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APPENDIXES

1. Synopsis of the Novel Of Mice and Men

The story novel Of Mice and Men begins when two men, George Milton and Lennie Small, go to a nearby the farm where they can get jobs to harvest, he says. George, the smaller man, takes the lead and makes the decisions for Lennie, the mentally handicapped giant. While they were on their way Lennie was so thirsty that they stopped at the river in the afternoon, and decided to stop and continue on to the farm in the morning. Lennie, who likes to pet anything soft, he has a rat carcass in his pocket. George takes the mouse from Lennie and reminds him of the last problem Lennie had in the town they were in - her in a girl's soft dress. George reminds Lennie not to talk to anyone in the morning when they arrive at the farm and Lennie's system to return to this place (riverbank) if something bad happens at the ranch.

When he had to retrieve a dead mouse from Lennie for the second time, George was furious that it was difficult to care for Lennie. After calming his mind and squeezing his temper, George relented and relented to Lennie that he was going to try to find him a puppy; Then he told Lennie about their dream of owning a small farm where they could be their own bosses and no one could command them what to do except themselves wanting it, where Lennie would of their rabbits, and where they will "live by lan 'fatta. " Lennie had s story so much that she could repeat it by heart. And George emphasized



that this dream and the relationship made them different from other men who had no one or place of their own. They stayed and slept all night, by the river.

The next morning when they arrive at the ranch, the boss becomes suspicious when George answers all the questions and Lennie doesn't speak. George explains that Lennie is not smart but an extraordinary worker. They also meet Candy, an old man with a sheep dog; Villain, black steady hand; boss Curley's son, who is an amateur boxer and has a bad temper; Curley's wife, who had a reputation for being a "whore"; Carlson, other ranch hand; and Slim, the head of the donkey paring. When he saw Curley's wife, Lennie was fascinated with him then George changed himself to distance himself from Curley's wife and Curley himself so they could stay safe.

That night, Carlson complains bitterly about Candy's old, rheumatic, smelly dog. He offers to kill the dog for Candy, and Candy reluctantly agrees to let her do it. Later, after the others have gone to the barn, hoping to witness a fight between Slim and Curley because Curley's wife Lennie and George are alone in the bunkhouse. Lennie wants to hear their farm story again, and George recounts his dream. Candy overhears and convinces George and Lennie to follow the plan because she has money and passion. George firmly believed that, with Candy's money, they could swing a payment for a ranch he knew about; he predicted that in a month it would work out well with the rest of the money they had. She's

and Candy's source for telling no one.



Continued the story farmer again made fun of Curley for resigning from Slim. Curley gets angry and causes conflict and big trouble. He fights Lennie, brutally beating Lennie, but Lennie will hear George's advice not to fight the son of his boss. Curley continued to hit and Lennie fought back. And finally Lennie angrily crushed the bone in Curley's hand. Then Curley is taken to the doctor, Slim gets Curley's appointment to tell him to get stuck in the machine so that Lennie and George don't get fired. Lennie was afraid she had done "a bad thing" and that George would not let her take care of the rabbit. But George makes it clear that Lennie isn't asking to hurt Curley and that he's not in trouble. Later that week, Lennie told Crooks about plans to buy a farm, and Crooks said he wanted to join them and work for free. In the middle of their conversation, Curley's wife walked in and, after Crooks informed him that he was not welcome in his room and that if he did not leave, he would ask the boss not to let him come to the warehouse again, he threatened him with lynching. Finally, George came back and told him to leave. Sadly remembering his place, Crooks withdrew his offer.

The next day, Lennie is in the kennel with the dead puppy. Just as Lennie was thinking about how she could explain the dead puppy to George, Curley's wife stepped in. They talk about how they enjoy and how to watch over gentle things. Curley's wife told him she could call out her hair even, but when Lennie stroked it too hard and it hurt her head, she got angry. She tried to jerk her head off, and, in fear, Lennie hung her hair. Curley's wife started screaming, and Lennie started to

thinking that Curley's wife wouldn't scream, Lennie tugged so tightly that she her neck. Knowing he had done something bad, and would be in deep



trouble for what was done to Curley's Wife. Then he went to the hideout by the river.

Candy found the body of Curley's wife first and went to see George; to let you know what happened. Candy knows that Curley is having a death sentence party, and George says he won't let them hurt Lennie. George asked Candy to wait a few minutes before she called the others; then he sneaks into the bunkhouse and steals Carlson's Luger. When Curley arrives and sees his slain wife, he vows to kill Lennie slowly and painfully. George joins the people who are looking for Lennie.

As they spread out, George himself went straight to the riverbank where he found Lennie. Lennie knew she had done "a bad thing" and expected George not to scold and beat her herself. George, however, was so overcome with remorse that he couldn't scold Lennie but had to save her from Curley's cruelty. He told Lennie to look across the river and imagined their dream of owning a small farm and ranch. George described it, as he had done many times before, and while Lennie was smiling happily and imagining the rabbit she was going to raise, George reluctantly shot Lennie in the back of the neck. Not wanting to see Lennie destroyed by Curley's cruelty and not wanting to be involved in this incident before long, George leads them to believe that Lennie has a Carlson gun that George removed which he runs and fires against himself. Only Slim understood the truth, and he took George down the path for a drink.



2. The Biography of John Steinbeck

John Ernst Steinbeck Jr. was born on February 27, 1902, in Salinas, California. Steinbeck was raised with modest means. His father, John Ernst Steinbeck, tried his hand at several different jobs to keep his family fed: He owned a feed-and-grain store, managed a flour plant and served as treasurer of Monterey County. His mother, Olive Hamilton Steinbeck, was a former schoolteacher.

For the most part, Steinbeck — who grew up with three sisters — had a happy childhood. He was shy but smart. He formed an early appreciation for the land and in particular California's Salinas Valley, which would greatly inform his later writing. According to accounts, Steinbeck decided to become a writer at the age of 14, often locking himself in his bedroom to write poems and stories. In 1919, Steinbeck enrolled at Stanford University — a decision that had more to do with pleasing his parents than anything else — but the budding writer would prove to have little use for college. Over the next six years, Steinbeck drifted in and out of school, eventually dropping out for good in 1925, without a degree.

Following Stanford, Steinbeck tried to make a go of it as a freelance writer. He briefly moved to New York City, where he found work as a construction worker and a newspaper reporter, but then returned to California, where he took a job as a caretaker in Lake Tahoe and began his writing career.

Steinbeck wrote 31 books over the course of his career. His most well-known

include *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *Grapes of Wrath* (1939) and *East of Eden* (1942).



Of Mice and Men (1937), two best friends, Lennie and George, worked for the American dream in California during the Great Depression. Lennie, who has a mild mental disability, is loyal to his friend George, but he has a habit of getting into trouble and conflict. Their goal is to have an acre of land and a hut, once the two of them found jobs working on the Salinas Valley ranch of Steinbeck's own hometown, their dreams seemed more achievable than ever before. However, Lennie's tendency ends up getting him in trouble again, turning to tragic conclusions for both of them and even more so for Lennie who ends up dying at the hands of her own best friend George.

During World War II, Steinbeck served as a war correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Around this same time, he traveled to Mexico to collect marine life with friend Edward F. Ricketts, a marine biologist. Their collaboration resulted in the book *Sea of Cortez* (1941), which describes marine life in the Gulf of California. Steinbeck was married three times and had two sons. In 1930, Steinbeck met and married his first wife, Carol Henning. Over the following decade, he poured himself into his writing with Carol's support and paycheck, until the couple divorced in 1942. Steinbeck was married to his second wife, Gwyndolyn Conger, from 1943 to 1948. The couple had two sons together, Thomas (born 1944) and John (born 1946). In 1950, Steinbeck wed his third wife, Elaine Anderson Scott.

He remained together until his death in 1968. Steinbeck died of heart failure on December 20, 1968, at his home in New York City.

