

|  |
| --- |
| *“With us it ain’t like that. We got a future. We got somebody to talk to that gives**a damn about us.”* |
| *“She smiled archly and twitched her body. "Nobody can't blame a person for lookin'," she said.”* |
| *"Curley's fist was swinging when Lennie**reached for it. The next minute Curley was flopping like a fish on a line.”* |
| *"…You go on get outta my room. I ain’t wanted in the bunk house, and you ain’t wanted in my room." "Why ain’t you**wanted?" Lennie asked. "’Cause I’m black…"* |
| *“And when they were gone, Candy squatted down in the hay and watched the face of**Curley's wife. "Poor bastard," he said softly.”* |
| *“Lennie said, "I thought you was mad at me, George."**"No," said George. "No, Lennie, I ain't mad. I never been mad, and I ain' now. That's a thing I want ya to know."* |

YEAR 9 TERM 1 **(HALF TERM 1)** KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: ANIMALS – Modern Novel



ANALYSIS =POINT + EVIDENCE + CONTEXT + EXPLANATION

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Steinbeck’s Literary Devices** | **The Meaning of the Title** |
| **Simile** | "Slowly, like a terrier who doesn't want to bring a ball to its master, Lennieapproached, drew back." (p9) | **The title of the book is derived from a poem by the 18th Century Scottish poet: Robert Burns.**In the poem, a mouse carefully builds a nest in a wheatfield, yet it is destroyed when the field is ploughed. The mouse had looked forward to a comfortable and prosperous future, only to have its dreams crushed – much like George and Lennie. It is written in a Scottish dialect:*The best laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gley,**An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain, For promised joy!* |
| **Personification** | "The sycamore leaves whispered in a little night breeze." (p16)*.* |
| **Metaphor** | "Lennie covered his face with huge paws and bleated with terror." (p63) |
| **Foreshadowing** | The shooting of Candy’s dog foreshadows the shooting of Lennie. Lennie killing animals foreshadows him killing people. |