

Trials I: To Kill A Mockingbird

Vocabulary: Chapter 7

perpetual: eternal, always happening

embalming: preparing for burial with preservative chemicals

orbit: rotation, a circle around something

hoo-dooing (voodoo): practicing the magic of putting spells on people

Chapter 8

Rosetta Stone: a crucial piece of archeological evidence that helped Egyptologists to decipher hieroglyphics, the Egyptian system of writing. It can be used as a comparison for something that helps one figure something out.

aberration: something out of the ordinary or different from usual

Appomattox: the place where General Lee surrendered the southern army at the end of the Civil War in April, 1865.

torso: your body above your legs and below your neck (not counting arms)

libel: the crime of printing untrue things about someone that damages that person's reputation.

cordial: polite, friendly

Chapter 9

a still: contraption for making home-made liquor

changeling: a fairy child who replaces a real one kidnapped in infancy.

innate: in-born, present at birth

provocation: something that sets one off or angers one

guile: cleverness, sneakiness

nocturnal: at night

mortify: embarrass, make feel small or worthless

obstreperous: boisterous, hard to control

invective: harsh criticism, mean speech

evasion: avoidance

Chapter 10

contemporaries: peers, people of the same time or generation

inconspicuous: not obvious or easily noticed

rudiments: basics

mausoleum: a tomb: a building in which dead people are buried

Jew's Harp: instrument played with the mouth

foliage: leaves

vehemently: strongly, passionately

jubilantly: in a rejoicing manner, with a feeling of victory

Chapter 11

passé: out of fashion, old news

CSA (Confederate States Of America): the country that the southern states formed when they left the United States, thus beginning the Civil War. The C.S.A. only lasted from 1861 until early in 1865.

wrathful: angry

melancholy: sad

apoplectic: having a fit, furious

livid: seething, furious

camisole: woman's undershirt

philippic: angry speech directed at a person or persons

degeneration: weakening, act of becoming worse

umbrage: offense (as in "I take umbrage at your comment.")

acquisition: purchase

rectitude: uprightness, morality, correctness

tranquil: peaceful

interdict: intercept, interfere with

palliation: the act of improving or making feel better, the act of soothing

inaudible: not able to be heard

essence: the basic quality of something, its main point or characteristic

reconnaissance: spying, checking something out

Ivanhoe: Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe was the hero of a novel by Sir Walter Scott called Ivanhoe. It was a very popular book about the Middle Ages during the 19th century, and in this country, it was especially popular in the south where people identified with the oppressed Anglo-Saxons and saw the northerners as the ruling Normans. (They missed the interpretation that their slaves were more like the oppressed people in the book.) Some historians feel this book encouraged the southerners to be braver during the Civil War.

tirade: angry outburst

Trials I: To Kill A Mockingbird Name: _____ **Due: Monday, Jan. 12**

Please answer the following questions thoroughly **noting page numbers**:

Chapter Seven

1. What secrets did Jem tell Scout? How does Jem feel about what happened?

2. What do they discover? What test do they do? What happens after the test?

3. What do Jem and Scout decide to do? Why? What thwarts their plan?

Chapter 8

1. What happened to Mrs. Radley? How do Jem and Scout think it happened?

2. What happened in this chapter? How did Jem's attitude change?

Chapter 9

1. What leads Scout to start fighting again? What do we learn about Atticus's attitudes here?

2. Why does Atticus say he's taken Tom Robinson's case? How does this affect Scout?

3. What happens on their Christmas visit? What lesson does Uncle Jack learn?

4. In what ways is Atticus different than the people around him in his attitudes and the way in which he brings up his children?

Please answer the following questions thoroughly **noting page numbers**:

1. What did Scout and Jem think of Atticus at the beginning of this chapter? Why? What would they have preferred him to be like?

2. What instructions had Atticus given Jem and Scout about the rifles? What was his reason for the rule about the mockingbirds? What is the larger (symbolic) message of this rule?

3. What do Jem and Scout learn about Atticus in this chapter? What lesson does Jem learn?

1. What was Mrs. Dubose like, and what did Jem and Scout think of her?

2. What incident occurred on the day of the baton purchase? Was it justified? Why?

3. What was Jem's punishment? What was it like? What was strange about it?

4. Why did Atticus make Jem do this? What did he want him to learn from Mrs. Dubose?

5. How is what Mrs. Dubose did parallel to what Atticus was doing? Why?