***TO Kill a Mockingbird***

**Reading Guide notebook check**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**(10 POINTS EACH)**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**7.**

**8.**

**9.**

**10.**

**Notebook Check#1: Cast of Characters**

Near each character’s name, write adjectives that describe this character, his or her personality, and his or her actions. Then, connect to characters with a line. On the line, describe their relationship. One connection has been done for you.

Sensitive, curious

Brother/sister

*Notebook Check #2:* Close Reading of Chapter 3

**Walking in Another Person’s Skin and Shoes**

1. **What does Atticus mean by the following statement?**

“First of all,” he said, “if you can learn a simple trick, Scout, you’ll get along better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view - … until you climb into his skin and walk around.” (30)

**2. Which characters in the book are Scout having trouble understanding? Who is she not getting along with and why?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A character Scout disagrees with: | Reason she disagrees/ What she doesn’t like about the person | What is really going on? What would Scout see if she empathized (saw the situation from the person’s point of view) with the character? |
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |

3**. Reread the following discussion between Atticus and Scout.**

“You, Miss Scout Finch, are of the common folk. You must obey the law.” He said that the Ewells were members of an exclusive society made up of Ewells, in certain circumstances the common folk judiciously allowed them certain privileges by the simple method of becoming blind to some of the Ewell’s activities. They didn’t have to go to school, for one thing.

Another thing, Bob Ewell was permitted to hunt and trap out of season.

“Atticus, that’s bad,” I said. In Maycomb County, hunting out of season was a misdemeanor at law, a capital felony in the eyes of the populace.

“It’s against the law, all right,” said my father, “and it’s certainly bad, but when a man spends his relief checks on green whiskey his children have a way of crying from hunger pains. I don’t know of any landowner around here who begrudges those children any game their father can hit.”

“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?” (31)

a) What is Atticus’ argument about holding all people equally accountable to the law?

b) Why does he believe that the law applies to Scout but not to Mr. Ewell?

c) How do the identities (ages, occupations, roles) of the characters of Atticus and Scout affect how they view right

and wrong in this passage?

5. **Do you agree with the argument that there are times when the most just (fair) course of action is to bend the rules? Should the law always be applied evenly to all people at all times? Or are their cases in which bending the rules is actually the “right” thing to do?**

**Notebook Check #3: Characterization**

**Character Traits: Scout**

1. Circle the adjectives that you think Scout possesses and using your answers complete the chart on the next page.

Aloof

Conventional

Courageous

Energetic

Honest

Insensitive

Methodical

Confident

Coarse

Cautious

Difficult

Practical

Reliable

Resourceful

Intelligent

Sensitive

Diligent

Conscientious

Tender

Callous

wise

Compassionate

Understanding

Thoughtful

Simple

Imaginative

Persistent

Stubborn

Reasonable

Impudent

Of the traits that you circled, which did you infer from the character’s ACTIONS?

Which of these traits did you learn of because the narrator or another character told you of them?

Which of the traits did you learn of because the character herself told you?

Of the three possibilities, which is the most reliable way to judge a character and which is the least reliable? Explain

**Character Traits: Jem**

1. Circle the adjectives that you think Jem possesses and using your answers complete the chart on the next page.

Aloof

Conventional

Courageous

Energetic

Honest

Insensitive

Methodical

Confident

Coarse

Cautious

Of the traits that you circled, which did you infer from the character’s ACTIONS?

Which of these traits did you learn of because the narrator or another character told you of them?

Which of the traits did you learn of because the character himself told you?

Of the three possibilities, which is the most reliable way to judge a character and which is the least reliable? Explain

Difficult

Practical

Reliable

Resourceful

Intelligent

Sensitive

Diligent

Conscientious

Tender

Callous

wise

Compassionate

Understanding

Thoughtful

Simple

Imaginative

Persistent

Stubborn

Reasonable

Impudent

**Characterization Log: Atticus**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chapter** | **Behavior/Action/Quotation** | **Personality Trait** |
| 1 | “When he started practicing law he lived very frugally so he could send his younder brother Jack to college or medical school.” | Sense of duty, loyal to family, generous |
| 2 |  | Understanding, compassionate |
| 3 | “If you’ll concede the necessity of going to school, we’ll go on reading every night just as we always have.”  |  |
| 4 |  | Honest, straight-forward, nothing to hide |
| 5 |  | Clever lawyer, capable of wrestling the truth from a person |
| 6 | “I—it’s like this, Scout,” he muttered, “Atticus ain’t ever whipped me since I can remember. I wanta keep it that way.” | Inspires his children to live up to his expectations |
| 7 |  |  |

***To Kill a Mockingbird* Reading Guide**

**Notebook Checks 4-7**

**Chapters 1-3 Questions**

1. Our narrator is Scout, a girl who will grow from age 6 to almost 9 during the story. What do you suppose we, as the readers, should be aware of as we listen to Scout tell her story? Is a child a reliable or unreliable narrator? Defend your answer.
2. Jem and Scout call their father by his first name, Atticus, instead of calling him “Dad” or “Daddy.” What does this tell you about their relationship?
3. Who are the Radleys? Describe their house and yard.
4. Who were the Cunningham boys and what happened to them? What’s the irony here?
5. Find a simile from this chapter and write down the sentence in which it appears. Yes, I want you to write down the full sentence.
6. Why does Jem not want Scout to acknowledge him at school? Is his behavior typical of an older brother?
7. Why does Walter Cunningham drench his lunch in molasses/syrup?
8. Describe the way that Atticus treats Walter. What do you think of this?
9. Atticus tells Scout that you never really understand a person “until you climb into his skin and walk around in it.” What does this mean? Give an example from your world to illustrate this idea.
10. Who are the Ewells? How are they the same as the Cunninghams? How are they different
11. Who can people trust in Maycomb, Alabama? Identify your impressions of Dill, Calpurnia, Jem, the narrator, Atticus, the Radleys, Miss Stephanie Crawford, and Miss Caroline Fisher.
12. What behaviors are acceptable in the Maycomb community? What behaviors are not acceptable in the community?
13. Describe Miss Caroline's interactions with Burris Ewell. What does this suggest about Miss Caroline? What does this suggest about the Ewells?
14. Does Scout learn anything from Walter's visit? What do you think this is?
15. Atticus says that you never really understand a person "until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." What does this mean? What does this lesson suggest about Atticus? Is it an easy thing for Scout to learn?

**Chapter 4 Questions**

1. How does Atticus react to the game the children have made of Boo’s story? What does his reaction tell us about his character?
2. Scout has two reasons for wanting to quit Jem and Dill’s Radley game. What are they?

**Chapter 5 Questions**

1. Describe the relationship between Dill and Scout. Include how he treats her and how she reacts to his treatment. How is this treatment typical and atypical (not typical) of this setting?
2. What does Miss Maudie tell Scout about Boo? How does this compare with what Scout already believes?
3. Paraphrase Atticus’ speech about the Radleys’ right to privacy. Do you agree with his point of view? Why or why not?

**Chapter 6 Questions**

1. List the four reasons Jem and Dill give for deciding to peek into the Radley window on this particular night.
2. Who is blamed for trespassing on the Radley Place? What does this blame reveal about the setting (time and place) of the novel?

**Chapter 7 Questions**

1. According to Scout, what’s the only good thing about second grade?
2. What spooked Jem on the night of the Radley house incident? Who do you suppose did this?
3. After they find the soap dolls, what does Jem realize that Scout does not yet understand?
4. At the end of the chapter, Jem quietly cries alone on the porch. Give two reasons to explain Jem’s tears.
5. Can you find any evidence that Jem is more mature and wise (intelligence and awareness that comes with age/experience) than Scout? Provide at least one example that supports your answer.

**Chapter 8 Questions**

1. Why is Jem's snowman creation so unacceptable to both Atticus and Miss Maudie?
2. What does the fire at Miss Maudie's house reveal about the people living in Alabama in the 1930s?
3. Write down the line of text from this chapter that shows Jem believes that he and Scout are no better than anyone else in their town.

**Chapter 9 Questions**

1. Why does Atticus feel he should defend Tom Robinson? Is it usual for (white) lawyers to do their best for black clients in Alabama during this time period?
2. Describe Aunt Alexandra and explain her negative feelings about Scout. How does Aunt Alexandra perpetuate (promote and continue) stereotypes?
3. Explain at least two examples that reveal Atticus's parenting skills. Hint: What is Atticus trying to teach his children, Jem and Scout?
4. According to Atticus, what is Maycomb’s “usual disease?” Why is he worried that his children will catch it?

**Chapter 10 Questions**

1. Why isn’t Atticus proud of his shooting ability?
2. In this chapter Atticus tells his children that "it's a sin to kill a mockingbird" (p. 90). What reason does he give for saying this?
3. What does the shooting of Tim Johnson reveal about Heck Tate and Atticus? How does Atticus feel about how well he can shoot?

**Chapter 11 Questions**

1. How does Atticus advise Jem to react to Mrs. Dubose's taunts?
2. What request does Mrs. Dubose make of Jem? What does Mrs. Dubose gain from this "punishment" to Jem? What does Jem gain?
3. What does Atticus teach Jem and Scout about understanding antagonizing and belittling language and people like Mrs. Dubose?

**Chapter 12 Questions**

1. What is the crime that’s been charged against Tom Robinson?
2. Why can’t Helen Robinson work and support her three children?
3. Briefly explain Jem's and Scout's visit to First Purchase church (Calpurnia's church). What do people think/feel about them? How do they feel about this experience?
4. Explain why Calpurnia speaks differently in the Finch household, and among her neighbors at church. How is language different in a workplace and in a social setting and/or around family?

**Chapter 13 Questions**

1. What’s the reason the children are given as to why Aunt Alexandra has come to stay with them? What do you think is the real reason?
2. Comment on Aunt Alexandra's ideas about breeding and family. Why does Atticus tell them to forget it? Who is right, do you think?

**Chapter 14 Questions**

1. Why is Jem considered a "traitor"? Why is he is also considered a maturing, more responsible young man?

**Chapter 15 Questions**

1. Describe Jem's behavior when he confronts Atticus at the jailhouse and also meets a mob of hostile men.
2. Describe Scout's behavior in the setting mentioned above.

**Chapter 16 Questions**

1. Where do Jem, Scout and Dill sit in the courthouse? Why is this significant?
2. What does Scout learn about mob mentality?
3. Why didn’t Atticus tell his children that he had to defend Tom Robinson, that he was appointed by the court and didn’t really have a choice about taking the case?

**Chapter 17 Questions**

1. Describe Tom Robinson's alleged crime, as told by Bob Ewell and Heck Tate.
2. What evidence does Atticus reveal about Bob Ewell that may find him guilty of Tom Robinson's alleged crime?
3. Characterize Bob Ewell (describe his actions, language/speech, and other people's points of view).
4. Judge Taylor refuses to close the courtroom and says, “People generally see what they look for, and hear what they listen for, and they have the right to subject their children to it...” What does he mean?

**Chapter 18 Questions**

1. What does Atticus do that makes Mayella Ewell think that he’s making fun of her? What does this show us about Mayella’s life?
2. Comparison: How are Mayella and her father similar? Contrast: How are they different?
3. What does Scout notice about Mayella as she leaves the witness stand and passes Atticus’ defense table?

**Chapter 19 Questions**

1. Which characters have courage to break society's code of ethics for this setting? Explain their courageous acts.
2. Why was it a “mistake” for Tom to say that he felt sorry for Mayella?

**Chapter 20**

1. At the beginning of the chapter, we find out that Mr. Raymond sips only Coca-Cola from a paper sack, deliberately pretending to be drunk. Why does he do this?
2. Why does Mr. Raymond tell Scout and Dill about his life?
3. How does Atticus's closing statement help his defendant, Tom Robinson? How does his closing statement hurt his defendant?
4. How do you think the jury will react to Atticus's closing statement? Explain your reasoning.

**Chapter 21**

1. Why is a long-deliberating jury a good sign?
2. Why do the people in the balcony gallery stand when Atticus leaves the courtroom?
3. Who believes that Tom Robinson has a chance at being set free? Why do they believe this?

**Chapter 22**

1. Atticus lost the case, yet the black community has reacted with generosity, filling his kitchen with food. Why did people drop off so much food?
2. Explain how Atticus's character has influenced Jem. Identify evidence that supports Jem's reaction to the guilty verdict.
3. At the end of the chapter, what do we discover happened to Atticus that morning?

**Chapter 23**

1. How does Atticus react to Bob Ewell’s threat against him?
2. In thinking about the injustices faced by Tom and other members of the African-American community, Atticus says, “Don’t fool youselves – it’s all adding up and one of these days we’re going to pay the bill for it. I hope it’s not in you children’s time.” What is his concern/prediction about the future?
3. Why don't Maycomb citizens sit on juries in their town?
4. Why does Scout want to befriend Walter Cunningham now (after learning more about the inner workings of the trial)?
5. Why does Aunt Alexandra accept that the Cunninghams may be good but are not "our kind of folks"? Do you think that people should mix only with others of the same social class and/or race? Are class/race-divisions good or bad for societies?

**Chapter 24**

1. How does Scout feel about the women (Aunt Alexandra, Miss Rachel, Mrs. Merriweather, Miss Stephanie, and Miss Maudie) and their discussions in this chapter? How do they treat Scout?
2. What can you learn from the women of Maycomb about proper and improper behavior?
3. Explain briefly how Tom was killed. What is Atticus’ explanation for Tom’s attempted escape? Do you agree with Atticus?

**Chapter 25**

1. How is the meaning of the title revealed in this chapter?
2. Explain how Scout’s treatment of the roly-poly bug mirrors the way the town of Maycomb treated Tom Robinson.
3. Why is the court of public opinion sometimes more influential than the court of law? Refer to the novel and an example in real life.
4. What do you think Ewell meant when he said "it made one down and about two more to go"? What can you predict will happen next?

**Chapter 26**

1. Identify at least one example that Scout is growing up and maturing and one example that Jem is growing up and maturing.
2. Why does Scout’s question upset Jem?
3. What is Harper Lee's purpose in writing this chapter? Think about the messages she wants to send her readers.

**Chapter 27**

1. Why do Atticus and Aunt Alexandra not intend to go to the Halloween pageant?
2. Why do you believe the author, Harper Lee, included the Halloween story in her novel? Describe any significance you believe it has.

**Chapter 28**

1. Identify at least two signs that foreshadow trouble ahead.
2. Describe the significant event in this chapter that forever changes Jem and Scout.
3. We don’t know yet who the stranger is that carried Jem home, but you might have a good idea. Take a guess.

**Chapter 29**

1. Who is the perpetrator (the person responsible for the crime)? How do you know who he is?
2. What does Atticus think was wrong with Mr. Ewell? What does Heck Tate think was wrong with Mr. Ewell? With whom do you agree and why?

**Chapter 30**

1. Why does Heck Tate insist that Bob Ewell's death was self-inflicted? In what way is this partly true?
2. When Atticus first thinks that Jem was the one who killed Bob Ewell, what is Atticus ready to do? What does this show the reader about Atticus?
3. Did Heck Tate do the right thing? Explain your answer.

**Chapter 31**

1. After she takes Boo home, Scout understands many new things because she is able to see the street from his point of view. Explain some of the things she now understands about Boo’s perspective.
2. Reread the first line from chapter 1. How do the events in the final chapters connect to this line? Do you find this storytelling technique effective? Why or why not?
3. At the end of the novel, Atticus reads to Scout as she drifts off to sleep. How does the topic of the story connect to one of this novel’s major themes?

**Notebook Check 8: Plot Tracker Part One Chapters 1-11**

DIRECTIONS:

A. Review the list at the bottom of this page and decide which incidents support plot line #1, “The Mystery of Boo Radley,” which incidents support plot line #2, “Jem Grows Up,” and which incidents support plot line #3, “The Trial.”

B. Study the Plot Char on the back of the page. Record the incidents on the Plot Chart in the appropriate categories. NOTE: Some events may seem to fit in more than one category because plot lines frequently intertwine. Select the plot line that seems the best fit to you and be able to support your decision.

C. Below are five universal themes that are frequently present in literature. Based on your answers for Question B, identify the emerging theme for plot line #1 and enter it in the appropriate space on the chart. Then, do the same for the other plot lines as you come to them.

 - Loss of Innocence - Man’s Inhumanity to Man

 - Coming of Age - The Nature of Evil

 - The Brotherhood of Man

Work in cooperative groups to discuss the themes you see as emerging from each of the three plot lines. Each group should present an explanation of the themes it recognizes. Make sure your group answers the question, “What are your reasons for identifying this as a theme?”

**List of Incidents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chapter 1*** Jem and Scout meet Dill.
* Dill dares Jem to touch the Radley house.
 | **Chapter 8*** Boo Radley covers Scout with a blanket.
 |
| **Chapter 4*** Jem and Scout find gifts in the oak tree.
* The children act out Boo’s life story.
 | **Chapter 9*** Scout gets into a fight with Cecil Jacobs.
* Scout fights with Francis.
 |
| **Chapter 5*** Miss Maudie remembers Arthur Radley as a boy.
 | **Chapter 10*** Atticus kills the rabid dog.
 |
| **Chapter 6*** Jem loses his pants.
 | **Chapter 11*** Jem reads to Mrs. Dubose.
 |
| **Chapter 7*** Jem tells Scout that he found his pants folded and mended.
 |  |

**Notebook Check8: Plot Tracker Part One Chapters 1-11**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Plot Line #3 – The Trial** |  | **Plot Line #2 – Jem Grows Up** |  | **Plot Line #1 - The Mystery of Boo Radley****Emerging Themes** |
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**Notebook Check 9: Plot Tracker Part II Chapters12-31**

DIRECTIONS:

1. Review the attached list of incidents from the story and decide which support plot line #1, “The Mystery of Boo Radley,” which support plot line #2, “Jem Grows Up,” and which support plot line #3,” The Trial.”
2. Study the next Plot Chart. Record the incidents as they occur on the Plot Chart in the appropriate categories. Note: Some events may seem to fit in more than one category. Plot lines frequently intertwine. Select the plot line that seems the best fit to you, but be able to support your decision.
3. Below are six universal themes that are frequently present in literature. Based on your answers, identify the emerging theme for plot line #2 and enter it in the appropriate space on the chart.

- Loss of Innocence - Man’s Inhumanity to Man

- Coming of Age - Intolerance Breeds Injustice

- The Nature of Evil - The Brotherhood of Man

Work in cooperative groups to discuss the themes you see as emerging from each of the three plot lines. Each group should list three different plot lines, identify which one is the major plot line, provide reasons for the answer, and represent an explanation for the themes it recognizes. Make sure the group answers the question, “What are your reasons for identifying this as a theme?”

Identify the major plot line and which two are subplots:

1. “The Mystery of Boo Radley”
2. “Jem Grows Up”
3. “The Trial”

**Notebook Check9: Plot Tracker Part II**

Beginning at the top of the chart put each incident below in the plot line it best belongs. The first one has been done for you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chapter 12*** Scout and Jem attend Calpurnia’s church.

**Chapter 13*** Aunt Alexandria comes to stay.

**Chapter 14*** Jem tells Atticus that Dill is hiding in the house.

**Chapter 15*** Jem and the children follow Atticus to the jail. Scout stops the lynch mob.

**Chapter 16*** The children watch the trial.

**Chapter 17*** Atticus humiliates Bob Ewell.

**Chapter 18*** Atticus questions Mayella.

**Chapter 19*** Tom takes the stand.
* Dill cries in the courtroom.

**Chapter 20*** Scout and Dill talk to Mr. Raymond.
* Atticus gives his summation.

**Chapter 21*** Atticus lets the children return to the trial to hear the verdict. Jem is happy that the jury is out for a long time.
* Jem flinches each time a jury member says Tom is guilty.

**Chapter 22*** Jem cries as he leaves the courtroom.
* Jem is disappointed in the people of Maycomb after the trial.
 | **Chapter 23*** Atticus and Jem discuss justice and the jury system. Jem learns Atticus put a Cunningham on the jury.
* Jem shows Scout his chest hairs.
* Jem realizes that Boo stays in the house because he wants to.
* Jem does not want Scout to kill a bug.
* Bob Ewell spits on Atticus.

**Chapter 24*** Atticus explains Tom Robinson’s death.

**Chapter 25*** Jem and Dill watch as Atticus tells Helen about Tom’s death.

**Chapter 26*** Jem gets angry with Scout when she asks about Miss Gates and Hitler.

**Chapter 27*** Bob Ewell makes trouble for Judge Taylor and Helen.

**Chapter 28*** Cecil Jacobs scares Jem and Scout.
* Jem and Scout are attacked.
* Mr. Tate finds Bob Ewell dead.

**Chapter 29*** Scout sees Boo Radley for the first time.

**Chapter 30*** Atticus and Mr. Tate argue over who killed Bob Ewell.

**Chapter 31*** Scout walks Arthur home.
 |

**Notebook Check9: Plot Tracker Part II**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Plot Line #1****The Mystery of Boo Radley** | **Plot Line #2****Jem Grows Up** | **Plot Line #3****The Trial** |
|  | Jem gets angry with Scout when she asks about Miss Gates and Hitler. | Bob Ewell spits on Atticus |
|  | Jem and Dill watch as Atticus tells Helen about Tom’s death. | Bob Ewell makes trouble for Judge Taylor and Helen. |
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**Notebook Check 10**

 **Literary Elements in *To Kill a Mockingbird***

**Directions**: For each literary element, write the element’s definition and find the examples from the text.

**Simile:**

**Metaphor:**

1. Find a simile on p. 53 that describes the shadow Scout sees as it moves across the porch.
2. On p. 142, find a **simile** that refers to how nervous Dill was when his Aunt Rachel showed up and heard about how he had run away from home.
3. Find the metaphor on p. 5 about men’s collars. What are they compared to?
4. What metaphor refers to Arthur (Boo) Radley on page 11?
5. On p. 137, find a **metaphor** that describes Scout’s angry reaction when Jem tells her not to antagonize her aunt.

**Hyperbole:**

1. On p. 72, find an example of hyperbole that refers to Scout’s stomach after she learns that Boo Radley had put a wool blanket around her shoulders during Miss Maudie’s house fire.
2. On p. 103, find an example of **hyperbole** that describes how long it took for Atticus to get home.
3. On page 162 find an example of **hyperbole** that refers to how ridiculous the people of Maycomb were when it came to race.
4. Write two other examples of hyperbole below:

a.

b.

**Irony:**

What are three types of irony and their brief definition?

1.
2.
3. Find an example of irony on p. 17 in reference to the children’s understanding of the alphabet.
4. On p. 41 find an example of irony in what Jem tells Scout about her behavior because she doesn’t want to play “Boo Radley” anymore.
5. What is the **irony of situation** in the scene on p. 83? [Francis is telling scout all  the things that are wrong with Atticus—even calling him a n\*\*\*\*-lover who raises his children with no manners.]

**Allusion:**

1. Find an **allusion** to a famous person on page 156. Why would Mr. Underwood want to “live down” his name?
2. On page 160, find an **allusion** to a famous person in history.

**Euphemism:**

1. Scout says, “What in the **sam holy hill** did you wait till tonight? (p.51) “Sam holy hill” is a euphemism for something. Can you guess what it is?
2. Find a **euphemism** for getting a spanking on p. 74.
3. Find a **euphemism** on page 146 that is a polite way of saying Tom Robinson could be put to death.

**Colloquialism:**

1. Find a colloquialism on p. 21.   “What does it mean?
2. Find the colloquialism on p. 44.  It refers to why Jack Finch would yell a marriage proposal across the street at Miss Maudie.
3. On page 65, what do you think this colloquialism stands for?  “Yessum,” called Jem.  It’s beautiful, ain’t it, Miss Maudie?
4. Find a colloquialism on p. 73 that refers to Mr. Avery.
5. On p. 102, find a **colloquialism** that means it takes Jem a long time to lose his temper.
6. On. Page 151, when the mob challenged him, Atticus said Heck Tate, the sheriff, was nearby.  Atticus was then told, *“…Heck’s bunch is so deep in the woods they won’t get out till morning.  Called ‘em off on a snipe hunt…”* What does this **colloquialism** mean?

**Pun:**

1. Find a **pun** on p. 109.  It is also **a literary allusion** to a famous writer, Sir Walter Scott.
2. Write three other examples of a pun:
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Foreshadowing**:

1. On p. 76, find an example of **foreshadowing.** It refers to the future outcome of the trial.

**Personification:**

1. Find an example of personification on page 5.
2. Find an example of personification that refers to the Radley house on p. 12.
3. Find personification on p. 45 that refers to the Radley house.
4. On p. 154, find an example of **personification** that refers to a car starting.

**Onomatopoeia:**

1. On p. 137, find an example of **onomatopoeia** that refers to Aunt Alexandra’s knitting needles.
2. Write four other examples of onomatopoeia:

*To Kill a Mockingbird* Vocabulary

* **perpetrated** (vb.): carried out; committed
* **quelled** (vb.): To **quell** is to overwhelm something until it is powerless
* **analogous** (adj.): similar; comparable
* **compensation** (n.): To **compensate** means to pay for something or to make up for something.
* **indicative** (adj.): Something that is **indicative** of something shows or displays something.
* **amiable** (adj.): friendly
* **contemptuous** (adj.): To be **contemptuous** is to have the feeling that someone or something is beneath you; that it or they are worthless.
* **melancholy** (adj.): sad and gloomy
* **cordiality** (n.): sincere affection and kindness
* **eerily** (adv.): weirdly; mysteriously
* **Impudent** (adj.): disrespectful; bold; sassy
* **Repertoire** (n.): accomplishments; skills.
* **Discernible** (adj.): understandable
* **Rigid** (adj.): stiff
* **Inconspicuous** (adj.) To be conspicuous is to attract attention. To be **inconspicuous** is to do the opposite; to not attract attention.
* **Vaguely** (adv.): to be vague is to be unclear or not precise
* **Livid** (adj.): pale; lead-colored. **Livid** can also mean red, as in the color someone's face gets when that person becomes angry.
* **Diligently** (adv.): industriously; in a hard-working manner
* **Myopic** (adj): **Myopia** is an abnormal eye condition, often called nearsightedness.
	+ Someone who is **myopic** cannot see objects clearly.
* **Succinct** (adj.): clear and brief
* **predilection** (n.): a **predilection** is a preference, or a preferred way of doing something.
	+ Thus, the Radley's preferred way of spending a Sunday afternoon was to keep the doors closed and not receive visitors.
* **tedious** (adj.): boring; tiresome
* **candid** (adj.): open and honest
* **volition** (n.): will.
	+ Scout is saying that someone like Tom would never go into somebody's yard on his own or unless he had been invited to do so, and would never do so of his own will or **volition**.
* **fatalistic** (adj.): To be **fatalistic** about something is to accept the event as though it were inevitable; that is, that nothing could be done to change or alter.
* **furtive** (adj.): sneaky
* **heathen** (adj.): unenlightened; without religion or morals
* **acquit** (vb.): clear of a charge; find not guilty.