JOHN STEINBECK'S
THE GRAPES OF WRATH
PART ONE. Make a circle around the item (a. b. c. or d) which best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. The Grapes of Wrath is the story of the Joad family’s experiences from their eviction in Oklahoma of ..... .
   a) their misery in modern time
   b) their first winter in California
   c) their settlement in the West
   d) their political controversies

2. There were twelve members in the Joad family, including ..... , Rose of Sharon’s husband.
   a) Jim Casy
   b) Noah Joad
   c) Tom Greeves
   d) Connie Rivers

3. Young Tom Joad was paroled from prison, where he had been serving ..... , just in time to join his family on the westward journey.
   a) as a waiter in a dining room
   b) a term for committing adultery
   c) a term for theft
   d) a term for manslaughter

4. With the Joads went Jim Casy, once ..... who was tired and depressed in living in Oklahoma.
   a) a murderer
   b) a revivalist preacher
   c) a swindler
   d) a pilgrim
5. The **Joads** started off with little money and few possessions because they had had to sell stock, implements, and furniture ___, ___.
   a) in the time of depression
   b) at outrageously low prices
   c) at considerably high prices
   d) without their intention

6. As the **Joads** had to travel ..., the trip seemed long and it took them several days.
   a) by wagon
   b) on foot
   c) in an old Hudson sedan converted into a truck
   d) both on horseback and on foot

7. Both **Grampa** and **Granma** Joad ..... to California; the rest continued their voyage.
   a) fainted many times ‘on the way
   b) became seriously sick on the way
   c) died on the way
   d) were killed by bandits on the way

8. Noah, Tom’s retarded old brother, felt unhappy and depressed, left the **Joads** at ....
   a) the Colorado River
   b) the foot of the Rockies Mountains
   c) Eagle and returned to Oklahoma
   d) the Red River

9. From the day of the **Joads’** entry into California at Needles the **Joads** experienced ..... of California policemen and residents.
   a) the hostility
   b) the generosity
   c) the broad-mindedness
   d) the sympathy

10. On the second day, camping in a Hooverville ‘near Bakersfield, the **Joads** saw ..... of the migrant workers and the arrogance and cruelty of deputy sheriffs.
a) the misery and the hunger
b) the political conflicts
c) the social and political conditions
d) the pride and the haughtiness

11. At the crucial point, ......, Rose of Sharon’s husband, deserted the Joads. In addition, Jim Casy was arrested for striking an officer.
   a) Noah Joad
   b) Connie Rivers
   c) Tom Greeves
   d) Tom Joad

12. Leaving the Hooverville ranch just before vigilantes came to burn it, the Joads came to a federal government camp for ...... .
   a) farm workers
   b) food
   c) board and food
   d) refugees

13. At the federal government camp, the Joads enjoyed the friendliness, cleanliness, and ...... .
   a) the riches
   b) happiness
   c) self-government of this institution
   d) generosity of its inhabitants

14. Nevertheless, the Joads encountered the misery and difficulty at the federal government camp because ...... in that neighborhood at the time, aside a short-term job that Tom found.
   a) there were some thieves
   b) there was not enough food
   c) there was a quarrel among the dwellers
   d) there was no work

15. When they had no longer had money or food, the Joads drove northwards and found work ...... on the Hooper ranch.
a) picking peaches  
b) picking apples  
c) picking strawberries  
d) growing cotton

16. Though they would have to work hard, the Joads had little money and were very unhappy because the owner of the Hooper ranch provided miserable lodgings and ..... .
   a) not enough wages  
   b) an overcharging company store  
   c) a well-supplied supermarket  
   d) few taverns

17. The Joads were unwitting strikebreakers, and Tom discovered that Jim Casy, after a short time in Jail, was now ..... .
   a) shot dead  
   b) crippled  
   c) a strike leader  
   d) a famous and popular preacher

18. While Tom was talking with Jim Casy, vigilantes attacked the strike committee's tent, and ..... .
   a) Jim Casy, terribly afraid, ran away  
   b) a man crept into the tent and stole some documents  
   c) a man broke into the tent and stole money  
   d) a man killed Jim Casy with a club

19. Angered and emotionally disappointed, Tom seized the club and ..... , receiving in turn a severe blow on his face from another vigilante.
   a) killed the attacker  
   b) threw it away  
   c) fled from the scene  
   d) helped the vigilante plunder the tent

20. Keeping Tom under cover because of ..... , the Joads left the Hooper ranch and went to work in the cotton field.
a) his swollen face  
b) his swollen face and of crime  
c) lack of money  
d) shortage of money and food

21. While the Joads were working, Tom ..... .  
a) went away to work with other farm workers  
b) stayed home to prepare some food for them  
c) remained hidden in the thickets nearby  
d) became leader of the strikers

22. Tom could stay near his family until his younger sister Ruth was heard boasting to other children that her brother . . . . .  
a) became the leader of the workers  
b) could steal a lot of money from the bank  
c) planned to attack the vigilantes  
d) had killed a man and was then hiding

23. Fearing discovery, Tom left his family, after telling his mother he was going to carry on Casy's work for union of the farm laborers to ..... .  
a) apply for a post  
b) become well known  
c) demand justice  
d) kill some vigilantes

24. After the Joads had been working on cotton picking, there was no work there for ..... .  
a) one month  
b) two months  
c) three months  
d) four months

25. Rose of Sharon ..... at the time when the heavy winter rains came and swelled a creek's waters until the squatters' camp was flooded.  
a) died  
b) ran away from the tent
c) bore a stillborn infant  
d) married another young man

26. During the flood, the *Joads* took refuge in an old barn on higher ground, where they found . . . . .  
a) a place suitable to dwell for a long time  
b) a lot of gold hidden in a big hole  
c) the place good for farming  
d) a starving man

27. On seeing the poor, starving man, Rose of Sharon fed him . . . . .  
a) with her own hand  
b) by giving some food and water  
c) from her breast  
d) with things left over

28. The way in which Rose of Sharon looked after the starving man becomes an oracular image, forecasting in a moment of defeat and despair . . . . .  
a) the failure of life  
b) the futile life  
c) the generosity of mankind  
d) the final triumph of the people

29. The episode concerning Rose of Sharon helping the starving man not only has folkloristic and literay antecedent, but it implies that only if the people nourish and sustain one another . . . . .  
a) will they achieve their ends  
b) will they be good  
c) will they be suitable to be called man  
d) will they deserve admiration

30. Moreover, the episode represents the novel's most comprehensive thesis, that . . . . . and that every man, in Jim Casy's words, "jus' got a little piece of a great big soul." The *Joads* intense feelings of family loyalty have been transcended; they have expanded to embrace all men.
a) all life is one and holy
b) we were born equal
c) we were born free
d) no man is born evil

31. **The Grapes of Wrath** seems in some way to present ..... telling the story of migrants.
   a) the social background
   b) the economic background
   c) the historic background
   d) the social, economic, and historical background

32. According to the monologue on second-hand cars by the dealer, who talked to customers, helpers, and himself in quick staccato sentences, the reader is aware of . . . . .
   a) his coarse and inhuman avarice
   b) his roughness but broad-mindedness
   c) his fine speeches and hypocrisy
   d) his true love to all men

33. Collective persons are important characters in the novel, since the plot movement must be expressed in group terms. It can be read as a story of ..... among several group organisms
   a) good understanding and forgiveness
   b) social conditions and welfare
   c) conflicts and interactions
   d) strike and allotment

34. The Oklahoma land company is a sort of organism. It is one of the ..... which ..... and “don’t eat side-meat.”
   a) monsters; “don’t breathe air”
   b) hermits; “don’t ask for any food”
   c) machines; “don’t have any feeling”
   d) animals; “don’t attack human beings”

35. "The man sitting in the iron seat did not look like a man; gloved, goggled, rubber dust mask over nose and mouth, he was a part of the monster, ..... in the seat.” This is the description of _____.
a) a robot; a monster
b) a mammal; a tractor
c) a robot; a tractor driver
d) a mammal; a tenant

36. The going out of the **Joads** from Oklahoma to the other state is comparable to the exodus of ....
   a) the Israeli from Palestine to Jerusalem
   b) the Hebrews from Egypt to Canaan
   c) the Turks from Cyprus to Turkey
   d) the Romans from Athens to Rome

37. One of the twelve ...., was not really a **Joad**. He is Judas, not only did he abandon the **Joads** selfishly at a critical moment, but just before he did so he told his wife that he would have done better to stay home "an' study 'bout tractors. Three dollars a day they get, an' pick up extra money' too."
   a) Noah Joad
   b) Jim Casy
   c) Tom Graves
   d) Connie Rivers

38. The images of the bank, the tractor, and the tractor driver present a dramatic instances of ...
   a) realism
   b) materialism
   c) naturalism
   d) the eviction of a family

   a) slang
   b) figures of speech
   c) Biblical allusions
   d) paratactic Biblical language
40. **The Grapes of Wrath** has little plot in the ordinary sense because there is neither .... with character, nor most of events.
   a) complex involvement of the character
   b) denouement
   c) transition
   d) complex development

41. It is possibly logical and true to say that ..... of the Joads could be the true story of a real family in modern times.
   a) the story
   b) the chronicle
   c) the tale
   d) the experiences

42. On a whole the Joads' progress from ..... to a broad vision of cooperation with all oppressed people is thematically interesting and significant.
   a) the eviction
   b) the realization
   c) an exclusive concern for family interests
   d) a limited idealism

43. On close reading the reader realizes that the plot of **The Grapes of Wrath** consists of two downward movements balanced by two upward movements. As the Joad family's fortunes decline. . . . . . the family lose members and is threatened with dissolution. But as the family grows weaker, the communal unit of united workers, which came to birth in the roadside camps on the westward trek, grows stronger. and this upward movement is accompanied by the growth of Casy and Tom in understanding of the forces at work.
   a) everyone wants to abandon his responsibility
   b) everyone shares his responsibility
   c) there is only confusion
   d) the family morale declines, too
Generally speaking, The Grapes of Wrath presents a story of among various groups of migrant workers, and other people. The Joad family, representative of all Okie families encounters the hostility and enmity not only of the Shawnee Land and Cattle Company, representative of Oklahoma land companies, but also of the California Farmers' Association, the organization of big California Agricultural corporations, controlled by the Bank of the West.

- a) fighting and tyranny
- b) conflicts and interactions
- c) misery and injustice
- d) greed and avarice

On thorough reading, the reader sees that the Joad family is.....; it is a cohesive group. When the Joads act as a family, they act as a unit: “And without any signal the family gathered by the truck, and the congress, the family government, went into session.”

- a) a despotic organism
- b) a commune organism
- c) a democratic and cooperative organism
- d) an absolute powerful organism

The Oklahoma Land Company is a sort of organism. It is one of the monsters which “don’t breathe air, don’t eat side-meat.” Such a terrible creature ".....; (it) eats the interest on money.”

- a) breathe profits
- b) works automatically
- c) lives 'on food
- d) controls mankind

In terms of literary comparisons, the land company and the bank are .....: monsters. They live on money: "If they don’t get it, they die the way you die without air, without side-meat. It is a sad thing, but it is so.

- a) variable
- b) various
c) different

d) the same

48. "The bank is something else than men. It happens that every man in a bank hates what the bank does, and yet the bank does it." It indicates that a group's ends may be entirely different from . . . . . .

   a) the project of the manager
   b) the members' scheme
   c) the ends of its individual members
   d) any other persons' ends

49. The bank, one of the terrible monsters, in a sort of organism' that absorbs its members, drains them of their individualities, and make them . . . . .

   a) slaves of the machine
   b) into organization men
   c) automatons
   d) victims of the circumstances

50. The tractor is . . . . . : "Snub-nosed monster, raising the dust and sticking their snouts into it, Straight down the country, across the country, through fences, through dooryards, in and out of gullies in straight lines."

   a) one of the machines
   b) a monster visible
   c) a dying god
   d) a mortal god

51. As the bank officer belongs to the bank, so . . . . . "The man sitting in the iron seat did not look like a man, gloved, goggled, rubber dust mask over nose and mouth, he was a part of the monster, a robot in the seat."

   a) the land company the tenant
   b) the driver the tractor
   c) the tenant the land company
   d) the tractor the driver
52. He had no feeling for the land that he plowed and planted. It was nothing to him whether the sown seeds germinated or not. "He are without relish" a lunch of "sandwiches wrapped in waxed paper . . . . (and) a piece of pie branded like an engine part." This is the description of . . . .
   a) the clerk in the bank
   b) the tractor driver
   c) the land company
   d) the Farmers' Association

53. According to Thomas Hobbes and John Steinbeck, . . . . . is in fact Leviathan or the mortal god, to what we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. He is rather the original Leviathan of Isaiah 23 and Psalm 74 . . . . .
   a) The tractor monster; enemy of the Lord
   b) The bank; savior of the damned
   c) The Land Company; Satan
   d) The vigilante; weapon of the Lord

54. When Jim Casy saw what the Leviathan had done to the Joad family, he said, "If I was still . . . . I'd say the arm of the Lord had struck. But now I don't know what happened."
   a) a strike leader
   b) Joad's friend
   c) a preacher
   d) a wanderer

55. The tractor driver . . . . . is in the tractor with "its shining disks, cutting the earth with blades-not plowing but surgery . . . . And pulled behind the disks, the harrows combining with iron teeth."
   a) a bad man
   b) a monster or a visible god
   c) a robot
   d) an automaton
56. In comparison to the Bible, the Joad family fled the Oklahoma Leviathan, only to run into his brother, the California Leviathan: the Farmers’ Association and its typical member, the Hooper ranch, a veritable prison with its barbed-wire fences and armed guards—much the same sort of.......
   a) creature, but even meaner
   b) creature, but more sympathetic
   c) monster, but much kinder
   d) monster, but more broad-minded

57. As a rule, Leviathan would make easy prey of the little fishes-.....
   a) all kinds of migrant workers
   b) the separate family units
   c) a union of migrant workers
   d) both men and women

58. Later it became difficult for Leviathan to attack the migrants’ families since these units became the gametes of a larger organism, a union of all migrant workers. "For here 'I lost my land' is changed; a cell is split and from its splitting grows the thing you hate- '.....'."
   a) We lost our land
   b) We had nothing to lose
   c) Your loss is not mine
   d) Come what may

59. When the Joads and Wilsons met on the road; the Joads.....with the Wilsons, repaired. the Wilsons’ car, and joined forces with them for the journey westward This is the way how a union of all migrant workers began.
   a) asked them for some food
   b) asked them for some money
   c) asked them for some food and some money
   d) shared their little money and food
60. Afterwards several families came together in roadside camps. Perhaps twenty families would camp together at a suitable place. "In the evening a strange thing happened: the twenty families became one family, the children were the children of all. 'The loss of home became one loss, and . . . . . in the West was one dream.'
   a) the golden time
   b) the future
   c) the inspiration
   d) the destiny

61. The democracy, self-government, and . . . . . of the roadside camps blossomed quite perfectly in the government camps, where men were orderly and harmonious without police.
   a) fraternity
   b) idealism
   c) enmity
   d) hatred

62. As a result, the government camps, in which a minority of the migrants lived, became the model for . . . . .
   a) popular
   b) well-equipped
   c) the future commune for all workers
   d) all people in U.S.A.

63. Before Tom Joad went away, he said to his mother about the government camps, "I been thinkin' how it was in that gov'ment camp, how our folks took care a theirselves, an' if they was a fight they fixed it theirselves; an' they wasn't no cops waggin' their guns. but they was better order than cops ever give. I been a-wonderin' why can't do that all over, .... . All work together for our own thing— all farm our own lan'"
   a) Throw out the cops that ain't our people
   b) Kill all the bad men
   c) Mind our own business
   d) Go back to Oklahoma
64. Shortly after lamenting that the family was breaking up, Ma Joad... attained the large vision, agreeing with Mrs. Wainwright that the Joads would help the Wainwrights if they needed help.
   a) who was dying
   b) the soul of the Joad family
   c) the humble woman
   d) Tom's grandmother

65. At the end of the book, the new collective organism is still in its infancy. This is .... that has been born, not Rose of Sharon's that was conceived, of the selfish Connie Rivers; and her final act symbolizes the final triumph of struggle.
   a) the hope
   b) the new dream
   c) the child
   d) the pioneer

66. Rose of Sharon who cannot be mother of a family adopts .... as represented by one of “the people who sat huddled together” in the barns' when winter storms came.
   a) her dream
   b) her idealism
   c) her imagination and aspiration
   d) the newly born collective person

67. The way in which Rose of Sharon fed the starving man from her own breast presents the conflicts of organism in terms of ....
   a) an ecological struggle
   b) a final victory
   c) a reaction against life and hope
   d) social controversies

68. According to the novel, the migrants, driven from their homes, were caught as bait as the agricultural corporations and big growers needed pickers in great numbers ....
a) to gather their crops  
b) to harvest their manifold crops  
c) to work for the workers' own sake  
d) to share their output

69. **Wickedly,** the land owners advertised everywhere for pickers with the object of bringing in more job-seekers than they needed; with too many men on hand they could . . . . . .  
a) produce good and fine commodity  
b) manufacture good articles  
c) lower wages and increase profits  
d) reduce their profits

70. The migrants or job-seekers were treated like hungry animals because if one crop was picked, they had to hurry on to another crop, if they were . . . . . .  
a) strong enough  
b) in need of money  
c) in need of food  
d) to make a bare subsistence

71. **As** the pickers never stayed long enough in one country or one plantation to qualify for relief, the growers were . . . . . .  
a) free from trouble  
b) in no danger of strike  
c) saved higher taxes  
d) short of employment

72. Without any welfare and security, labor leaders, radical agitators, and socialists made the pickers dissatisfied with wages and working conditions, organized them in unions, and . . . . . .  
a) promoted strikes  
b) demand the committee's resignation  
c) demanded longer hours  
d) challenged the feud
73. On thorough reading, the reader sees that the title of The Grapes of Wrath suggests a Biblical parallel: "vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored" obviously alludes to Revelation 14: 19." the great winepress of ...."
   a) the abundance of output
   b) the plenty of crops
   c) the wrath of God
   d) the bitterness of the Joads

74. In terms of the mythical model, the going out of the Joads from Oklahoma to California is comparable to the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt to Canaan, as the novel is obviously divided into well-marked sections- . . . . (Chapter 1- 10). . . . (Chapter 11-18), and . . . . in California (19- 30).
   a) sojourn; journey; drought
   b) drought; journey; sojourn
   c) journey; sojourn; drought
   d) journey; drought; sojourn

75. These sections mentioned above correspond to ..... In Egypt. ..... and ..... in Canaan.
   a) exodus; oppression; settlement
   b) settlement; exodus; oppression
   c) oppression; exodus; settlement
   d) exodus; settlement; oppression

76. Undeniably, there is, in the novel, a concurrence of animal and . . . . .
   Even from the opening of the chapter which depicts the pedestrian endurance of the . . . . creature and human are linked.
   a) anamism; dove
   b) human life; turtle
   c) defeat; victory
   d) ghost; spirit

77. From the opening passages to the last scene in which an attempt is made to beautify Rose of Sharon's biological act, the narrative is richly interspersed with literal and figurative . . . .
78. Tom Joad and Jim Casy, on the way home, witness the unsuccessful efforts of a __________ to stop the turtle's slow progress.
   a) rabbit
   b) cat
   c) dog
   d) horse

79. Ma Joad describes the law's pursuit of Pretty Boy Floyd in animal terms: "They run him like ______, an' him a-snappin' an' a-snarlin', mean as a lobo."
   a) a snake
   b) a turtle
   c) a coyote
   d) a rabbit

80. In the deserted house, Muley describes himself as having once been "mean like ______," whereas now he is "mean like ______."  
   a) a wolf; an elephant
   b) a wolf; a dog
   c) a tiger; a rabbit
   d) a wolf; a weasel

81. Besides, Young Al boasts that his Hudson jalopy will "ride like a ______."
   a) rabbit
   b) horse
   c) jaguar
   d) bull calf

82. In the interchapter describing the change, the growing wrath triggered by the wholesale eviction of the tenant farmers, the western states are "nervous as ______ before a thunder storm."
83. From the point of view of Ma Joad's, she savagely protests the break-up of the family: "All we got is the family unbroke. Like a bunch of ....... when the lobos are ranging."
   a) oxen
   b) zebras
   c) cows
   d) pigs

84. Furthermore, Tom tells Casy that the day he got out of prison, he ran himself down a prostitute "like she was .......!"
   a) a rabbit
   b) a cat
   c) a squirrel
   d) a dove

85. The reader will realize that even the endless caravans of jalopies are described in terms which echo the plodding endurance of the .........
   a) ass
   b) horse
   c) turtle
   d) shark

86. After a night in which "the owls coasted overhead, and the coyotes gabbled in the distance, and into the camp skunks walked, looking for bits of food ....." the morning comes, revealing the cars of migrants along the highway crawling out "like ....... ."
   a) bugs
   b) ants
   c) white ants
   d) snakes
87. After the relatively peaceful interlude of the Government Camp, Al comments on the practice of periodically burning out the Hoovervilles where the dispossessed farmers are forced to cluster: "... they jus' go hide down in the willow an' then they come out an' build 'em another weed shack. jus' like ......"
   a) birds
   b) gophers
   c) ants
   d) turtles

88. And even towards the end of the story, Ma expresses her longing to have a settled home for Ruth and Winfield, the youngest children, in order to keep them from becoming ..... .
   a) wild animals
   b) bad citizens
   c) ruffians
   d) urchins

89. In order to give a more vivid view, Steinbeck provides the reader to see Ruth and Winfield emerge from their beds "like ......"
   a) hermit crabs from shells
   b) turtles at sea
   c) fish in the water
   d) dolphins swimming in the pool

90. The persistence of this imagery reveals at least biological supports and comments upon ..... .
   a) industrial machinery
   b) sociology
   c) tapisrty
   d) biology

91. Sexual activity, the primacy of the family clan, the threat and utility of industrial machinery, the alienation and hostility of the law, the growing anger at economic oppression, the arguments for human dignity, are all accompanied by, or expressed in terms of, ..... .
92. Apart from what has been mentioned above, the presence of literal and ___ is more frequent when the oppression of the Joads is most severe.
   a) connotative animals
   b) semantic ideas
   c) lyric tone
   d) figurative animals

93. On the whole, the pattern of the novel is similar to a parabola whose highest point is the sequence at ___.
   a) the California farming
   b) the Government Camp
   c) Oklahoma
   d) the Red River

94. Besides the figurative images, a number of other motifs strongly assert themselves in Steinbeck’s novel: the juxtaposition of natural morality and religious hypocrisy; the love of the regenerative land; the primacy of the family; the dignity of human beings, the socio-politications inherent in the conflict between ___.
   a) urban and rural lives
   b) social and political beliefs
   c) individual work and industrial oppression
   d) aristocratic and democratic beliefs

95. Consider Casy’s impulsive rationalizations in the very early section of the book where he tries, like the Ancient Mariner, to convince his listener and himself at the same time, that his ___ in favor of a kind of naturalistic code of ethics is morally acceptable.
a) laziness
b) broad-mindedness
c) sincere belief
d) rejection of religious preaching

96. Tortured by his sexual impulses as a preacher, Casy began to doubt and question the assumptions which he had been articulating from his rough, evangelical pulpit, began to observe the discrepancy between

a) theoretical sin and factual behavior
b) life and death
c) good life and bad life
d) social position and political position

97. Casy retains .... for people, but not through his m'inistry, and later this love will be transmuted into personal sacrifice and the solidarity of union organization.

a) his love
b) his anger
c) his importance
d) his hypocrisy

98. When Casy, still in doubt of theology, refuses to pray for the dying Grampa, Granma reminds him, quite offhandedly, how ..... prayed when she was a little girl.

a) Ruthie
b) Winfield
c) Rose of Sharon
d) Granma.

99. Ma Joad expresses a kind of mystical acceptance of the life cycle when she tries to tell Rose of Sharon about ..... .

a) her husband, Connie Rivers
b) her life in Oklahoma
c) the hurt of childbearing
d) the gloom of death
100. **As Ma** is so firm in her belief in the rightness of natural processes, she becomes furious at the..... who plague the migrants.
   a) religious hypocrites
   b) soldiers
   c) vigilants
   d) policemen
PART TWO. Write T for True in front of each sentence below which is true according to the story. Write F for False in front of each sentence if it is not true.

1. At the Hoovervilles and in the government camp or station, the evangelists whom Ma characterizes as Holy Rollers and Jehovahites are grimly present, like camp followers. T

2. Beginning with polite acceptance, Ma becomes infuriated when one of the zealots works on Rose of Sharon, scaring her half to death with visions of hellfire and burning. T

3. In a way, Ma represents the state of natural grace to which Casy aspires from the beginning. T

4. It is true to say that just as the novel reveals a pre-occupation with biology, it is also obsessed with love of the earth. T

5. The earth motif is woven into the texture complexly, but on the whole it serves two main functions: first, to signify love; and second, to signify endurance. T

6. Noah makes the sexual connection when, listening to Casy's compulsive story, he idly, but quite naturally, draws the torso of a woman in the dirt, "breasts, hips, pelvis." T

7. Noah's refusal to leave, even after the caterpillar tractors have wiped him out, looks ahead to Grampa's similar recalcitrance. T

8. At first, Tom seems enthusiastic about the prospect of moving to a more fertile land, and he delivers himself of words verging on panegyric: "Jus' let me get out to California where I can pick me an orange when I want it." T

9. When Casy says to Tom, "Grampa an' old place, they was jus' the same thing," we, the reader, feel that the observation has a precision which is supported by the texture of the entire novel. T
When the Joads get to California, they will, of course, find that the grapes which Grampa dreamed of are inaccessible. The grapes of promise inevitably turn to grapes of hope.

In California, the land has been possessed by the men with a frantic hunger for land who came before the Joads.

The defeated promise is bitterly dramatized in the last scene, when a geranium, the last flower of earth to appear in the novel, becomes an issue dividing Ruthie and Winfield, and results in Ruthie's pressing one petal against Winfield's nose, cruelly.

The reader can see easily that when the land goes, everything else goes, too, and the water is the emblem of its destruction.

The deprivation or the native land, and the alienation of the new, become more than economic disasters; they threaten the only social organization upon which Ma Joad can depend.

Love of family parallels love of the earth. During the threatening instability of the cross-country journey, Ma Joad acts as the cohesive force which keeps her brood intact.

The fertility of the land and the integrity of the clan are no longer similar entities; neither of them is essential for survival.

Closely bound up with the theme of familial survival is the theme of human dignity which the reader realizes almost in every scene.

It is clear that the exigencies of eviction and migration force the problem of brute survival upon the Joads.

At the Government Camp, a woman complains about taking charity from the Salvation Army because "We was hungry—they made us crawl for our dinner. They took our dignity."