Steinbeck provides hints about what will happen later in the story. This technique of giving clues to prepare readers for later events is called **foreshadowing**. Foreshadowing serves several purposes. It can arouse the reader's curiosity, piquing interest in details and creating an eagerness to continue reading. It can also make later events seem more believable since the author has already hinted at the outcome. A writer who uses foreshadowing doesn't necessarily give away the story. A reader must still interpret the clues and predict what will happen.

**Directions:** Analyze the following examples of foreshadowing from Chapters 1 and 2. Then make a prediction based on each clue.

**from Chapter 1**

1. Lennie has a habit of killing the mice he pets.
   Prediction:______________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________

2. George and Lennie had to flee Weed when Lennie tried to feel a girl's dress.
   Prediction:______________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________

3. George tells Lennie to come back to the river and hide in the brush if anything goes wrong.
   Prediction:______________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________

**from Chapter 2**

4. The boss is very angry when George and Lennie don't turn up when he expected them to.
   Prediction:______________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________

5. When Curley sees George and Lennie, his hands close into a fist.
   Prediction:______________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________________