

Reflections:

A Student Response Journal for...

Of Mice and Men

by John Steinbeck

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ISBN: 978-1-60389-612-2

Item No. 201146

Of Mice and Men

To The Teacher

In order to allow the teacher maximum flexibility in his or her approach, we have grouped the prompts by sections. The teacher may, therefore, assign specific prompts or allow the students to select one or more prompts from each section

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Response Journal

To The Student

Although we may read a novel, play, or work of non-fiction for enjoyment, each time we read one, we are building and practicing important basic reading skills. In our ever-more complex society, in which reading has become more and more crucial for success, this, in itself, is an important reason to spend time reading for enjoyment.

Some readers however, are able to go beyond basic reading techniques and are able to practice higher thinking skills by reflecting on what they have read and how what they read affects them. It is this act of reflection—that is, stopping to think about what you are reading—that this journal is attempting to encourage.

To aid you, we have included writing prompts for each section; however, if you find something that you wish to respond to in the book more compelling than our prompts, you should write about that. We hope you enjoy reading this book and that the act of responding to what you have read increases this enjoyment.

After you read the indicated sections, choose the questions to which you will respond. Keep in mind that there are no right or wrong answers to these prompts, and there is no one direction in which you must go.

Of Mice and Men

SECTION 1

1. As you read Steinbeck's opening description of the river water forming a dark pool with "recumbent limbs" of sycamore trees arching over it, what feeling do you get? Tell or draw the image that you have in your mind that produces this feeling.
2. Re-read this introductory scene, paying particular attention to the details of Lennie's facial expressions, body movements, and actions. How do they contrast to George's? Write a letter giving your opinion of each man.
3. After listening to the dialogue between the two men, what is your opinion of their relationship?
4. When evaluating George's reaction to or treatment of Lennie, some readers might consider George too harsh. Others might think George is too protective; some might feel George is too unrealistic. What is your opinion? What advice would you give George or Lennie?
5. Can you relate to a time that you were, or felt you were obligated to care for an individual who was extremely frustrating? Perhaps you were babysitting, dealing with a brother, sister, grandparent, neighbor, etc. Include the details of the situation, some dialogue, and people's reactions.

Response Journal

6. George is angry because he believes the bus driver had him get off the bus too soon. Can you remember a time you felt powerless or when someone took advantage of you?

7. At one point George says, “Guys like us, that work on ranches, are the loneliest guys in the world. They got no family. They don’t belong no place....They ain’t got nothing to look ahead to.” Do you think George is right, or is he just feeling sorry for himself? What advice would you give George?

8. Although the two of them are migrants, George believes he and Lennie are different because they have each other, and they have the dream of combining their paychecks and buying their own little farm. In this dream their problems are solved, and Lennie would be safe. By raising rabbits, Lennie would have plenty of soft things to pet; if he killed some, that would become profit because they could eat rabbit meat and sell the fur. In a sense, this dream of George’s can be considered a representation of the dreams of all people since it satisfies the common desire for companionship, independence, and comfort. What is your dream? How do you imagine you will achieve independence and find comfort and companionship?

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9. In their present reality, however, Lennie causes problems for George. There are repeated mentions of lost jobs, Lennie getting in trouble, and Lennie's compulsion to touch soft things. George seems to expect Lennie to get in trouble again because he tells Lennie if there is trouble to "hide in the brush 'till I come for you." If you were George, would you continue to protect Lennie?

10. Can you describe a pattern of troubled behavior that you have experienced yourself, or observed in others? Why do you suppose it's so hard for Lennie to change this pattern?

Section 2

11. How would you feel about living in the bunkhouse and working on the ranch with Candy, Carlson, Curley, and the rest of the characters in *Of Mice and Men*? Can you think of good and bad points, or only one or the other?

12. A person's reactions to situations in life often reveal his or her attitudes, concerns, and personality traits. In this section of *Of Mice and Men*, when George and Lennie arrive at the ranch, the reader is presented with three contrasting reactions to the unusual occurrence of two men travelling together. First, when George answers for Lennie, the boss responds with suspicion and accuses George of taking Lennie's pay. Next, Curley reveals his hostile personality by becoming threatening and insisting that Lennie speak. Finally, Slim, who is confident and friendly, approves of George and Lennie's friendship. If you were a worker on the ranch, how do you suppose you would have responded to George and Lennie? Does your choice say anything about you?

Response Journal

13. In this section, Steinbeck gives the reader a portrait of Slim. Some students refer to Slim as the “Marlboro Man.” He is presented to the reader as “the prince of the ranch.” We are told that “there was a gravity in his manner and a quiet so profound that all talk stopped when he spoke.” Give a portrait of a person that you consider exceptional. Follow Steinbeck’s example by starting with physical characteristics, then describe the person’s manner and the way he or she affects others.
14. Consider Steinbeck’s description of Curley. Notice how Curley’s “body language” conveys his feelings.

His eyes passed over the new men and he stopped.
He glanced coldly at George and then at Lennie.
His arms gradually bent at the elbows and his
hands closed into fists. He stiffened and went into
a slight crouch.

Take time to observe some people and find moments when some of their expressions and movements communicate feelings. Describe one of your observations. How often do you think people are aware of their own body language or actually conscious of the body language of others?

15. Candy explains Curley’s behavior to George by saying, “Curley’s like a lot of little guys. He hates big guys. He’s all the time picking scraps with big guys. Kind of like he’s mad at ‘em because he ain’t a big guy.” What is your opinion of Slim’s theory? From life or fiction describe why some “little guys” seem eager to pick fights.

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16. “Lennie cried out suddenly—I don’ like this place, George. This ain’t no good place. I wanna get outta here.” What do you suppose he finds fearful about this situation?

17. Candy explains the general gossip about Curley’s wife. Then, the reader is given a description of her behavior when she comes to the bunkhouse door. Finally, George concludes that she is a tramp. However, a reader who understands the treatment of women might conclude that Curley’s wife may be the victim of gender bias. For instance, she has no name or identity; she is simply her husband’s possession. Even worse, the males see her only as a sexual object. Her attempts to talk to people are interpreted by the men as “giving the eye” and dangerous, because Curley would beat them up for showing an interest in his property. What is your view of Curley’s wife and her situation?

18. The issue of mercy killing is raised in this section. What is your perspective on Slim’s drowning of the four pups because the mother would not be able to feed them? What do you think of Carlson trying to get Candy to shoot his dog just because it is old?

Section 3

19. George tells Slim of Lennie's past troubles and the history of his relationship with Lennie. If Slim were a psychologist or counselor, what do you suppose he would write in his notes about George and Lennie?

20. While Slim is listening to George, the narrator gives the following description: "George looked over at Slim and saw the calm, Godlike eyes fastened on him." Do you believe a person can have Godlike eyes? In what way? Have you ever observed a person listening to you or someone else in such a way?

21. What may be amusing about Lennie and his pup?

22. If you had been in the bunkhouse when Candy was being pressured to let Carlson kill his dog, what would you have said, done, and thought?

23. While the men wait for Carlson to kill Candy's dog, Steinbeck builds the atmosphere of tension by repeated mentions of the silence: "The silence came into the room. And the silence lasted." If you can, describe a time in your life when you were very aware of the silence.

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24. Slim makes the remark, “That dog ain’t no good to himself. I wisht somebody’d shoot me if I got old an a cripple.” Later, Candy says, “When they can me here I wisht somebody’d shoot me.” These comments introduce the idea of mercy killing for humans. What are your thoughts on that?

25. During a discussion with George about Curley’s recent marriage, Candy describes Curley’s anxiety about his wife on a ranch of men by commenting, “Curley’s got yellajackets in his drawers...” Whit explains, “He spends half his time lookin’ for her, and the rest of the time she’s lookin’ for him.” Although comical, would you say, from your experience, that this behavior is typical for newlyweds?

26. When Candy offered to put his savings toward the farm, why does the dream seem more possible? Describe a situation you experienced, or observed, in which people join together to reach a goal.

27. Imagine that you are a lawyer defending Lennie, who has been charged with felony assault. What would you say to the jury?

28. After Curley starts “slugging” Lennie in the face, Slim steps forward to protect Lennie. However, George holds Slim back and tells Lennie to “get” Curley. What is your opinion of George’s decision?

29. Write a letter to a friend telling him or her how you feel about Lennie at this point in the story.

Response Journal

30. Do you think Curley will do what Slim told him to do and tell his father that he got his hand caught in a machine? How do you suppose a psychologist would explain Curley's behavior?
31. Steinbeck introduces the idea of prostitution with Whit's discussion of "Susy's Place." While some people think it should be legalized, others wish it to remain illegal. What are your thoughts?

Section 4

32. In this section, Steinbeck gives a portrait of Crooks' pain. Pretend that you are a journalist and you decide to write a human interest story about Crooks by telling about how he lives and about his past. Your goal is to arouse sympathy and persuade people to change their racist attitudes.
33. If you could talk to Crooks, what would you tell him by way of explaining Lennie's desire to visit?

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34. Erich Fromm, a psychotherapist, made the following comment:

The deepest need of man is the need to overcome his separateness, to leave the prison of his aloneness. The full answer to the problem of existence lies in true and mature love.

What is mature love? It is union under the condition of preserving one's integrity, one's individuality. Love is an active power in man, a power which breaks through the walls which separate man from his fellow men, which unites him with others. Love makes him overcome the sense of isolation and separateness, yet it permits him to be himself. In love the paradox occurs that two beings become one and yet remain two.

Considering this and the comments Crooks makes to Lennie, especially about George and Lennie's relationship, write the dialogue of a conversation that might take place between the two men, George and Lennie. You might quote some of Crooks' remarks to Lennie found in this book.

35. During his conversation with Lennie, Crooks begins to torment Lennie with the suggestion that George might not return. The narrator gives emphasis to Crooks' behavior with comments including, "Crooks' face lighted with pleasure in his torture" and "Crooks pressed forward some kind of private victory." It seems that Crooks wants Lennie to feel the sense of abandonment and loneliness that Crooks himself feels. To what degree, if any, could you excuse Crooks' attempt to make Lennie experience "terror"?

Response Journal

36. In *Of Mice and Men*, Crooks is not the only character who seems to take his pain out on someone else. For instance, Curley felt humiliated by Slim, Carlson, and Candy just before he began lashing out at Lennie. In addition, not even an hour after Crooks hurt Lennie and had to calm him down, Curley's wife, in response to the frustration and rejection she was feeling from Crooks and Candy, attacks Crooks. Steinbeck wrote:

She turned on him in scorn. "Listen, Nigger," she said. "You know what I can do to you if you open your trap? ...Well, you keep your place then, Nigger. I could get you strung upon a tree so easy it ain't even funny." Crooks had reduced himself to nothing...

Imagine that after seeing *Of Mice and Men* performed as a play, two men are in an argument. One of the men is a "determinist." He believes that humans simply react to events; their choices are determined by forces beyond their control. For instance, Crooks can do nothing to control the racism that has created his alienation and pain. The other man is a religious man who insists that humans are given free will and have to account for their reactions. Do you think the reactions of Curley, Curley's wife, and Crooks are determined by forces beyond their control, or could they have chosen not to lash out at others in spite of their painful circumstances? What would you say to the determinist and to the believer in free will? As part of your remarks, include examples from your experience of the human reaction to rejection and humiliation in dialogue form.

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37. In this section, Curley's wife expresses her frustration about being stuck in the house and her need to talk to others. Become Curley's wife and write a letter to a close friend about your marriage and life on the ranch. Tell what you plan to do.
38. Now that Curley's wife has noticed the marks on Lennie's face, what do you think she will do?
39. Throughout the novel, Curley's wife seems to appear unexpectedly and frequently. This evening when she appears, the men are taken by surprise. After she leaves Crooks' room, Candy remarks, "Curley's wife can move quiet. I guess she had a lot of practice, though." If you understand Candy's point, explain this meaning to a friend who doesn't get it. Did the comment change or intensify your feelings about her?
40. Some people think George was wrong to have left Lennie alone on the ranch; others think that he was justified in going into town. What are your thoughts?
41. When the dream farm is first mentioned to Crooks, he says, "Just like heaven. Ever'body wants a little piece of land. Nobody never gets to heaven and nobody get no land." However, when Candy tells Crooks that they have most of the money, Crooks readily offers to "lend a hand." What do you think about the possibility of the dream coming true at this point and the four of them being happy?

Response Journal

42. What are your feelings for Crooks at the end of this scene?
43. Because he is Black, Crooks cannot live in the bunkhouse with the others. He stays alone in a room which is in the barn; a manure pile is under the window. The only people who have ever been in Crooks' room before this evening are the Boss and Slim. Times have changed a great deal since 1939. In your opinion, do you think it is possible today for anyone to feel as alienated or isolated as Crooks is?

Section 5

44. What were your thoughts as you read the description of Lennie talking to his dead pup?
45. Assume you had observed the conversation between Lenny and Curley's wife up to the point where Curley's wife invites Lennie to touch her hair. Describe the conversation to a friend. Comment on the motives and intelligence of both participants.
46. What "lesson" do you suppose a teenage girl could learn from Curley's wife's life?

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47. In *Of Mice and Men*, Steinbeck seems to present death as a natural outcome of life, an escape from pain. After Curley's wife dies, the reader is told, "And the meanness and the plannings and the discontent and the ache for attention were all gone from her face. She was pretty and simple, and her face was sweet and young." The seventeenth century British poet John Donne wrote a poem on death:

Death be not proud, though some have called thee
mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so,...
One short sleep past, we wake eternally,
And death shall be no more; death, thou shalt die.

Donne seems to say that death is a only a short sleep before eternal life.

In Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, the famous "To be or not to be" speech presents the uncertainty some people feel about what happens after death.

...To die, to sleep—
No more; and by sleep to say we end the
heartache, and
The thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to?—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep;—
To sleep, perchance, to dream;—ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause.

What are your thoughts on death and/or life after death?

48. If you were not surprised that Lennie killed Curley's wife, tell a friend who didn't see it coming.
49. George has a dilemma. Lennie has done something very wrong, but Lennie is his friend, his best friend. It would be wrong and probably not possible for him to aid Lennie's escape, but he can't see his best friend spending his life in prison. Can you imagine a time when you could be turned in the same way? What advice would you give to George?

Response Journal

50. At this point in the story, for which character, George or Lennie, do you have the most sympathy?

Section 6

51. What do you suppose a psychologist would say about Lennie's thoughts at this point?
52. How do you imagine that George got away from the others?
53. Since two deaths have occurred on this ranch, it seems likely that a police investigation would follow. As the investigating detective, ask each character what he knows. In dialogue form give each character's response.
54. The novel ends with Slim taking George for a drink. How do you think George would explain Lennie's death to Slim?
55. Slim, the character that has been constantly concerned and wise, tells George, "You hadda, George. I swear you hadda." Do you believe that George, in the sense of obligation, felt he had no choice but to kill Lennie?
56. Carlson has the final word of the story. He seems to express insensitivity or a lack of understanding of George's pain and Slim's compassion. He asks, "Now what the hell ya suppose is eatin' them two guys?" Would you have written a different ending, or is this the best way to end the story?

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Test

1. Carlson's Luger is used to kill
 - A. some of Slim's dog's pups.
 - B. Curley's wife.
 - C. Lennie.
 - D. Lennie and Candy's dog.

2. Slim is
 - A. the boss of the ranch.
 - B. feared by the men.
 - C. trusted and respected by the men.
 - D. able to resolve the problems of the ranch.

3. The story begins
 - A. and ends in the same place.
 - B. with Lennie being chased by a group of men.
 - C. with Lennie leaving his home with George after his Aunt Clara died.
 - D. with Candy telling George the gossip of the ranch.

4. Lennie kills mice, a pup, and Curley's wife because
 - A. he is mean.
 - B. he panics when he is afraid.
 - C. he does not have the mental ability to control his strength.
 - D. he is handicapped and unable to distinguish death from life.

5. George gets frustrated when
 - A. people mistreat each other.
 - B. things do not go his way.
 - C. people tell him not to protect Lennie.
 - D. he cannot go to town or play horseshoes because he has to watch over Lennie.

Response Journal

6. George and Lennie share a dream of
 - A. a cattle ranch.
 - B. raising rabbits.
 - C. comfort without work.
 - D. a farm of their own.

7. The people who express an interest in the dream of George and Lennie are
 - A. Slim and Crooks.
 - B. Curley's wife and Crooks.
 - C. Candy and Crooks.
 - D. Candy and Whit.

8. George cares for Lennie because
 - A. Lennie gives him his pay.
 - B. Lennie protects him.
 - C. Lennie is his cousin.
 - D. Lennie is his friend.

9. Candy shares the following information about Curley:
 - A. Curley has a history of picking fights with other men.
 - B. Curley has started fighting with other men because he believes the men are chasing his wife.
 - C. Curley has to fight with other men because he is small, and people try to take advantage of him.
 - D. Curley's father, the Boss, has given him the responsibility of disciplining others.

10. George confides in
 - A. Crooks.
 - B. Whit.
 - C. Slim.
 - D. Carlson.

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11. Curley's wife admits that
 - A. she is unhappy in her marriage and hopes to find another husband.
 - B. she is lonely and wants to socialize with others.
 - C. she has a problem because she will do anything for attention.
 - D. she only married Curley because she was not successful as an actress.

 12. At one point in the book, George plans to stay working on the ranch
 - A. even after Curley's wife dies.
 - B. even when he finds out that the Boss knows that Lennie crushed Curley's hand.
 - C. even when he realizes that Curley's wife has shown an interest in Lennie.
 - D. after he sends Candy and Lennie ahead to the farm.

 13. The reader knows that George expects Lennie to get in trouble again when George tells Lennie
 - A. he cannot have a puppy until he stops doing bad things.
 - B. he should remember to hide in the brush if he gets in trouble.
 - C. not to leave the bunkhouse.
 - D. not to talk to Curley or his wife.

 14. Candy offers
 - A. to give George all his money, so he can live on the farm with George and Lennie.
 - B. to watch Lennie while George goes to town.
 - C. to beat up Curley.
 - D. help George hide Lennie after Lennie killed Curley's wife.

 15. Slim's attitude toward Lennie can be described as
 - A. negative; he sees Lennie as a threat.
 - B. positive; he admires Lennie's physical strength and willingness to protect George.
 - C. anxious; he is afraid that Lennie enjoys hurting animals and people.
 - D. realistic; he recognizes that although Lennie is not mean, he is not safe.
-

Response Journal

16. Candy wants to leave the ranch because
- A. Curley causes so much trouble.
 - B. the Boss takes his anger out on him and on Crooks because they cannot defend themselves.
 - C. he believes that when he gets too weak to work he will be put out with nowhere to go.
 - D. he shares Lennie's love of animals.
17. Crooks has a room
- A. in the main house of the ranch because he had worked there so long.
 - B. on his father's farm; he walks to work each day.
 - C. in the barn; he is not allowed to sleep in the bunkhouse.
 - D. in the barn; he prefers to be alone.
18. Lennie killed Curley's wife
- A. accidentally; he tried to stop her from screaming and broke her neck.
 - B. accidentally; he pushes her too hard when he tried to stop her from slapping him after he touched her hair.
 - C. because she told him that she would tell George that Lennie killed the pup.
 - D. because she was going to run away; he pushed her too hard to try to get her back in the barn.
19. The Boss believes that he treats the workers with
- A. fairness.
 - B. generosity.
 - C. no concern at all.
 - D. little interest in them as people.
20. Crooks respects Slim because
- A. Slim is understanding.
 - B. the other men do.
 - C. Slim is in charge.
 - D. Slim is a hard worker who takes care of his own mules.

Test

Student Answer Sheet

Name: _____

1. _____

11. _____

2. _____

12. _____

3. _____

13. _____

4. _____

14. _____

5. _____

15. _____

6. _____

16. _____

7. _____

17. _____

8. _____

18. _____

9. _____

19. _____

10. _____

20. _____

Response Journal

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on Response Journals**

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Of Mice and Men

**Test
Answer Key**

1. D

11. B

2. C

12. D

3. A

13. B

4. C

14. A

5. B

15. D

6. D

16. C

7. C

17. C

8. D

18. A

9. A

19. A

10. A

20. D

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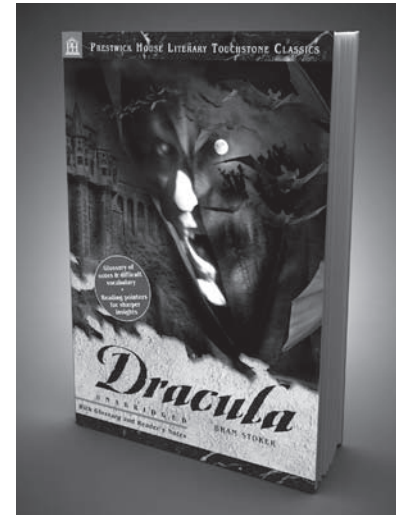
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