

Answers to to kill a mocking bird activity packet

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How does Atticus view Calpurnia in chapter 12-14? After church, Scout asks if she can come to Calpurnia's house some time. Calpurnia lovingly responds that Scout can come any time she wants to. Atticus considers Calpurnia to be more than a domestic helper; she is a loyal member of the family to him. Aunt Alexandra attempts to have Calpurnia dismissed.

How did these chapters illustrate Atticus's definition of courage in chapter 11? The plot of chapter 11 serves to reinforce the theme of courage. Through his actions, Atticus and Mrs. Dubose demonstrate a moral courage to face their fears and stand up for what they know to be right. This courage is further highlighted when Jem appreciates Mrs.

What are some examples of symbolism in To Kill a Mockingbird? The mockingbird symbolizes innocence and harmlessness. The bird sings beautifully and does not disrupt the surroundings but adds beauty to it. Examples of mockingbirds are the characters Scout and Jem, Boo Radley, and Tom Robinson, all of whom are innocent in their own way.

What is the conclusion of To Kill a Mockingbird? The novel ends after Bob Ewell attacks Scout and Jem, and Boo Radley rescues them, killing Bob in the process. Atticus and Sheriff Heck Tate have a conversation about how to deal with the situation, and Scout walks Boo home.

Why did Scout call Jem a traitor? Scout relates that, upon seeing Dill under the bed, Jem "rose and broke the remaining code of our childhood" by telling Atticus. To Scout, this act makes Jem a "traitor," though it is really an act of responsibility that

marks Jem's maturation toward adulthood.

What is ironic about Jem and Scout's visit to Calpurnia's church? The children don't understand prejudice at its basest level, and Calpurnia seems to not possess it either. Consequently, the children are surprised when they ironically experience prejudice while attending Calpurnia's church.

Why do Jem and Scout hate Mrs. Dubose? Chapter 11 begins with Scout introducing Mrs. Dubose as a character to the reader. She describes her as a mean old lady that she and Jem hate, explaining that whenever they passed by Mrs. Dubose's porch she would holler insults at them.

What does Mrs. Dubose symbolize? Dubose represents the traditional order of the Confederate South. One way Harper Lee establishes this association is to give Mrs. Dubose a taste for the novels of Sir Walter Scott, whose romantic visions of aristocracy and gentility shaped the Old South's image of itself.

Why does Atticus like Mrs. Dubose? Atticus defines courage here, explaining that Mrs. Dubose was courageous because she knew she was very close to death, but still wanted to do what was right, even if it was difficult – in her case beat her morphine addiction. Atticus probably sees himself in a similar way.

What does the mad dog Tim Johnson symbolize? Lee employs powerful symbolism throughout her novel to guide her reader to the novel's message. One such example is that of Tim Johnson, the mad dog, representing the disease of racism infiltrating the community.

What does the white camellia symbolize in *To Kill a Mockingbird*? Harper Lee, in her 1960 novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, uses white camellias as a symbol to display the aspects of innocence. The white color of the camellias often goes with simplicity, hope, and innocence.

Who does the mad dog symbolize in *To Kill a Mockingbird*? Lee's intended symbolism is obvious: the mad dog represents institutional racism that has unfairly accused a handicapped black man of raping a white woman. After killing the dog, Finch warns his young son, Jem: "Don't you go near that dog, you understand? Don't go near him, he's just as dangerous dead as alive."

Why did Boo kill Bob? Ewell tries to kill Scout and Jem, Boo Radley takes matters into his own hands, saving them and killing Mr. Ewell with Ewell's own knife. In doing this, Boo proves he is not a monster like most people assume and shows that he thinks Mr. Ewell's actions were immoral and unjust.

What is the main moral of To Kill a Mockingbird? Through Atticus' moral consciousness of honesty and respect, the children learn that it is one's responsibility to embrace people despite family background, socioeconomic status, or race.

Why did Boo Radley stab his father? As a result, Boo no longer socializes with others as he did as a teenager, and his resentment of his father's mistreatment leads him to stab his father in the leg.

Why doesn't Scout call Atticus' dad? A child, who grows up with only one parent, and never sees or have contact with the other parent, will never hear their (single) father or mother, refer to the other parent in such a familiar manner. Scout refers to her father as 'Atticus', because that is what she hears, others calling him.

Is Atticus Scout's real father? Atticus is a lawyer and resident of the fictional Maycomb County, Alabama, and the father of Jeremy "Jem" Finch and Jean Louise "Scout" Finch.

Why does Dill say he ran away? Dill ran away from home because his parents "'just wasn't interested in me. " He tells Scout this in confidence, after stating earlier that he had been locked in a basement and was being abused. Dill doesn't feel loved by his parents.

Why does Dill say Boo Radley has never run off? Later, she and Dill discuss why Boo Radley has never run away — he surely must not feel wanted. Dill muses that he must not have a safe haven "to run off to." In these chapters, Lee uses Dill and Jem to show the contrast between childish innocence and adult maturity.

What is ironic about Atticus Finch? Ironically, Atticus' one insecurity seems to be in the child-rearing department, and he often defends his ideas about raising children to those more experienced and more traditional. His stern but fair attitude toward Jem and Scout reaches into the courtroom as well.

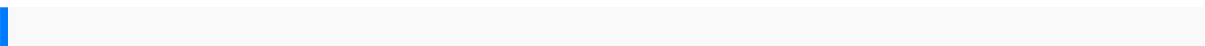
Why does Aunt Alexandra say she should stay with the children? Lesson Summary. Written by Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird* begins Chapter 13 with the arrival of Aunt Alexandra, Atticus Finch's sister, who comes to stay with the family because she thinks his children, Jem and Scout, need a woman in the house to teach them how to dress and behave as they get older.

What does Atticus say about Calpurnia in Chapter 14? She listens from the hall as Aunt Alexandra scolds Atticus for keeping Calpurnia, but Atticus insists that Calpurnia is a member of the family and has done a great job with the children.

How do Atticus view Calpurnia? Calpurnia's position is respected by Atticus. He pays her a fair wage and considers her "a faithful member of this family".

What do they learn about Calpurnia in Chapter 12? While they walk home, Jem and Scout learn about Calpurnia's life: how she is older than Atticus, came to be Atticus's housekeeper, grew up near Meridian, and taught her son Zeebo to read.

What does Scout learn about Calpurnia in Chapter 13? What does Scout learn in Chapter 13 of "*To Kill a Mockingbird*?" Scout learns that Aunt Alexandra does not think Calpurnia is a proper feminine influence for Scout because Calpurnia is Black, which teaches Scout that her aunt is racist.



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