

# OF MICE AND MEN STUDY GUIDE

## QUESTION CHAPTER 1

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**What is Chapter 1 Of Mice and Men about?** In Chapter 1, the reader learns that George and Lennie are migrant laborers who travel together. Lennie has an intellectual disability and George looks after him. Though George cares about Lennie, he is frustrated by the fact that Lennie keeps getting them fired from their jobs.

**What is the central idea of the chapter 1 Of Mice and Men?**

**What is the importance of the mouse in Chapter 1?** Mice are a symbol of false hope, mostly for Lennie. They're bound to be important (they're in the title, after all), and there are several mice images throughout the novel that support their importance. The first is of a dead mouse that Lennie keeps in his pocket to pet. It's a comfort thing.

**What are some questions to ask about Of Mice and Men Chapter 2?**

**What is Lennie's disability?** Of Mice and Men is a story about an intellectually disabled man. Lennie's disability is central to the plot; if he were not intellectually disabled, the story would simply not work. It has also been suggested (Loftis, 2015, 2016) that Lennie exhibits characteristics of autism.

**Why did George shoot Lennie?** Answer and Explanation: The reason George shoots Lennie at the end of Of Mice and Men is because Lennie killed Curley's wife. If George did not shoot Lennie, the large man would either be shot in the stomach by Curley, a slow and painful death, or locked up in an institution.

**What was Lennie hiding in Chapter 1?** Lennie interrupts him to ask where they are going. His companion impatiently reminds him of their movements over the past few days, and then notices that Lennie is holding a dead mouse. George takes it away from him.

**How is George mean to Lennie in chapter 1?** Tired of constantly reminding Lennie of things he should remember, George gets quickly angry when Lennie forgets to get the firewood, for example, and instead goes after the dead mouse. On the other hand, George's anger is quickly under control, and he blames himself for scolding Lennie.

**What is the point of view in Chapter 1 Of Mice and Men?** Of Mice and Men is told from an omniscient third-person point of view, meaning the narrator has full knowledge of all situations and characters.

**What is the significance of Chapter 1?** The first chapter is the most important because it must serve two functions and do them both quickly: set the stage for the story (and often, the world), and engage the reader's attention. If it fails, the reader is not going to make it to the second chapter.

**What memorable lines from Of Mice and Men chapter 1?**

**How does Lennie act like an animal in Chapter 1?** In Chapter One, Lennie is described through animalistic characteristics, "His [George's] huge companion dropped his blankets and flung himself down and drank from the surface of the green pool; drank with long gulps, snorting into the water like a horse."

**What is the main conflict in Of Mice and Men Chapter 2?** What was the conflict in chapter 2 of Of Mice and Men? The conflict mainly occurs when George and Lennie meet Curley, the boss's son. Curley doesn't like Lennie for being so big. Curley is also recently married, and his wife is flirtatious, which could also lead to trouble.

**What does Lennie want in Chapter 2?** Lennie wants George to ask Slim for a puppy so that he can pet it, hopefully without killing it accidentally. Curley comes back looking for his wife, and George tells him she was there but left.

**Why does Lennie carry mice?** Lennie has the dead mouse because it is soft, and he likes to pet soft things. The mouse was originally alive, but it bit him, so he killed it. However, he refuses to accept the mouse is gone, so he keeps it in his pocket. George takes it away because it will start to decompose.

**What were Lennie's last words?** Lennie's last words are about the farm that he dreams of owning with George Milton: 'Le's do it now. Le's get that place now. '

**Was Lennie a real person?** In a 1937 interview with The New York Times, John Steinbeck said he had based Lennie on a man who had killed a ranch foreman but was shown leniency. "Lennie was a real person," Mr. Steinbeck said. "He's in an insane asylum in California right now."

**Is *Of Mice and Men* a true story?** The main characters, George Milton and Lennie Small, do not get the ending the reader anticipates. Set in California during the Great Depression, this novella paints very real circumstances for realism, but these characters are not real people and the events in the story are not true, making it a fictional piece.

**Why is Lennie so obsessed with rabbits?** Lennie is also associated with rabbits, which are part of his dream (he will get to tend them on the farm) and because they are soft things he likes to pet.

**Who is to blame for Lennie's death?** George is one of the most culpable as he was partly responsible for taking care of Lennie and was the person who kills Lennie.

**Why was *Of Mice and Men* banned?** It has been banned because of vulgarity, racism, and its treatment of women. The challenges don't seem to go away as time goes on; even in the twenty-first century, the book is still being challenged. Steinbeck was interested in writing a book that was historically accurate and reflected the times.

**Why did Aunt Clara stop giving Lennie mice?** Aunt Clara used to give Lennie mice to pet. Lennie loved the mice because they were soft. However, Aunt Clara had to stop giving them to him because he would accidentally kill them from petting them too hard.

**What does Lennie see before he dies?** Lennie gets to the river and begins to have hallucinations: first of his aunt telling him that George would be better off without him; and then of a giant rabbit telling him that George is going to beat him out of anger and never let him tend to rabbits at their farm.

**Why did Lennie go to jail?** To guys George and Lennie work a farm to get the money to buy a house, but Lennie gets into trouble when he accidentally kills Curley's wife.

**What did George tell Lennie before he killed him?** He tells Lennie about the rabbits, and promises that nobody will ever be mean to him again. "Let's do it now," Lennie says. "Let's get that place now." George agrees. He raises Carlson's gun, which he has removed from his jacket, and shoots Lennie in the back of the head.

**Who is the only one who really understands what George did?** 2. Who is the only one who really understands what George did? When the men arrived, Slim was the only one who could sympathize with George. Because of their earlier conversation, he understood the relationship between George and Lennie.

**What did Lennie forget in chapter 1?** What did Lennie forget in chapter one? Why he and George had to run from their last job.

**What is the point of view in Chapter 1 of Mice and Men?** Of Mice and Men is told from an omniscient third-person point of view, meaning the narrator has full knowledge of all situations and characters.

**What was Lennie hiding in Chapter 1?** Lennie interrupts him to ask where they are going. His companion impatiently reminds him of their movements over the past few days, and then notices that Lennie is holding a dead mouse. George takes it away from him.

**How is George described in Of Mice and Men Chapter 1?** George is described as being 'small and quick, dark of face, with restless eyes and sharp, strong features'.

**What story does George tell Lennie in Chapter 1?** What story does George tell Lennie in Chapter 1? George tells Lennie the story of their future: that one day they will have money, live off the fat of the land, and Lennie will have a hutch of rabbits.

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**Why is Lennie so obsessed with rabbits?** Lennie is also associated with rabbits, which are part of his dream (he will get to tend them on the farm) and because they are soft things he likes to pet.

**What memorable lines from Of Mice and Men chapter 1?**

**Why is George upset with Lennie?** In *Of Mice and Men*, George is constantly upset with Lennie because of Lennie's impact on his life. First, he complains that Lennie forgets everything, so George has to spend his days repeating information to Lennie that Lennie will only forget. Then, George complains that Lennie always wants "what we ain't got."

**What events happened in chapter 1 Of Mice and Men?** The story begins with George Milton and Lennie Small traveling together along the Salinas River in California to find work. They have work cards indicating that there are jobs available at a nearby ranch, but they decide to stop and sleep in the woods for the evening.

**What does Lennie see before he dies?** Lennie gets to the river and begins to have hallucinations: first of his aunt telling him that George would be better off without him; and then of a giant rabbit telling him that George is going to beat him out of anger and never let him tend to rabbits at their farm.

**Why did Lennie go to jail?** To guys George and Lennie work a farm to get the money to buy a house, but Lennie gets into trouble when he accidentally kills Curley's wife.

**What two animals is Lennie compared to in chapter 1?** He is not only described as a horse but also as a bear, dog, and sheep. Steinbeck is not only showing Lennie's learning disability with the descriptions but that he acts more on instinct than through reasoning. His actions ultimately lead to his downfall at the end of the novel.

**Why did Aunt Clara stop giving Lennie mice?** Aunt Clara used to give Lennie mice to pet. Lennie loved the mice because they were soft. However, Aunt Clara had to stop giving them to him because he would accidentally kill them from petting them too hard.

**What did Lennie forget in chapter 1?** What did Lennie forget in chapter one ? Why he and George had to run from their last job.

**What is the setting Of Mice and Men chapter 1?** When the story opens, for example, the setting is a few miles south of Soledad, California, near the Salinas River. "Soledad" is a Spanish word that translates into "loneliness" or "solitude," a reference to one of the novel's main themes.

**What did George tell Lennie before he killed him?** He tells Lennie about the rabbits, and promises that nobody will ever be mean to him again. "Le's do it now," Lennie says. "Le's get that place now." George agrees. He raises Carlson's gun, which he has removed from his jacket, and shoots Lennie in the back of the head.

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## **The Worship Leaders Guitar Hymn Book - Kumran**

### **Question 1: What is the Worship Leaders Guitar Hymn Book - Kumran?**

**Answer:** The Worship Leaders Guitar Hymn Book - Kumran is a comprehensive collection of over 500 hymns and songs arranged specifically for guitarists leading worship. It includes a wide range of traditional hymns, contemporary Christian songs, and global worship anthems.

### **Question 2: Why is it called the Kumran Hymn Book?**

**Answer:** The name "Kumran" refers to the Dead Sea Scrolls discovered in the Qumran Caves in Israel. These ancient manuscripts include a significant number of hymns and psalms, and the Kumran Hymn Book draws inspiration from this rich musical heritage.

### **Question 3: What makes the Kumran Hymn Book unique?**

**Answer:** The Kumran Hymn Book features:

- Easy-to-read sheet music with clear chord diagrams
- Specific arrangements for worship leaders, providing a foundation for improvisation and embellishment
- A variety of styles, from simple folk songs to complex anthems
- Spiritual depth and theological richness

#### **Question 4: Who would benefit from the Kumran Hymn Book?**

**Answer:** The Kumran Hymn Book is designed for worship leaders, musicians, and anyone involved in leading or participating in worship services. It is ideal for:

- Churches and church bands
- Christian schools and youth groups
- Camp meetings and retreats
- Personal worship and devotional time

#### **Question 5: Where can I purchase the Kumran Hymn Book?**

**Answer:** The Worship Leaders Guitar Hymn Book - Kumran is available in print and digital formats from major music retailers and online distributors. Visit your local music store or check online for more information and purchase options.

### **Transformational vs. Servant Leadership: A Difference in Focus**

#### **Introduction**

Leadership styles play a crucial role in shaping organizational culture, employee motivation, and overall success. Two prominent leadership styles that have been the subject of much research are transformational leadership and servant leadership. While both aim to inspire and motivate followers, there are fundamental differences between the two approaches.

#### **Transformational Leadership**

- **Focus:** Transformational leaders prioritize inspiring followers to achieve exceptional performance and drive organizational change.

- **Characteristics:** They possess charisma, vision, and the ability to articulate a compelling future. They empower followers, challenge them, and build strong relationships.

## Servant Leadership

- **Focus:** Servant leaders put the needs of others first, prioritizing the well-being and growth of their followers.
- **Characteristics:** They are empathetic, humble, and committed to serving others. They facilitate follower growth, provide resources, and create a supportive work environment.

## Key Differences

**1. Focus:** Transformational leaders focus on inspiring and motivating followers to achieve larger-than-life goals, while servant leaders prioritize serving and nurturing their followers.

**2. Role of the Leader:** Transformational leaders take a more proactive role in shaping the vision and direction of the organization, while servant leaders are more collaborative and supportive.

**3. Source of Authority:** Transformational leaders often derive their authority from their charisma and ability to inspire, while servant leaders earn respect through their service and care for others.

**4. Empowerment of Followers:** Transformational leaders empower followers to take risks and pursue innovative ideas, while servant leaders empower followers by providing resources, support, and opportunities for growth.

**5. Impact on Followers:** Transformational leadership typically leads to increased follower motivation, job satisfaction, and performance, while servant leadership fosters a sense of community, loyalty, and commitment.

## Conclusion

Transformational and servant leadership are distinct leadership styles that prioritize different aspects of leadership. Transformational leaders focus on inspiring followers



to achieve exceptional performance, while servant leaders prioritize serving and nurturing their followers. Both styles can be effective in different contexts, and the choice of leadership style ultimately depends on the specific needs of the organization and its followers.

### **The Righteous Mind: Unlocking the Moral Psyche**

Jonathan Haidt's groundbreaking book, "The Righteous Mind," explores the complex interplay between morality and psychology. Here's a Q&A summarizing key insights from the book:

**Q: What is the "Moral Matrix"?** A: Haidt theorizes that human morality is shaped by five fundamental moral foundations: Care/Harm, Fairness/Cheating, Loyalty/Betrayal, Authority/Subversion, and Sanctity/Degradation. These foundations form a matrix that influences our moral judgments and behavior.

**Q: Why do we often disagree morally with others?** A: Haidt argues that different people place varying emphasis on different moral foundations. This disparity leads to moral conflicts and misunderstandings. For example, those who prioritize Care may view abortions as immoral, while those who prioritize Fairness may view them as a necessary choice.

**Q: How does intuition play a role in morality?** A: According to Haidt, much of our moral judgment is driven by automatic, emotional responses rather than deliberate reasoning. These intuitive responses are linked to our moral foundations and can make it difficult to engage in rational discussions about morality.

**Q: What is moral binding?** A: Haidt introduces the concept of moral binding, which refers to the tendency of people to believe that their moral beliefs are absolute and universally applicable. This belief can lead to intolerance and conflict, as people struggle to understand and accept alternative perspectives.

**Q: How can we overcome moral disagreements?** A: Haidt suggests that fostering empathy and understanding between different moral viewpoints is crucial. By acknowledging the complexity of morality and recognizing the validity of diverse perspectives, we can bridge divides and engage in productive dialogues about ethical issues.

[the worship leaders guitar hymn book kumran, transformational versus servant leadership a difference, the righteous mind by jonathan haidt](#)

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