

# Barrington Stoke

CLASSROOM RESOURCES



## ANIMAL FARM

George Orwell

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### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

## INTRODUCTION

This guide has been produced to provide ideas for guiding readers through George Orwell's famous novel **Animal Farm**.

This guide will start with a synopsis and a brief cultural and historical background to the text. From here it is suggested that Chapter One of the novella be read and discussed in isolation with the provided questions. After the book has been read in full, this guide will break down the text into its key characters, themes and scenes. The questions assigned to each aspect of the novel are accompanied by quotes and are intended to further an understanding of the text and provide opportunities for classroom discussion or written work.

We hope you enjoy using these materials with your students.



## PART 1

## SYNOPSIS AND BACKGROUND

## SYNOPSIS

**Animal Farm** follows the story of a group of animals on Manor Farm, where they live under their tyrannical master Mr Jones. Fed up of Mr Jones's cruelty and neglect, the animals rebel and claim the farm for themselves. Under the leadership of the pigs, Napoleon and Snowball, they establish a new order where all animals equal and free.

At first, life seems better. The animals have more food and they work for their own gain instead of for a cruel human master. But the dream starts to shatter when Napoleon and Snowball become divided. Napoleon concocts a deadly scheme to drive Snowball off and seize power for himself. He begins to act more and more like a human master, exploiting the animals in the same way that Mr Jones did. In the novel's iconic end scene, the animals look in the window of the farmhouse to see Napoleon sitting at a table with a group of local farmers, and as they look from pig to man they can no longer tell the difference between them.

## CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

First published in 1945, the novella *Animal Farm* is one of George Orwell's most famous works. This and his novel *Nineteen Eight-Four* are considered two of the most influential books of the 20th century.

*Animal Farm* is an allegory: the events and animal characters on the farm reflect the events of the Russian Revolution. This started in 1917 when the Russian monarchy was abolished, and it led to establishment of the communist Soviet Union under Vladimir Lenin in the 1920s. When Lenin died, two men called Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky emerged as the most likely to replace him. Trotsky was popular and an excellent speaker, but Stalin succeeded in becoming leader of the Soviet Union, eventually expelling Trotsky from the country.

Stalin was a cruel dictator, ruling the country through violence and fear. George Orwell uses *Animal Farm* to express his criticism of the Soviet regime, and all the animals cleverly represent Russian politicians and people. As well as being an attack on a specific government, *Animal Farm* highlights wider themes of oppression and injustice against ordinary people at the hands of those in power.

Before starting the novella with the group ask them the following questions:

- Have you heard of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* before?

**No:**

- What impression do you get of the novel from its front cover and title?
- What do you think the novel is about?

**Yes:**

- What do you know about the book? (Try not to give away any of the plot!)



## PART 2 CHAPTER ONE

Read the first chapter as a group before reading the rest of the novel. Use the questions and quotes below to discuss the opening to the novel and to help encourage critical thinking as the readers progress through the rest of the text. We will return to some of these questions later:

### SETTING

*Mr Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes. With the ring of light from his lantern dancing from side to side, he lurched across the yard, kicked off his boots at the back door, drew himself a last glass of beer from the barrel in the scullery, and made his way up to bed [page 1]*

*“This single farm of ours would support a dozen horses, twenty cows, hundreds of sheep – and all of them living in a comfort and a dignity that are now almost beyond our imagining. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition?” [page 9]*

*Unfortunately, the uproar awoke Mr Jones, who sprang out of bed, making sure that there was a fox in the yard. He seized the gun which always stood in a corner of his bedroom, and let fly a charge of Number 6 shot into the darkness. The pellets buried themselves in the wall of the barn and the meeting broke up hurriedly. [page 21]*

- What are your first impressions of Manor Farm?
- What do we learn from Mr Jones from the quotes above?
  - What sort of character is Mr Jones?
  - What do the descriptions of Mr Jones tell us about life on Manor Farm?
- The chapter starts and ends with the above scenes depicting Mr Jones’s actions, with Old Major’s moving speech in the middle. Why do you think this structure is significant?
  - What impact does it have when the animals’ meeting ends with a violent act of interruption by Mr Jones?

## OLD MAJOR'S SPEECH

*“Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race! That is my message to you, comrades: Rebellion!”*

[page 12–13]

*“Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. And remember also that in fighting against Man, we must not come to resemble him.”* [page 15]

*“And, above all, no animal must ever tyrannise over his own kind. Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal.”* [page 16]

- How does old Major’s speech make you feel?
- How does the speech set the scene for the book?
  - What themes does the speech explore?
- Re-read the song “Beasts of England” (pages 18-20). Why do you think this song has such an impact on the animals?
- Look at the language used in old Major’s speech. How does it differ from the language used in the main narrative?
  - Is the language used in the speech more emotive than the main narrative? Why? Give examples to support your answer.
  - Why do you think old Major asks the animals a lot of questions in his speech?
  - What role does repetition play in the speech? Give an example of something that is repeated and explain why this is important.
- What does the first chapter tell you about the power of speech, or rhetoric, in the book?
  - Do you think rhetoric can be used to control or manipulate the characters? How?



## THE FARM ANIMALS

*Old Major [...] was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say. [page 2]*

*First came the three dogs, Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher, and then the pigs, who settled down in the straw immediately in front of the platform. The hens perched themselves on the windowsills, the pigeons fluttered up to the rafters, the sheep and cows lay down behind the pigs and began to chew the cud. The two carthorses, Boxer and Clover, came in together. [page 3]*

*After the horses came Muriel, the white goat, and Benjamin, the donkey. [page 4]*

*At the last moment Mollie, the foolish, pretty white mare who drew Mr Jones's trap, came mincing daintily in [...] and began flirting her white mane. [page 5–6]*

*Last of all came the cat, who looked round, as usual, for the warmest place. [page 6]*

- Do you think the order in which the characters are introduced is significant? Why?
- What do we learn about the hierarchy on the farm from the scene in which the animals arrive in the barn?
  - Which animals do you think hold positions of power? Why?
  - Which animals do you think hold the least power? Why?
- What sort of language does Orwell use to describe the different animal characters? Give some examples from the text.
  - What do Orwell's language choices tell us about the characters?
- How do you feel about the characters – are there any you get a particularly good or particularly bad impression of based on the first chapter? Why?

**Does the opening chapter to *Animal Farm* make you want to keep reading the book? Why?**



## PART 3 THE KEY CHARACTERS

In this section we will return to the characters discussed in the first chapter whilst also looking at the other supporting characters. All of these characters help to illuminate and support the book's central themes, and play major roles in the key scenes of the text:

### OLD MAJOR

*At one end of the big barn, on a sort of raised platform, Major was already ensconced on his bed of straw [...] He was twelve years old and had lately grown rather stout, but he was still a majestic-looking pig, with a wise and benevolent appearance. [page 2–3]*

*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. After the hoisting of the flag, the animals were required to file past the skull in a reverent manner before entering the barn. [page 97]*

- What sort of character is old Major? Do you like him?
- What role does old Major play within the book?
- What do the other characters think of old Major?
- In Orwell's allegory, old Major represents Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin.
  - Based on how old Major is portrayed, do you think Orwell supported these men and their ideals?

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### NAPOLEON

*Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker but with a reputation for getting his own way. [page 23]*

*Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times. He was especially successful with the sheep. [...] It was noticed that they were especially liable to break into "Four legs good, two legs bad" at crucial moments in Snowball's speeches. [page 80–81]*



*Then Napoleon stood up to reply. He said very quietly that the windmill was nonsense and that he advised nobody to vote for it, and promptly sat down again. [page 88–89]*

*Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoons as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half. [page 102–103]*

- What sort of character is Napoleon?
- Look at the language Orwell uses to portray Napoleon. What does this tell you about him?
- How does Napoleon establish himself as a dictator on *Animal Farm*?
  - What methods does he use to gain control over the other characters?
- What do the other characters think of Napoleon?
- Napoleon represents the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. What does the portrayal of Napoleon tell you about Orwell's feelings towards Stalin and his regime? Give examples from the text to support your answer.
- What three words would you use to describe Napoleon?

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## SNOWBALL

*Snowball was a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character. [page 23]*

*Snowball now gave the signal for the charge. He himself dashed straight for Jones. Jones saw him coming, raised his gun and fired. The pellets scored bloody streaks along Snowball's back, and a sheep dropped dead. Without halting for an instant, Snowball flung his fifteen stone against Jones's legs. [page 68]*

*Snowball conjured up pictures of fantastic machines which would do their work for them while they grazed at their ease in the fields or improved their minds with reading and conversation. [page 83]*

*In a moment Snowball's eloquence had carried them away. In glowing sentences he painted a picture of *Animal Farm* as it might be when sordid labour was lifted from the animals' backs. [page 89]*

- What role does Snowball play in the book?
- Look at the language Orwell uses to portray Snowball. What does this tell you about him?

- What do the other characters think of Snowball?
- Do you think Snowball is a good and well-intentioned character? Give examples from the text to support your answer.
  - Based on the portrayal of Snowball, do you think Orwell is suggesting that power can corrupt even the most principled characters?
- Do you think Snowball is portrayed more favourably than Napoleon? Why?
- In Orwell's allegory, Snowball represents Leon Trotsky. What does the portrayal of Snowball tell you about Orwell's opinion on Trotsky?
- What skills and methods does Snowball use to control and persuade the animals?
  - Why do you think Napoleon's methods are ultimately more successful?
- What three words would you use to describe Snowball?

## SQUEALER

*He was a brilliant talker [...] The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white. [page 24]*

*The animals were not certain what the word meant, but Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions. [page 100–101]*

*A few animals still felt faintly doubtful, but Squealer asked them shrewdly, "Are you certain that this is not something that you have dreamed, comrades? Have you any record of such a resolution? Is it written down anywhere?" And since it was certainly true that nothing of the kind existed in writing, the animals were satisfied that they had been mistaken. [page 112]*

*In his speeches, Squealer would talk with the tears rolling down his cheeks of Napoleon's wisdom, the goodness of his heart, and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere. [page 159]*

- What sort of character is Squealer?
- What sort of language does Orwell use to portray Squealer? What does this tell you about him?
- What role does Squealer play in the book?



- Through Squealer, Orwell shows how tyrants can use propaganda to maintain public support.
  - How does Squealer use the power of speech and rhetoric to control and manipulate the other animals?
  - What kind of language and techniques does Squealer use in his speeches to persuade the other animals to believe him? Give examples from the text.
- What three words would you use to describe Squealer?

## BOXER

*Boxer was an enormous beast, nearly eighteen hands high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together. A white stripe down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance, and in fact he was not of first-rate intelligence, but he was universally respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work. [page 4]*

*“Ribbons,” [Snowball] said, “should be considered as clothes, which are the mark of a human being. All animals should go naked.”*

*When Boxer heard this, he fetched the small straw hat which he wore in summer to keep the flies out of his ears, and flung it onto the fire with the rest. [page 33]*

*Boxer was the admiration of everybody. He had been a hard worker even in Jones’s time, but now he seemed more like three horses than one [...] His answer to every problem, every setback, was “I will work harder!” [page 46–47]*

*And from then on he adopted the maxim, “Napoleon is always right,” in addition to his private motto of “I will work harder”. [page 96–97]*

- What sort of character is Boxer? Do you like him?
- What role does Boxer play in the book?
  - Do you think he is important to the workings of *Animal Farm*? Why? Give examples from the text.
- What sort of language does Orwell use to portray Boxer? What does this tell you about him?
- Boxer is undeniably the strongest and hardest working animal on the farm. Why does he not become a leader of the rebellion?

- If the pigs represent the ruling elite in an unfair regime, who do you think Boxer represents in Orwell's allegory?
- What three words would you use to describe Boxer?

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## MR JONES

*As for the dogs, when they grow old and toothless, Jones ties a brick round their necks and drowns them in the nearest pond. [page 12]*

*Of late he had fallen on evil days. He had become much disheartened after losing money in a lawsuit, and had taken to drinking more than was good for him. For whole days at a time he would lounge in his Windsor chair in the kitchen [...] His men were idle and dishonest, the fields were full of weeds, the buildings wanted roofing, the hedges were neglected and the animals were underfed. [page 28]*

- What role does Mr Jones play in the book?
  - Do you think he causes the rebellion? Why?
- Think about the ending of the book. Do you think Napoleon becomes as terrible a tyrant as Mr Jones? Or worse? Give examples from the text to support your answer.
- What three words would you use to describe Mr Jones?

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## BENJAMIN

*Old Benjamin, the donkey, seemed quite unchanged since the Rebellion. He did his work in the same slow obstinate way [...] About the Rebellion and its results he would express no opinion. When asked whether he was not happier now that Jones was gone, he would say only "Donkeys live a long time. None of you has ever seen a dead donkey," and the others had to be content with this cryptic answer. [page 48–49]*

*Benjamin could read as well as any pig, but never exercised his faculty. [page 54]*

*Benjamin was the only animal who did not side with either faction. He refused to believe either that food would become more plentiful or that the windmill would save work. Windmill or no windmill, he said, life would go on as it had always gone on – that is, badly. [page 86]*

*Clover asked Benjamin to read her the Sixth Commandment, and when Benjamin, as usual, said that he refused to meddle in such matters, she fetched Muriel. [page 155–156]*

- What sort of character is Benjamin? Do you like him?
- What role does Benjamin play in the book?
- What sort of language does Orwell use to portray Benjamin? What does this tell you about him?
- Benjamin is one of the most intelligent animals on the farm. Why do you think he doesn't play role in the rebellion?
- Benjamin represents the Russian intellectuals who could see the tyranny of Stalin's regime but did nothing about it.
  - Do you think Orwell uses the character of Benjamin to criticise them? Why?
- What three words would you use to describe Benjamin?



## PART 4 THE KEY THEMES

Before taking the group through this section and key themes of the text ask them:

- What do you think the major themes of *Animal Farm* are? Why? (Give evidence to support your answers.)

### THEME 1: CLASS

*“Our lives are miserable, laborious and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old.” [page 7–8]*

*“Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal. He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be?” [page 95]*

*Nowadays they did not sit all together as they had done in the past. Napoleon, with Squealer and another pig named Minimus [...] sat on the front of the raised platform, with the nine young dogs forming a semicircle round them, and the other pigs sitting behind. The rest of the animals sat facing them in the main body of the barn. [page 97–98]*

*“If you have your lower animals to contend with,” he said, “we have our lower classes!” [page 240]*

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### THEME 2: EQUALITY AND INEQUALITY

*“Man serves the interests of no creature except himself.” [page 14]*

*“All animals are equal.” [page 40]*

*But everyone worked according to his capacity. [...] Nobody stole, nobody grumbled over his rations, the quarrelling and biting and jealousy [...] had almost disappeared. [page 47–48]*

*“We pigs are brainworkers. The whole management and organisation of this farm depend on us. Day and night we are watching over your welfare. It is for your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples.” [page 59]*

*“You have heard then, comrades,” he said, “that we pigs now sleep in the beds of the farmhouse? [...] You would not rob us of our repose, would you, comrades? You would not have us too tired to carry out our duties? Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back?” [page 117–118]*

*All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. [page 233]*

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### THEME 3: POWER, CORRUPTION AND CONTROL

*Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions. [page 100–101]*

*In these days Napoleon rarely appeared in public, but spent all his time in the farmhouse, which was guarded at each door by fierce-looking dogs. When he did emerge, it was in a ceremonial manner, with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and growled if anyone came too near. [page 129]*

*And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon’s feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones. [page 146]*

*The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which. [page 246]*

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**All of the characters and the key scenes within the book relate to and are defined by these themes. Take each theme and the attributed quotes and explore the following key questions:**

1. How does Orwell convey this theme throughout the book?
2. How do these key quotes show this theme in action?
3. What characters are most predominantly shaped by this theme?
4. How does it affect their story arcs and characterisation?
5. Why do you think Orwell wanted to explore this theme?



## PART 5 THE KEY SCENES

In this short novel, each chapter is essential to the shape and climax of the story. We've pulled quotes and highlighted key scenes from the novella that clearly depict the central themes at play and explore the defining characteristics of each central and supporting character:

### KEY SCENE 1: THE REBELLION

*When Mr Jones got back, he immediately went to sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the News of the World over his face, so that when evening came the animals were still unfed. At last they could stand it no longer. One of the cows broke in the door of the store-shed with her horn and all the animals began to help themselves from the bins. It was just then that Mr Jones woke up. The next moment he and his four men were in the store-shed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions. This was more than the hungry animals could bear. With one accord, though nothing of the kind had been planned beforehand, they flung themselves upon their tormentors. [page 29–30]*

*After only a moment or two, [the men] gave up trying to defend themselves and took to their heels. A minute later all five of them were in full flight down the cart track that led to the main road, with the animals pursuing them in triumph. [page 31]*

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### KEY SCENE 2: THE CREATION OF ANIMAL FARM AND THE SEVEN COMMANDMENTS

*Snowball (for it was Snowball who was best at writing) took a brush between the two knuckles of his trotter, painted out MANOR FARM from the top bar of the gate and in its place painted ANIMAL FARM. [page 38]*

*They explained that by their studies of the past three months the pigs had succeeded in reducing the principles of Animalism to Seven Commandments. These Seven Commandments would now be inscribed on the wall; they would form an unalterable law by which all the animals on Animal Farm must live for ever after. [page 39]*



### KEY SCENE 3: THE BATTLE OF THE COWSHED

*Jones and all his men, with half a dozen others from Foxwood and Pinchfield, had entered the five-barred gate and were coming up the cart track that led to the farm. They were all carrying sticks, except Jones, who was marching ahead with a gun in his hands. Obviously they were going to attempt the recapture of the farm. [page 66–67]*

*As the human beings approached the farm buildings, Snowball launched his first attack. All the pigeons, to the number of thirty-five, flew to and fro over the men's heads and dropped their dung on them from mid-air; and while the men were dealing with this, the geese, who had been hiding behind the hedge, rushed out and pecked viciously at the calves of their legs. [page 67–68]*

*Several men dropped their sticks and tried to run. Panic overtook them, and the next moment all the animals together were chasing them round and round the yard. They were gored, kicked, bitten, trampled on. There was not an animal on the farm that did not take vengeance on them after his own fashion. Even the cat suddenly leapt off a roof onto a cowman's shoulders and sank her claws in his neck, at which he yelled horribly. At a moment when the opening was clear, the men were glad enough to rush out of the yard and make a bolt for the main road. And so within five minutes of their invasion they were in ignominious retreat by the same way as they had come, with a flock of geese hissing after them and pecking at their calves all the way. [page 70–71]*

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### KEY SCENE 4: NAPOLEON SEIZES POWER

*Nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashed straight for Snowball, who only sprang from his place just in time to escape their snapping jaws. In a moment he was out of the door and they were after him. Too amazed and frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase. [...] One of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowball whisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a few inches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more. [page 90–91]*

*Napoleon, with the dogs following him, now mounted onto the raised portion of the floor where Major had previously stood to deliver his speech. He announced that from now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end. They were unnecessary, he said, and wasted time. In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs, presided over by himself. [page 91–93]*



## KEY SCENE 5: BOXER IS SOLD TO THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

*About half the animals on the farm rushed out to the knoll where the windmill stood. There lay Boxer, between the shafts of the cart, his neck stretched out, unable even to raise his head. [page 205]*

*Squealer appeared, full of sympathy and concern. He said that Comrade Napoleon had learned with the very deepest distress of this misfortune to one of the most loyal workers on the farm, and was already making arrangements to send Boxer to be treated in the hospital at Willingdon. [page 207]*

*“Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied.’ Do you not understand what that means? They are taking Boxer to the knacker’s!” [page 211]*

*Three days later it was announced that he had died in the hospital at Willingdon, in spite of receiving every attention a horse could have. [page 214]*

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## KEY SCENE 6: THE PIGS BEHAVE LIKE MEN

*Out came Napoleon himself, majestically upright, casting haughty glances from side to side, and with his dogs gambolling round him. He carried a whip in his trotter. [page 230]*

*Amazed, terrified, huddling together, the animals watched the long line of pigs march slowly round the yard. It was as though the world had turned upside down. [page 231]*

*But just at that moment, as though at a signal, all the sheep burst out into a tremendous bleating of— “Four legs good, two legs better! Four legs good, two legs better! Four legs good, two legs better!” [page 231]*

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**Read and discuss the above scenes in relation to the following questions:**

1. How does this scene make you feel? Why?
2. What themes are being explored by Orwell in this scene?
3. What characters are affected by this scene? What do we learn about them from this scene?
4. Pick five words or phrases that have been very carefully chosen by Orwell to highlight themes or characterisation.
5. What effect does this scene have on the book as a whole?

**Remember to provide evidence from the scenes to support your answers!**

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

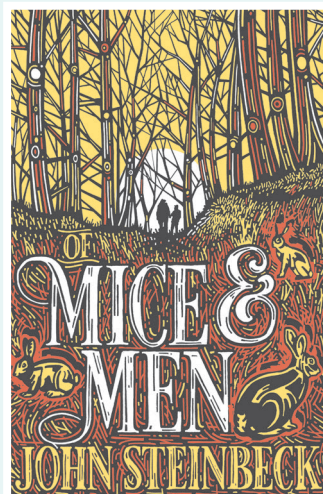


George Orwell was born Eric Arthur Blair, in India in 1903. He was educated in England and spent the early years of his writing career in Paris. He became known as an essayist with the likes of *Down and Out in London and Paris*, before his first novel was published in 1934. Orwell was a respected journalist and critic, working for various magazines and the BBC, before writing his bestselling novella *Animal Farm* in 1945. It made Orwell's name and ensured his literary legacy. He died in 1950.

## TRY OUR OTHER CLASSICS



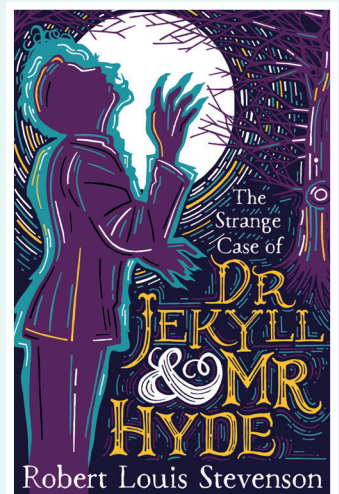
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