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Of mice and men chapter 1 and 2

Of mice and men--study guide questions answers chapter 1 and 2.

How did Lennie kill Curley's wife? What is the name of Curley's wife? When was Mice and Men's established? Why is the boss so suspicious of George and Lennie? Why does Curley loves to fight big? Why Lennie is excited at the end of chapter 2? Extract from this document ... by Mice and Men- Solitude in Chapter 1 and 2 in the novel? Of mice and men? There are several themes that pass through, such as friendship and loyalty, however one of the main themes is solitude. Steinbeck uses different methods to present this theme clearly to readers. The first way he does so close to the position. The novel is set in? Soledad?, California. We can already see the meaning of this position. This is because the Soledad word in it itself has the word sole. This hits the reader because the word sole makes you think of one and only. Even the Soledad word in Spanish only means. So it indicates the solitude of being a dominant theme of the novel. The use of Steinbeck's symbolization suggests once again that loneliness is a strong and important theme in the novel. When George and Lenny walk in the forest, a lone heron pass. ...Read everything. This because Lenny is disabled finds it difficult to understand and elaborate what George is saying. This makes it difficult for George and Lenny communicating well and so there is a part of George which is just because it has no one to understand the feelings of him and to talk to. However the relationship of George and Lenny? S can also counter the loneliness. More ahead in the novel George keep saying how he and Lenny are different? From other ranch workers, because they have each other. This shows that even if Lenny doesn't understand completely George, having someone there and talk enough to fill the hole of solitude. George and Lenny? S Dream shows solitude, this is because for a single dream person is all they have. That some hope from there helps them to escape from the desperation of solitude because they have something to look forward to. The steinbeck description of the house in Castello shows how boring and dark workers. ...Read everything. This shows us the solitude of workers. Steinbeck uses the figures of the novel to develop on solitude. Each character in the novel represents several parts of the American company during depression. Candy the old and physically disabled, lenny mentally disabled, crooks ethnic minority, curly? S wife women. All these characters are marginalized throughout the novel. They reflect on the sadness of that solitude of time. The Steinbeck USA anecdote reveals Lenny has absolute trust in George. Show how strong their friendship is and how they are different from other workers. Loneliness is presented through games that workers play. In the castle workers play a solitaire game. It is a playing player and this exhibits the extension of their loneliness, as they are so alone who also play alone. Also the solitary word lonely in Spanish means solitude. Inside the name of the game there is the word sole that makes you think of solitary. ...read more. Preview above is unformatted text This piece of work written by student is one of the many that you can find in our section GCSE John Steinbeck. Join over 1.2 million students each month Accelerate your learning by 29% Unlimited access from just £6.99 per month 13 Questions | Total attempts: 918 What is the full name (first and last) of both main characters in Di Mice and Men? George Small and Lennie Milton Lennie Smith and George Merton Lennie Small and George Milton George Milton George and Lennie Little What is the name of the city from which George and Lennie are on the run when history opens? What makes Lennie happier than his dream life with George? He will be able to stretch the rabbits Both will find girls "purty" and will settle He will strike rich panning for gold Why Curley wears a glove filled with Vaseline on a hand? He wants to keep his hand soft for his wife Your hand was crushed in a piece of farm equipment Is calming an old boxing injury of mice and men set in which decade? Who cared about Lennie before George? What was Crooks' name? He served time in prison for robbery When Lennie goes down by the water pool while history opens, what is George's advice? He tells him to drink now, because there is nothing to say when they will find the water again He tells him to wash his hands after playing with the dead rat He tells him not to drink too much water to avoid getting sick What does George do not tell Lennie's boss? That Lennie is mentally disabled that Lennie is a hard worker that Lennie was kicked in the head by a horse that Lennie is a relative What was George's explanation for why he and Lennie arrived late for their work? George and Lennie wanted to spend another night under the stars George and Lennie missed the bus George and Lennie didn't think they had to be at the ranch until the afternoon Bus George and Lennie were on the air would not go to the ranch and had to walk part of the way Slim's dog had how many puppies? The Scognacious describes Curley's temperament. That explains why he's up in Lennie's face. What do you think that means "punishing"? Someone who brings their goods to a pole Someone who brings their bed to the back The Hobbit The Landmark Thucydides Back to top From the opening of the novella to George who instructs Lennie in preparation for their arrival at the ranch (nightfall). Summary The story opens with a description of a river bed in rural California, a beautiful wooded area at the base of “golden walking pools”. A path runs towards the river, used by the boys who go swimming and refraff down the highway. Two men walk alongthe first, george, is small, witty and sharp, while his companion, lennie, is great and embarrassing. are both clothes in denim, farm clothing. coming to a clearing, lennie stops atFrom the river, and George warns him not to drink too much or get sick, as he did the night before. While their conversation continues, it becomes clear that the biggest man has an intellectual disabled, and that his partner looks out for the safety of him. George begins to complain about the driver of the bus who brought them away from their expected destination - a ranch on which the work had to start. Lennie interrupts him to ask where they are going. His companion seematamently remembers their movements in the last days, and then note that Lennie holds a dead mouse. George takes him away. Lennie insists that he is not responsible for killing the mouse, which she just wanted to caress him, but George loses his temper and throws him through the flow. George warns Lennie who will work on a ranch, and that he must behave when they meet the leader. George does not want any problem of the type they met in Weed, the last place they worked. George decides that they will remain in the clearing for the night, and while preparing their dinner of beans, Lennie crosses the stream and recovers the mouse, just to do yes that George finds out immediately and take away the mouse. Apparently, the Aunt Clara of Lennie gave him the mice for pets, but he tends to break small creatures involuntarily when he shows him affected by her for them, killing them because he doesn't know the strength of her. While the two men sit to eat, Lennie asks ketchup. This request launches George in a long speech on the fatteness of Lennie. George complains that he might get along much better if he didn't care for Lennie. He uses the accident that made them hunt from Weed as a case. Lennie, a lover of soft things, caressed the fabric of a girl's dress, and wouldn't let go. The locals assumed that he had attacked her, and took them out of town. With us it's not like that. We have a future. There's someone to talk to you a fucking us. After this pull, George feels sorry for having lost his temper and apologizing by telling the favorite story of Lennie, the plan for their future happiness. The life of a ranch-hand, according to George, is one of the most solitary in the world, and most of the men who work on the ranches have no one to look out for them. But he and Lennie have one another, and one day, as soon as they save enough money, they will buy a farm together and, like Lennie puts it, â € â € â € œVive the Lanâ € ™. € your food will grow, they will alive the cattle and keep the rabbits, which Lennie tenders. This family history pulls them on both. As he falls at night, George tells Lennie that if he meets some problems while he works at the ranch, he must return to this clearing, hiding in the bushes, and wait for George to come. Analysis the clearing in which Lennie and George wanders evokes Eden her serenity and beauty. Steinbeck wisely opens the novella with thisScene, because it creates a background for the idealized friendship between men and introduces the romanticized dream of peasant life that they share. The opening pages establish a sense of purity and perfection that the world, which will arouse cruel and predatory, cannot sustain. Steinbeck also firmly establishes the relationship between George and Lennie in the first pages of dialogue. Their speech is that of unchanged workers, but it is emotionally rich and often lyrical. Given that George and Lennie are not particularly dynamic characters (neither of the two changes significantly during the narration), the impression that the reader derives from these first pages persists throughout the news. The behavior of Lennie and George is relatively static. The sweet innocence of Lennie, the eternal devotion that shows George and his habit of caressing soft things are the distinctive features of him from the initial pages to the final scene. Equally constant are George's vanes on how much life would be easier without the weight of taking care of Lennie, and the unconvincing speeches that always end up revealing him love of him and his desire to protect his friend. Some critics consider George, and above all lennies, rather flat representations of purity, goodness and fraternal devotion, rather than convincing portraits of complex and conflicting human beings. They accuse Steinbeck to be excessively sentimental in his representation of his protagonists, in his romantonization of male friendship, and in the deterministic plot that seems destined to destroy this friendship. Others, on the other hand, claim that every exaggeration in Mice and Men, as in many other works by Steinbeck, is intended to comment on the situation of the oppressed, to likeline the reader with people who society and the narrators often believe indeggone for their class , their physical or mental abilities, or the color of their skin. That these issues constitute or not a defect in the novel, it is true that Steinbeck places George, Lennie and their relationship on a rather high pedestal. There is nothing clearer than in the history that George constantly tells of the farm that one day intend to possess. This earth flap represents a world in which the two men can live together as they are, without dangers and without excuses. They will no longer be hunted by city like Weed or submitted to the humiliating and ruinous will of others. As the Novella progresses and their situation worsens, the desire of George and Lennie to reach the farm that dream becomes more desperate. Their vision becomes so powerful that in the end he will attract other men, who will implement to be part of it. The history of George's farm and the mutual devotion of George and Lennie throws the foundations for one of the dominant themes of the book: the idealized sense of friendship between the Faithful to the nature of the tragedy, Steinbeck makes the vision of the soaked farm and La La George and Lennie’s bond so strong that it places its protagonists at a considerable height from which to fall. From the very beginning, Steinbeck heavily foreshadows the fate that awaits men. The clearing where the two travelers stumble may look like Eden, but it is, in fact, a world of dangers lurking at every turn. The rabbits sitting like “gray sculpted stones” hurry to hide at the sound of footsteps, alluding to the predatory world that will finally destroy Lennie and George’s dream. The dead mouse in Lennie’s pocket acts as a powerful symbol of the end awaiting weak and ignorant creatures. After all, despite Lennie’s great physical size and strength, his childlike resemblance makes him as helpless as a mouse. Steinbeck’s repeated comparisons between Lennie and animals (bears, horses, terriers) reinforce the imminent sense of destiny. The animals in the story, from country mice to Candy’s dog to Lennie’s puppy, all die prematurely. The bookâs tragic line of action seems even more inevitable when you consider Lennieâs annoying behavior, which got George and Lennie kicked out of Weed, and Georgeâs anticipated insistence on appointing a meeting place in case of trouble.

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