

4) Re-read Steinbeck's description of Slim. What does this description tell you about Slim's character? Is he a man to be trusted and looked up to?

5) What is Lennie eagerly talking about toward the end of the chapter?

Chapter 3

1) What are Carlson's reasons for shooting Candy's dog?

2) What are Candy's reasons for not shooting the dog?

3) In what ways is Candy like his dog?

4) What does the fight between Lennie and Curley show about their characters?

5) Why doesn't George help Lennie in the fight?

Chapter 4

1) What does Crook's room and the things in it tell you about his character?

2) What does Crooks say to Lennie about loneliness?

3) Why would Crooks react so negatively to Lennie, then let him in anyway?

4) Why does Crooks torture and taunt Lennie about George?

		Lennie in owning the land.
Crooks	Black man with a crooked back.	The black stable-hand gets his name from his crooked back. Proud, bitter, and caustically funny, he is isolated from the other men because of the color of his skin. Reads a lot; self educated. Despite himself, Crooks becomes fond of Lennie, and though he derisively claims to have seen countless men following empty dreams of buying their own land, he asks Lennie if he can go with them and hoe in the garden.
Carlson	Powerful, big stomached man.	An insensitive ranch-hand, Carlson complains bitterly about Candy's old, smelly dog. He convinces Candy to put the dog out of its misery. When Candy finally agrees, Carlson promises to execute the task without causing the animal any suffering.
Curley	A short, thin young man with a brown face, brown eyes and tightly curled hair. Curley wears high-heeled boots and spurs to distinguish himself from the field hands.	The boss's son. Rumored to be a champion prizefighter, he is a confrontational, mean-spirited, and aggressive young man who seeks to compensate for his small stature by picking fights with larger men. Recently married, Curley is plagued with jealous suspicions and is extremely possessive of his flirtatious young wife.
Curley's Wife	Dressed in fancy, feathered red shoes, with rouged lips and eyes made up and painted fingernails. Curcly hair is in rolled clusters.	The only female character in the story, Curley's wife is never given a name and is only mentioned in reference to her husband. The men on the farm refer to her as a "tramp," a "tart," and a "looloo." Steinbeck depicts Curley's wife not as a villain, but rather as a victim. Like the ranch-hands, she is desperately lonely and has broken dreams of a better life. She represents the temptation of female sexuality in a male-dominated world.
Whit		A ranch-hand
Aunt Clara		Lennie's aunt, who cared for him until her death, does not actually appear in the work except at the end, as a vision chastising Lennie for causing trouble for George. By all accounts, she was a kind, patient woman who took good care of Lennie and gave him plenty of mice to pet.

internal conflict:

ex:

external conflict:

ex:

11. imagery:

ex:

Chapter 4:

12. verbal irony:

ex:

13. symbolism:

ex:

Chapter 5:

14. protagonist:

ex:

15. personification:

ex:

Chapter 6:

16. stereotypes:

ex:

17. symbolism:

ex: