction *n.* FAC-tion · /ˈfækʃən/ (파벌, 당파)

COLLOCATIONS rival factions · split into factions · a faction of

- The party split into two rival factions.
- A small faction refused to accept the result.

13 procure *v.* pro-CURE · /prəˈkjʊr/ (구하다, 조달하다)

COLLOCATIONS procure supplies · procure funding · difficult to procure

- The hospital struggled to procure enough masks.
- Tickets were almost impossible to procure.

14 advocate *v.* AD-vo-cate · /ˈædvəkeɪt/ (옹호하다, 지지하다)

COLLOCATIONS advocate change · strongly advocate · advocate for

- Doctors advocate regular exercise.
- She advocates for better working conditions.

15 eloquence *n.* EL-o-quence · /ˈeləkwəns/ (웅변, 유창함)

COLLOCATIONS great eloquence · speak with eloquence · the eloquence of

- The lawyer spoke with great eloquence.
- We were moved by the eloquence of her letter.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 menacing *adj.* MEN-ac-ing · /'menəsɪŋ/ (위협적인)

COLLOCATIONS a menacing look · menacing growl · menacing tone

- Dark, menacing clouds gathered over the sea.
- He spoke in a quiet but menacing tone.

17 dismayed *adj.* dis-MAYED · /dɪs'meɪd/ (당황한, 실망한)

COLLOCATIONS dismayed by · dismayed to find · deeply dismayed

- We were dismayed to find the museum closed.
- Fans were dismayed by the team's poor performance.

18 articulate *adj.* ar-TIC-u-late · /ɑ:r'tɪkjələt/ (생각을 분명히 표현하는, 똑똑히 말하는)

COLLOCATIONS an articulate speaker · highly articulate · articulate young woman

- She is an articulate and confident speaker.
- Even at five, he was surprisingly articulate.

19 obedience *n.* o-BE-di-ence · /oʊ'bi:diəns/ (복종, 순종)

COLLOCATIONS blind obedience · obedience to · obedience training

- The dog went to obedience classes.
- The army demands strict obedience to orders.

20 tactics *n.* TAC-tics · /'tæktɪks/ (전술, 작전)

COLLOCATIONS change tactics · scare tactics · clever tactics

- The coach changed tactics in the second half.
- The company used scare tactics to sell insurance.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. Mollie caused problems all winter; she was a _____ worker.
(a) obedient (b) unintelligible (c) troublesome (d) articulate
2. Mollie always had an excuse, or _____, to stop working.
(a) faction (b) controversy (c) pretext (d) eloquence
3. No one knew Mollie's _____ until the pigeons saw her in town.
(a) pretext (b) tactics (c) obedience (d) whereabouts
4. The other animals had to vote to _____ the pigs' decisions.
(a) ratify (b) canvass (c) procure (d) advocate
5. Snowball and Napoleon could not agree on anything, so there were constant _____.
(a) disputes (b) innovations (c) whereabouts (d) pretexts
6. Napoleon quietly went around _____ for votes.
(a) ratifying (b) procuring (c) canvassing (d) bidding
7. Snowball loved new ideas and _____ for the farm.
(a) pretexts (b) innovations (c) factions (d) disputes
8. Napoleon said little and waited; he was _____ his time.
(a) advocating (b) bidding (c) canvassing (d) procuring
9. The windmill became the biggest _____ on the farm.
(a) tactic (b) controversy (c) pretext (d) innovation
10. The other animals could not understand the drawings; they were _____ to them.
(a) menacing (b) troublesome (c) unintelligible (d) articulate

Practice (continued)

11. Napoleon stayed _____ and showed no interest in the plans.
(a) aloof (b) troublesome (c) dismayed (d) articulate
12. The farm divided into two _____ over the windmill.
(a) factions (b) pretexts (c) innovations (d) tactics
13. Napoleon said they should _____ guns to defend the farm.
(a) procure (b) canvass (c) bide (d) ratify
14. Snowball spoke in favour of the windmill; he _____ it strongly.
(a) advocated (b) canvassed (c) ratified (d) procured
15. Snowball spoke so beautifully that his _____ won over the crowd.
(a) eloquence (b) obedience (c) pretext (d) dispute
16. The dogs growled in a _____ way, and the young pigs sat down.
(a) aloof (b) menacing (c) articulate (d) dismayed
17. The animals were _____ when they heard there would be no more debates.
(a) aloof (b) dismayed (c) articulate (d) menacing
18. A few young pigs were _____ enough to object out loud.
(a) troublesome (b) obedient (c) unintelligible (d) articulate
19. Squealer told the animals that following orders, or _____, mattered most.
(a) eloquence (b) obedience (c) controversy (d) innovation
20. Squealer said Napoleon's change of mind was a clever plan, part of his _____.
(a) factions (b) tactics (c) disputes (d) pretexts

LET'S TALK

1. Snowball has big ideas, while Napoleon says little but builds support quietly. Which kind of person usually wins in real life?

2. The animals always agree with whoever is speaking at the moment. Has this ever happened to you in a meeting or discussion?

3. Mollie leaves the farm for sugar and ribbons. Is she a traitor, or just honest about what she wants?

4. Napoleon ends the Sunday debates. What is lost when a group stops discussing things openly?

5. Squealer says the windmill was Napoleon's idea all along. Have you seen someone take credit for another person's idea? How did others react?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (c) troublesome | 7. (b) innovations |
| 2. (c) pretext | 8. (b) biding |
| 3. (d) whereabouts | 9. (b) controversy |
| 4. (a) ratify | 10. (c) unintelligible |
| 5. (a) disputes | 11. (a) aloof |
| 6. (c) canvassing | 12. (a) factions |

13. (a) procure
14. (a) advocated
15. (a) eloquence
16. (b) menacing

17. (b) dismayed
18. (d) articulate
19. (b) obedience
20. (b) tactics

Chapter Summary

The animals work like slaves on the windmill, with Boxer doing more than anyone, and food and supplies start to run short. Napoleon begins trading with humans through a solicitor, Mr. Whymper, and the pigs move into the farmhouse; when animals remember rules against this, Squealer convinces them they are mistaken. In November a storm knocks down the half-built windmill, and Napoleon blames Snowball and sentences him to death.

NEW CHARACTERS

Mr. Whymper a sly solicitor who acts as Napoleon's go-between with the human world

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

sacrifice · voluntary · foresee · utilise · boulder · accumulate · admiration · extravagant · shortage · commercial · uneasiness · intermediary · reconcile · prosper · bankrupt · residence · repose · ruins · traitor · indignation

Vocabulary

01 sacrifice *n. / v.* SAC-ri-fice · /'sækrɪfaɪs/ (희생 / 희생하다)

COLLOCATIONS make sacrifices · sacrifice time · at great sacrifice

- Parents make many sacrifices for their children.
- She sacrificed her weekends to finish the project.

02 voluntary *adj.* VOL-un-tar-y · /'vɒ:ləntəri/ (자발적인)

COLLOCATIONS strictly voluntary · voluntary work · on a voluntary basis

- Attendance at the meeting is voluntary.
- He does voluntary work at the animal shelter.

03 foresee *v.* fore-SEE · /fɔːr'siː/ (예견하다)

COLLOCATIONS foresee problems · difficult to foresee · as foreseen

- Nobody could foresee how popular the game would become.
- We didn't foresee any problems with the plan.

04 utilise *v.* U-ti-lize · /'juːtəlaɪz/ (활용하다 (美 utilize))

COLLOCATIONS utilise resources · fully utilise · utilise space

- The new design utilises every corner of the room.
- We need to utilise our time more wisely.

05 boulder *n.* BOUL-der · /'bəʊldər/ (큰 바위)

COLLOCATIONS a huge boulder · roll a boulder · boulders fell

- A huge boulder blocked the mountain road.
- The children climbed on the boulders by the river.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 accumulate *v.* ac-CU-mu-late · /ə'kju:mjəleɪt/ (쌓이다, 축적하다)

COLLOCATIONS accumulate wealth · dust accumulates · accumulate experience

- Dust accumulates quickly in this room.
- Over the years she accumulated a large collection of books.

07 admiration *n.* ad-mi-RA-tion · /,ædmə'reɪʃən/ (감탄, 존경)

COLLOCATIONS with admiration · full of admiration · admiration for

- I have great admiration for nurses.
- The crowd watched the dancers with admiration.

08 extravagant *adj.* ex-TRAV-a-gant · /ɪk'strævəgənt/ (낭비하는, 사치스러운)

COLLOCATIONS an extravagant lifestyle · extravagant spending · extravagant claims

- They threw an extravagant party for their anniversary.
- Don't be extravagant; we need to save money.

09 shortage *n.* SHORT-age · /'ʃɔ:rtɪdʒ/ (부족)

COLLOCATIONS a shortage of · water shortage · severe shortage

- There is a shortage of nurses in many hospitals.
- The drought caused a severe water shortage.

10 commercial *adj.* com-MER-cial · /kə'mɜ:ʃəl/ (상업적인)

COLLOCATIONS commercial purposes · commercial success · commercial area

- The film was a huge commercial success.
- This photo cannot be used for commercial purposes.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 uneasiness *n.* un-EAS-i-ness · /ʌn'i:zinəs/ (불안, 꺼림칙함)

COLLOCATIONS a vague uneasiness · feel uneasiness · growing uneasiness

- There was a growing uneasiness among the staff.
- I couldn't explain my uneasiness about the deal.

12 intermediary *n.* in-ter-ME-di-ar-y · /,ɪntər'mi:dieri/ (중개인, 중재자)

COLLOCATIONS act as an intermediary · through an intermediary

- A lawyer acted as an intermediary in the sale.
- The two countries talked through an intermediary.

13 reconcile *v.* REC-on-cile · /'rekənsaɪl/ ((받아들이게) 하다, 화해시키다)

COLLOCATIONS be reconciled to · reconcile with · reconcile differences

- She slowly reconciled herself to living alone.
- The brothers were finally reconciled after years of silence.

14 prosper *v.* PROS-per · /'prɔ:spər/ (번영하다, 번창하다)

COLLOCATIONS business prospers · prosper under · help someone prosper

- The town prospered after the railway arrived.
- Small businesses prosper when customers shop locally.

15 bankrupt *adj.* BANK-rupt · /'bæŋkrʌpt/ (파산한)

COLLOCATIONS go bankrupt · declare oneself bankrupt · morally bankrupt

- The airline went bankrupt last year.
- After the crash, many investors were bankrupt.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 residence *n.* RES-i-dence · /'rezɪdəns/ (거주(지), 주택)

COLLOCATIONS take up residence · official residence · place of residence

- The White House is the president's official residence.
- Please write your place of residence on the form.

17 repose *n.* re-POSE · /rɪ'pəʊz/ (휴식, 안식)

COLLOCATIONS in repose · rob someone of repose · peaceful repose

- Her face looked calm in repose.
- After the long journey, we needed some repose.

18 ruins *n.* RU-ins · /'ruːnz/ (폐허, 잔해 (in ruins: 무너진))

COLLOCATIONS in ruins · ancient ruins · lie in ruins

- We visited the ancient ruins of a Roman city.
- After the scandal, his career was in ruins.

19 traitor *n.* TRAI-tor · /'treɪtər/ (반역자, 배신자)

COLLOCATIONS a traitor to · be branded a traitor · call someone a traitor

- The spy was executed as a traitor.
- His friends called him a traitor for joining the rival team.

20 indignation *n.* in-dig-NA-tion · /,ɪndɪg'neɪʃən/ (분개, 분노)

COLLOCATIONS a cry of indignation · moral indignation · in indignation

- The unfair decision caused public indignation.
- She left the room in indignation.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. The animals gave up rest and comfort; no _____ seemed too big for the windmill.
(a) sacrifice (b) repose (c) residence (d) shortage
2. Sunday work was said to be _____, but animals who skipped it got less food.
(a) voluntary (b) bankrupt (c) extravagant (d) commercial
3. The animals could _____ that food would be short in winter.
(a) utilise (b) foresee (c) prosper (d) reconcile
4. The animals learned to _____ gravity by dropping stones from a height.
(a) utilise (b) foresee (c) reconcile (d) accumulate
5. The rocks were too big to move easily; the animals pulled the _____ with ropes.
(a) shortages (b) ruins (c) boulders (d) traitors
6. Over the summer, a large pile of stone slowly _____.
(a) accumulated (b) foresaw (c) reconciled (d) prospered
7. Boxer's strength amazed everyone; they watched him with _____.
(a) admiration (b) repose (c) uneasiness (d) indignation
8. Feeding only themselves, not wasteful and _____ humans, saved a lot.
(a) commercial (b) voluntary (c) extravagant (d) bankrupt
9. Soon there were _____ of things the farm could not make, like nails.
(a) boulders (b) ruins (c) sacrifices (d) shortages
10. Napoleon insisted the trade was not about making money or for _____ reasons.
(a) extravagant (b) voluntary (c) bankrupt (d) commercial

Practice (continued)

11. Many animals felt a quiet _____ about trading with humans.
(a) admiration (b) repose (c) uneasiness (d) residence
12. Mr. Whymper became the _____ who handled the farm's business with humans.
(a) residence (b) boulder (c) intermediary (d) traitor
13. Seeing Napoleon give orders to a human helped _____ the animals to the plan.
(a) foresee (b) utilise (c) accumulate (d) reconcile
14. The farm was doing well; it was starting to _____.
(a) foresee (b) prosper (c) accumulate (d) reconcile
15. The humans were sure the farm would soon run out of money and go _____.
(a) voluntary (b) extravagant (c) bankrupt (d) commercial
16. The pigs moved into the farmhouse and made it their _____.
(a) shortage (b) ruins (c) residence (d) repose
17. Squealer said the pigs needed comfortable beds for their _____ after so much brainwork.
(a) repose (b) residence (c) sacrifice (d) admiration
18. The storm knocked down the windmill, leaving it in _____.
(a) residence (b) repose (c) ruins (d) shortages
19. Napoleon blamed Snowball for the damage and called him a _____.
(a) traitor (b) intermediary (c) residence (d) boulder
20. The animals were angry; they were filled with _____ at Snowball.
(a) admiration (b) uneasiness (c) repose (d) indignation

LET'S TALK

1. The animals work sixty hours a week but still feel happy. Can people be happy while being overworked? Why?

2. Squealer asks whether the rule against trading is written down anywhere. Why are written records so important in this chapter?

3. One commandment now seems to say something slightly different. Would you have noticed the change? What would you do if you did?

4. Napoleon blames Snowball for the fallen windmill without real proof. Why is it useful for a leader to have an enemy to blame?

5. Benjamin keeps saying that donkeys live a long time. What do you think he really means?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (a) sacrifice | 6. (a) accumulated |
| 2. (a) voluntary | 7. (a) admiration |
| 3. (b) foresee | 8. (c) extravagant |
| 4. (a) utilise | 9. (d) shortages |
| 5. (c) boulders | 10. (d) commercial |

- 11. (c) uneasiness
- 12. (c) intermediary
- 13. (d) reconcile
- 14. (b) prosper
- 15. (c) bankrupt

- 16. (c) residence
- 17. (a) repose
- 18. (c) ruins
- 19. (a) traitor
- 20. (d) indignation

Chapter Summary

During a cruel winter, food runs short, and Napoleon tricks Mr. Whymper into reporting that all is well; when the hens resist giving up their eggs, he starves them into surrender. Every problem on the farm is now blamed on Snowball, and Squealer claims Snowball was Jones's secret agent from the start. At a terrible meeting, animals confess to working with Snowball and are killed by the dogs, and afterwards 'Beasts of England' is banned.

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

spite · drastically · starvation · famine · deceive · escort · surrender · thwart · ruthlessly · capitulate · attribute · league · investigation · stupefied · categorically · lurk · cower · confess · retribution · mournfully

Vocabulary

01 spite *n.* SPITE · /spart/ (악의, 앙심 (in spite of: ~에도 불구하고))

COLLOCATIONS out of spite · in spite of · pure spite

- He broke her pen out of spite.
- In spite of the rain, we enjoyed the trip.

02 drastically *adv.* DRAS-ti-cal-ly · /'dræstɪkli/ (대폭, 급격하게)

COLLOCATIONS drastically reduce · change drastically · drastically different

- Prices have risen drastically this year.
- Her life changed drastically after moving abroad.

03 starvation *n.* star-VA-tion · /stɑ:r'veɪʃən/ (굶주림, 기아)

COLLOCATIONS die of starvation · face starvation · starvation wages

- Thousands faced starvation after the harvest failed.
- Workers complained about their starvation wages.

04 famine *n.* FAM-ine · /'fæmɪn/ (기근)

COLLOCATIONS a severe famine · famine relief · suffer from famine

- The famine killed millions of people.
- The charity raises money for famine relief.

05 deceive *v.* de-CEIVE · /di'si:v/ (속이다)

COLLOCATIONS deceive someone into · be deceived by · deceive oneself

- Don't be deceived by his friendly smile.
- She deceived herself into thinking everything was fine.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 escort *n./v.* ES-cort · /'eskɔ:rt/ (호위(대) / 호위하다)

COLLOCATIONS a police escort · under escort · escort someone to

- The president travelled with a police escort.
- A guide escorted us to the exit.

07 surrender *v./n.* sur-REN-der · /sə'rendə/ (내주다, 항복하다 / 항복)

COLLOCATIONS surrender one's weapons · refuse to surrender · unconditional surrender

- The soldiers refused to surrender.
- Please surrender your phone before the exam.

08 thwart *v.* THWART · /θwɔ:rt/ (좌절시키다, 방해하다)

COLLOCATIONS thwart a plan · be thwarted by · thwart an attempt

- Police thwarted the robbery.
- Bad weather thwarted our plans for a picnic.

09 ruthlessly *adv.* RUTH-less-ly · /'ru:θləsli/ (무자비하게)

COLLOCATIONS act ruthlessly · ruthlessly efficient · ruthlessly cut

- The new boss ruthlessly cut costs.
- The dictator ruthlessly crushed all opposition.

10 capitulate *v.* ca-PIT-u-late · /kə'pitʃəleɪt/ (굴복하다, 항복하다)

COLLOCATIONS capitulate to · finally capitulate · refuse to capitulate

- The government capitulated to the protesters' demands.
- My parents finally capitulated and bought me a dog.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 attribute *v.* at-TRIB-ute · /ə'trɪbjʊ:t/ (~의 탓(덕분)으로 돌리다)

COLLOCATIONS attribute A to B · be attributed to · widely attributed

- She attributes her success to hard work.
- The quote is often attributed to Einstein.

12 league *n.* LEAGUE · /li:g/ (연맹 (in league with: ~와 결탁한))

COLLOCATIONS in league with · a football league · out of one's league

- The police suspected the guard was in league with the thieves.
- Our team finished third in the league.

13 investigation *n.* in-ves-ti-GA-tion · /ɪnˌvestɪˈɡeɪʃən/ (조사, 수사)

COLLOCATIONS a full investigation · under investigation · carry out an investigation

- The police launched an investigation into the fire.
- The company is under investigation for fraud.

14 stupefied *adj.* STU-pe-fied · /'stu:pɪfaɪd/ (망연자실한, 어리둥절한)

COLLOCATIONS be stupefied by · stupefied silence

- We were stupefied by the size of the bill.
- He sat in stupefied silence after hearing the news.

15 categorically *adv.* cat-e-GOR-i-cal-ly · /ˌkætəˈɡɔːrɪkli/ (단호하게, 절대적으로)

COLLOCATIONS categorically deny · state categorically · categorically refuse

- The minister categorically denied the rumours.
- I can state categorically that I was not there.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 lurk *v.* LURK · /lɜːrk/ (숨어 있다, 도사리다)

COLLOCATIONS lurk in the shadows · danger lurks · lurk behind

- A man was lurking in the shadows near the door.
- Danger lurks behind every corner in this game.

17 cower *v.* COW-er · /'kəʊər/ ((겁에 질려) 움츠리다)

COLLOCATIONS cower in fear · cower behind · cower in a corner

- The puppy cowered under the table during the storm.
- The children cowered behind their mother.

18 confess *v.* con-FESS · /kən'fes/ (자백하다, 고백하다)

COLLOCATIONS confess to · confess one's crimes · I must confess

- He confessed to stealing the money.
- I must confess I've never read the book.

19 retribution *n.* ret-ri-BU-tion · /,retri'bjuːʃən/ (응징, 보복)

COLLOCATIONS fear of retribution · divine retribution · in retribution for

- Witnesses were afraid of retribution.
- The attack was in retribution for an earlier raid.

20 mournfully *adv.* MOURN-ful-ly · /'mɔːnfəli/ (구슬프게, 슬프게)

COLLOCATIONS sing mournfully · look mournfully · howl mournfully

- The dog looked mournfully at the empty bowl.
- Wind howled mournfully through the trees.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. The jealous humans said bad things about the windmill out of _____.
(a) spite (b) escort (c) famine (d) retribution
2. Food became scarce, and the corn ration was cut _____.
(a) drastically (b) mournfully (c) categorically (d) timidly
3. With almost nothing to eat, the animals were close to _____.
(a) escort (b) investigation (c) retribution (d) starvation
4. Humans spread stories that the animals were suffering from _____.
(a) escort (b) spite (c) league (d) famine
5. Napoleon used bins filled with sand to _____ Mr. Whymper.
(a) cower (b) surrender (c) deceive (d) lurk
6. Napoleon rarely appeared, and only with an _____ of dogs.
(a) escort (b) famine (c) investigation (d) league
7. Napoleon ordered the hens to _____ their eggs for sale.
(a) attribute (b) lurk (c) surrender (d) deceive
8. The hens tried to _____ Napoleon by breaking their own eggs.
(a) confess (b) thwart (c) cower (d) capitulate
9. Napoleon showed no mercy; he dealt with the hens _____.
(a) cheerfully (b) mournfully (c) timidly (d) ruthlessly
10. Hungry and weak, the hens finally _____.
(a) lurked (b) deceived (c) thwarted (d) capitulated

Practice (continued)

11. Every broken window or lost key was _____ to Snowball.
(a) attributed (b) surrendered (c) confessed (d) deceived
12. Even the rats were suspected of being in _____ with Snowball.
(a) famine (b) league (c) spite (d) escort
13. Napoleon sniffed around the whole farm as part of his _____.
(a) famine (b) escort (c) retribution (d) investigation
14. The animals were _____ by the shocking news about Snowball.
(a) drastic (b) ruthless (c) categorical (d) stupefied
15. Squealer said, firmly and _____, that Napoleon could not be wrong.
(a) categorically (b) timidly (c) cheerfully (d) mournfully
16. Squealer warned that hidden enemies might be _____ on the farm.
(a) capitulating (b) confessing (c) cowering (d) lurking
17. Afraid of what was coming, the animals _____ in their places.
(a) thwarted (b) deceived (c) cowered (d) lurked
18. Several animals _____ to crimes they may never have committed.
(a) thwarted (b) deceived (c) surrendered (d) confessed
19. The animals were horrified by the bloody _____.
(a) escort (b) spite (c) investigation (d) retribution
20. That evening, the animals sang their old song sadly and _____.
(a) ruthlessly (b) drastically (c) categorically (d) mournfully

LET'S TALK

1. Clover feels this is not the future they worked for, but she can't find the words to say it. Why is it so hard to speak up when something feels wrong?

2. Boxer says the problem must be some fault in themselves. Why do you think he blames himself instead of the leaders?

3. Squealer makes the animals "remember" things that never happened. Can our memories really be changed by what others tell us?

4. The animals' old song is banned. Why would a leader want to ban a song?

5. This is the darkest chapter so far. How did it make you feel as a reader?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) spite | 7. (c) surrender |
| 2. (a) drastically | 8. (b) thwart |
| 3. (d) starvation | 9. (d) ruthlessly |
| 4. (d) famine | 10. (d) capitulated |
| 5. (c) deceive | 11. (a) attributed |
| 6. (a) escort | 12. (b) league |

13. (d) investigation
14. (d) stupefied
15. (a) categorically
16. (d) lurking

17. (c) cowered
18. (d) confessed
19. (d) retribution
20. (d) mournfully

Chapter Summary

The commandments keep changing, Napoleon is praised for everything, and he plays Pilkington and Frederick against each other before selling the timber to Frederick, who pays with fake banknotes. Frederick's men then attack and blow up the new windmill; the animals drive them off, but many are hurt or killed, and Squealer still calls it a victory. The pigs find whisky in the farmhouse, and soon the rule against alcohol has quietly been changed.

NEW CHARACTERS

Pinkeye a young pig who tastes Napoleon's food in case it is poisoned

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

violate · tremendous · retinue · credit · negotiation · jealousy · precaution · impending · rash · bribe · scoundrel · bewilderment · punctually · forgery · conciliatory · sentinel · treacherous · vile · bestow · excess

Vocabulary

01 violate *v.* VI-o-late · /'vaɪəleɪt/ (위반하다, 침해하다)

COLLOCATIONS violate a law · violate rights · violate an agreement

- The company violated safety rules.
- Reading her diary violated her privacy.

02 tremendous *adj.* tre-MEN-dous · /trə'mendəs/ (엄청난, 굉장한)

COLLOCATIONS a tremendous effort · tremendous amount · tremendous success

- Moving house took a tremendous amount of energy.
- The concert was a tremendous success.

03 retinue *n.* RET-i-nue · /'retənu:/ (수행원들, 일행)

COLLOCATIONS a retinue of · with his retinue · royal retinue

- The queen arrived with a large retinue.
- The star travelled with a retinue of assistants.

04 credit *n.* CRED-it · /'kredit/ (공로, 인정)

COLLOCATIONS give credit for · take credit for · to one's credit

- She never gets credit for her hard work.
- He took credit for his colleague's idea.

05 negotiation *n.* ne-go-ti-A-tion · /nɪˌɡoʊʃi'eɪʃən/ (협상)

COLLOCATIONS enter into negotiations · under negotiation · salary negotiation

- After long negotiations, they signed the contract.
- The price is still under negotiation.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 jealousy *n.* JEAL-ous-y · /'dʒeləsi/ (질투, 시기)

COLLOCATIONS out of jealousy · feel jealousy · fierce jealousy

- His jealousy ruined their friendship.
- She felt a pang of jealousy when she saw his new car.

07 precaution *n.* pre-CAU-tion · /prɪ'kəʃən/ (예방 조치, 조심)

COLLOCATIONS take precautions · as a precaution · safety precautions

- Take an umbrella as a precaution.
- The hospital took extra safety precautions.

08 impending *adj.* im-PEND-ing · /ɪm'pendɪŋ/ (임박한, 곧 닥칠)

COLLOCATIONS impending danger · impending doom · an impending storm

- Birds flew low, sensing the impending storm.
- She had a feeling of impending disaster.

09 rash *adj.* RASH · /ræʃ/ (성급한, 경솔한)

COLLOCATIONS a rash decision · rash promise · it would be rash to

- Don't make any rash decisions when you're angry.
- It would be rash to quit your job without a plan.

10 bribe *v./n.* BRIBE · /braɪb/ (뇌물을 주다 / 뇌물)

COLLOCATIONS bribe an official · accept a bribe · offer a bribe

- He tried to bribe the judge.
- The officer was arrested for accepting bribes.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 scoundrel *n.* SCOUN-drel · /'skaʊndrəl/ (악당, 불량배)

COLLOCATIONS an old scoundrel · a lying scoundrel

- The scoundrel ran off with all their savings.
- In the story, the charming prince turns out to be a scoundrel.

12 bewilderment *n.* be-WIL-der-ment · /bɪ'wɪldərmənt/ (당혹감, 어리둥절함)

COLLOCATIONS in bewilderment · a look of bewilderment · stare in bewilderment

- She stared at the instructions in bewilderment.
- There was a look of bewilderment on his face.

13 punctually *adv.* PUNC-tu-al-ly · /'pʌŋktʃuəli/ (정확히 제시간에)

COLLOCATIONS arrive punctually · start punctually · pay punctually

- The train left punctually at nine.
- Please arrive punctually for the interview.

14 forgery *n.* FOR-ger-y · /'fɔːrdʒəri/ (위조(품))

COLLOCATIONS a clever forgery · art forgery · commit forgery

- The painting in the museum was a forgery.
- He was jailed for forgery.

15 conciliatory *adj.* con-CIL-i-a-to-ry · /kən'sɪliətɔːri/ (화유하는, 달래는)

COLLOCATIONS a conciliatory tone · conciliatory gesture · conciliatory message

- She spoke in a conciliatory tone after the argument.
- Sending flowers was a conciliatory gesture.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 sentinel *n.* SEN-ti-nel · /'sentɪnəl/ (보초, 파수꾼)

COLLOCATIONS post sentinels · stand sentinel · a lone sentinel

- Sentinels stood at the castle gate.
- An old oak tree stood like a sentinel on the hill.

17 treacherous *adj.* TREACH-er-ous · /'tretʃərəs/ (배신하는, 위험한)

COLLOCATIONS a treacherous act · treacherous roads · treacherous friend

- Icy roads can be treacherous in winter.
- His treacherous friend sold their secret.

18 vile *adj.* VILE · /vaɪl/ (비열한, 끔찍한)

COLLOCATIONS a vile act · vile smell · vile weather

- What a vile thing to say!
- There was a vile smell coming from the fridge.

19 bestow *v.* be-STOW · /brɪ'stəʊ/ (수여하다, 주다)

COLLOCATIONS bestow an honour on · bestow a title · bestow praise

- The king bestowed a title on the brave knight.
- The award was bestowed on her for her research.

20 excess *n.* ex-CESS · /ɪk'ses/ (과도, 지나침)

COLLOCATIONS to excess · in excess of · an excess of

- He tends to eat to excess at parties.
- Temperatures were in excess of 40 degrees.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. The animals decided that the killings had not _____ the rules after all.
(a) bestowed (b) negotiated (c) bribed (d) violated
2. Rebuilding the windmill with thicker walls was _____ work.
(a) conciliatory (b) rash (c) vile (d) tremendous
3. Napoleon now went everywhere with a _____ of guards and a cockerel.
(a) retinue (b) sentinel (c) forgery (d) precaution
4. Napoleon received the _____ for every good thing that happened.
(a) credit (b) jealousy (c) bribe (d) excess
5. Napoleon carried on secret _____ to sell the timber.
(a) precautions (b) sentinels (c) negotiations (d) forgeries
6. Frederick was full of _____ about the windmill.
(a) excess (b) bewilderment (c) jealousy (d) credit
7. A young pig tasted Napoleon's food as a _____ against poison.
(a) forgery (b) precaution (c) negotiation (d) retinue
8. The animals feared an _____ attack from Frederick.
(a) vile (b) conciliatory (c) rash (d) impending
9. Squealer told the angry animals not to be _____.
(a) treacherous (b) rash (c) conciliatory (d) punctual
10. People said Frederick had _____ officials to look the other way.
(a) negotiated (b) violated (c) bribed (d) bestowed

Practice (continued)

11. Napoleon called Frederick a _____ he would never trust.
 (a) retinue (b) precaution (c) sentinel (d) scoundrel
12. The animals listened to the new story about Snowball in _____.
 (a) excess (b) credit (c) bewilderment (d) jealousy
13. Despite many problems, the windmill was finished _____.
 (a) vilely (b) treacherously (c) punctually (d) rashly
14. Frederick's money turned out to be _____.
 (a) forgeries (b) sentinels (c) negotiations (d) precautions
15. Napoleon sent Pilkington a friendly, _____ message.
 (a) rash (b) conciliatory (c) vile (d) treacherous
16. _____ watched every road into the farm.
 (a) Sentinels (b) Retinues (c) Scoundrels (d) Forgeries
17. Frederick's _____ trick left the farm with nothing.
 (a) impending (b) punctual (c) conciliatory (d) treacherous
18. Blowing up the windmill was a _____ act that made the animals furious.
 (a) conciliatory (b) vile (c) punctual (d) rash
19. Napoleon created a new medal and _____ it on himself.
 (a) bestowed (b) violated (c) bribed (d) negotiated
20. The rule about alcohol was changed so that it only banned drinking to _____.
 (a) excess (b) credit (c) jealousy (d) bewilderment

LET'S TALK

1. Squealer reads out numbers showing that production has grown, but the animals would rather have more food. When do statistics fail to show real life?

2. Napoleon switches back and forth between Pilkington and Frederick. What does this tell us about his values?

3. After the battle, Boxer doubts that they really won anything. Was it a victory? Why or why not?

4. The hens thank Napoleon for the eggs they lay. Why might people praise a leader for things the leader didn't do?

5. The commandments change a little at a time. Why are small changes harder to notice and resist than big ones?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (d) violated | 6. (c) jealousy |
| 2. (d) tremendous | 7. (b) precaution |
| 3. (a) retinue | 8. (d) impending |
| 4. (a) credit | 9. (b) rash |
| 5. (c) negotiations | 10. (c) bribed |

- 11. (d) scoundrel
- 12. (c) bewilderment
- 13. (c) punctually
- 14. (a) forgeries
- 15. (b) conciliatory

- 16. (a) Sentinels
- 17. (d) treacherous
- 18. (b) vile
- 19. (a) bestowed
- 20. (a) excess

Chapter Summary

Boxer keeps working on the windmill despite his injuries, hoping to retire at twelve, while rations are cut for everyone except the pigs and dogs. Napoleon becomes President of the new Republic, weekly 'Spontaneous Demonstrations' keep the animals busy, and Moses the raven returns with his stories of Sugarcandy Mountain. When Boxer collapses, he is taken away in a van that Benjamin realises belongs to a horse slaughterer; Squealer insists Boxer died peacefully in hospital, and soon the pigs buy a case of whisky.

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

pension · superannuated · ration · readjustment · litter · spontaneous · devotee · republic · unopposed · complicity · contemptuously · collapse · knacker · affecting · demeanour · oration · lament · interment · wreath · uproarious

Vocabulary

01 pension *n.* PEN-sion · /'penʃən/ (연금)

COLLOCATIONS a state pension · retire on a pension · pension plan

- My grandfather lives on a small pension.
- Many workers pay into a pension plan.

02 superannuated *adj.* su-per-AN-nu-at-ed · /,su:pər'ænjuetɪd/ (늙어서 퇴직한, 노후한)

COLLOCATIONS superannuated equipment · a superannuated star

- The office was full of superannuated computers.
- The film starred a superannuated rock singer.

03 ration *n./v.* RA-tion · /'ræʃən/ (배급량 / 배급하다)

COLLOCATIONS food rations · cut rations · ration water

- During the war, sugar and butter were rationed.
- Soldiers received a daily ration of bread.

04 readjustment *n.* re-ad-JUST-ment · /,ri:ə'dʒʌstmənt/ (재조정)

COLLOCATIONS a period of readjustment · readjustment of prices

- Returning from abroad required a period of readjustment.
- The company announced a readjustment of salaries.

05 litter *v./n.* LIT-ter · /'lɪtər/ ((새끼를) 한배에 낳다 / 한배 새끼; 쓰레기)

COLLOCATIONS a litter of puppies · drop litter · litter the floor

- Our dog had a litter of six puppies.
- Please don't drop litter in the park.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 spontaneous *adj.* spon-TA-ne-ous · /spɑ:n'teɪniəs/ (자발적인, 즉흥적인)

COLLOCATIONS spontaneous applause · a spontaneous decision · spontaneous reaction

- The audience burst into spontaneous applause.
- We made a spontaneous decision to go to the beach.

07 devotee *n.* dev-o-TEE · /ˌdevə'ti:/ (열렬한 추종자, 애호가)

COLLOCATIONS a devotee of · loyal devotees · a jazz devotee

- He is a devotee of classical music.
- The temple attracts thousands of devotees.

08 republic *n.* re-PUB-lic · /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ (공화국)

COLLOCATIONS declare a republic · the Republic of Korea · a democratic republic

- France became a republic in 1792.
- The Republic of Korea holds elections every five years.

09 unopposed *adj.* un-op-POSED · /ˌʌnə'pəʊzd/ (반대(경쟁자) 없는)

COLLOCATIONS elected unopposed · go unopposed · run unopposed

- She was elected unopposed as class president.
- The bill passed unopposed.

10 complicity *n.* com-PLIC-i-ty · /kəm'plɪsəti/ (공모, 연루)

COLLOCATIONS complicity in · deny complicity · evidence of complicity

- He denied any complicity in the crime.
- Silence can sometimes be a form of complicity.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 contemptuously *adv.* con-TEMPT-u-ous-ly · /kən'temptʃuəsli/ (경멸하듯)

COLLOCATIONS laugh contemptuously · look contemptuously at · speak contemptuously

- She looked contemptuously at the cheap jewellery.
- He laughed contemptuously at their plan.

12 collapse *v./n.* col-LAPSE · /kə'læps/ (쓰러지다, 붕괴하다 / 붕괴)

COLLOCATIONS collapse from exhaustion · the collapse of · economic collapse

- The runner collapsed just before the finish line.
- The bridge collapsed during the earthquake.

13 knacker *n.* KNACK-er · /'nækər/ (폐마 도축업자)

COLLOCATIONS send to the knacker's · knacker's yard

- In the past, old farm horses were sent to the knacker's yard.
- The word "knacker" is mostly used in British English.

14 affecting *adj.* af-FECT-ing · /ə'fektɪŋ/ (감동적인, 가슴 뭉클한)

COLLOCATIONS an affecting story · deeply affecting · affecting scene

- It was an affecting film about a father and son.
- Her speech at the funeral was deeply affecting.

15 demeanour *n.* de-MEAN-our · /dɪ'mi:nər/ (태도, 품행 (美 demeanor))

COLLOCATIONS a calm demeanour · change one's demeanour · cheerful demeanour

- Despite the bad news, she kept a calm demeanour.
- His cheerful demeanour made everyone relax.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 oration *n.* o-RA-tion · /ɔ:'reɪʃən/ ((격식 있는) 연설)

COLLOCATIONS a funeral oration · deliver an oration

- The senator delivered a long oration.
- His funeral oration moved many to tears.

17 lament *v. / n.* la-MENT · /lə'ment/ (애도하다, 한탄하다 / 비탄)

COLLOCATIONS lament the loss of · much lamented · a lament for

- Fans lamented the closing of the old stadium.
- The song is a lament for a lost love.

18 interment *n.* in-TER-ment · /ɪn'tɜ:rmənt/ (매장, 안장)

COLLOCATIONS interment of the body · after interment

- The interment took place in the family plot.
- Only close relatives attended the interment.

19 wreath *n.* WREATH · /ri:θ/ (화환)

COLLOCATIONS lay a wreath · a Christmas wreath · funeral wreath

- The president laid a wreath at the memorial.
- We hung a Christmas wreath on the front door.

20 uproarious *adj.* up-ROAR-i-ous · /ʌp'rɔ:riəs/ (떠들썩한, 아주 웃기는)

COLLOCATIONS uproarious laughter · an uproarious party · uproarious comedy

- The comedian's show was met with uproarious laughter.
- It was an uproarious evening with old friends.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. There was talk of a _____ for animals who reached retirement age.
(a) litter (b) wreath (c) pension (d) ration
2. A corner of the pasture was supposedly set aside for _____ animals.
(a) affecting (b) uproarious (c) unopposed (d) superannuated
3. The _____ were cut again, except for those of the pigs and dogs.
(a) wreaths (b) rations (c) pensions (d) orations
4. Squealer used a softer word, _____, instead of saying the food was cut.
(a) demeanour (b) readjustment (c) interment (d) complicity
5. The four sows gave birth to many piglets; they _____ at nearly the same time.
(a) littered (b) opposed (c) lamented (d) collapsed
6. Napoleon ordered weekly marches called _____ Demonstrations.
(a) Uproarious (b) Affecting (c) Spontaneous (d) Superannuated
7. The sheep loved the marches; they were the most eager _____.
(a) devotees (b) knackers (c) wreaths (d) pensions
8. In April, Animal Farm was declared a _____.
(a) knacker (b) devotee (c) interment (d) Republic
9. Napoleon was the only candidate and became President _____.
(a) uproarious (b) superannuated (c) affecting (d) unopposed
10. New documents revealed Snowball's _____ with Jones.
(a) oration (b) complicity (c) demeanour (d) readjustment

Practice (continued)

11. The pigs _____ called Moses's stories lies, but let him stay.
(a) affectingly (b) contemptuously (c) unanimously (d) uproariously
12. One evening, Boxer _____ while dragging stone to the windmill.
(a) devoted (b) collapsed (c) lamented (d) littered
13. Benjamin read the lettering on the van: it belonged to a horse slaughterer, or _____.
(a) pension (b) devotee (c) republic (d) knacker
14. Squealer described Boxer's death in a moving, _____ way.
(a) superannuated (b) unopposed (c) affecting (d) uproarious
15. Squealer's sorrowful _____ helped convince the animals.
(a) readjustment (b) demeanour (c) interment (d) complicity
16. Napoleon gave a short _____ in Boxer's honour.
(a) oration (b) litter (c) pension (d) ration
17. Napoleon spoke sadly of Boxer, the comrade they all _____.
(a) collapsed (b) opposed (c) littered (d) lamented
18. Boxer's body could not be brought back for _____ on the farm.
(a) interment (b) oration (c) readjustment (d) complicity
19. The pigs planned to send a _____ of laurels for Boxer's grave.
(a) devotee (b) ration (c) knacker (d) wreath
20. That night, _____ singing was heard from the farmhouse.
(a) unopposed (b) superannuated (c) affecting (d) uproarious

LET'S TALK

1. Boxer dreams of retiring at twelve. What does "rest" or retirement mean to you?

2. Squealer calls a food cut a "readjustment." What polite words do companies or governments use to hide bad news?

3. Moses returns, and the pigs let him stay. Why might the pigs now find his stories useful?

4. Benjamin finally runs and shouts when Boxer is taken away. Why does he act only now?

5. Boxer gave everything to the farm. What does his story say about loyalty?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (c) pension | 9. (d) unopposed |
| 2. (d) superannuated | 10. (b) complicity |
| 3. (b) rations | 11. (b) contemptuously |
| 4. (b) readjustment | 12. (b) collapsed |
| 5. (a) littered | 13. (d) knacker |
| 6. (c) Spontaneous | 14. (c) affecting |
| 7. (a) devotees | 15. (b) demeanour |
| 8. (d) Republic | 16. (a) oration |

17. (d) lamented
18. (a) interment

19. (d) wreath
20. (d) uproarious

Chapter Summary

Years pass, and few animals remember life before the Rebellion; the farm is richer, but only the pigs and dogs live well. The pigs begin walking on two legs and carrying whips, and the commandments are replaced by a single rule saying, in effect, that the pigs stand above everyone else. At a dinner with the neighbouring farmers, Napoleon renames the farm Manor Farm, and the animals watching through the window can no longer tell the pigs from the men.

WORDS IN THIS CHAPTER

inebriate · rheumy · morose · taciturn · denounce · frugally · welfare · insoluble · hardship · profess · imperishable · haughty · deputation · misgiving · contend · subversive · diligently · gratified · malignant · dregs

Vocabulary

01 inebriate *n.* in-E-bri-ate · /ɪ'ni:briət/ (술고래, 알코올 중독자)

COLLOCATIONS a home for inebriates · inebriated (adj.: 술 취한)

- Victorian cities built special homes for inebriates.
- The inebriated man could hardly stand up.

02 rheumy *adj.* RHEU-my · /'ru:mi/ ((노인의 눈이) 눈물 고인, 흐릿한)

COLLOCATIONS rheumy eyes · rheumy-eyed

- The old fisherman looked at the sea with rheumy eyes.
- My grandfather's eyes were rheumy but still kind.

03 morose *adj.* mo-ROSE · /mə'rous/ (시무룩한, 침울한)

COLLOCATIONS a morose expression · grow morose · morose silence

- He sat in morose silence after losing the game.
- Rainy days always make her a little morose.

04 taciturn *adj.* TAC-i-turn · /'tæsitɜ:rn/ (과묵한, 말이 없는)

COLLOCATIONS a taciturn man · taciturn by nature

- My taciturn uncle rarely says more than ten words at dinner.
- He was taciturn at first but warmed up later.

05 denounce *v.* de-NOUNCE · /di'naʊns/ (공개적으로 비난하다, 고발하다)

COLLOCATIONS denounce as · publicly denounce · denounce violence

- World leaders denounced the attack.
- He was denounced as a liar by his former friends.

Vocabulary (continued)

06 frugally *adv.* FRU-gal-ly · /'fru:gəli/ (검소하게, 절약하여)

COLLOCATIONS live frugally · eat frugally · spend frugally

- They lived frugally to save for a house.
- Students often have to eat frugally.

07 welfare *n.* WEL-fare · /'welfer/ (복지, 안녕)

COLLOCATIONS animal welfare · the welfare of · social welfare

- The charity works for animal welfare.
- Parents care deeply about their children's welfare.

08 insoluble *adj.* in-SOL-u-ble · /ɪn'sɑ:ljəbəl/ (해결할 수 없는; 녹지 않는)

COLLOCATIONS an insoluble problem · insoluble in water

- Some puzzles seem insoluble at first.
- Oil is insoluble in water.

09 hardship *n.* HARD-ship · /'hɑ:rdʃɪp/ (고난, 어려움)

COLLOCATIONS economic hardship · face hardship · endure hardship

- Many families faced hardship during the crisis.
- They endured years of hardship after the war.

10 profess *v.* pro-FESS · /prə'fes/ (공언하다, (사실이 아닐 수도 있게) 주장하다)

COLLOCATIONS profess to · profess ignorance · profess one's love

- He professes to know nothing about the missing money.
- She professed her love in a long letter.

Vocabulary (continued)

11 imperishable *adj.* im-PER-ish-a-ble · /ɪmˈperɪʃəbəl/ (불멸의, 사라지지 않는)

COLLOCATIONS imperishable fame · imperishable memory

- The poet hoped his words would be imperishable.
- Some childhood memories are imperishable.

12 haughty *adj.* HAUGH-ty · /ˈhɔːti/ (거만한, 오만한)

COLLOCATIONS a haughty look · haughty manner · haughty tone

- The haughty waiter ignored our questions.
- She gave him a haughty look and walked away.

13 deputation *n.* dep-u-TA-tion · /ˌdepjuˈteɪʃən/ (대표단)

COLLOCATIONS send a deputation · a deputation of · receive a deputation

- A deputation of parents met the principal.
- The workers sent a deputation to the manager.

14 misgiving *n.* mis-GIV-ing · /mɪsˈɡɪvɪŋ/ (불안, 의구심)

COLLOCATIONS have misgivings about · serious misgivings · despite misgivings

- I had serious misgivings about the plan.
- Despite her misgivings, she signed the contract.

15 contend *v.* con-TEND · /kənˈtend/ ((문제와) 씨름하다, 맞서다; 주장하다)

COLLOCATIONS contend with · contend that · have to contend with

- Farmers have to contend with bad weather.
- Some scientists contend that the theory is wrong.

Vocabulary (continued)

16 subversive *adj.* sub-VER-sive · /səb'vɜ:rsɪv/ (체제 전복적인)

COLLOCATIONS subversive ideas · subversive activities · politically subversive

- The government banned the book as subversive.
- The band was known for its subversive lyrics.

17 diligently *adv.* DIL-i-gent-ly · /'dɪlɪdʒəntli/ (부지런히, 성실하게)

COLLOCATIONS work diligently · study diligently · diligently follow

- She studied diligently for the exam.
- The team worked diligently to meet the deadline.

18 gratified *adj.* GRAT-i-fied · /'grætɪfaɪd/ (흐뭇한, 만족한)

COLLOCATIONS be gratified by · gratified to hear · deeply gratified

- I was gratified to see so many people at the event.
- The author was gratified by the positive reviews.

19 malignant *adj.* ma-LIG-nant · /mə'ɪgnənt/ (악의적인; (의학) 악성의)

COLLOCATIONS a malignant influence · malignant enemy · malignant tumour

- The villain had a malignant influence on the young king.
- The doctor said the tumour was not malignant.

20 dregs *n.* DREGS · /dregz/ (찌꺼기, 앙금)

COLLOCATIONS to the dregs · coffee dregs · drain to the dregs

- There were only dregs left in the coffee pot.
- He drained his cup to the dregs.

Practice

Choose the best word. Watch the form of the word (-ed, -s, -ly).

1. Mr. Jones had died in a home for _____ in another part of the country.
(a) devotees (b) misgivings (c) deputations (d) inebriates
2. Clover's eyes were watery and _____ with age.
(a) haughty (b) rheumy (c) subversive (d) gratified
3. After losing his friend Boxer, Benjamin grew sad and _____.
(a) haughty (b) diligent (c) morose (d) gratified
4. Benjamin, always quiet, became even more _____.
(a) taciturn (b) subversive (c) haughty (d) malignant
5. Napoleon _____ Snowball's dreams of comfort as against the spirit of Animalism.
(a) contended (b) denounced (c) gratified (d) professed
6. Napoleon preached that the best life was a simple one, lived _____.
(a) uproariously (b) frugally (c) morosely (d) haughtily
7. Squealer said the pigs' paperwork was vital to the _____ of the farm.
(a) hardship (b) dregs (c) welfare (d) misgiving
8. Whether life was better or worse than before seemed an _____ question.
(a) rheumy (b) imperishable (c) insoluble (d) haughty
9. Benjamin believed that suffering and _____ would never go away.
(a) welfare (b) hardship (c) deputation (d) misgiving
10. Benjamin _____ to remember every detail of his long life.
(a) denounced (b) contended (c) gratified (d) professed

Practice (continued)

11. Even so, the animals never lost their _____ pride in Animal Farm.
(a) rheumy (b) imperishable (c) insoluble (d) morose
12. Napoleon looked down on the others with _____ pride.
(a) rheumy (b) insoluble (c) taciturn (d) haughty
13. A _____ of neighbouring farmers came to inspect the farm.
(a) deputation (b) welfare (c) hardship (d) dregs
14. Pilkington admitted that humans had once had _____ about Animal Farm.
(a) deputations (b) misgivings (c) hardships (d) inebriates
15. Pilkington joked that humans had their own troubles to _____ with, too.
(a) gratify (b) denounce (c) contend (d) profess
16. Napoleon claimed there had never been anything _____ about the farm's ideas.
(a) subversive (b) rheumy (c) imperishable (d) gratified
17. The visitors watched the animals working _____ in the fields.
(a) diligently (b) frugally (c) haughtily (d) morosely
18. Napoleon said he was _____ by Pilkington's friendly words.
(a) insoluble (b) morose (c) gratified (d) taciturn
19. He blamed the old suspicions on rumours from a _____ enemy.
(a) rheumy (b) gratified (c) malignant (d) diligent
20. Everyone raised their glasses and drank them to the _____.
(a) welfare (b) dregs (c) deputation (d) hardship

LET'S TALK

1. Most animals can no longer remember life before the Rebellion. Why does it matter who remembers the past?

2. In the end, the only rule left says some animals matter more than others. Where do you see this idea in today's world?

3. At the end, the animals can't tell the pigs from the humans. What do you think Orwell is saying about power?

4. If you could write one more chapter, what would happen to Clover and Benjamin?

5. Looking back at the whole book, which moment will you remember most? Why?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (d) inebriates | 7. (c) welfare |
| 2. (b) rheumy | 8. (c) insoluble |
| 3. (c) morose | 9. (b) hardship |
| 4. (a) taciturn | 10. (d) professed |
| 5. (b) denounced | 11. (b) imperishable |
| 6. (b) frugally | 12. (d) haughty |

13. (a) deputation
14. (b) misgivings
15. (c) contend
16. (a) subversive

17. (a) diligently
18. (c) gratified
19. (c) malignant
20. (b) dregs