



*"Remember, it's a sin
to kill a mockingbird"*

To Kill a Mockingbird

..A NOVEL STUDY..

Novel: To Kill a Mockingbird
Author: Harper Lee

CHAPTER ONE:

1. Write down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. *Reading Strategies: Asking Questions and Noticing what the Author Leaves Out.*
One good reading strategy to keep in mind is asking yourself questions about the story. Also, notice what the author purposely leaves out. Using these two strategies, write down a question that you have about this chapter and explain why the author left out the answer.
3. *Reading Strategy: Making Connections.*
Making connections with different events of the story is key to helping you understand what is going to happen. In this chapter, what do you infer led to Jem's broken arm?
4. *Reading Strategy: Recognizing References.*
This chapter is full of references to different events. Write down four references that you believe will have an impact on the story.
5. *Reading Strategy: Making Inferences.*
Make an inference about the narrator. Is he/she a boy or a girl? How old do you think he/she is? Provide your answer with proof from the chapter.
6. *Reading Strategy: Background Knowledge.*
The narrator spends a lot of time talking about the Radleys and gives you a lot of background knowledge about them. List in point form everything about the Radleys you think defines who they are. You should have at least ten points.
7. *Writer's Craft: Suspense and Foreshadowing.*
"The old house was the same, droopy and sick, but as we stared down the street we thought we saw an inside shutter move. Flick. A tiny, almost invisible movement, and the house was still."
In this quote, the author is foreshadowing an event. Predict what you think is going to happen.

CHAPTER TWO

1. Write down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. *Reading Strategy: Focusing on Important Details and Summarizing.*
As you read over the chapter, focus on the details about the characters. Who are they? What do they stand for? Summarize the following characters: Scout, Miss Caroline, and the Cunninghams. Be thorough and provide examples if necessary.

CHAPTER ONE

1. **Write down any words you don't the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers may vary. Examples: assuaged (satisfied), apothecary (shopkeeper), piety (devotedness), taciturn (non-communicative), impotent (helpless), dictum (an authoritative statement), chattels (slaves), collard (a stalked smooth-leaved kale), malevolent (arising from ill will), predilection (a favorable inclination), azaleas (a rhododendron), probate (the judicial determination of the validity of a will), mockingbird (a southern U.S. songbird that copycats other songbird's calls; is not a nuisance), beadie (a parish officer who punishes petty offenders), cannas (a tropical herb), flivver (a small, cheap, old car), nebulous (hazy, indistinct), or foray (a raid esp. in search for plunder).

2. ***Reading Strategies: Asking Questions and Noticing what the Author Leaves Out.***
One good reading strategy to keep in mind is asking yourself questions about the story. Also, notice what the author purposely leaves out. Using these two strategies, write down a question that you have about this chapter and explain why the author left out the answer.

Answers may vary, but should reflect the following example:

Question: How did Jem's arm get broken so badly?

Answer: The author deliberately left the answer to this question out to make the reader curious.

3. ***Reading Strategy: Making Connections.***
Making connections with different events of the story is key to helping you understand what is going to happen. In this chapter, what do you inference led to Jem's broken arm?

Answers may vary, but should reflect the following example: I inference Dill's desire to get Boo Radley to come out led to Jem's broken arm.

4. ***Reading Strategy: Recognizing References.***
This chapter is full of references to different events. Write down four references that you believe will have an impact on the story.

Answers may vary, but should reflect the following example:

1. The narrator introduces the Ewell family, and blames them for Jem's broken arm.
2. Jem said that Dill started it.
3. When the kids had an argument, their father refused to take sides, insisting they were both right. It appears Atticus favors both peace and justice.
4. The narrator references a criminal court case in which Atticus, a lawyer, tried to persuade his client to plead guilty to second-degree murder. When his client re-

fused, he was hung. Atticus began to dislike criminal law.

5. *Reading Strategy: Making Inferences.*

Make an inference about the narrator. Is he/she a boy or a girl? How old do you think he/she is? Provide your answer with proof from the chapter.

I inference the narrator is a girl about five years old. My inference is backed by the following quote: "Shoot, no wonder, then," said Jem, jerking his thumb at me. "Scout yonder's been reading ever since she was born, and she ain't even started school yet."

6. *Reading Strategy: Background Knowledge.*

The narrator spends a lot of time talking about the Radleys and gives you a lot of background knowledge about them. List in point form everything about the Radleys you think defines who they are. You should have at least ten points.

Answers may vary, but should reflect the following example:

The Radleys:

-kept to themselves

-didn't go to church; worshipped at home

-Mr. Radley went to town at 11:30 every morning, and always returned precisely at noon. He sometimes carried a paper bag upon his return.

-nobody knew how they made a living

-had lived in their house with their two sons for as long as anyone could remember

-always closed their shutters every Sunday

-their house had no screen doors

-their youngest boy was a teenager, and once became part of a gang

-people were too scared of Mr. Radley to tell him his boy was hanging out with the wrong crowd

-the law put an end to the son's freedom, and Mr. Radley locked him up in his house for fifteen years

-Arthur (the youngest Radley boy) stabbed his father's leg with scissors and was put in jail

-Mr. Radley's only law was God's law

-Mr. Radley died

-The last time Mr. Radley went to town and walked past the narrator's house, Calpurnia said, "There goes the meanest man God ever blew breath into."

-The Radley's older boy took Mr. Radley's place

-he also had no known occupation

7. *Writer's Craft: Suspense and Foreshadowing.*

"The old house was the same, droopy and sick, but as we stared down the street we thought we saw an inside shutter move. Flick. A tiny, almost invisible movement, and the house was still." In

this quote, the author is foreshadowing an event. Predict what you think is going to happen.

I predict Dill will get Boo Radley to come out.

CHAPTER THREE:

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. *Reading Strategy: Making Inferences and Recognizing Character Development.*
In this chapter, Jem, Atticus, and Calpurnia are teaching Scout to respect everyone. Explain and give an example of each.
3. What does Atticus say about understanding other people? Find the quote from this chapter and copy it down. Do you agree with him? Why or why not?
4. Atticus is a lawyer. His view of the law is described in the following passages of conversation between him and Scout.
 "You can't do that, Scout," Atticus said. "Sometimes it's better to bend the law a little in special cases. In your case, the law remains rigid. So to school you must go."
 "Mr. Ewell shouldn't do that—"
 "Of course he shouldn't, but he'll never change his ways. Are you going to take out your disapproval on his children?"
What is Atticus trying to say about law? Does he believe in judging people? Keep in mind how Atticus believes people should be treated and the way he view the law will influence the way he practices law.
5. Reading the following quote. What is the difference between a compromise and bending the law?
 "Do you know what a compromise is?" he asked.
 "Bending the law?"
 "No, an agreement reached by mutual concessions. It works this way," he said. "If you'll concede the necessity of going to school, we'll go on reading every night just as we always have. Is it a bargain?"
 "Yes sir!"

CHAPTER FOUR

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. *Writer's Craft: Cliffhangers.*
What was the cliffhanger at the end of this chapter?
3. *Reading Strategy: Making Connections.*
In this chapter, Jem, Scout, and Dill played a tire game. Why did Jem push the tire so hard when Scout was on it?
4. *Author's Purpose.*
What purpose did the author have in including the tire game?

CHAPTER THREE:

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.

Answers may vary. Examples: erratic (irregular), tranquility (peacefulness), expounding (explaining), phenomenal (extraordinary), flinty (hard, sharp), iniquities (wickedness), furor (uproar), diminutive (tiny), condescension (assuming a superior air), contentious (argumentative), strife (struggle), monosyllable (words of one syllable), magnesia (a light white substance used as a laxative), fractious (irritable), diction (enunciation), disapprobation (disapproval), or haint (ghost).

2. *Reading Strategy: Making Inferences and Recognizing Character Development.*

In this chapter, Jem, Atticus, and Calpurnia are teaching Scout to respect everyone. Explain and give an example of each.

A) Jem: Upon finding Scout beating up Walter Cunningham, a poor boy, Jem comes to the boy's defense and invites him over for lunch. Through this action, Scout learns to respect other people, especially those in need.

B) Atticus: Atticus talked to Walter as an equal about farming, something the boy knew a lot about. This shows Scout that Atticus respects the Cunninghams, poor as they were. Their conversation also makes Scout respect Walter, because he talked with ease about things she had never heard of.

C) Calpurnia: When Scout embarrassed Walter by remarking on the way he ate, Calpurnia took her aside and scolded her. She explained that all guests deserve honor, and she should not embarrass them if they did things differently.

3. What does Atticus say about understanding other people? Find the quote from this chapter and copy it down. Do you agree with him? Why or why not?

"First of all," he said, "if you can learn a simple trick, Scout, you'll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view—" "Sir?" "—until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." Answers may vary. Example: Yes, I agree with him. To judge someone without knowing their side of the story, or what their circumstances are will prove inaccurate and often hurtful.

4. Atticus is a lawyer. His view of the law is described in the following passages of conversation between him and Scout.

"You can't do that, Scout," Atticus said. "Sometimes it's better to bend the law a little in special cases. In your case, the law remains rigid. So to school you must go."

"Mr. Ewell shouldn't do that—"

"Of course he shouldn't, but he'll never change his ways. Are you going to take out your disapproval on his children?"

What is Atticus trying to say about law? Does he believe in judging people? Keep

in mind how Atticus believes people should be treated and the way he views the law will influence the way he practices law.

Atticus is saying that if an adult makes a poor choice, no one should blame his child. They are never to blame; they have not reached the age of accountability. He does not believe in judging adults, though, either. Atticus believes in being compassionate and helping.

5. Reading the following quote. What is the difference between a compromise and bending the law?

“Do you know what a compromise is?” he asked.

‘Bending the law?’

‘No, an agreement reached by mutual concessions. It works this way,’ he said. ‘If you’ll concede the necessity of going to school, we’ll go on reading every night just as we always have. Is it a bargain?’

‘Yes sir!’”

A compromise is when two people give in a bit when they come to a standstill and can't agree. This way, they both get a part of what they want. Bending the law is much different. That is when a person isn't held accountable for breaking the law. Thus, it is bent.

CHAPTER FOUR

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers may vary, but may include: ethical (or moral principles), camellia (small shrubs related to the tea plant), or poised (balanced).

2. ***Writer's Craft: Cliffhangers.***

What was the cliffhanger at the end of this chapter?

"Atticus's arrival was the second reason I wanted to quit the game. The first reason happened the day I rolled into the Radley front yard. Through all the head-shaking, queelling of nausea and Jem yelling, I had heard another sound, so low I could not have heard it from the sidewalk. Someone inside the house was laughing."

The above quote was the cliffhanger at the end of this chapter. It describes Scout hearing Boo Radley laugh from inside his house.

3. ***Reading Strategy: Making Connections.***

In this chapter, Jem, Scout, and Dill played a tire game. Why did Jem push the tire so hard when Scout was on it?

Earlier in this chapter, Jem had tried to frighten Dill by telling him about hot steam ghosts. Scout interrupted his fun by proving to Dill Jem was just being silly. When it was Scout's turn, Jem rolled the tire as hard as he could in revenge.

4. ***Author's Purpose.***

What purpose did the author have in including the tire game?

The children would never have entered the Radley yard on purpose. Jem's anger caused him to accidentally push his sister right through the Radley gate and stop in front of their house. Through this incident, Scout heard Boo's muffled laughter. The author does not reveal whether the laughter is evil or friendly.

CHAPTER FIVE

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.

2. *Making Inferences.*

What kind of man is Mr. Radle? Does this explain Boo's crime? If so, why?

3. *Making Connections.*

How are these passages related?

"Miss Maudie settled her bridgework. 'You know old Mr. Radley was a foot-washing Baptist –'

'That's what you are, ain't it?'

'My shell's not that hard, child. I'm just a Baptist.'"

"Foot-washers believe anything that's pleasure is a sin. Did you know some of 'em came out of the woods one Saturday and passed by this place and told me and my flowers were going to Hell?'

'Your flowers, too?'

'Yes ma'am. They'd burn right with me. They thought I spent too much time in God's outdoors and not enough time inside the house reading the Bible.'"

"Miss Maudie stopped rocking, and her voice hardened. 'You are too young to understand it,' she said, 'but sometimes the Bible in the hand of one man is worse than a whiskey bottle in the hand of – oh, of your father.'"

"Miss Maudie laughed. 'Wasn't talking about your father,' she said. 'What I meant was, if Atticus Finch drank until he was drunk he wouldn't be as hard as some men are at their best. There are just some kind of men who – who're so busy worrying about the next world they've never learned to live in this one, and you can look down the street and see the results.'"

CHAPTER SIX

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.

2. *Reading Strategy: Summarizing.*

Write a summary of this chapter's events. Make sure to include the driving motives. Your summary should be at least twenty lines long.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.

2. *Inferencing.*

Why did Mr. Radley lie when Jem asked him why he filled the hole in the tree with cement?

3. Who sewed up Jem's pants and lay them on the fence? Why?

CHAPTER FIVE

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.

Answers will vary, but may include: pestilence (deadliness), magisterial (authoritative), tacit (expressed without speech), benign (kind), morbid (gloomy or gruesome), mimosa (a plant with small white or pink flowers), placidly (calmly), quibbling (minor objection), edification (instruction), or asinine (foolish).

2. *Making Inferences.*

What kind of man is Mr. Radley? Does this explain Boo's crime? If so, why?

Mr. Radley was a foot-washing Baptist. A foot-washing Baptist is someone who believes that anything pleasurable is a sin. On this basis, I infer Mr. Radley was a cruel father. In the beginning, all Arthur did was cause some mischief by locking Mr. Conner in the courthouse outhouse. As punishment, Mr. Radley locked Arthur up in their house for fifteen years.

3. *Making Connections.*

How are these passages related?

"Miss Maudie settled her bridgework. 'You know old Mr. Radley was a foot-washing Baptist—'

'That's what you are, ain't it?'

'My shell's not that hard, child. I'm just a Baptist.'"

"'Foot-washers believe anything that's pleasure is a sin. Did you know some of 'em came out of the woods one Saturday and passed by this place and told me and my flowers were going to Hell?'

'Your flowers, too?'

'Yes ma'am. They'd burn right with me. They thought I spent too much time in God's outdoors and not enough time inside the house reading the Bible.'"

"Miss Maudie stopped rocking, and her voice hardened. 'You are too young to understand it,' she said, 'but sometimes the Bible in the hand of one man is worse than a whiskey bottle in the hand of—oh, of your father.'"

"'Miss Maudie laughed. 'Wasn't talking about your father,' she said. 'What I meant was, if Atticus Finch drank until he was drunk he wouldn't be as hard as some men are at their best. There are just some kind of men who— who're so busy worrying about the next world they've never learned to live in this one, and you can look down the street and see the results.'"

Drinking was not what made Mr. Radley so hardhearted. Instead, he was bound under religious law. When his son committed any mischief, no matter how small, he was punished terribly. Mr. Radley did worse things in the name of religion than he would have done were he a drunkard.

CHAPTER SIX

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: prowess (talent), or ensuing (resulting).

2. **Reading Strategy: Summarizing.**

Write a summary of this chapter's events. Make sure to include the driving motives.

Summaries will vary, but should closely resemble the following:

It was Dill's last night in Maycomb when the trio decided to go for a walk. Their plan was to take a peep in the Radley's windows to see if they could catch a glimpse of Boo. First they tried to see into a side window with a loose shutter. Curtains blocked their view. Next they tried a back window. While Jem peeked in, however, the black shadow of a man crept up behind them. The man stopped a foot past Jem, turned, and strode back the way he had come. Panicking, the children raced out the gate and through some collards. At that moment, the roar of a shotgun echoed through the empty night silence. Quickly they sprinted towards a high wire fence that separated the Radley garden from the schoolyard. Dill and Scout dashed under the wire while Jem held it up for them. When it was finally Jem's turn to roll under the fence, his pants got caught. Not about to risk his life for a pair of pants, he kicked them off and ran to the cover of the schoolyard. Wanting to avoid suspicion, the three hurried back home. When they arrived, they found a group of neighbors had gathered in front of the Radley house. Nervously they strolled up to the gathering. All the neighbors were whispering about how Nathan Radley had shot a Negro in his collard patch. The children remained unnoticed for awhile until someone asked Jem where his pants were. Dill replied they had been playing "strip poker" and that he had won them from Jem. Unimpressed, Atticus ordered Dill to return Jem's pants. That night when everyone was asleep, Jem crept back into the Radley yard to retrieve his pants. The chapter ended with Jem and Scout huffing and puffing in their beds, safe at last.

CHAPTER SEVEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: hoodoo (a bad luck charm), meditative (pondering), or vigil (watch).

2. ***Inferencing.***

Why did Mr. Radley lie when Jem asked him why he filled the hole in the tree with cement?

Boo Radley had been putting gifts and small toys in a hollow tree on the Radley lot. Scout and Jem Finch would take the trinkets, and thus the three formed a relationship without the children even knowing. Nathan Radley filled in the tree's hole as a way to punish Boo, because this isolated him from the only two people who had reached out to him.

3. **Who sewed up Jem's pants and lay them on the fence? Why?**

Only three people lived in the Radley house: Mr. Nathan Radley, Boo, and Mrs. Radley. One of the Radleys had to have sewn up Jem's pants. Jem said the sewing was all crooked, so it couldn't have been Mrs. Radley. Mr. Nathan Radley would never do such a thing; he didn't care for Scout or Jem. Following the process of elimination, it must have been Boo. Another reason I believe it was Boo is because of what Jem said: "Like somebody was readin' my mind...like somebody could tell what I was going to do. Can't anybody tell what I'm gonna do lest they know me, can they, Scout?" Of late, the children had been studying Boo Radley, and quite obviously Boo had been studying them back. To show them that he cared, he had helped them out.

CHAPTER EIGHT

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. *Inference, Making Connections.*
What did Jem and Scout learn about Boo Radley after the fire? How did they learn this?
3. *Connotation.*
When Jem made a snowman, what was the connotation (implication)? Who else made it?
4. *Suspense.*
How did the author build suspense for the reader when introducing the fire?

CHAPTER NINE

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. *Reading Strategy: Asking Questions.*
Why did Cecil Jacobs want to fight Jem and Scout?
3. Why did Atticus say this case affected him personally?
4. How did the children feel about their Aunt Alexandra and their Uncle Jack?
5. What was Aunt Alexandra's motive regarding Scout? A motive is what a character wants or needs.
6. Why wasn't Atticus there when Francis provoked Scout to fight?
7. When children ask a question, what does Atticus think they should be told?
8. What is the difference in Atticus's mind about bad language and hot-headedness?
9. Why is Atticus worried that Jem and Scout will become bitter?
10. What clues has the author given you about the court case so far? List in point form.
11. When questions arise concerning the court case, who does Atticus hope Jem and Scout will ask?
12. *Interweaving Stories.*
How many perspectives will need to be shown now? There are ten different ones you should name.

CHAPTER TEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. How did the children feel about their father's talents at the beginning of Chapter Ten?
3. *Writer's Craft: Author's Purpose.*
What was the author's purpose of including a mad dog in this chapter?
4. Why didn't Atticus tell the children about his marksman talent?
5. Why do you think this book is called 'To Kill A Mockingbird'?

CHAPTER EIGHT

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: procured (obtained), plaited (folded), libel (a representation that gives an unfair degrading impression about a specific thing), perpetrate (commit), hone (sharpen a knife), tousle (dishevel), adjacent (situated beside), or flue (a passage for gases, eg chimney).

2. ***Inference, Making Connections.***

What did Jem and Scout learn about Boo Radley after the fire? How did they learn this?

During the fire, Scout and Jem had their backs to the Radley house. At this time, Boo crept out and covered a shivering and oblivious Scout in a blanket. He could have hurt her, but instead had compassion. From this circumstance, the children learned that Boo never meant to harm them and had only good intentions.

3. ***Connotation.***

When Jem made a snowman, what was the connotation (implication)? Who else made it?

The connotation was that the snowman was a caricature of Mr. Avery. Miss Maudie and Atticus also made the connection. I know this because Atticus scolded Jem for making caricatures of the neighbors, and Miss Maudie got upset at Atticus for permitting Jem to portrait the community.

4. ***Suspense.***

How did the author build suspense for the reader when introducing the fire?

The author built suspense when she showed Atticus waking up Scout at one o'clock a.m. He told her to get her bathrobe and coat on; they were going outside. "Hurry," Atticus repeated again and again. Since parents generally don't wake their children up just after midnight, we can infer that something was wrong.

CHAPTER NINE

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: rehash (to present again in another form without any real changes), analogous (similar in one or more respects), homologous (corresponding in structure), ingenuous (straightforward), induce (persuade), lineaments (a contour of a body), innate (the essential nature of a thing), hookah (a pipe), obstreperous (stubbornly defiant), trousseau (a bride's personal outfit), don (put on), fanatical (intense uncritical devotion), or invective (an abusive expression).

2. **Reading Strategy: Asking Questions.**

Why did Cecil Jacobs want to fight Jem and Scout?

Cecil wanted to fight Jem and Scout because Atticus was defending Tom Robinson, a Negro. He called Atticus a 'nigger-lover'. Back in those days, whenever a court case came up involving a Black and a White, the Black would always be blamed.

3. **Why did Atticus say this case affected him personally?**

Tom Robinson was an innocent Black man, and Atticus was the only lawyer who could defend him in town. Everyone believed Tom was guilty, and Atticus knew there would be serious consequences for defending him. However, he also knew that if he didn't stand up for what was right or he was no model for himself or his children. Even though he knew what he was doing was morally right, Atticus still realized that his children would take the brunt of public scoffing, taunting, and distaste.

4. **How did the children feel about their Aunt Alexandra and their Uncle Jack?**

Atticus had two siblings: Uncle Jack, and Aunt Alexandra. His children felt quite differently about their aunt and uncle. Jem and Scout loved Uncle Jack. He had a sense of humor, showered them with presents, and was usually in a fun mood. Aunt Alexandra had a sharp nose and chin. She constantly scolded Scout, believing the girl had no business wearing trousers and playing boyish games. Uncle Jimmy was her husband, but she never paid any attention to him. In return, Uncle Jimmy never said a word to anyone.

5. **What was Aunt Alexandra's motive regarding Scout? A motive is what a character wants or needs.**

Scout behaved like a tomboy, much to Aunt Alexandra's dismay. In her opinion, Scout should act more like a lady. Since Scout had no mother, Aunt Alexandra believed it her duty, as a good aunt, to teach Scout in the art of girlhood. Wearing dresses, playing tea party, and using ladylike language were on the to-do list.

6. **Why wasn't Atticus there when Francis provoked Scout to fight?**
Atticus was inside with the adults when all the commotion took place, so he didn't know what happened. He didn't find out what had happened until later, and even then he didn't hear Scout's side of it.
7. **When children ask a question, what does Atticus think they should be told?**
Atticus believed that when children ask questions, they should be told the truth.
8. **What is the difference in Atticus's mind about bad language and hot headedness?**
Atticus's opinion on bad language was it was a stage all children go through. If attention wasn't drawn to it, they would grow out of it. Tempers were different. They grew and stayed with you if self-discipline wasn't learned.
9. **Why is Atticus worried that Jem and Scout will become bitter?**
Atticus knew that Jem and Scout would be teased and bullied about their father defending a black man. He worried that they might grow bitter towards him for choosing to defend Tom Robinson.
10. **What clues has the author given you about the court case so far? List them in point form.**
-The Ewells were blaming Tom Robinson, a black man, for something they did themselves.
-There is no evidence to prove either way.
-Atticus was defending Tom Robinson because he believed he was innocent. Calpurnia had often told him Tom was as honest as the day was long, and he trusted her judgement. Also, Atticus believed the Ewells were guilty. They had committed many petty crimes before.
11. **When questions arise concerning the court case, who does Atticus hope Jem and Scout will ask?**
Atticus hopes his children will look to him for answers. To help Scout know he is open to questions and wants her to know the truth, he allows her to overhear his conversation with Uncle Jack.
12. **Interweaving Stories.**
How many perspectives will need to be shown now? There are ten different ones you should name.
The children (Scout, Jem, and Dill), Boo Radley, the rest of Maycomb's children (black and white), Atticus, relatives, the Ewells, Tom Robinson, Calpurnia, Maycomb's white adults, and Maycomb's black adults. Note: this question should **not** vary from answer to answer.

CHAPTER TEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: attribute (a quality), inconspicuous (not suspicious), mausoleum (a large tomb), wheedle (coax by flattery), or erratically (irregularly).

2. **How did the children feel about their father's talents at the beginning of Chapter Ten?**

At the beginning of Chapter Ten, the children felt their father had no exciting talents. At his job he did nothing but sit at his desk all day. Compared to Maycomb's other fathers, he was boring. Finally, Scout quizzed Miss Maudie on Atticus's talents. She told her: "He can make anybody's will so airtight nobody can meddle with it. He's the best checker player in town. He can even play a Jew's harp." When the children asked Calpurnia, she didn't know of any talents, and Miss Maudie's answers only served to make them more embarrassed of their father.

3. ***Writer's Craft: Author's Purpose.***

What was the author's purpose of including a mad dog in this chapter?

The author wanted to show that Atticus was very modest and never bragged about his talents. Though good aim with a shotgun was a greatly respected talent back then, he never told anyone he was one of the best marksmen in the county. Yet when he had to use his ability to save the neighborhood, he did so. Tom and Scout learned Atticus's old nickname, One-Shot through this experience.

4. **Why didn't Atticus tell the children about his marksman talent?**

Atticus didn't feel that shooting was something to be proud of. Judging from his opinion about killing things, he probably didn't even think it was a talent. Atticus also didn't want to encourage his children to be involved in guns.

5. **Why is this book called 'To Kill A Mockingbird'?**

There are two quotes from this chapter that describe why this book was called 'To Kill a Mockingbird': "Shoot all the blue jays you want, if you can hit 'em, but remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird", and "Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corncribs, they don't do one thing but sing their heart out for us. That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird."

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. Compared to how Mrs. Dubose treats Jem, Scout, and Atticus, what does Atticus model for his children?
3. Mrs. Dubose provoked Jem so that he lost his temper and went against his father's will. What did Jem do?
4. Why did Atticus tell Scout that Mrs. Dubose was the bravest person he had ever met?
5. Why do you think that Mrs. Dubose wanted the children to come and read to her as a punishment?

CHAPTER TWELVE

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. What did the children learn about the black community?
3. What did they learn about Tom Robinson at Calpurnia's church?

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. In this chapter, Scout makes the following statement which proves she has changed in the past few months. **"I said I would like it very much, which was a lie, but one must lie under certain circumstances and at all times when one can't do anything about them."** Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?
3. Why did Aunt Alexandra come to live with the children that summer? Give two reasons.
4. Why did Atticus lecture Jem and Scout about being and behaving like a Finch? Did Atticus himself agree with what he was saying? Why or why not?

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. Why did Dill run away? PG 143.
3. How has Jem matured in a way Scout hasn't? Give four different examples.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: *passé* (past one's prime), *apoplectic* (a sudden loss of consciousness caused by a brain artery's obstruction), *interdict* (to prohibit by decree), *rectitude* (moral integrity), *acquisition* (something acquire), *Philippic* (trade), *palliation* (to ease without curing), *calomel* (a mercury chloride used as a purgative and fungicide), *reconnaissance* (a preliminary survey of an area), *nether* (situated down or below), or *undulate* (to have a wavelike motion or appearance).

2. **Compared to how Mrs. Dubose treats Jem, Scout, and Atticus, what does Atticus model for his children?**

Atticus modeled both integrity and respect for his children. When Mrs. Dubose mercilessly taunted the Finch family, Atticus held up his head but didn't lose his respect for the old woman. He told his children that she was the bravest person he had ever met. Atticus was a true disciple of turning the other cheek, returning kind words for harsh ones.

3. **Mrs. Dubose provoked Jem so that he lost his temper and went against his father's will? What did Jem do?**

Mrs. Dubose was mocking the Finch children in her daily routine when she brought up that Atticus was defending a Negro. As this was the first comment concerning the court case directed by an adult, it hit Jem hard. As a result, he lost his temper and chopped up Mrs. Dubose's flowers.

4. **Why did Atticus tell Scout that Mrs. Dubose was the bravest person he had ever met?**

Atticus believed that courage was when you already knew that you were overcome but you continued to fight despite inevitable defeat. When Mrs. Dubose was on morphine, she slept her life away. She wanted to be in her right mind when she died, so each dying day, she weaned herself off the drug.

5. **Why do you think that Mrs. Dubose wanted the children to come and read to her as a punishment?**

Mrs. Dubose was gravely ill, and in serious pain. To help her, her doctors put her on morphine. Morphine, however, makes you mentally sleepy, and Mrs. Dubose wanted to die unaffected by drugs. When Jem read to her every afternoon, she held off on morphine for longer and longer. She wanted Jem to read to her to keep her mind off her pain.

CHAPTER TWELVE

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: frivolous (lacking in seriousness), garish (flashy, showy), impedimenta (things that interfere with the process of), ecclesiastical (relating to an institutional church), rotogravure (a photogravure process), lapses (to abandon a former loyalty), doctrine (something taught), or denunciation (accusation).

2. **What did the children learn about the black community?**

The white community had told Jem and Scout that blacks were unfeeling and dirty. At Calpurnia's church, they learned that blacks are normal human beings who had integrity, love, faith, and shared the same feelings whites did.

3. **What did they learn about Tom Robinson at Calpurnia's church?**

The children learned that Tom Robinson was accused of raping Mr. Ewell's daughter. In the white community, the Ewells were at the bottom of the totem pole when it came to honesty. In the black community, Tom Robinson was highly respected as a truthful man. Considering these two points, it's not difficult to determine who was guilty.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: hereditary (genetically passed from parent to offspring), prerogative (a special right), myopic (short-sighted), devoid (entirely lacking), obliquely (indirectly), incestuous (sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that marriage is illegal), gin (a strong liquor), discreet (showing good judgment), or mandrake (an herb superstitiously credited with medical attributes).

2. **In this chapter, Scout makes the following statement which proves she has changed in the past few months. "I said I would like it very much, which was a lie, but one must lie under certain circumstances and at all times when one can't do anything about them." Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?**

Answers may vary. Example: If Scout had stated her true feelings, she would have gotten into trouble despite the fact Atticus knew that she thought the opposite of what she said. So, considering the person she was lying to knew she was lying, I agree with the above statement.

3. **Why did Aunt Alexandra really come to live with the children that summer? Give two reasons.**

Aunt Alexandra came to live with Scout and Jem because Atticus was going to be gone to court most of the summer, and the children needed someone to look out for them. Also, he was worried that the citizens of Maycomb might try to harm his children out of anger towards him. Aunt Alexandra, being a respected white woman, would be there to protect the children, something Calpurnia was unable to do.

4. **Why did Atticus lecture Jem and Scout about being and behaving like a Finch? Did Atticus himself agree with what he was saying? Why or why not?**

Aunt Alexandra was proud of being a Finch, and she saw that the children didn't think they were better than anyone else. She believed they should behave more proper and Finch-like, so she put Atticus up to telling them so. Thus, Atticus was speaking for Aunt Alexandra and not for himself. When he finished giving his children the lecture, the children asked him, "Do you really want us to do all that?" and he replied, "No, just forget about it."

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: carnal (of or related to the body), obscure (gloomy), penitentiary (a state prison), antagonize (to provoke the hostility of), infallible (certain), or fortitude (strength of mind).

2. **Why did Dill run away? PG 143.**

Dill ran away because he felt unloved. His parents didn't pay any attention to him, and they didn't show him in any way that they cared. He knew the Finches loved him, so he sought shelter with them.

3. **How has Jem matured in a way Scout hasn't? Give four different examples.**

A) Jem knew that Atticus was worried about his court case. Because of this, he could take Atticus' point of view and understand that Atticus had a weight on his mind.

B) Dill and Scout didn't know how Atticus would deal with the situation, but Jem knew that Atticus would do what was best for Dill. Jem also knew that they couldn't keep Dill's presence a secret, so he wasn't afraid to face the truth.

C) Jem was willing to put up with Aunt Alexandra for Atticus' sake.

D) He outgrew playing pretend games with Dill and Scout. As a result, Dill turned to Scout for friendship.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.
2. In Maycomb, what were the two reasons men stood in the front yard of someone else's home?
3. What reason did the men have for coming to see Atticus in the middle of the night? Specifically what was their intention?
4. What did Scout mean when she said "Do you really think so?" was Atticus' dangerous questions?
5. What was scaring Jem?
6. Why was Atticus sitting in front of the jail?
7. How did Scout transform the angry crowd?
8. Why wouldn't Jem listen to his father when Atticus asked him to leave?

CHAPTERS SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, AND EIGHTEEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. Summarize the testimony of the Ewells. Be thorough, and describe from their point of view exactly what happened the night of November Twenty-First.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. Summarize the testimony of Tom Robinson. Be thorough, and describe from his point of view exactly what happened the night of November Twenty-First.

CHAPTERS TWENTY, TWENTY-ONE, AND TWENTY-TWO

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.
2. What did the jury rule, and why?
3. Why did Mr. Ewell spit on Atticus' face and tell him that he was going to get Atticus if it took the rest of his life?

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: detractors (withdrawers), ecclesiastical (of or relating to a church), façade (the front of a building), venerable (made sacred by association), succinct (brief, concise), mutual (shared), acquiescence (consent), futility (useless), overture (an opening offer), aggregation (a group composed of different parts), entailment (to involve as a necessary result), or encumbered (burdened).

2. **In Maycomb, what were the two reasons men stood in the front yard of someone else's home?**

In Maycomb, the two reasons men stood in front of someone else's home were death and politics.

3. **What reason did the men give for coming to see Atticus in the middle of the night? Specifically what was their intention?**

The men's real reason for coming to the jail was different than the reason they gave. The reason they gave was that they didn't want Tom Robinson in their jail because they were worried that there would be trouble. Their real intention was to discourage Atticus from defending Tom Robinson by threatening him. They told him that he had everything to lose if he proceeded.

4. **What did Scout mean when she said "Do you really think so?" was Atticus' dangerous questions?**

Every time Atticus said "Do you really think so?" it meant he was sure of the truth and was about to prove you wrong. In this situation, he was obviously not intimidated by the men's threats.

5. **What was scaring Jem?**

Jem was afraid that the group of men would harm his father, angered by his insistence on defending Tom Robinson.

6. **Why was Atticus sitting in front of the jail?**

Atticus was sitting in front of the jail because he knew from his previous visit that Maycomb's white population planned to harm Tom. As his lawyer, he wanted to protect his client.

7. **How did Scout transform the angry crowd?**

Scout felt the tension in the crowd and tried to break it by being friendly to the only man she knew there, Mr. Cunningham. At first he ignored her, but when she re-

minded him that she was friends with his son and that she respected his family, he bent down, took her by the shoulders, and agreed to say "hey" to his son for her. Having done so, he stood up and told the crowd to disperse.

8. Why wouldn't Jem listen to his father when Atticus asked him to leave?

Jem thought his presence would defend Atticus.

CHAPTERS SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, AND EIGHTEEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: profane (secular), fey (crazy), akiubo (hand on hip with elbow turned outward), prominent (noticeable), affluent (wealthy), gala (festivity), elucidate (to make clear), subpoena (a writ commanding a person to attend court under penalty), reminiscent (remembering), unobtrusive (inconspicuous), litigants (a party to a lawsuit), connivance (to pretend ignorance of something one ought to oppose as wrong), eccentricities (erratic, strange behavior), convened (assembled), skewed (slanted), bantam (a small but pugnacious person), corroborating (confirming), amiably (agreeably), solicitor (lawyer), enamel (the glass-like substance used for coating surfaces), congenital (dating from birth but not hereditary), fluctuations (to move back and forth), deigned (condescended), acrimonious (biting sharpness of feeling), dictum (an authoritative statement), genially (kindly), complacence (satisfaction), tenet (a principle held in common by an organized group), chif-farobe (dresser), mollified (soothed in temper), or brash (aggressively self-assertive).

2. **Summarize the testimony of the Ewells. Be thorough, and describe from their point of view exactly what happened the night of November Twenty-First.**

The Ewells' testimonies all supported what Mayella Ewell testified to.

Mayella was sitting on the front porch on November 21 when Tom Robinson passed by on his way home from work. Seeing an opportunity to get a job done, Mayella called to him and asked him if he would chop up an old dresser for five cents. He entered the yard and she turned to get the promised nickel. At that moment, he attacked her. Screaming, Mayella fought Tom as he began choking and beating her. Before long, he pushed her down and began taking advantage of her. The next thing she knew was her father standing there bellowing "Who done it?" and Mr. Heck Tate (the sheriff) was helping her wash up.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: volition (will), subtlety (delicate), ex cathedra (performing for a theatre), expunge (erase), impudent (characterized by a cocky boldness), or candid (frank).

2. **Summarize the testimony of Tom Robinson. Be thorough, and describe from his point of view exactly what happened the night of November Twenty-First.**

Tom had to pass by the Ewells house every day on his way to work. Sometimes Mayella would ask him to do odd jobs for her. Nearly one year ago, she had asked him to chop up an old dresser, but not on November 21. In Tom's word, this is what happened on the night of November 21.

He was on his way home as usual when Mayella requested him to come fix her door. Agreeing, he went inside, but found nothing wrong with it. Suddenly, Mayella slammed it in his face and said she had something else for him to do: fetch a chair and retrieve a box from the top of a cupboard. He obliged, and was just reaching when she grabbed his legs. Frightened, Tom hopped off the chair, knocking it over. Mayella grabbed his wrist and hugged him. Kissing Tom's cheek, she proclaimed, "I've never kissed a grown man before, and I might as well kiss a nigger. Kiss me back, nigger." Tom struggled, ordering her to let him go but not wanting to hurt her. Suddenly, he heard Mr. Ewell bellowing through the window at Mayella, saying "You goddamn whore, I'll kill ya!" Tom ran for his life.

CHAPTERS TWENTY, TWENTY-ONE, AND TWENTY-TWO

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definitions beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: iota (miniscule), contraband (smuggled goods), caliber (degree of mental capacity or moral quality), cynical (selfish), unmitigated (absolute, downright), acquit (to pronounce innocent), tacit (consent), diction (choice of words), feral (savage), or fatalistic (believing events are fate-determined).

2. **What did the jury rule, and why?**

The jury ruled guilty because Tom was a black man and Mayella was white. In Maycomb, blacks never won a case against the whites.

3. **Why did Mr. Ewell spit on Atticus' face and tell him that he was going to get Atticus if it took the rest of his life?**

Mr. Ewell spat on and threatened Atticus because, despite the fact the jury ruled guilty, everyone knew Mayella was guilty, and thus Mr. Ewell's name was ruined.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.
2. Why was Atticus willing to tolerate being spat on, sworn at, and cursed?
3. Why wasn't Atticus afraid of Mr. Ewell?
4. What can interfere with a person's reasoning processes? PG220.
5. Why didn't men in Maycombe want to serve on a jury?
6. Why does Jem believe Boo Radley wants to stay inside?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.
2. Why did Mrs. Merriweather say Mrs. Robinson ought to be told to forgive and forget what happened so that she could get on with her life and raise "Christian" children?
3. Was Mrs. Merriweather compassionate toward African American people? PG232. Explain why.
4. Why was Miss Maudie angry with Mrs. Merriweather? PG233.
5. Why did Scout feel more comfortable in the world of men and why did she dislike the world of women?
6. How did Tom Robinson die?
7. What does everyone in Maycombe trust Atticus to do and why are they afraid to do it? PG236.

CHAPTERS TWENTY-FIVE AND TWENTY-SIX

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.
2. On page 241, what did Mr. Ewell mean by saying "one down and two more to go" to Miss Stephanie?

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- 1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.**
Answers will vary, but may include: furtive (sly), acquittal (pronounced innocent), or infantile (childish).
- 2. Why was Atticus willing to tolerate being spat on, sworn at, and cursed?**
Atticus could tolerate Mr. Ewell's behavior because he was able to step into his shoes for a moment. The Ewells' last scrap of dignity had been taken away at the trial and they had only Atticus to blame. Atticus also reasoned that he would rather Mr. Ewell take out his anger on himself than on Mayella or his other children.
- 3. Why wasn't Atticus afraid of Mr. Ewell?**
After Bob Ewell publicly spat on, swore at, and cursed Atticus, Atticus believed he had nothing left to fear from him. He believed Mr. Ewell had vented all his anger.
- 4. What can interfere with a person's reasoning processes? PG220.**
There are several different prejudices that can interfere with a person's reasoning processes, and racism is one of them. When racism interferes, reasonable men lose their grasp on reason and make a decision based wholly on race.
- 5. Why didn't men in Maycomb want to serve on a jury?**
Men in Maycomb preferred to not serve on juries because they were afraid of losing business or earning a bad reputation with whoever they had to side against.
- 6. Why does Jem believe Boo Radley wants to stay inside?**
Jem believed Boo Radley wanted to stay inside because Boo could see the emptiness of society and that deep down everyone despised everyone else.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: squalid (filthy), duress (forcible restraint), bovine (relating to an ox or cow), sibilant (pertaining to the "s" or "sh" sound), brevity (conciseness), or undelectable (unpleasant).

2. **Why did Mrs. Merriweather say Mrs. Robinson ought to be told to forgive and forget what happened so that she could get on with her life and raise "Christian" children?**

Mrs. Merriweather wanted Mrs. Robinson and the black community in general to forgive and forget everything that had happened concerning Tom. In her mind, Tom had raped Mayella Ewell, committed suicide, and thus purposefully left Mrs. Robinson a widow to raise her children. Blacks were always wrong and were never grateful for the privileges whites "granted" them. Mrs. Robinson had no right to grieve over losing her husband after everything he did.

3. **Was Mrs. Merriweather compassionate toward African American people? PG232. Explain why.**

Mrs. Merriweather was not compassionate toward the African American people. In her opinion, they were a hopeless, ungrateful, and guilty race. She commented that women weren't safe in their beds anymore since they didn't know when a black man would attack her next.

4. **Why was Miss Maudie angry with Mrs. Merriweather? PG233.**

Miss Maudie was furious with Mrs. Merriweather because Mrs. Merriweather implied Atticus was a "good but misguided" person who "thought he was doing the right thing awhile back, but all he did was stir 'em up" when in reality Atticus was the only white man who would stand up for the truth.

5. **Why did Scout feel more comfortable in the world of men and why did she dislike the world of women?**

Scout knew that the world of women was a hypocritical world. She had seen again and again situations where a woman would say one thing and then do another. They might be nice to your face, but behind your back they would turn and gossip. Men, however, were more honest and down to earth.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR CONTINUED

7. How did Tom Robinson die?

Tom had given up hope of Atticus ever getting him out of prison, so he tried to escape during the camp's exercise period. The guards yelled at him to stop, but when he didn't, they shot him dead.

8. What does everyone in Maycombe trust Atticus to do and why are they afraid to do it? PG236.

Residents of Maycombe trusted Atticus to stand up for what was right and defend innocent men, be he black or white. They, themselves feared the general population's disgust and didn't want to risk either their health or money, both of which Atticus had to sacrifice.

CHAPTERS TWENTY-FIVE AND TWENTY-SIX

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: veneer (fine wood glued onto cheap wood), demise (destruction), recluse (hermit), remorse (guilty distress), poise (composure), allege (passing belief as fact), or spurious (not genuine).

2. **On page 241, what did Mr. Ewell mean by saying "one down and two more to go" to Miss Stephanie?**

There were only three people who really knew and stood up for the truth about what had happened between Tom and Mayella: Tom Robinson himself, Atticus, and Mr. Underwood, the Maycomb Chronicles' editor. Tom was already dead, and now he only had Atticus and Mr. Underwood left to destroy.

CHAPTERS TWENTY-SEVEN AND TWENTY-EIGHT

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.
2. What four things did Mr. Ewell do which revealed the state of his mind?
3. Write an approximately ten-line summary of what happened to Jem and Scout on their way home from the concert.

CHAPTERS TWENTY-NINE, THIRTY, AND THIRTY-ONE

1. Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.
2. How did Jem get his arm broken?
3. Mr. Heck Tate says Bob Ewell fell on his own knife. Atticus believes Jem killed him in self-defense. What do you think happened? Explain.
4. How did Scout finally get to meet Boo Radley?
5. Why was this book entitled To Kill a Mockingbird?
6. Reread chapter one. Now that you've read the book, does it make sense? Notice how Harper Lee summarized almost her entire book in that chapter.

CHAPTERS TWENTY-SEVEN AND TWENTY-EIGHT

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: obscure (dim), annals (history), primateval (relating to early childhood), subordinates (lower-class), or untrammelled (unhindered from progress or freedom).

2. **What four things did Mr. Ewell do which revealed the state of his mind?**

Mr. Ewell had not gotten over what had happened at the trial. The first thing he did was get a job at the WPA. When he was fired for his laziness, he accused Atticus of "getting" his job. Second Bob Ewell broke into Judge Taylor's house and slit his screen. Next he began harassing Mrs. Robinson by muttering curses while he stalked her. Fourth and final he attacked Jem and Scout on their way home from a concert.

3. **Write an approximately ten-line summary of what happened to Jem and Scout on their way home from the concert.**

Scout embarrassed herself in the pageant, and she wanted to leave after everyone else so no one would see her. They were walking back when Jem heard a strange sound. They stopped to listen, but when the noise disappeared they assumed it was just their imaginations. Then suddenly, the rustling sound crescendoed. Someone was following them, and they were running. Scout attempted to run, but her pork costume made that impossible. Suddenly, the attacker was upon them, and he mashed the wire from Scout's costume around her. She rolled away and was lying on the ground when she heard some scuffling and then a crunch. Jem screamed. Racing toward the direction of the sounds, Scout rammed the top of her costume into the attacker's stomach. At that moment, another man appeared. Quickly he knocked down the attacker, scooped up Jem, and carried the unconscious boy away to the Finch's house. Scout, dizzy with confusion, followed.

CHAPTERS TWENTY-NINE, THIRTY, AND THIRTY-ONE

1. **Copy down any words you don't know the meaning of and look them up in the dictionary. Copy the definition beside each word.**

Answers will vary, but may include: deceased (dead) or connived (give secret aid).

2. **How did Jem get his arm broken?**

When Bob Ewell attacked Jem and Scout, he broke Jem's arm by twisting it. That made the crunch Scout heard that resulted in her brother's scream.

3. **How did Scout finally get to meet Boo Radley?**

Boo Radley was the man that rescued Scout and Jem. The Radley house was near the scene of the attack, so Boo must have heard the ruckus and went to check things out. He dragged Jem home and sat there while Scout retold what happened.

4. **Mr. Heck Tate says Bob Ewell fell on his own knife. Atticus believes Jem killed him in self-defense. What do you think happened? Explain.**

I think Boo Radley killed Bob Ewell. Several points lead me to this conclusion. First of all, I read this passage closely. *"He [Bob Ewell] slowly squeezed the breath out of me. I could not move. Suddenly he was jerked backwards and flung on the ground, almost carrying me with him."* This was after Jem got his arm broken, so it could not have been him. Also, when someone falls, they do not "jerk backwards". Next the reader hears Boo Radley's heavy breathing, and him struggling to carry Jem home. Scout feels Mr. Ewell lying on the ground and realizes he's lying on his back, with the handle of the knife in his stomach. He was stabbed. Later, when Mr. Heck Tate and Atticus discuss what happened, Heck infers that while the murderer was Boo, it would be best to pass it off as an accidental suicide. Boo was merely protecting the children and was already in a self-imposed prison. At the end of the story, Atticus thanks Boo for his children.

5. **Why was this book entitled To Kill a Mockingbird?**

The "mockingbird" part of this title refers to two people: Arthur "Boo" Radley, and Tom Robinson. Arthur had done nothing seriously wrong, yet was turned into a phantom by his neighbors. Tom Robinson, likewise, was innocent, but was tried for rape and pronounced guilty, only because of his race. Tom was later shot dead when he attempted to escape from prison. Mockingbirds are birds who do nothing obnoxious but sing their little hearts out. In Harper Lee's symbolism, Tom and Arthur were innocent mockingbirds who got crucified for being quiet and minding their own business.

6. **Reread chapter one. Now that you've read the book, does it make sense? Notice how Harper Lee summarized almost her entire book in that chapter.**