



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 1 Questions

1. Who is telling the story (who is the narrator)?

Scout (I Didn't know)

tom boy

girl
6 years old

2. What literary device is being used to tell the story? How is the story being told?

Flashback Narratives

3. What will the story be explaining?

? A trial ? ^{Jems} + broken arm

4. Describe the Maycomb families introduced in this chapter, and their relationship with the Finches:

- The Haverfords

Jackass - Atticus defended (how many) + they were not smart idiots, obnoxious

- The Radleys

Hid in house, people did not visit them
crazy

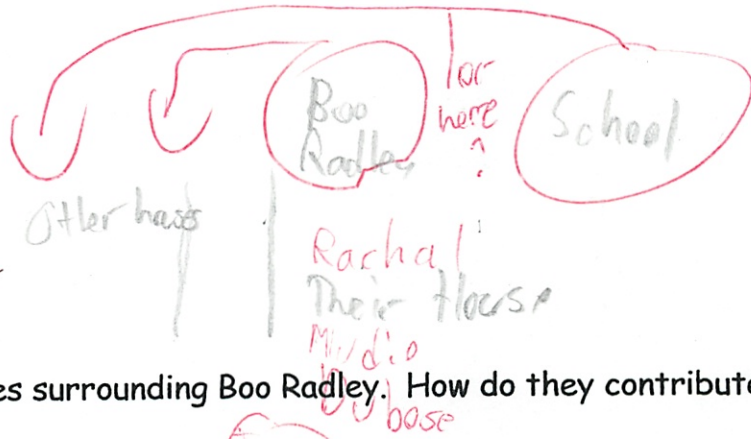
- The Cunninghams

Never accepted charity, Atticus defended him + paid in wood

5. What are the superstitions regarding the Radley family and the Radley place?
How is Boo Radley similar to the "bogyman"?

No one ever goes in the Radley place
Eat stuff off property: poisonous
Dad stuffed up chimney
Boo is similar because no one understands him
Boo eats cats

6. Sketch the town from Jem's and Scout's perspective - think about where their house is in relation to the other houses on the street and label each house.



7. Describe the two stories surrounding Boo Radley. How do they contribute to his aura of mystery?

~~Mr~~ Nathan walks to town and back at 11:30-12
No one ever talks to him
Gang banger
Town
base

8. "From the day Mr. Radley took Arthur home, people said the house died." (pg. 12)
What do they mean?

This shows how no one knows what ^{she} does
This means that the house was not cared
for - run down

9. Why does Jem go and touch the Radley house?

As a dare, prove that he is not afraid
Some 10 years old



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 2 Questions

1. How did Atticus get Jem to take Scout to school with him on her first day?

Money

2. What did Jem think of Scout's teacher, Miss Caroline? How do you know?

liked her "Jem was in a haze for a week"
supports her teaching methods

3. Why would the children be worried about the fact that Miss Caroline was from Winston County?

Told good stories didn't know ways
weird makes more money

4. "Everybody did; most of the first grade had failed it last year." The children are not dumb, so why do you think that so many of them failed?

They didn't try + need to help families

5. Why do you think Miss Caroline is so upset that Scout already knows how to read? Why does she make Scout feel so badly about it?

She wants to teach him, she tells him Atticus was wrong
(She wants to feel proud)

6. Pg. 18: "Until I feared I would lose it, I never loved to read. One does not love breathing." What does Scout mean by this statement?

She means that she treasures reading now when it is in danger of losing it

7. Can you recall the moment you realized you knew how to read? Describe it.

No

8. What have you discovered about Scout's intelligence?

She's Very smart & wants to learn

9. Would *proud* be a good word to describe Walter Cunningham and his family? Why?

No, they just live their lives and didn't take what they couldn't pay back

10. Why does Scout say, "You're shamin' him, Miss Caroline. Walter hasn't got a quarter at home to bring you, and you can't use any stovewood." What is she trying to imply?

She means that he can't pay you back

11. "Spitting on it" sealed the deal in Maycomb. What are some ways you and your friends come to the same kind of agreement?

Say "I promise..."

12. Overall, Scout's first day at school was a complete disaster. She wasn't trying to be disrespectful nor was she trying to misbehave; despite this, Miss Caroline punished her. What had happened here?

Miss Caroline was new at teaching and she interpreted Scout wrong.



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 3 Questions

1. "Anybody who went up to the house once oughta not to still run every time he passes it," I [Scout] said to the clouds above. How does this statement prove that Jem is still scared of the Radley place?

Scout says that if you touched the house, you should

2. Why did Scout ask Walter if they paid "a bushel of potatoes" for his younger sibling? (Look back in the previous two chapters.)

The doctor charges a sack of potatoes to deliver a baby

3. How do you know that Walter is not dumb, even though he can't pass 1st grade?

He doesn't try hard + has intelaget
conversation w/ Atticus + he says he helps his DAD w/ the wood

4. Why do you think Walter poured molasses syrup on his meat, vegetables, etc.?

He eats differently, doesn't have sweet stuff doesn't get it at home

5. How does Scout pout after she's scolded by Calpurnia? What does she threaten to do?

She thinks suicidal thoughts, she threatens to drown herself

6. Have you ever said something similar to your parents when you got in to trouble?

No

7. What does Scout tell Atticus to do?

Get rid of Calpurnia

8. How do you know Little Chuck Little is poor? Quote the text.

He didn't know where his next meal was from.

9. "You ain't sendin' me home, missus. I was on the verge of leavin'-I done my time for this year." What does Burris Ewell mean?

He wants to stay for the last day, he doesn't go to the others

10. "He's one of the Ewells, ma'am." How is this explanation similar to Scout's regarding Walter, and why do the children think these are sufficient explanations?

They both say the families name and they are sufficient explanations because people are known

11. What do you learn about the Ewells in this chapter?

The dad is alcoholic + family is poor by their family name

12. Scout thinks that Calpurnia is trying to make up with her because of Calpurnia's "fractious ways", but what is the real reason Calpurnia was being so nice to Scout?

? She has to be nice to white people

She still loves her + missed her

13. What does Atticus mean when he says that "you never really understand a person...until you climb in his skin and walk around in it"?

You need to be that person "in his shoes"

14. What compromise do Scout and Atticus make regarding school?

She doesn't need to go to school
She goes to school
He reads to her
+ She doesn't tell her teachers



To Kill A Mockingbird

Literature
circle

Chapter 4 Questions

1. Based on Scout's description - "Indeed, they were an endless Project that slowly evolved into a Unit, in which miles of construction paper and wax crayon were expended by the State of Alabama..." - what can you infer she did a lot of in school?

Projects, Units, Construction Paper + Drawing
Coloring Pictures

2. Why does Scout feel she is being cheated out of something at school?

? Group Dynamics

3. How and why has the relationship between Scout and Calpurnia changed?

They are not as mad at each other because
? Scout is trying not to anger her

4. Why was Jem so worried about the gum that Scout was chewing?

It came from the Radly house (poisoned)

5. Page 35 - "*Finders were keepers unless title was proven.*"

What does this mean, and how is it a rule of childhood?

Finders keeper, unless someone could prove they owned it,

6. Why is the idea of keeping the money an issue for Scout and Jem - why is it different than keeping or taking other things?

? They thought money was different,
You could spend it anywhere?

People need \$ during Great Depression

7. Several superstitions that Jem and Scout believe in are revealed - "Hot Steams" and Indian Head pennies - what are their beliefs regarding these and what modern superstitions are they similar to today?

You shouldn't cross them, untrue, but people follow them

8. How does Jem get back at Scout for embarrassing him about believing in "Hot Steams"?

Jem pushes the tire they roll in real hard to the Radly house

9. Describe the "Boo Bradley" game - how is it both an innocent childhood game and cruel at the same time?

They all acted out roles of the real people and "recreate" events. They didn't know it was cruel!

10. Why do you think they play such a game?

They didn't know any better
Cheap + Only fun.

11. What did Scout hear coming from the Bradley house when she popped out of the tire, and who do you think it was?

Laughing, Boo happy that they get in trouble



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 5 Questions

1. Aside from the fact that Jem and Dill were ignoring her, why else do you think Scout was drawn to Miss Maudie?

She was nice, proper, loved out doors

2. On page 45, Miss Maudie says, "...sometimes the Bible in the hand of one man is worse than a whiskey bottle in the hand of [another]..."

How does this quote relate to September 11th and more recent world events?

People's interpretations of the Bible are dangerous like Terrorists interpretation of ? koran ? Allah

3. What do the following statements tell you about the kind of person Atticus is?

"...if Atticus Finch drank until he was drunk he wouldn't be as hard as some men are at their best." (Miss Maudie, page 45)

Nice, soft

good, fair

old wise man
(hikmet, sits on rock)

"Atticus don't ever do anything to Jem and me in the house that don't do in the yard..." (Scout, page 46)

Open, wouldn't do bad things which would not be done in public

4. How does Atticus trick Jem into admitting that the game they have been playing has been about the Radleys? What is the "oldest lawyer's trick on record"?

Saying that you didn't do something

"I didn't say we're doing that"

Reverse psychology



Literature
circle

To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 6 Questions

1. What are Dill and Jem analyzing about Mr. Avery (top of page 51) and why did Scout feel left out yet again?

That he can't "go" in 1 place

They tell scout she doesn't need to go

2. Of all the reasons given for waiting until the last night of summer to peek into the Radley house, which do you think is the best one and why?

They would miss school not vacation
funny :)

3. Page 55 - Scout says, "I admired my brother. Matches were dangerous, but cards were fatal." What did she mean by this? Doesn't it seem it makes more sense the other way around?

Gambling is very very bad. It was
so bad morally back then that is was worse

4. What does Scout mean when she says on page 56, "It was then, I suppose, that Jem and I first began to part company."

They were not really friends anymore

Has this happened between you and your siblings?

Sort-of



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 7 Questions

1. Why was Jem so freaked out about his pants? Would you have reacted the same way?

He was freaked because someone from the Radley house must have folded it

2. Jem says the Egyptians invented toilet paper and perpetual embalming; Atticus told Scout to "delete the adjectives and I'd have the facts". What does he mean?

Get rid of peoples added descriptions + tall tales to get facts

3. What is "hoodooing" and why did Scout throw the dolls down because of it?

Witches did it and she threw them away because it was bad

4. Scout says on page 60, "Maybe he [Mr. Avery] sits on the porch and looks at us instead of Miss Stephanie. If I was him, I would." What can you infer about Miss Stephanie based on this statement? And how does this reveal Scout's feelings about Miss Stephanie?

Miss Stephanie is ugly.

She agrees

5. List all the items (7 in all) that Scout and Jem found in the tree's knot-hole.

dolls that look like them
ball of gray twine
pack of gum
spelling medal
watch w/ chain + knife

1st gum - 2 pieces
box made out of
wrappers
w/
2 pennies
Indian

6. Who do you think is leaving the items and why would this person do so?

Boo because he is trying to make friends w/ them

7. Why is Jem muttering the whole way to school for Scout not to cry? What is he really trying to do?

He feels bad + doesn't want himself to cry.

8. What does Jem obviously suspect based on his asking Atticus about the healthiness of the Radleys' tree?

Mathan filled up the tree on purpose to stop Boo from making friends



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 8 & 9 Questions

Chapter 8

1. What is the "repeat performance" of Mr. Avery's that Jem, Dill, and Scout had hoped to see?

watch ^{Miss} Crawford
"go"
get mad that it is snowing

2. Who did Jem and Scout make the snowman resemble?

Mr. Avery

3. Atticus says, "look like all of Maycomb was out tonight, in one way or another..." What does he mean - to whom was he referring?

Everyone was outside Radleys

4. Why does Jem start going on and on about Boo (page 72) and Mr. Radley and the tree's knot-hole etc.? Why is Scout upset that he's doing this?

To prove why not to return the blanket
Sharing all the secrets ^{feels guilty}

5. "Atticus said, "Whoa, son," so gently that I was greatly heartened. It was obvious that he had not followed a word Jem said..." This is Scout's belief after Jem has poured out all their secrets - but had Atticus really not been listening to Jem? If he had been, why was he not upset with Jem?

No, I suppose didn't want to make mad
was in spur of moment

6. Miss Maudie proves she is an optimistic person in this chapter, a "look at the glass half-full" type of person - how does she prove this?

She thinks that she now has more room for the Azallas

7. What does Miss Maudie mean when she tells Scout that she'd [Miss Maudie] have had enough sense to turn around? (pg. 73)

That she wouldn't have let it happen and she would have seen it

Chapter 9

1. What are some of the ways Scout tried getting out of going to school?

Spells, dizziness, mild gastric complaints, trying to get a ring worm, pretending she was sick

2. What does Atticus mean when he says (on page 75), "For a number of reasons. The main one is, if I didn't I couldn't hold up my head in town...I couldn't even tell you or Jem not to do something again."

Would be disrespected, bad rep.
Would be morally ethical if he didn't?
Need to do right thing

3. What is the case that Atticus is involved in and why is so controversial?

Tom Robinson rapes a girl
controversial - inter-racial relationships, blacks bad whites don't defend blacks

4. "Try fighting with your head for a change..." What is Atticus telling Scout to do here?

Be smart, use mental revenge not physical

5. Atticus tells Scout that he won't win the case but adds, "Simply because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win." What does he mean?

We still have a chance, still need to fight

6. "It was the first time I ever walked away from a fight." Why does Scout do this?

To honor Atticus' wishes

7. How does Scout believing that her Aunt Alexandra is really a Crawford show her feelings about her Aunt?

She doesn't like her - hates

8. Why does Scout begin cursing? (There are 2 reasons - give both.)

Can't fight

stop going to school

People insult Atticus

test Atticus

9. How do Scout and her Aunt Alexandra clash in terms of the way Scout is and the way her Aunt wants her to be?

her attire

Sit at small table

gets tea sets, girls should be girls

10. What has Aunt Alexandra been telling Francis regarding Atticus and Dill?

Dill keeps moving around; no house

bad things

Atticus is an n-lover; disregarding family

11. Did Francis ask for it when Scout punched him?

Yes, not directly (literally)

12. What does Uncle Jack learn about children from Scout, after he yells at her for fighting? Is she right?

They have short tempers; don't listen to both sides

Yes I guess he is wrong

13. Why does Uncle Jack start talking about England's Prime Minister and the House of Commons when Scout asks him what a "whore-lady" is?

He changes the subject

14. On page 88, Atticus says, "No, the answer is she knows I know she tries. That's what makes the difference." What does he mean?

She knows that Atticus tried to ^{to be good} punish her. Trying is what matters

15. "It was not until many years later that I realized he wanted me to hear every word he said." Why did Atticus want Scout to overhear his conversation with Uncle Jack?

She would know that he doesn't like when she strangles people + she should know its hard to win



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 10 & 11 Questions

Chapter 10

1. Why are Jem and Scout "ashamed" or embarrassed by Atticus? Do you think it's normal for them to feel this way?

He's old

Not really ~~my~~ parents are old

2. Why is it a sin to kill a mockingbird? Do you agree with the rationale behind it?

They don't do any thing bad just sing
Should be "sin" to kill for fun

3. How does Miss Stephanie perpetuate her reputation as the town "scold" when she went on about Atticus and Tim Johnson?

She said something nice?

Said mean things again

4. What reason does Miss Maudie give for Atticus not hunting? What does this continue to show about Atticus' character?

Doesn't want to give animals "unfair disadvantage"

He is caring to all - animal rights

5. Scout can't wait to tell everyone about Atticus being such a good shot and Jem tells her not to - what does Jem understand here that Scout does not?

Atticus doesn't like to brag

humble

6. What does Jem mean when he says that Atticus is a gentleman just like him [Jem]?

Has also a gentleman

7. Why do you think the story about Tim Johnson is included - who or what might

Incomplete ?

7. Why do you think the story about Tim Johnson is included - who or what might Tim Johnson be symbolic of?

To point about Atticus being nice

Tim Johnson is like person w/ I lost hope then
? Like Boo - Misunderstood dies like ?

Chapter 11

1. How is the advice that Atticus gives to Jem on page 100 similar to what he told Scout? Don't let the n-lover thing bother you.

2. "It was times like these when I thought my father, who hated guns and had never been to any wars, was the bravest man who ever lived." (Scout, page 100) What does she mean?

She thinks he was brave talking to her - which is braver than the army

3. Choose 3 adjectives to describe Mrs. Dubose and explain your choices.

crazy - yelled out at people
terrifying - to Scout + Jem
old - it said in book

4. Why do you think Jem "lost it" like he did, destroying Mrs. Dubose's flowers and breaking Scout's baton?

Yes he lost his patience

5. How did Calpurnia know what had happened without being told by Scout or Jem? How do you know she actually felt sorry for Jem, that she wasn't angry about it or mad at him?

Calpurnia knew because the kids were acting differently, wasn't mad because she had no proof or she knew Atticus would get through

6. "There was no point in saying you were sorry if you aren't," Atticus said to Jem. him or he lost his temper w/ what the family was going through

6. "There was no point in saying you were sorry if you aren't," Atticus said to Jem. Do you agree with this?

Yes, if you don't mean it, why do you say it

7. If Scout doesn't even know the meaning of the phrase "n*****-lover", why does she get so upset by it?

She knows it must be something bad by how the people say it, are insulting Atticus

8. How does Atticus explain why people use offensive terms like that?

They want to label people w/ a bad term, ignorant

9. "It's never an insult to be called what somebody thinks is a bad name. It just shows you how poor that person is. It doesn't hurt you." (Atticus to Scout, page 108). What does he mean by that and do you agree?

Words don't hurt you and if people say bad thing shows bad things for person who said it

10. What do you think Mrs. Dubose's intent was when she sent Jem the Camellia in the box? What did Jem think her intention was?

She want to say sorry, or thank you or I forgive
To remind him, that she's still there

11. Why does Atticus say that Mrs. Dubose was the bravest person he ever knew?

She had will to fight off the addiction



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 12

1. What is happening to Jem? Why is he acting differently and why does Scout suspect he may have a tapeworm?

He is growing up and getting more mature
Tape worms were not fully understood

2. Why does Cal say Jem is "just about a Mister Jem now"?

He's becoming a man

3. Why doesn't Calpurnia trust Scout and Jem to go to Church by themselves on Sunday?

They tied Eunice Ann Simpson in the boiler room. ? doesn't give donation

4. Why does Calpurnia make Jem and Scout get so dressed up and so clean before she takes them to her Church?

That's what they usually do before Church
She wanted to make them look nice 1st time

5. How does the fact that white men gamble in the Calpurnia's church during the week reflect the racism of the time?

They didn't respect the church
Church had to be rented out

- a representation of how good hanny she is

6. How do the conditions of the Church (the cemetery etc.) reflect the racism of the time?

White: Rich / Black: poor | No equal treatment

7. "Again I thought her voice strange: she was talking like the rest of them." What does Scout mean?

Cal wasn't using full sentences and proper speech like all the blacks were

8. How do Jem and Scout experience a small amount of racism at Calpurnia's church? What is ironic about that?

Lula stops them
Whites are usually racist to blacks, not other way around

9. How does Reverend Sykes run the Church differently from the way the preacher at Scout's and Jem's church, both in his sermon and the collection?

He give septic examples of people
He doesn't let anyone leave till they got \$10

10. What does Reverend Sykes mean when he says, "This church has no better friend than your daddy,"?

Atticus is friendly to the African Americans in defending Tom

11. Why doesn't Cal know exactly how old she is or when her real birthday is?

They didn't keep records for slaves

12. Calpurnia doesn't really speak two languages but why do Scout and Jem refer to the two ways that Cal speaks, and what does this show about Calpurnia's education versus most blacks at the time?

They are 2 very different dialects with one being more educated. Calpurnia is more edu than blacks at that time

13. What does Cal mean when she says, "It's not necessary to tell all you know...folks don't like to have somebody around knowin' more than they do...?"

Don't brag + be a know-it-all



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 13

1. What is Atticus referring to, aside from the weather, when he says "the summer's going to be a hot one"?

They are going to get a lot of "heat" in people saying bad things about Atticus

2. Aunt Alexandra is very opinionated and offers her opinion on every family in Maycomb, even if she is not asked for it. Why does Jem say, "Aunty better watch how she talks- scratch most folks in Maycomb and they're kin to us"?

People don't like it when she says bad things about them, people were refer^{her} comments to Jem

Everyone's related

3. Is Scout's definition of "Fine Folks" - people who did the best they could with what they had - a good one? Why?

Yes, they are honest which is more important than money.

4. What is Aunt Alexandra's definition of "Fine Folks"?

educated, rich, proper - people like her

5. How did Mr. Sinkfield affect the creation of the town of Maycomb?

He changed the plans

6. How do you know Aunt Alexandra is a snob and views the Finches as better than others?

Her opinion of "Fine folks"
Generations of "Gentle Breeding"

7. Why is Atticus so uncomfortable when he's talking with Jem and Scout at the end of the chapter? Who put him up to it? Why are Jem and Scout so upset?

It's not his speech or his intention

It's Aunt Alex

This was against everything he said before
Doesn't believe in what he's saying



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 14

1. What reference to the Depression is in the beginning of the chapter?

People sitting around in courts
Farmers can't buy cheap things

As mark country
can be bad

2. Why are all the townspeople whispering about Jem and Scout when they pass by?

How do you know the townspeople are too cowardly to say it to them directly?

(They are Finches - Disgraced by Atticus

Because they don't and they turn around

3. How do the townspeople feel about Atticus representing Tom - use a specific quote from the text to prove it.

"The children go loose and rape up the countryside."

They don't like it. Other times "Just mad"

4. "I felt the starched walls of a pink cotton penitentiary closing in on me" - what does Scout mean?

She was putting on stiff clothes which

felt like a prison. Ladies were around

5. Why does Atticus force Scout to apologize to Aunt Alexandra, even though he thinks that it is alright for Scout to go to Calpurnia's?

Aunt Alex put him up to it
to satisfy Aunt Alex

6. What does Jem mean when he says to Scout, "That's because you can't hold something in your mind but a little while"?

She always blurts out things
She doesn't hide lot

7. Have you ever had a knock-down, drag-out fight with your siblings the way that Jem and Scout did? Why did Scout jump Jem in the first place?

No, I don't think so

Scout thought Jem was acting so high + mighty

8. What does Atticus mean when he tells Scout, "...you mind Jem whenever he can make you. Fair enough?"

Listen to Jem when he tells you something

9. When Jem calls Atticus in to the room to tell him about Dill, why does Scout say that Jem "...broke the remaining code of our childhood"?

told on him - Tattle tale

10. What is the real reason that Dill ran away?

His parents didn't care about him - said no
Wanted to see Scout

11. What does Dill mean when he says Boo Radley may not have anywhere to run off to?

There are no other Radley houses or
extended family. no friends attention



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 15

1. Who are Heck Tate and Atticus talking about in the yard and why is Heck Tate "uneasy"?

Tom Robinson

He is uneasy because ^{someone} might escape or ^{will} jail break

2. What does Atticus mean when he says, "I don't think anybody in Maycomb'll begrudge me a client, with times this hard"?

No one will lose him a client when everyone ^{him} need money

3. Why did Jem scream that the phone was ringing? What was he afraid of?

To distract the men who he thought were going to hurt Atticus ^{wanted Atticus in house}

4. Why did the Klan go by Sam Levy's house and how did Sam Levy shame them?

They wanted something from him
Sam wasn't scared

5. Why was Atticus scared - "a flash of plain fear went out of his eyes" - when Scout came in to the crowd?

He was scared she was going to be hurt
and she was out at night
^{so she heard bad things}

6. How do you know the crowd of men are drunk, and why do you think they are there in the first place?

They are there to hurt Tom

They are drunk because they don't act the same

7. "The men were all looking at me...Atticus had stopped poking Jem...they were standing together beside Dill...Their attention amounted to fascination...Atticus' mouth was half-open..." Why is everyone reacting to Scout's babbling this way?

They thought it was weird
She was so little

8. How did Scout "shame" the crowd of men into going, without even meaning to?

The kids were telling up the adults

9. Why did Atticus tousle Jem's hair at the end of the chapter?

To show he still loves him or
that not to worry

She ^{Scout} got Men to make
personal connection to
family like Atticus has



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 16

1. How does Aunt Alexandra once again demonstrate her snobbiness?

At breakfast she was ridiculing Miss Maudie's approval

2. What does Atticus mean by "Maybe if we didn't give them so much to talk about they'd be quiet"?

We always mis-treat them and give them things to complain about

3. "So it took an eight-year-old child to bring 'em to their senses, didn't it?" How is this true?

If a child says it it has a different meaning [kids just see facts not opinions] [children see the racial divide]

4. "They don't belong anywhere...so they're just in-betweens" - who is Jem referring to and why does he say this about them?

Half/Flat - Mixed blood colors
No one wants them

5. "...but around here once you have a drop of Negro blood, that makes you all black..." - how does this statement exemplify Maycomb's deep-rooted racism?

People were suppose to be pure
The families were real tight - the generations

6. Why didn't Atticus tell Jem and Scout that he had been appointed by the Court to defend Tom Robinson? As Scout says, she and Jem could have used that as a defense for him when the other kids made comments, so why didn't he tell them? And why do the members of the Idler's Club say that Atticus aims to defend Tom, that's what they don't understand?

? I don't know - he really wants to defend but just palm off excuse - proud. (circled)
wants kids to know he did right things



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 19

1. How do you know Tom Robinson is a good person?

He helps Mayella chop wood + does chores
for him *never asks for \$\$\$*

2. Why is Mayella Ewell "The loneliest person in the world", according to Scout? Do you agree?

She doesn't have any one to talk w/ her ^{No Dad or kids}
19 1/2 + No boy friends ^{Everyone shows them}
She's not that lonely *just sits + watches kids*

3. How was Tom Robinson in a "Catch-22" situation the night he went to the Ewells? Did he have any other choice but to run?

? He knows that racism would convict him - ^{lose-lose situation}
what does this mean -
No - Mr. Ewell probably ^{believes him}

4. What does Judge Taylor mean when he says he won't listen to the case again - why does he say this when Link Deas speaks up in the courtroom to defend Tom?

He doesn't want case thrown out + said over again

5. "The witness [Tom] realized his mistake..." What was the mistake that Tom made?

How is this indicative of the time period in which the novel is set?

Felt sorry for Mayella
Black people don't feel sorry even if you innocent
Part of the racist past Don't feel sorry for whites

6. How does Scout show that even she has a lower opinion of Negroes - as she is being raised in a society that thinks that way?

? She doesn't trust the reverend to save her
Seems + She says he's just a negro - the way

7. How do you know Dill sees the injustice of these prejudiced attitudes?

He cries + leaves

Mr. Gilmer
talks to
him

8. How do you know Mr. Gilmer really doesn't have his heart in prosecuting Tom, that he probably believes Tom's version of the story?

Scout says it + he wasn't asking too hard

Q/V.

Chapter 20

1. What do you find about Mr. Dolphus Raymond? Why does he pretend to be a drunk?

He's not really drunk

He pretends to give people a reason of why

excuse about why he hides blacks

2. "It ain't honest but it's mighty helpful to folks..." What does Mr. Raymond mean?

Even though he's lying, it lets people

pretend and not wonder or think things which

die acts like that are not true.

3. What does Mr. Raymond mean when he says, "Maybe things'll strike him as being - not quite right, say, but he won't cry, not when he gets a few years on him."

When Dill grows up, the racial issue won't make him break down crying

adults are not sensitive

4. How is it proven once more that Atticus is a good person and that the townspeople know he's better than most of them? (quote a specific passage from the text)

He wears good clothes and he takes them off and talks normal "He unhooked his watch..."

5. "This case is as simple as black and white" - how does this have a double meaning?

Its simple, and it's white woman vs. black man
Verdict

6. What "code" did Mayella break?

She kissed a black man

wanted to be w/ a black man

7. How does Atticus use the idea of "all men are created equal" to help his case?

He uses it in that race is not important

Everyone should be treated equal

8. Why do you think Atticus mutters, "In the name of God, believe him"? Who is he talking about?

They should believe Tom, not just distrust him because he's a negro



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 21

1. "You think they'll acquit him that fast?" asked Jem...Atticus opened his mouth to answer, but shut it..." - What do you think Atticus was going to say?

Don't count your chickens before they hatch
He knew they were lucky to win at all.

2. Why was Calpurnia so upset with Jem - particularly for bringing Scout to the trial?

She didn't want the kids hearing the bad things they were saying

3. Scout is thrilled that Cal is yelling at Jem - why?

Scout doesn't like Jem being so "high + mighty"
And is glad he's in trouble she's always in trouble

4. Why is Reverend Sykes so uncertain about what the verdict will be, and why is Jem so certain Tom Robinson will be acquitted? What does the Reverend realize that Jem does not, and why?

The Reverend knows how hard inter-racial issues are to overcome, Jem doesn't realize that.

5. "Ain't it a long time?" [Scout] "Sure is, Scout," he [Jem] said happily." Why is Jem so happy that it's taking so long for the jury to return?

Jem thinks they are out on break
because they acquitted Tom so fast

?

6. "...and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing the gun was empty..."
Scout is comparing the trial to what scene that has already occurred?

? She's giving a shot, but it's not worth it

Why does she change the ending in comparing it to the trial?

Atticus knows he probably would win

Compares to Dog shot

7. Why do Reverend Sykes and all the blacks in the balcony stand as Atticus passes beneath them in the courtroom? What does this show about how they feel about Atticus?

They do it to show their respect because Atticus did something noble defending Tom

Chapter 22

1. What does Atticus mean when he says, "It's just as much Maycomb County as missionary teas"?

The Court was just as important as the tea ~~the~~ Aunt
2 hours w/ the people, talked about often

2. "They've done it before...tonight...and they'll do it again...and when they do it seems only children weep." What does Atticus mean, and how is it similar to what Dolphus Raymond told Dill?

he means the kids cry w/ the injustice they hear. The adults don't seem to care.

3. What did Aunt Rachel mean when she said, "If...Atticus wants to butt his head against a stone wall it's his head"? What is the "stone wall"?

Stone wall = racial prejudice blacks + whites

She means that it's hard for him to go against

4. How do you know that Miss Maudie thinks of Jem as an adult now?

she only talks to him - or explains the trial pre...

big topics to him

Gives him a slice from big cake

he's always going to lose - but still tries

5. How is Jem feeling disillusioned with the townspeople of Maycomb? How does Miss Maudie try and reassure him that they're not all bad?

Jem is mad that they are prejudiced. Mrs. Maudie

6. What does Miss Maudie mean when she says the town is "making a step - it's just a baby-step, but it's a step"? How does this connect to what Atticus had said about just because you're licked before you start doesn't mean you don't try?

The town is making itself less prejudice by being out so long

It connects as you should try to get small progress
jury took so long you don't always get immediate results

7. How do you know that Dill is also disillusioned with people after the trial? Cite specific passages from the text.

You can tell in previous chap. that he doesn't like people
"Who in this town did one thing to help Tom, just who"

8. What do you think might happen, based in Bob Ewell's attack on Atticus?

Bob may kill or try and hurt Atticus or Atticus may be right and he is just full of hot air.
beating Marcella - looked like I did

Chapter 23

1. What do you think of Atticus' reaction to Bob Ewell? How do you think you might have handled the situation?

Smart, don't make it a big deal

I don't know. I have never been in that situation

2. How had Atticus destroyed Bob Ewell's "last shred of credibility"?

Atticus points out flaws in Ewell's testimony and made fun of him in the "proceedings" of the court.

3. How does Atticus explain the jury's decision to Jem? Think again - how does this explanation compare to Tim Johnson symbolic of the townspeople of Maycomb?

? That its going to be overturned or is based on circumstantial evidence
? Qu. does not make sense

4. Why does Atticus say that if you ever see a white man cheat a black man, that white man is trash, no matter how rich, or how good a family the man comes from?

Because you shouldn't cheat a person, white or black. It doesn't matter if you're rich. You still cheated him.

5. Why does Atticus also think the town has maybe taken a "baby step" in terms of it treats blacks?

The jury being out so long made the town possibly change its way in a very little way

6. How do you know the Cunninghams truly are "fine folks"? How had the Finches earned their respect?

Scout said it before they didn't accept charity + one fought for a vital word. Jem thought it was they started. How did Finch family earn respect - reading + writing hieroglyphs

7. What is Jem's explanation of the ways of people and the world? How does this show both his maturity and his childhood innocence at the same time?

4 types of people: normal → (Cunninghams → Ewells →) Negroes
social order going ↓
Maturity → realizes people are different → more types - all people could be the same

8. What is Scout's definition of people and the ways of the world? How is hers more accurate than Jem's?

There is 1 type of people - they're all the same
If you say 4 there could be more and everyone starts the same - could change themselves + perception

9. Dill said that Boo Radley never ran away because he didn't have any place to run off to; Jem says that Boo Radley wanted to stay inside all those years - which do you agree with? Could they both be correct?

Both because he might not have anywhere to go, so he doesn't want to leave or go to some place

Stay w/ Finch kids who? made friends?!



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 24 Questions

1. How does Miss Maudie treat Scout differently than Miss Stephanie? Give specific examples.

Miss Maudie didn't ask or. Scout couldn't answer and held her hand

Miss Stephanie did the opposite
2. How does Miss Stephanie make a joke at Scout's expense?

? She made jokes about what she does when she grows up
~~want to be lady~~ - if you went to court, can't be

3. When the ladies were discussing "folks in this town who think they're doing right", to what and whom are they referring?

? African Americans, non-Christians, murderers

4. Why is Miss Maudie so angry with the women, and why is Aunt Alexandra grateful to her for saying something to the women, especially Mrs. Merriweather? -

? They are talking disrespectfully about Blacks - Aunt? doesn't want negativity in discussing
racist

5. Why does Harper Lee write the first paragraph on page 234 the way that she does - interrupting Scout's thoughts with the dialogue of the women? What point is she making?

She doesn't like them and the way they talk and pose embarrassing questions

? Trying to show lady now
Or Scout is not paying attention

6. What does Miss Maudie mean when she talks about Atticus on pg. 236 when she says the town is paying Atticus the highest compliment it can give a man? Do you agree with her?

? They are thankful for overcoming the racism of the town but they don't know it
Yes sort-of - gave him tough case

7. What is the definition of "background", according to Miss Maudie?

? Prior experience, past thoughts
who the people are

8. How does Scout come to admire Aunt Alexandra at the end of this chapter, and why has she changed her views?

? She thinks Aunt thinks she's a lady
or Aunt is helping her get back to normal

if she can be lady

So can I



To Kill A Mockingbird

Chapter 25-27 Questions

Chapter 25

1. How is the roly-poly similar to a mockingbird, based on Jem's explanation of why Scout shouldn't kill it?

It doesn't do anything to hurt you like making birds don't do anything bad.

2. How did the town of Maycomb treat Tom's death - how is this typical of the time in which the novel is set?

Talked for 2 days
They forgot or thought it was typical for a negro which was a stereotype paper at the time.

3. How does Mr. Underwood essentially equate killing Tom to that of killing a mockingbird? Given what you know about his feelings about blacks, how is this surprising?

? What is his feeling about blacks?
People are not normal sympathetic towards blacks

4. What do you think Mr. Ewell means by "it made one down and about two more to go"? Who are the "two more"?

? Atticus - destroyed reputation
Mayella - he beats her already
She got him in trouble

1 was killed in 3 (Tom)

Stop for Fri

Chapter 26

1. How do you know Scout has grown up a bit and matured, based on what she says about Boo Radley?

2/3 She says she is no longer terrified and
2 years They never gave anything back
acted like a lady

2. What quote from the text proves that Atticus knows it was Jem in the Radley's collard patch who Nathan Radley shot at the night they tried to leave the note for Boo?

I am too old to chase you through Radly.
You might get shot shoots at every shadow

3. Do you ever find this to be true with your own parents?

Not really, maybe

4. How does Cecil Jacobs misunderstand what the article says about Hitler "washing the feeble-minded"?

He thinks they are washing them w/ soap
Like Amelia-Bevical

5. How do you know that Miss Gates is a hypocrite?

2/2 She thinks persecuting Jews is bad but does it
to negroes

Chapter 27

1. What 3 things happen that are ominous signs, regarding Bob Ewell?

- fired from WPA

- going near Judge Taylor house

- Deas yelling at him for yelling at Helen Robbin

2. How is Link Deas insulting Bob Ewell when he says "You're leanin' on it an' I can't afford fresh paint for it"?

You will scrape or somehow remove the paint
off the fence bad

Spitting
1 down 2 to go

3. NRA - We do our part - these signs were removed from store windows because Atticus said the National Recovery Act was dead - killed by "nine old men". Who are these "old men"?

? ? ? Me or group never found out ? ? ?

? ? ? The ones that sit in court Supreme court

4. "By noontime that day, there was not a bare-footed child to be seen in Maycomb and nobody took off his shoes until the hounds were returned" - why?

☺ All the kids were guilty and they thought the hounds would track them (footprints)

5. "Oh nothing, nothing...somebody just walked over my grave." What does Aunt Alexandra mean, and how does this foreshadow that something may happen?

? I am tired ? some one indicted me over my dead baby

? Sort of foreshadows - but how does she know goose bumps

6. "Thus began our longest journey together" - what do you think Scout means?

? Longest in terms of what happens

- meets Boo

- Sees Ewell killed

leading childhood

Name Michael Plasmer

Period 4

Trial by Jury



Justice for and by the People

“We have given much of our democracy away... But in one place we still have a direct voice and can be heard, and that is through our juries. Because of them we are still direct participants in our democracy.”

John Guinther
The Jury in America, 1988

Before each trial at which he presides, Judge Richard Yale Feder of Florida speaks to the jury: "Your job will be more difficult and important than mine," he tells jurors. "I will not decide this case, *you* will."

Like the jury system itself, Judge Feder's words reflect the law, tradition and common sense.

Americans are fortunate to have this right to trial by a jury of fellow citizens. Based on the democratic belief that a community's "collective wisdom" is the best judge of the actions of others in the community, the American jury system is a constitutional right that deserves our understanding and protection. Juries represent the most open kind of government thinking. Only a government that trusts the people's judgment can support an impartial jury system like ours.

The Jury's Ancient Beginnings

"Justice" was not always as fair. Early attempts at justice were often cruel. As far back as 1000 B.C., ancient societies, and later the church, conducted "trial by ordeal": Hot irons, boiling water, and dunking the accused in cold water were used to determine guilt or innocence. Sometimes simply surviving the ordeal was considered "proof" that the accused was guilty.

Today's jury system evolved from ancient Greece where, about 400 B.C., governors of Athens asked males over 30 to hear the arguments of alleged wrongdoers. As Aristotle

explained it, these men were counseled to apply their understanding of "general justice," not to interpret the law. Huge juries of hundreds of volunteers would listen to evidence from both sides and reach a verdict. The Greeks believed jury trials were the best way to ensure that the community's sense of justice—not just one person's sense of it—would prevail.

Powerful Voice for Change

Juries express the voice of the population—and that voice can be a powerful force for change. A handful of English barons recognized this when, in 1215, they put a sword to the throat of King John and forced him to sign the Magna Carta. On the grassy plain of Runnymede, the barons received many freedoms, including the right to trial by their equals, not by the king.

Four centuries later, William Penn was charged with unlawful assembly. Refusing to find him guilty of that charge, his jury was imprisoned and denied food and water. Jury members still refused to convict him. Penn went on to lead the cause of justice in the New World and to found the State of Pennsylvania.

Cornerstone of Democracy

Later, trial by jury was considered an essential right by early Americans. British attempts to deny colonists this right turned out to be a serious mistake. The colonists responded with the

“Why do we love this trial by jury? Because it prevents the hand of oppression from cutting you off.”

Patrick Henry
Governor of Virginia 1776-79, 1784-86

old “Declaration of Causes and Necessities for Taking Up Arms.” The Declaration of Independence and the Sixth and Seventh Amendments to the United States Constitution later reaffirmed the right to an impartial jury of fellow citizens—a cornerstone of democracy today.

The Community’s “Collective Conscience”

Juries are the “collective conscience” of our communities. Comprised of our neighbors, friends and relatives, juries call upon our sound judgment and character to decide what is truth and what is fair compensation for those who have been wronged. Juries bring an openness to the courtroom. And, unlike other institutions, juries have no ambitions. They want nothing for themselves—they seek only to find the truth.

Are jurors really capable of sorting out the truth? “The capabilities of jurors, perhaps not as individuals but as a group, appear to extend to cases of the greatest complexity. Critics who think otherwise have not been able to find a single research document or a single case that convincingly back their view. The burden of proof is on the critics.” (*The Jury in America*,

When they arrive at the courthouse, potential jurors are questioned by a judge, a lawyer, or both, through a process called “voir dire” (“to see, speak”). The “voir dire” process gives the judge and attorneys a chance to choose jurors who are not prejudiced for any reason. It is important that jurors not know the lawyers or each other. It is also important that they not have strong opinions about the issues—or premature views about the defendant’s guilt or innocence.

The number of jurors selected has tended to be twelve for at least 800 years, since the time of England’s Henry II. However in recent years, in some states, the number of jurors has been six, eight, or ten.

Once the jury is selected, the judge explains the jury process. After that, the floor belongs to the lawyers. There are generally two attorneys—one for each side. Each attorney researches the facts, builds a case, brings in witnesses and evidence, and calls upon the jury to weigh the evidence. A judge presides over the trial, ensuring that it unfolds properly and fairly, sometimes stopping the attorneys to make sure the process is clear and just. Jurors then convene in the jury room to “deliberate.” After weighing their decision carefully, they ultimately reach a “determination” or verdict.

Juries Today—Speaking Out on Safety

Juries continue to be a powerful voice for change and safety. Thanks to juries, poorly-designed and dangerous toys, medicines, equipment, appliances, vehicles, and other consumer goods have been pulled from the stores, redesigned, and made safer. Asbestos causes an estimated 20,000 cancer deaths a year. But only after a jury found that a manufacturer had failed to alert employees to the known dangers of asbestos was there federal legislation to remove it from all public buildings.

Because of a jury, federal flammability standards are now higher, and fewer children are badly burned because their clothes erupt in flames. When juries speak, they pack a powerful and effective message for those who would abuse the public trust. We're all safer because of them.

How to Build a Jury

Adult U.S. citizens representing all races, religions, occupations, and temperaments can become jurors. To build a jury, a jury commission or town official randomly selects names from such sources as voter lists, tax rolls, telephone directories, driver's license registrations, and utility lists. In some states, jurors can volunteer for service. Those selected receive a "summons" to report for jury duty on a specific date.

If a jury cannot reach a verdict, the trial may have to be repeated. The conflict may also be resolved without a retrial.

Jury verdicts must be unanimous in just about all criminal cases. While unanimous verdicts may not be required in civil cases, at least 75 percent of the jurors are usually expected to agree.

Like any other human institution, juries can make mistakes. But the system has several built-in remedies. For example, trial judges may refuse to accept the verdict in a civil case. They also have the authority to reduce or, in a few states, to increase the award. The appeals court (a higher court that reviews cases when the lower court decision is in question) can reverse the verdict. And, while no judge or appeals court can reverse a "not guilty" verdict in criminal cases, trial judges or appeals courts can reverse a conviction if they believe justice has not been served.

Justice is not always a quick process, but safeguards make it as effective as humanly possible. America's juries truly represent democracy at work.

"Trial by jury is the best of all safeguards for the person, the property... of every individual."

Thomas Jefferson
President of the United States, 1801-1809

ATLA
For The People

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Washington, D.C.

Name Michael Plasmeier

Period 4

TRIAL BY JURY

DIRECTIONS: Answer the questions below in full sentences. All answers are in the packet you just read and they are in order.

1. What are three ways people's guilt or innocence was determined in 1000 B.C.? (15%)

Hot irons
boiling water
drinking in cold water

2. Our modern jury system came from what ancient country? (5%)

Ancient Greece

3. In what year did this system evolve? (5%)

About 400 BC

4. What did the Greeks believe about jury trials? (4%)

The community's sense of justice would prevail
(there diverse)

5. What was signed in 1215 and by whom was it signed? (6%)

Magna Carta by King John

6. What did William Penn do once he got to the New World? (5%)

Started Pennsylvania (?)

7. Colonists fought Britain's attempts to deny them their rights by developing which 4 documents? (4%)

Doc I

6+7th Bill of Rights

"Declaration to take up arms"

8. What 3 groups of people make up juries? (6%)

neighbors, friends, relatives

9. Juries are usually made up of how many people? (5%)

12

10. Sometimes there are smaller juries with only how many people? (5%)

6, 8, 10

11. What do juries do in a jury room? (5%)

diliberate to

12. Ultimately what did a jury have to reach? (5%)

find a verdict

13. What 2 serious problems did juries help to eliminate? (10%)

Dangerous toys + asbestos from public buildings
+ consumer goods

14. If a jury cannot reach a decision, what might need to happen? (5%)

retrial

15. In Criminal Cases verdicts must be what kind? (5%)

Unanimous most of the time

16. What is the Appeals Court and what is it able to do? (6%)

It sees if the lower court had proper trial
and can overturn the verdict

17. No judge or appeals court has the right to do what? (4%)

not guilty in criminal cases

- no double jeopardy

Name

Michael Plasmeier

Period

4

"LAWS AND RIGHTS"

1. What are the two types of cases taken to court? Beside each one, explain what it deals with.

- a. civil cases - disagreements about rights + duties towards another
- b. Criminal case - are you vs. people accused of crime

2. Identify the following courtroom characters:

- a. Bailiff - Police officer who maintains order
- b. Judge - presides over trial + directs it
- c. Court Clerk - helps w/ admin duty and introduces evidences
- d. Plaintiff - The person bring the suit to court
- e. Defendant - person accused of crime + being tried
- f. Foreman - person who speaks for the jury

3. Explain what the following trial terms mean:

- a. motion - asking judge to make decision
- b. sustained - agree w/ objection
- c. over-ruled - disagrees w/ objection
- d. objection - 1 side finds a bad question
- e. mistrial - trial is invalid because there is a mistake
- f. appeal - higher court re-looks at trial
- g. cross examination - witness questioned by other side

4. "Laws to Know" - briefly explain what the following laws are:

- a. Blue Laws - Sabbath laws - restrict things on Sabbath days
- b. Law of the Land - like 1st or 2nd starts closed on Sun
laws fundamental to democracy need for freedom

c. Martial Law -

temporary laws by the military during war or

5. Wacky Laws in the U.S. - pick the five you think are the most unbelievable and write them below:

- a. frogs can't croak after 11 PM in Memphis (natural disasters)
- b. no ice cream after 6 PM w/o doctor's note in Newark
- c. \$1 fine per car drip
- d. entering a theater with in eating garlic in Lyles
- e. wiping dishes in Minneapolis

6. Wacky Laws Around the World - pick the three you think are the most unusual and write them below:

- a. kissing in an English movie theater
- b. poorly dressing while driving in Greece
- c. Micronesia to wear ties

7. The chief purpose of the Bill of Rights was to -

protect rights of individuals from gov.

Briefly state what each of the following amendments is:

a. 1st -

freedom of religion, press, speech, assemble, petition gov.

b. 2nd -

bear arms, militia

c. 3rd -

no soldiers in homes

d. 4th -

search & seizures

e. 5th -

grand jury, testify against self, due process,

f. 6th -

Speedy trial, Counsel

or inmate, coming

- g. 7th - right to jury in cases over \$20
- h. 8th -
- i. 9th - no excessive bail, cruel + unusual punishment
- j. 10th - more rights not on ~~10th~~ Bill
- k. 13th - State's rights to own school + marriage
- 21. 16th - no slavery
- 18: voting age

8. The Rights of a Child were adopted by the U.N. in 1989 because -

Below, list what you feel are the three most important Rights of the Child:

- a. live w/ parents
- b. life, name, nationality
free edu.
- c. under 15 - not army

9. What is the Miranda Warning and whom was it named after?

tells arrested people their rights - named after court case that started them

10. Being an Effective Jury Member -
a. You should not serve on a jury if -

- b. you not either side
- c. What does "burden of proof" mean?

The procuter must prove that defendent without a doubt did it - defendint just say if their is a bit of doubt

- d. Consensus means - general agreement
- e. A hung jury is -

f. If a defendant is acquitted, he/she can never - be tried again

11. Identify the following terms:

a. accessory -

assistant to crime

b. aid and abet -

knowingly did in a crime

c. contempt of court -

obstructing justice process

d. hearsay rule

no hearsay (he said, she said)

e. leading question

not about the memory - expecting an answer

f. manslaughter -

unlawful, unintentional killing

g. precedent -

an action used as a rule for future cases

Who would make best friends

3/10

-9
30

L1-12 Angry Men Study Guide/Prep Test
This should help you to study!

Vocab: I've given the answer to #1 since we never discussed this word.

1. Exposition-Intro to a play where we meet the characters and find out why they are there.
2. This word means, "a section of an act in a play" Scene
3. Usually, this is the most exciting part of the play/story. Climax
4. This is usually intended to be acted out. Script drama
5. This is usually a conversation between two or more characters. dialog
6. This is the major idea in a literary work. plot
7. The arrangements of events in a story is called the plot
8. If you voluntarily stay away from something you are abstaining from it.
9. The jurors' jobs are to check the truth or the validity of the different testimonies.
10. Mean: benign :: tall:short.
11. Juror #2 is often a subservient man because he puts himself under others.
12. A synonym for this word is "possible." probable conceivable

8/12

have word bank on test

Juror Facts: Place the jurors' number on the blank line after each description.

1. This juror usually changes his decision based on what the person before him said. 2
2. This juror says, "You can't believe a word they say because he has a problem with slum kids." 10
3. This juror was a slum kid all his life and is the youngest, so he's often intimidated by his elders. 5
4. The juror would probably be the first to buy tickets to the show "CATS." 7
5. This juror works for an advertising company. 12
6. This juror is a good, fair man, but needs extra time to come to his decisions because he's somewhat dull-witted. 6
7. This juror takes his duty very seriously. 11 *- as for man*
8. How many people voted not guilty in the first vote? 1 *top of SF - not on test*
9. How many people voted guilty in the last vote? 3 3 4
10. Who were the last three jurors to vote not guilty in this play? 10

Who's line is it anyway?

Place the juror's number in the blank line who said the quote.

1. "If we're going to discuss the case, let's discuss the facts." 44
2. "That may be true, that the old man lies in part, but I think I will change my vote once again-guilty." M 2
3. "I'm not just sure what I think. I want to talk some more." 6 read again

Case Facts:

1. Double Jeopardy means a person can't be tried for the same crime twice.
2. A vote on a jury must be Unanimous in order to make a decision.
3. If the jurors hadn't have come to a decision, they would've been a hung jury.
4. The boy in this case was 19 years old.
5. What three major clues did the jurors analyze?

~~the timing of the old man + death~~
~~the woman seeing the killing through train~~
~~the knife / a man hearing "I am going"~~
Stab wound

Michael Plasmeier

2/16

12 Angry Men Answer Key

L 1

Part One:

1. 6
2. M
3. J
4. N
5. A
6. N
7. B
8. E
9. F
10. K
11. I
12. L
13. D
14. H
15. A

No clue

Part Two:

1. 2
2. 10
3. 7
4. 5
5. 2 9
6. 8
7. 12
8. 3, 4, 10
9. 6
10. 11
11. 1 4
12. Double Jeopardy
13. Hung Jury
14. Unanimous
15. 4
16. Judge (-2)
17. 3
18. 8
19. 10 + 11
20. 3 + 10

Part Three:

1. 10
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. 1
6. 11
7. 2
8. 17
9. 6
10. 8

~~1~~
~~2~~
~~3~~
~~4~~
~~5~~
~~6~~
~~7~~
~~8~~
~~9~~
~~10~~
~~11~~
~~12~~

Part Four:

1. Abstains
2. insignificant
3. Deliberate
4. validity
5. Subservient
6. doggedly
7. Later
8. bias
9. conceivable
10. sadist
11. acquittal
12. intimidate
13. opinionated
14. benign
15. Simulated

2/10 on essay

96/100
Excellent job Plas!

A

Don't like this question

Sorry to hear that! But I do like your answer!

② - Don't hate people ~~for~~ for where they live
- 10 and now be felt afterwards
- don't make decisions too fast

① - 1st vote = 11 to 1
- if I wasn't there

~~- don't believe everyone
- all jurors believed testimony at 1st
- then changed~~

③ - don't rush things so you can go to cats

The play also tells us not to hate someone for who they are. Basically it says don't be a bigot. Juror #10 learns this when everyone walks away from him when he tells how they can't believe "these people". Juror #10 is so stunned at the reaction, that he doesn't hardly say another word.

The play also teaches us not to rush things so you can go to something else like go to a Broadway show. Juror #7 just wanted to get out of there and rush things. You should also not rush your homework so you can play games. The judging of your work goes down. These are all qualities that the play Twelve Angry Men teaches its readers.

I think this is very weak.

8/10

Essay

12 Angry Men

3/16

The play, Twelve Angry Men, teaches us 3 valuable lessons. First, the play tells us not to decide things too fast. Secondly, the play does not want us to hate people for where they live. Finally, the play does not want us to rush things so we can see a play.

The play teaches us to think before we decide on something. For example, 11 jurors wanted to send the defendant off to die without talking about it. If juror #8 wasn't there, they would have succeeded. They would have sent an innocent man off to die. However, juror #8 wanted to talk about the decision first. This is the right thing to do, and this is what the play teaches.

Act 3 vote
6 = guilty + hung

Foreman	Act 1	Act 2	Act 3
Juror #1 Serious about job			6
Juror #2 Weak like mail room clerk			1
Juror #3 ^{keven} Sadist - wants to pull switch			6 Plays tic tac toe w/ 2
Juror #4 ^{Ram} Smart - but opinionated			6 acts out killer
Juror #5 ^{Chris} hesitant doesn't speak			1
Juror #6 ^{Girl} is shy w/ opinions			1
Juror #7 ^{Dan L} Loud, Flashy type sits at end of table	1st to offer gem tickets to chris		6 acts out victim
Juror #8 ^{March C} calm, gentle man	only 1 to vote not guilty		1
Juror #9 ^{Leo} old man waiting to die			1
Juror #10 ^{Me}			6 gives long speech about the 5 people

Antagonist

Protagonist

bigot - hates their kind			
Juror #11 Marcus foreign person loves Democracy			0
Juror #12 advertising			6

Detective Work on Agatha Christie's Characters AND THEN THERE WERE NONE

Judge Wargrave -

Always says guiltily

Got letter from woman hasn't seen in a few years

loves hugs

Vera Claythorne -

nanny - let kid down

letter from Mrs. Owen ^{to work} as secretary

Miss Brent -

Very proper

Getting free vacation

Captain Philip Lombard -

Had to watch over

poor
good w/ boats

General MacArthur

Speaks w/ some weird lang.



6. Dr. Armstrong -
medical doctor

got check to examine woman w/o her knowledge
knows Judge

7. Anthony Marston -

drinks alot in w/ ladies

drives fast

8. Mr. Wm. H. Blore -

ex policeman

9. Mr. Rogers -

butlers

10. Mrs. Ethel Rogers -

Michael Plasmeid

A Portrait of Agatha Christie: Questions

1. What year was Agatha born?

1840

2. What year did she die?

1976

3. Describe her parents?

well-to-do, sensitive, normal upper class

4. What was unusual about her childhood?

homeschooled, alone

5. What could one never do as a young girl?

Go to a dance alone. Attend dance w young man

6. Who did she marry in 1914?

Archie Christie, Air force

7. What was her first job?

hospital-pharmacy assistant

8. How did she develop the plot for her first detective story?

worked in a pharmacy - around poisons

9. What was her first story?

The Mysterious Affair at Styles

10. What detective was she devoted to? What type of detectives existed at that time?

Sherlock Holmes, Super scientists, strong senses

11. What type of detective did she choose?

Retired Belgian police officer

12. When was the book completed?

1915 published 1920

13. What was the book completed?

~~???~~ didn't get question

14. What was her second book-like?

? Inferior to 1st book

Auto bio

15. What happened to her marriage? How did she react?

Divorce - disappeared, a disaster

16. Who was her second husband and what year did they marry?

Max Mallawen 1930

17. How did she feel about interviews?

hated talking, shy, didn't give them

18. What was her supreme skill?

Construction of plot

19. What type of person is Agatha Christie?

Many different stages of her life - Normal

20. What do you expect from this book?

Sad
Shy
Proper

Michael Plasmeira

4/8

And Then There Were None
Pop Quiz ch. 2-45

1. Tell me what's so interesting or ironic about the nursery rhyme in Vera's room? (2 pts.)

Everyone has one, 10 indians = 10 people on island
Explains how each die

2. What are the 10 china figures on the center table and what are they symbolic of? (3 pts.)

10 indians → 10 people on island

3. After dinner, a voice on a gramophone record announced what to the 10 people? (2 pts.)

who they murdered and when

4. Who was responsible for playing the record? (2 pts.)

the Butler who was acting on orders from U.N. Owen

5. What conclusion does Judge Wargrave make about the name U.N. Owen? (2 pts.)

It is unknown

15
18

6. What is so strange about the crimes each person committed? (Hint-they are all murders, but something is different about the murders they committed.) (3 pts.)

way in the past - everyone does
to forget → accidents? They were responsible, but didn't actually hurt them. -2

7. Who is the one person we know for a fact is guilty and he knows it too? (2 pts.)

~~Dr. Armstrong operating drunk~~

8. Who's the first to die? How do you think he died? (2 pts.)

Tom Marston -1

9. Give me your prediction of who you think is the killer and why? (2 pts.)

Dr. Armstrong - only one w/ access to poison + knows what type of poison it is

NAME Michael Plasmeier

PERIOD 4

DATE 4/15

CHAPTER 9: AND THEN THERE WERE NONE

(directions: WRITE A 1 OR 2 SENTENCE SUMMARY OF EACH SECTION)

SECTION i: Armstrong, Blore, Lombard thinking it was
accident. Blore accused Armstrong of overdosing
Ms. Rogers, Lombard says has gun + was paid to escape.

SECTION ii: Lunch. All wonder where Narracott was
General not there

SECTION iii: Storm coming, Armstrong says McArthur
is dead

SECTION iv: Storm, body comes in, 7 figures left

SECTION v: McArthur lays in bed dead, others sit around
Armstrong says death caused hit in head

SECTION vi: Wargrave presides over "court" says Owen is one of
us!
Wargrave: we are all in danger, all suspects
goes over facts Armstrong: Anyone could cause death
trying to rule people out, etc, etc

SECTION vii: go over facts of 3rd death, Blore prime
suspect, Wargrave sums up, says be careful

All except
Rogers

Michael Plasmida

Level

Period 1-Pop Quiz

Ch. 9 & 10

1. Who is found dead at the end of ch. 9? Who was it that stumbled upon this dead character? (2)

McArthur = dead

Armstrong = found

C

2. Who sits in a chair all too calmly knitting? How is this suspicious behavior? (3)

Emily Brent - shows no remorse or concern for deaths

doesn't fraternize w/ the others (possibly her future victim if she was the killer)

3. Judge Wargrave makes a bold comment; he says that U.N Owen is who? (2)

One of them

C

4. List all the people Lombard rules out for being murderers, and the reasons he ruled them out. (3)

The girls - too delicate + proper, not strong enough

Armstrong - upright doctor

Mr. Rogers - wouldn't kill his wife

5. Emily Brent writes in her diary a very strange entry. Tell me what she spoke of in her diary entry and what was so strange about how she signed it at the end. (2)

McArthur is dead and she signed it as the name of the person the voice said she murdered as if she was "possessed"

6. What does Rogers find missing from the bathroom? How do you think this object will be used? (If you finished the book, just say how it was used. If not, predict how it will be used.) (3)

The shower curtain

Used by putting it around Wargrave, (I didn't finish

book yet, I am at when the 3rd person dies, so may not know all of the facts)

15/15

do I get extra credit?

13 Theme

"Could it be prevented" be key?

A theme is an underlying message or idea in a literary work. One theme in *And Then There Were None* can be stated as a question: *What is murder?* Answer the following questions to explore this theme.

intent

is intent the key

1. Dr. Armstrong caused the death of a patient because he operated on her when he was drunk. Would you call this murder? Why? *don't think now*

No he did not intend to murder the woman. Like doing drunk though his fault that he drunk

2. Wargrave says that Emily Brent murdered a poor servant girl by turning her out of the house. Was this murder?

Yes, she intended to remove the support of someone who relied on her

girl made choice to jump, could have got apart elsewhere

3. Vera Claythorne hanged herself after she returned to her room and found the noose that Judge Wargrave had placed there? Did Wargrave murder her?

No, she did not have to hang herself. But Wargrave did intend her to be dead.

never stopped her from suicide

who she have killed herself

4. Do you think Wargrave brought about justice, or was he simply a murderer? Why?

A murderer. He intended to kill them, and it wasn't his job to administer justice at this point.



Wargrave says that he considered which of his guests had committed the worst crimes and that he kept them alive the longest. Do you agree with the way he assessed the crimes? In your journal, rank the guests from most to least responsible and explain why.

Disagree w/ his order.

14

Book Critique

Good critics discuss the entertainment value of a book, but they also look deeper into the elements of literature. Be a critic. Answer the questions below to start your review of *And Then There Were None*.

1. What do you think was the author's purpose for writing this book? Do you agree with the author's message? Why? What comes around, goes around
The point may have been to show that some people get by with 'murder' I don't think all of those things were rides.
2. Which literary element do you think the author handled best—*figurative language, characterization, point of view, theme, mood, setting and plot, or conflict*? Why?
plot. the plot was very carefully crafted characterization point of view
3. This novel is a murder mystery. Did you find the solution to the mystery satisfying and believable? Explain why. Not believable for
Wargrave's plan. If 1 little thing changed
I like re-examining him, the plot would have been rier!
4. In what ways do you think the book was "less than perfect"? If you were the writer, how would you fix those flaws? See above but this is very
hard to fix, I wouldn't know how to start
5. Circle one choice below to show how you rate *And Then There Were None* for its entertainment value.



great



good



fair



poor

3 1/2 books out of 4



Do you like this book? What kind of person do you think would like this book most?
 Write a review of *And Then There Were None*.