

## "Animal Farm," Vocabulary from Ch's 5-6



30 words

December 20, 2012 By [Vocabulary.com](http://Vocabulary.com)

As you read George Orwell's 1945 allegorical novella, learn these word lists: [Ch's 1-2](#), [Ch's 3-4](#), [Ch's 5-6](#), [Ch's 7-8](#), and [Ch's 9-10](#).

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### 1. hedge

1.

a fence formed by a row of closely planted shrubs or bushes

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*This morning I saw you looking over the **hedge** that divides Animal Farm from Foxwood.*

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### 2. stroke



touch lightly and repeatedly, as with brushing motions

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*And—I was a long way away, but I am almost certain I saw this—he was talking to you and you were allowing him to **stroke** your nose.*

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### 3. improvement



a change for the better; progress in development

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Snowball had made a close study of some back numbers of the Farmer and Stockbreeder which he had found in the farmhouse, and was full of plans for innovations and **improvements**.*

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### 4. complicated



difficult to analyze or understand

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*He talked learnedly about field-drains, silage, and basic slag, and had worked out a **complicated** scheme for all the animals to drop their dung directly in the fields, at a different spot every day, to save the labour of cartage.*

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### 5. pasture



a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*In the long **pasture**, not far from the farm buildings, there was a small knoll which was the highest point on the farm.*

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## 6. **chaff**



material consisting of seed coverings and small pieces of stem or leaves that have been separated from the seeds

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*This would light the stalls and warm them in winter, and would also run a circular saw, a **chaff**-cutter, a mangel-slicer, and an electric milking machine.*

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## 7. **procure**



get by special effort

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*(How these were to be **procured**, Snowball did not say.)*

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## 8. **faction**



a dissenting clique

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*The animals formed themselves into two **factions** under the slogans, "Vote for Snowball and the three-day week" and "Vote for Napoleon and the full manger."*

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## 9. **assemble**



get people together

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*When the animals had **assembled** in the big barn, Snowball stood up and, though occasionally interrupted by bleating from the sheep, set forth his reasons for advocating the building of the windmill.*

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## 10. **advocate**



push for something

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*When the animals had assembled in the big barn, Snowball stood up and, though occasionally interrupted by bleating from the sheep, set forth his reasons for **advocating** the building of the windmill.*

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## 11. **expulsion**



the act of forcing out someone or something

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*In spite of the shock that Snowball's **expulsion** had given them, the animals were dismayed by this announcement.*

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## 12. **disinter**



dig up for reburial or for medical investigation; of dead bodies

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*The skull of old Major, now clean of flesh, had been **disinterred** from the orchard and set up on a*

stump at the foot of the flagstaff, beside the gun.

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### 13. **harvest**



the gathering of a ripened crop

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

The **harvest** was a little less successful than in the previous year, and two fields which should have been sown with roots in the early summer were not sown because the ploughing had not been completed early enough.

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### 14. **SOW**



place (seeds) in or on the ground for future growth

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

The harvest was a little less successful than in the previous year, and two fields which should have been **sown** with roots in the early summer were not **sown** because the ploughing had not been completed early enough.

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### 15. **quarry**



a surface excavation for extracting stone or slate

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

There was a good **quarry** of limestone on the farm, and plenty of sand and cement had been found in one of the outhouses, so that all the materials for building were at hand.

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### 16. **boulder**



a large smooth mass of rock detached from its place of origin

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

Huge **boulders**, far too big to be used as they were, were lying all over the bed of the quarry.

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### 17. **slope**



an elevated geological formation

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

The animals lashed ropes round these, and then all together, cows, horses, sheep, any animal that could lay hold of the rope—even the pigs sometimes joined in at critical moments—they dragged them with desperate slowness up the **slope** to the top of the quarry, where they were toppled over the edge, to shatter to pieces below.

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### 18. **store**



a supply of something available for future use

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

By late summer a sufficient **store** of stone had accumulated, and then the building began, under the superintendence of the pigs.

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## 19. **unassisted**



unsupported by other people

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*And in his spare moments, of which there were not many nowadays, he would go alone to the quarry, collect a load of broken stone, and drag it down to the site of the windmill **unassisted**.*

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## 20. **unforeseen**



not anticipated

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Nevertheless, as the summer wore on, various **unforeseen** shortages began to make themselves felt.*

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## 21. **cryptic**



having a secret or hidden meaning

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Only old Benjamin refused to grow enthusiastic about the windmill, though, as usual, he would utter nothing beyond the **cryptic** remark that donkeys live a long time.*

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## 22. **traitor**



someone who betrays his country by committing treason

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*In sheer malignity, thinking to set back our plans and avenge himself for his ignominious expulsion, this **traitor** has crept here under cover of night and destroyed our work of nearly a year.*

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## 23. **pronounce**



pronounce judgment on

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Comrades, here and now I **pronounce** the death sentence upon Snowball*

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## 24. **shortage**



an acute insufficiency

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Nevertheless, as the summer wore on, various unforeseen **shortages** began to make themselves felt.*

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## 25. **intermediary**



a negotiator who acts as a link between parties

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*A Mr. Whymper, a solicitor living in Willingdon, had agreed to act as **intermediary** between Animal Farm and the outside world, and would visit the farm every Monday morning to receive his instructions.*

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26. **restive**



being in a tense state

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*They had all the more reason for doing so because the news of their defeat had spread across the countryside and made the animals on the neighbouring farms more **restive** than ever.*

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27. **cog**



tooth on the rim of gear wheel

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Gradually the plans grew into a complicated mass of cranks and **cog**-wheels, covering more than half the floor, which the other animals found completely unintelligible but very impressive.*

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28. **reaper**



farm machine that gathers a food crop from the fields

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Electricity, he said, could operate threshing machines, ploughs, harrows, rollers, and **reapers** and binders, besides supplying every stall with its own electric light, hot and cold water, and an electric heater.*

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29. **aloof**



remote in manner

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Only Napoleon held **aloof**. He had declared him-self against the windmill from the start.*

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30. **reconciled**



made compatible or consistent

EXAMPLE SENTENCE:

*Nevertheless, the sight of Napoleon, on all fours, delivering orders to Whymper, who stood on two legs, roused their pride and partly **reconciled** them to the new arrangement.*

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