

Write your answers to Section A Questions (a) and (b) here:

5a) In this extract Steinbeck uses language to influence the reader's view of George's & Lennie's dreams for the future in different ways. Steinbeck presents their dream as being a typical dream of a migrant worker in 1930's America. George tells Lennie "Got a kitchen, orchard, cherries, apples, peaches, 'rats, nuts", the fact that George makes a list of all the advantages of the "little place" emphasises to the reader that George's dream is mainly focused on having basic things that most migrant workers would have been deprived of. ~~George also is~~ ~~The reader can also see that one of~~ ~~George's main ambitions is to~~ ~~escape the repetitive migrant worker lifestyle,~~ ~~this is shown~~ When George starts to talk about these things in more detail, saying "An' we could have ~~pro~~ a few pigs. I

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could build a smoke house" Steinbeck tells the reader that George's "voice was growing warmer", here the comparative adjective "warmer", highlights that this is the main focus of George's dream & the positive connotations of warmer also help to show this. ~~both~~

In addition to this, the reader can also see the difference in George's & Lennie's dreams ^{& hopes} for the future. George's dream is centered around escape the repetitive lifestyle of a migrant worker, this is shown when he tells Lennie "We wouldn't have to buck no barley eleven hours a day", he also tells Lennie "We'd know what come of our planting." As well as emphasizing the difference between the life George hopes to have when he achieves his dream, this quote may also be a sort of metaphor, representing their dream showing that in the future, when they ~~become~~ hope not to be migrant workers, their life will be more certain & their plans are more likely to succeed. This could also be a form of foreshadowing, telling the reading reader that

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at the moment George & Lennie don't know if their plans or their "planting" will succeed. The reader can also see in this extract that Lennie's dream is a lot more simplistic as that George's dream ~~is as the~~, as his main hope is to have "rabbits". Lennie repeats the word "rabbits" several times, for example, when he ~~tells~~ says to George "An' rabbits George". This repetition highlights Lennie's mental immaturity & simple nature. It also ~~shows him to be dependant on George~~.

In this extract ~~the~~ hope is also presented in Steinbeck's use of language, highlighting one of the key themes as being hope as well as dreams. George gives Lennie hope by telling him about the dream, this is shown when Steinbeck writes "Lennie watched him with wide eyes". Here the verb "watched" emphasises Lennie's fixation on the dream and he watches George tell the story like a child would. This is also shown when Lennie "begged" George to ~~be~~ "tell about the house", the verb

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"begged", ~~highlights~~ Lennie's suggests that Lennie is desperate for his dream to become reality. His child-like nature ~~creates~~ & dependency ~~of~~ on George is also highlighted by this & also when he ~~says~~ uses the imperative verb "tell", showing the ~~child-like~~ parent-child-like relationship between George & Lennie, & also emphasising that George is controlling the dream. The telling of the dream also appears to give Cardy hope, this is shown when "Cardy turned slowly over", the adverb "slowly" suggests that Cardy is careful not to let George & Lennie know he is listening, but also ~~he~~ may suggest that he is careful not to get too hopeful too soon.

5b) I have decided to focus on pages 105-106, and how Crook's dreams & hopes are presented through language. ~~At the beginning of the extract~~ ~~Crook~~ In this extract Crook tells Lennie

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about when he "was a little kid". He says that he used to "sit on a fence rail" and watch the "white chickens". Here Steinbeck may have used colour symbolism to represent the segregation that ~~the~~ Crooks was subjected to as a child. The fact that he sat on a "fence rail", helps to emphasise the separation he had to deal with. When Crooks talks about this he speaks "dreamily", this adverb may suggest that ~~once~~ ~~and~~ once it was his dream to be able to do the same thing as "white" people could, and may imply that he partly still feels this way.

~~Later in the extract~~ In this extract Crooks also reveals to learn what his dream is now. He says "~~A guy needs somebody to be near him~~" "A guy goes nuts if he ain't got nobody". Here ~~then~~ Steinbeck reveals to the reader that it is Crooks' dream to have a friend, linking to ³ ~~the~~ of the key themes of the book: friendship & dreams, & ^{loneliness}. The fact that Crooks ~~is~~ calls himself "he", implies that he is trying to distance himself

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from the situation & the pain he is caused
 pain & loneliness that he is caused feels
 because "he ain't got nobody". The
 verb "whined" is used to describe how
 Crooks talks to Lennie when he says
 this, this emphasises that despite Crooks'
 attempt to hide his pain he cannot help
 expressing it in some way. Later Crooks
 "cried" ~~says~~ "Don't make no difference who the
 guy is", ~~the~~ ~~verb~~ this suggests to the reader
 that Crooks has adapted his original
 dream, from when he was a "kid" to make
 it more realistic. However, the fact that
 Crooks "cried" shows that he still realises
 that his dream is untangible as well as
 helping to express the extent of Crooks'
 loneliness & the discrimination he is subjected
 to.

Throughout the book Crooks is
 always referred to by a nickname,
 "Crooks", this also helps to emphasise a
 key theme of the book - discrimination, and
 shows the lack of respect that people
 have for Crooks & his dream, & revealing

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to the reader that there is clearly no hope for Crooks that hope that Crooks' dream will become true, because of the discrimination & prejudice that is highlighted in the micro-cosm on the ranch.

At the end of this extract Crooks is described as being "Scornful" when Lennie tells him of his dream. This adjective suggests to the reader that Crooks is maybe more realistic about dreams that could become real realities because of the doubt that he has faced over his dream. Crooks also tells Lennie "every damn one of 'em's got a little piece of land in his head". Here Steinbeck uses Crooks as a way to show the reader that, despite George & Lennie being unusual migrant workers, their dream is the same as all most other migrant workers in 1930's America. Crooks also refers to Lennie's dream as being "Just like Heaven", this simile makes Lennie's & George's dream seem intangible &.

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Steinbeck may also have used this to suggest that the typical migrant worker's dream can only be achieved in death, perhaps foreshadowing the end of the book.

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS