Appendix 2: Sample CLIL material used English class of BA in English program and prepared by the respective course teacher

Text: *Animal Farm*, Chapter 1 - **Session 1**

Activity 1: Schema Building

Identify the following pictures. Discuss in pairs their significance and share with others in class.

Activity 2: Scaffolding

Read the following text on Animal Farm, then underline the keywords in the text and take notes in bullet points in the box below

Animal Farm is an allegorical and dystopian novella by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. According to Orwell, the book reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. Orwell, a democratic socialist, was a critic of Joseph Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Spanish Civil War. The Soviet Union, he believed, had become a brutal dictatorship, built upon a cult of personality and enforced by a reign of terror. In a letter to Yvonne Davet, Orwell described Animal Farm as a satirical tale against Stalin and in his essay "Why I Write" (1946), wrote that Animal Farm was the first book in which he tried, with full consciousness of what he was doing, "to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole".

The original title was Animal Farm A Fairy Story U.S. publishers dropped the subtitle when it was published in 1946, and only one of the translations during Orwell's lifetime kept it. Other titular variations include subtitles like "A Satire" and "A Contemporary Satire".

Orwell wrote the book between November 1943 and February 1944, when the UK was in its wartime alliance with the Soviet Union and the British people and intelligentsia held Stalin in high esteem, a phenomenon Orwell hated. It became a great commercial success when it did appear partly because international relations were transformed as the wartime alliance gave way to the Cold War.

Time magazine chose the book as one of the 100 best English-language novels (1923 to 2005); it also featured at number 31 on the Modern Library List of Best 20th-Century Novels. It won a Retrospective Hugo Award in 1996, and is also included in the Great Books of the Western World selection.

Notes:

Activity 3: Pre-Reading Vocabulary (Scaffolding)

Look at the meaning of the following words from Animal Farm, Chapter 1 and complete the following sentences using the suitable words:

Comrade(s) – friend	Miserable – very unhappy
Foal – young horse	Rebellion – revolution
Lest – unless	Trotter – a pig's foot
Mare – female horse	Knacker – someone who kills old animals for meat, skin, or glue

- Clover was a stout motherly _____ approaching middle life, who had never quite got her figure back after her fourth _____

- All men are enemies All animals are _____

- You, Boxer, the very day that those great muscles of yours lose their power Jones will sell you to the _____

- Then Snowball … took a brush between the two knuckles of his _____, painted out MANOR FARM… a young pig named Pinkeye was given the task of tasting all his food before he ate it, _____ it should be poisoned

- Our lives are _____, laborious, and short

- I do not know when that _____ will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years

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Activity 4: Sentence building

Use the following words to make complete sentences of your own in space given below. You can take guidance from the above examples in Activity 1.

Foal	Rebellion	Lest	Miserable

- ……………………………………………………………………
- ……………………………………………………………………
- ……………………………………………………………………
- ……………………………………………………………………

Activity 5: Learning language of persuasion

Read the speech of the Old Major at page 2-4 from your text and identify the following techniques of persuasion that can be used in public speech.

- Rule of Three – listing or talking about things in groups of three. Three is considered more effective number than other numbers. i.e. "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" or "blood, sweat, and tears".

- Exaggeration – this is overstatement, stating the case too strongly, magnifying importance. For example, "I'll die if he finds out!" Exaggeration makes a point dramatically to reinforce it.

- Alliteration – repeating a similar sound or letter, eg, "back-breaking work". Alliteration persuades people by adding emphasis.

- Repetition – It forces the listener to remember things.

- Rhetorical Questions – These are questions which are not supposed to be answered. They are supposed to make you think. Often, the answer is actually within the question.

- Emotive Language – The use of strong, emotional words to play on people's feelings. For example, adjectives like sleazy, slimy, vicious, disgusting, outrageous create a very negative feeling towards whatever they are attached to. "Can you really trust a vicious dog who has a sleazy owner?

Look at Old Major's speech again. Find an example of each persuasive technique used in the speech.

- Emotive Language:………………………………..…………………………
- Exaggeration:………………………………………………………………
- Alliteration:……………………………………………………………
- Repetition:…………………………………………………………
- Rhetorical Questions:……………….………………………………………
- Rule of Three: …………………………………………………………

Activity 6: Reading for the main idea

Read the Old Major's speech again and write below in short the main idea of the speech.

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