

Teaching Pack: *To Kill a Mockingbird*

Cambridge IGCSE™ / IGCSE (9–1)
Literature in English 0475 / 0992

Cambridge O Level
Literature in English 2010

For examination from 2025



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Introduction

This *Teaching Pack* supports teachers and learners when studying Cambridge IGCSE / IGCSE (9–1) and O Level Literature in English set texts.

Set texts regularly rotate on the syllabus and may change from one year of examination to the next. Before you begin teaching, check the set text list for the year in which your candidates will take their examinations.

Teachers may use this teaching pack to engage their learners when introducing a set text, or as a revision tool.

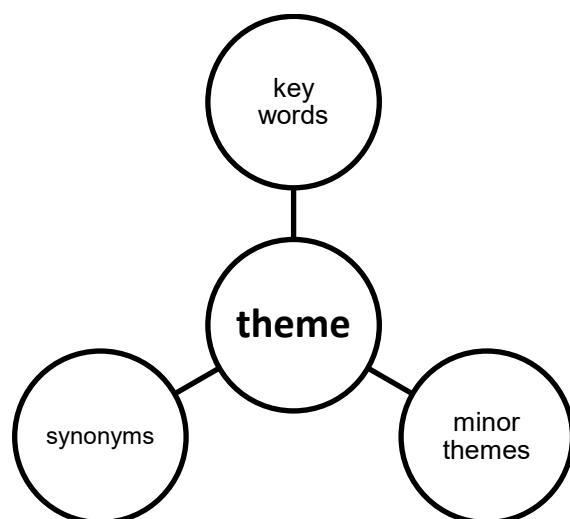
The content of these set text resources will need to be expanded on to cover what candidates are expected to know and be able to comment on in an examination.

To increase learners' understanding and appreciation of the set text we recommend learners to set up a **reading log**, which could include:

- brief synopses of chapters/acts (in no more than a couple of sentences in their own words)
- a timeline of events (useful when a narrative is arranged non-chronologically)
- a list or diagram of characters and their relationships with each other
- first impressions of main characters
- initial thoughts about the main themes or ideas in the text.

The key words we use for the themes in this *Teaching Pack* are not exhaustive.

We suggest teachers discuss synonyms and alternative key words for themes that are identified for a text. Create key major theme mind maps and then from each of those key themes map connected and subsidiary/minor themes.



Animation videos

This *Teaching Pack* can be used with the videos which were produced using the software *Video Scribe* www.videoscribe.co/en/, but a range of other alternative animation and storyboarding tools may equally be used:

- www.storyboardthat.com
Online digital storytelling tool – free and pay for subscriptions available
- <https://wonderunit.com/storyboarder/>
Storyboarding software – free to download, but has to be installed
- www.powtoon.com/edu-home/
Online video and animation creation – free and pay for subscriptions
- www.animaker.com
Online animated video creator – free and pay for subscriptions
- https://goanimate4schools.com/public_index
Online storyboard, scene and video creation tool – pay for subscription
- <http://plasq.com/apps/comiclife/macwin/>
Downloadable and app-based tools for creating comic books
- www.openoffice.org/product/impress.html
A tool for creating multimedia presentations
- <https://products.office.com/en-gb/powerpoint>
Microsoft PowerPoint for simple presentations as well as more complex multimedia presentations.

The teaching pack and videos aim to help learners to understand and think about the key events and themes of the text, key quotations and their meanings, the significance of character behaviour, relationships and actions and how characters are depicted in the set text being studied.

Lesson resources



Included in this pack are some resources to use with your learners. You may ask your learners to create their own worksheets similar to these, around another text, which they are studying:

Character summaries and quotations – learners create their own character summaries including quotations.

Character animations – after watching the animation, learners can work in pairs to fill in the blank worksheet.

Reflection – after reading the text / watching the videos, learners reflect, consider and explore.

Quiz – a fun quiz to test the learners' knowledge of the text before or after watching the videos.

1. Text summary

Some themes which Harper Lee explores include:

- racial prejudice
- social injustice
- courage and bravery
- the coexistence of good and evil
- gender roles
- adolescence.

To Kill a Mockingbird is set in the Depression era in the 1930s, in the fictional 'tired old town' of Maycomb County, Alabama. The story is narrated by six-year-old Scout (Jean-Louise) Finch and so the reader sees all action from the perspective of a young child trying to understand the world and her place in it. The novel is a bildungsroman* and takes place over three years in the lives of Scout, her brother Jem and Scout's father Atticus Finch, as the family and town struggle with the case of Tom Robinson and Atticus' role as the lawyer defending this black man against the charge of raping a white woman.

*A literary genre that focuses on the psychological and moral growth of the protagonist from childhood to adulthood (coming of age).

Part 1

It is the summer of 1933; Scout is six and Jem is nearly ten and both are pleased to have been released from school. This is the summer they meet Dill, who will be staying with his Aunt Rachel until September. This is also the summer that the trio develop their fixation with Boo Radley and trying to make him come out of the house. Boo is a constant source of fun and fascination to the children, despite Calpurnia, the housekeeper and Atticus' warnings to leave him and the Radleys alone.

After a summer of excitement, near misses and proposals, Dill leaves and Scout and Jem return to school. Scout does not enjoy school and prefers to learn about life on the streets or from her father. She clashes with her new teacher Miss Caroline, getting in trouble for being able to read. She has a proud, quick temper which often sees her getting into playground fights. Atticus tries to help Scout to think about people before she tries to fight them by telling her, 'You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view', a concept and a practice that Scout starts to understand and adopt as the narrative unfolds.

During the term time of Scout's 'endless project', she starts to find little gifts left for her in a tree on the Radley's border. The reader understands before Scout does, that this generosity is down to the kindness of Boo Radley. Later Boo silently wraps the wool blanket around Scout as she watches Miss Maudie's house burn and later still it is Boo who will save Scout's life.

In Chapter 9 Scout and Jem discover that Atticus will be defending Tom Robinson, a black man accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a white woman. This is the beginning of some very challenging times for Scout, Jem and Atticus as they navigate the racism and prejudice of life in Alabama in the 1930s. When Scout asks Atticus why he would take on this challenge when the odds are stacked against them, Atticus explains that 'simply because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win'; this is an important lesson for Scout about the quality of courage and what it takes to face adversity with your head held high.

As the narrative builds towards the trial, the Finch family endure the torment of gossip, insults and physical abuse and Scout in particular struggles to maintain her calm when her family are insulted and threatened. Atticus confides in his sister, Alexandra, that he worries things will become 'bad' for the family as the trial draws nearer. Yet despite the trauma it causes, Atticus explains to Scout that there are some cases that go 'to the essence of a man's conscience' and this is for him, one of those cases. He has to defend Tom, because, as he explains 'I've got to live with myself.'

Part 1 ends with the altercation between Jem and Mrs Dubose. After she insults Atticus for defending Tom, the usually calm 'of naturally tranquil disposition' Jem

destroys all of her Camellia flowers. As a penance, Jem is forced to read to Mrs Dubose for a month, at the end of which the old lady dies peacefully.

Part 2

The second half of the novel starts with Scout bemoaning Jem's newfound solitude and 'air of wisdom' which appear to be accompanying his adolescence.

The Finch's housekeeper, Calpurnia, takes both Scout and Jem to church with her where, after some initial hostility, they are welcomed by the congregation with open arms. It is during this service that Scout discovers that Tom Robinson is accused of rape and asks Calpurnia what rape is. Soon after the church experience Scout, Jem and the reader find out that Atticus' sister, Aunt Alexandra, is coming to stay with them for some indefinite amount of time. Scout feels that Aunt Alexander is on some mission to make her a proper young lady and there are many points in the following chapters where Scout and Aunt Alexandra come to verbal blows due to Scout's 'wild' and unladylike ways.

In Chapter 15 it is revealed that Tom Robinson has been moved to Maycomb County jail. One night, after dinner, Atticus retrieves a light bulb on a long flex and goes out to his car to make a journey. Scout is confused because Atticus never uses the car and always walks everywhere in Maycomb. Due to the strangeness of this event, the children, accompanied by Dill, follow Atticus out into the night. They end up at the Maycomb County jail where they find Atticus sitting on a chair at the jail's door reading under the light bulb. Minutes after the children see Atticus they also see that a lynch mob made-up of local men that they recognise have come to attack Tom Robinson and that Atticus is standing guard. Just as events look like they will turn nasty the children intervene and Scout saves both Tom and her father by engaging Mr Cunningham in an innocent conversation about his son Walter and Hickory nuts. Following this, Mr Cunningham calls for the rest of the men in the mob to stand down and they leave the scene.

The trial follows quickly and from day one, Scout, Jem and Dill find a place in the coloured quarters to watch from. As the trial progresses the reader is reminded of Atticus' courage in defending Tom against not only the accusation, but against the majority of the white inhabitants of Maycomb who have already judged him to be guilty based on the colour of his skin alone.

During the cross examinations Atticus insults Bob Ewell, Mayella's father, who promises to seek revenge on the Finch family. He also proves that Tom could not have committed the crime he has been accused of based on the dominant hand he uses (he cannot use his left arm or hand at all), but despite this the verdict comes back as 'guilty'. It seems that Tom is condemned on the grounds that he, as a black man, had the 'unmitigated temerity' to 'feel sorry' for a white woman; his humanity seals his fate. Despite Atticus' forewarning, the children are disappointed and confused by Tom's conviction.

After the conviction, Tom is killed trying to escape from prison. The news is brought to the children by Atticus.

At the end of the novel, just when things appear to be returning to normal in Maycomb, Bob Ewell attempts to make good on his threat of revenge. On the evening of the Halloween pageant, Jem accompanies Scout, dressed as a ham, to her performance. After an embarrassing experience Scout decides to walk home still dressed as a ham. It is on this walk home that the two children are attacked by Bob Ewell. During the fight, Jem breaks his arm badly protecting Scout and is crushed by her costume. She manages to look out of the costume to see a stranger carrying Jem back towards their home and she realises that the stranger is Boo Radley who has saved both of them.

The reader then finds out from the sheriff that Bob Ewell has died after falling onto his own knife, but Scout and Atticus understand that it is Boo Radley who has killed Ewell in the process of saving them. The story closes with Atticus reading a bedtime story to Scout and then watching over his sleeping son.

2. Character summaries and quotations

Atticus Finch

The widowed Atticus Finch is father to Scout and Jem and is a well-respected lawyer in Maycomb County. Atticus is in his 50s at the start of the novel and is a quiet, calm, and intellectual man. He is well respected by the rich and the poor and works hard to maintain his reputation and standing. Atticus is given the case of defence for Tom Robinson, but he would have taken it regardless because for him it is a case that goes right to the heart of his moral conscience. Atticus Finch can be considered the moral conscience of Maycomb County and it is this conscience that drives the action in the novel.

Atticus is a character that demonstrates both great sympathy and empathy to those around him; it is one of the reasons that he is so respected in his community. Throughout the story, he tries to teach both Scout and Jem to consider the world from the perspective of others, to really understand the battles of others before they judge them to be good or bad. Early in the story when Scout is complaining to Atticus about school and Miss Caroline, Atticus encourages her to consider all things from the point of view of her teacher, to 'climb into [their] skin and walk around in it.' Atticus does 'his best to love everybody' and does not let the bad in their character negate the good. Ironically, it is his ability to see the good in people that results in him and his family becoming the subject of gossip and threat in Maycomb County.

His genuine compassion for Tom and his inability to ignore the racism inherent in his community results in him explaining to Scout that we would have taken the case regardless, because his conscience 'doesn't abide by majority rule'. If he is to be able to worship God and live with himself then he has to 'try to help that man.'

Atticus is a calm, thoughtful and learned man, yet this is misinterpreted by his children as feebleness. Scout describes him in Chapter 10 as 'feeble' because he was 'nearly fifty' and 'too old'. This childish view is challenged in the same chapter when the children witness Atticus shoot the mad dog to protect them all. At this point they realise that Atticus has skills and talents that make him more complex than they realised. Atticus is a talented marksman and Jem is astounded that 'it looked like that gun was a part of him'. It is Miss Maudie that explains to the children why Atticus isn't boastful and proud of his talent: 'I think maybe he put his gun down when he realised that God had given him an unfair advantage over most living things.'

At the end of the text, the reader sees just how important the concepts of justice and equality are to Atticus and how he consistently lives by the ethics he preaches. After it is discovered that Bob Ewell has been stabbed, Atticus insists that Jem should be held accountable because he has broken the law, albeit in self-defence. During this debate with Heck Tate, it dawns on both him and Scout that it was actually Boo Radley that stabbed Bob and that this is who Tate is trying to protect. Reluctantly, Atticus agrees that Bob Ewell 'fell on his knife.' Scout sums it up perfectly for Atticus when she explains that to expose Boo would be like 'shootin' a mocking-bird', and Atticus agrees.

Quotation	This suggests...
'You never really understand a person Until you consider things from his point of view.'	That Atticus is a man of thought and understanding and these are the qualities that he is trying to instil in his daughter Scout. Atticus tries to see the world from the point of view of all of the different people he encounters, regardless of their situations and prejudices.
'When you know you're licked before you begin but you begin again anyway.'	That Atticus is a man of great courage. He understands that the prejudices of Maycomb County have already condemned Tom Robinson to guilt, but he believes that Tom has the right to go to trial and be defended in the same way that a white man would be. The repetition of 'begin' suggests the immense effort that it takes to show such courage in the face of hundreds of years of adversity.
'...something that goes to the essence of a man's conscience... I've got to live with myself.'	That Atticus is a man of conscience and has a keen moral awareness of the world around him. He knows that Tom Robinson is innocent and to this end he feels it is his job in upholding the law to defend innocence. To be able to set an example to his children he needs to act in a manner that reflects his values. Atticus explains to Scout that this case is very important, he would have taken it on whether directed to or not because it's about the value that we place on life; Atticus regards all life to be precious.
'I do my best to love everybody.'	Atticus preaches love and acceptance to his children and he sets the example he wishes them to follow. The superlative 'best' suggests that even though it is sometimes hard, Atticus really does try to find the good in all people.

Scout (Jean Louise Finch)

Scout is six years old when the story starts. It is Jean Louise Finch, the adult, that narrates this retrospective narrative, but it is six-year-old Scout that lives through the experiences of the three years. The reader gets an interesting perspective because the adult narrator has the benefit of hindsight, yet the reader lives the experiences in the shoes of a small child who is discovering her place in the world as the story develops.

Scout is a proud, fierce, tom-boy who is more likely to use her fists to solve problems than her intellect. She dislikes the confinement of school but is educationally advanced for her years. In Chapter 2 she gets into trouble with her teacher, Miss Caroline, because she can read. When directed not to read at home Scout becomes frustrated and hostile and she carries this attitude towards formal learning throughout the novel. Scout prefers to learn from her experiences on the streets of Maycomb and from her father Atticus.

In contrast with the calm Atticus and equally 'tranquil' Jem, Scout has a fiery and quick temper. While Atticus fights with his words, Scout fights with her fists yet as the story develops the reader sees her character evolve to be much closer to her father's. Scout starts Chapter 3 childishly rubbing Walter Cunningham's 'nose in the dirt' yet finishes the story with the 'understanding' that to expose Boo Radley would be like 'shootin' a mocking-bird'. Scout learns much from Atticus, but perhaps the most important lesson she learns is how to view problems from the perspectives of others. The reader can see the change in Scout when she saves Atticus and Tom from the lynch-mob of town men. She uses her words to appeal to the 'man' in Mr Cunningham, asking him about his legal affairs and his son, telling Mr Cunningham that Walter is a fine boy. This comment allows Scout to make a connection with Mr Cunningham, to remind him that he is a father, just like Atticus.

Scout is also an example of an outsider because she does not conform to the expectations of the society around her. Whilst Atticus seems unbothered by her 'wild' ways and her love of roaming the outdoors, Scout is keenly aware of the criticism she gets for not being lady-like. As the three years of the story pass, the reader sees Scout navigate society's expectations, sometimes successfully and at other times less so. Scout proudly tells Jem that Atticus does not feel she is a problem and if she was a problem then she is 'not much of one', yet she drives her Aunt Alexander to distraction with her 'wild' behaviour. The women that surround Scout seem to put more pressure upon her to act like a lady than the men, yet despite this, Scout is still very upset when Jem criticises her for not 'being a girl'. At the story's close, Scout is settling into her more mature self and is less bothered by others' perceptions.

Quotation	This suggests...
“If I didn't have to stay I'd leave. Jem, that damn lady says Atticus has been teaching me to read and for him to stop it.”	That Scout does not enjoy her school education and she would rather learn from the streets and from her father. Her use of the expletive adjective 'damn' to describe Miss Caroline suggests that what she sees as unfair and unjust treatment creates anger and hostility in her; in this recognition of inequality, she is much like her father.
“It's time you started being a girl and acting right” I burst into tears and fled to Calpurnia.’	Said by Jem, this directive hurts Scout because it's a betrayal of their youth together and of all of the adventures they've had. As Scout grows across the three years of the novel, she feels increasingly compromised by society's expectations of her. She is a tomboy at heart, she is outspoken, hot-headed and quickly moved to physical action, not qualities which sit well with her aunt's ideas of how a lady should act. Ironically, Atticus is the person whose opinion Scout values the most, and his opinion expresses the least concern regarding how ladylike she is.
“Don't you Remember Me, Mr Cunningham? I'm Jean Louise Finch. You brought us some Hickory nuts one time, remember?” I began to sense the futility one feels when unacknowledged by a chance acquaintance.’	Atticus' teachings on courage and bravery start early in the novel, and by Chapter 15 the reader sees that they have had an effect on Scout. Facing a lynch-mob intent on hurting Tom Robinson and possibly her father, eight-year-old Scout challenges Mr Cunningham to remember her and to look at things from her 'point of view'. It is evident here that Scout is turning into a person that Atticus will be very proud of as here she shows loyalty, bravery, and great courage, even in the face of 'futility'.

Jem (Jeremy Atticus Finch)

Jem is ten at the start of the novel, and about to embark on three years that will have a great impact on his adolescent self. A young adventurer running to touch the Radley house at the start, Jem ends the story a brave young man who battles to save his sister from the crazed attack of Bob Ewell. As a result of this attack Jem breaks his arm so badly that he is left with one arm shorter than the other.

Unlike his sister, Jem is not easily moved to losing his temper. Scout describes Jem's 'tranquil disposition' and calm persona as being similar to Atticus, and like Atticus he wants to go into the law. In Chapter 11 Jem is moved to lose his temper when Mrs Dubose insults Atticus and his defence of Tom Robinson; Scout describes this as something she would do 'as a matter of course' but to her it seems Jem has 'gone mad'. However, the reader understands that Jem idolises his father and has great pride in him and so the Camellia bush attack is not that surprising as it is in defence of his father. Through this experience, the punishment of reading daily to Mrs Dubose and the final knowledge of her fight with addiction, Jem learns a lot about courage and bravery and the strength it takes to face adversity.

Like Atticus, Jem wants to become a lawyer. In many ways, Jem is very similar to Atticus and perhaps this is why he is so affected by the jury's verdict that Tom Robinson is guilty. Despite Atticus' warnings that they only had a 'chance', Jem is so incensed by the injustice of the verdict that he wants to bring down the legal system. Atticus allows Jem to work through his anger instead of destroying his idealistic view of the world. After Tom is killed trying to escape, Jem is forced to face a much more real view of the world and people. In a defining moment he asks Scout, 'If there's just one kind of folks, why can't they get along with each other? If they are all alike, why do they go out of their way to despise each other?' and these are the questions that go right to the heart of the novel. The questions are left unanswered, but Jem articulates that now he is 'beginning to understand something.' Jem is beginning to understand that Boo Radley stays inside because he 'wants' to, and through this Jem is also beginning to understand that whilst you can look for the good in people, as Atticus has taught him and Scout to do, you also need to be able to face the bad.

There are a number of similarities between Tom Robinson and Jem Finch. Both are victims of the Ewells; both suffer physical injury as a result of the Ewells; both sustain an arm injury. This parallel possibly reflects Jem's assertion that 'they're all alike' despite their differences. At the end of the story the reader can see the evolution in Jem given his new understanding; he is still an idealist, but now he has the maturity, the courage and the bravery to jeopardise himself to save another.

Quotation	This suggests...
<p>'Jem wanted Dill to know once and for all that he wasn't scared of anything.'</p>	<p>From early in the novel, Jem is the character through which the concept of bravery evolves for the reader. At the start of the story, bravery is proving you're not scared of the Radley house, but by the end it's protecting your younger sister from a knife attack and a man driven by revenge. Jem's adolescent experiences with the Radley house, Mrs Dubose, the lynch-mob, and Tom's case have a great effect on him and over the course of the three years the childish bravery of Jem touching the Radley house changes into a bravery that sees him prepared to lay down his life for his sister.</p>
<p>'Jem picked up the candy-box and threw it in the fire. He picked up the camellia, and when I went off to bed, I saw him fingering the wide petals.'</p>	<p>We see Jem's usually 'tranquil disposition' challenged by his experience with Mrs Dubose and her insults towards Atticus. Jem idolizes his father and so reacts with great anger towards the old lady's insults. The juxtaposition of the remains of his anger in the verb 'threw' with the slow thoughtful 'fingering' of the camellia suggests that Jem has learned a challenging lesson about bravery and facing our biggest fears. The camellia is symbolic of this important lesson.</p>
<p>'It was Jem's turn to cry. His face was streaked with angry tears as we made our way through the cheerful crowd. "It ain't right" he muttered.'</p>	<p>That Jem is idealistic. Despite Atticus' many warnings and explanations about why Tom Robinson is likely be found guilty, Jem still can't understand the verdict and cannot accept the verdict. Jem's emotional response suggests that of all the characters he really engaged with the plight of Tom Robinson and that the experience has had a profound effect on him at an important time in his young life.</p>

[Character name]

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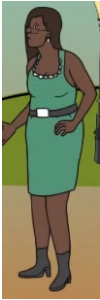



Quotation	This suggests...

3. Character animations



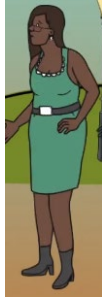



Can you identify the names of the different characters in the videos?

Character name	Character image
	
	
	
	
	

Character name	Character image
	
	
	
	

Here are the answers.

Character name	Character image
Scout (Jean Louise Finch)	
Jem (Jeremy Atticus Finch)	
Atticus Finch	
Tom Robinson	
Mayella Ewell	

Character name	Character image
Calpurnia	
Boo Radley	
Aunt Alexandra	
Bob Ewell	

Now you have read the text, reflect on your thoughts:

Explore passages/extracts and relate them to the whole text.

Select a passage of key importance from the novel.

Explain where the extract appears in the text and what happens immediately before and after the extract.

Consider the significant links between the content of the extract and the rest of the text.

Provide a brief overview of the content and organisation of the extract.

Explore the way the writer uses language to achieve certain effects. Highlight key words on a copy of the extract and annotate them, saying what you find striking, vivid, memorable, disturbing, etc.

Create practice questions around the passage, for example:

- How does [author] make this such a memorable / significant moment in the story?
- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays [character's] attitude towards [character] at this moment in the novel.
- Explore the ways in which [author] makes this moment in the novel so [moving / exciting / sad, etc].

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Explore the characters in the novel

Create practice questions around the characters of the novel, for example:

- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays the differences between [character] and [character]?
- Explore the ways in which [author] strikingly portrays [character's] relationship with [character].
- How does the writer memorably depict the life of [character]?

Choose **one** of your questions and complete the following activities:

Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.

Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.

Learn some key quotations.

Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Explore the themes of the novel

Create practice questions around a theme, for example:

- How does [author] portray [theme] in the novel?
- In what ways does [author] convey [theme] in the novel?
- How does [author] present his ideas about [theme] in the novel?

Choose **one** of your questions and complete the following activities:

- Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.
- Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.
- Learn some key quotations.
- Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

[illegible]

5. Quiz



1. Which one of the following statements is false?

- A) The children develop a fascination with Boo Radley.
- B) The children are trying to make Boo Radley come out of the house.
- C) The children miss being at school.
- D) The children are warned by Atticus to leave Boo and the Radleys alone.

2. Why does Scout get into trouble with her teacher Miss Caroline?

- A) Because she won't follow the rules.
- B) Because she's rude and wild.
- C) Because she's not doing her work properly.
- D) Because she can already read.

3. Where does Scout prefer to get her education?

- A) From Boo Radley.
- B) From Miss Caroline.
- C) From her father.
- D) From Jem.

4. Which of these statements is true?

- A) Mayella Ewell accuses Tom Robinson of rape.
- B) Mayella Ewell accuses Tom Robinson of theft.
- C) Mayella Ewell accuses Tom Robinson of not helping her.
- D) Mayella Ewell accuses Tom Robinson of ignoring her.

5. What does Atticus tell Scout is the reason he is defending Tom Robinson?

- A) It will earn him a good sum of money.
- B) He wouldn't be able to live with himself.
- C) Nobody else will do it.
- D) It will set a good example to others.

6. What does Atticus take with him to stand guard over Tom in Maycomb jail?

- A) A loaded gun.
- B) A baseball bat.
- C) A sandwich and drink.
- D) A lightbulb on a flex.

7. Who successfully calls the lynch-mob to stand down?

- A) Mrs Dubose
- B) Miss Caroline
- C) Mr Cunningham
- D) Miss Maudie

8. Which of these statements is true?

- A) Atticus proves Tom's innocence based on the fact that he couldn't have been there.
- B) Atticus proves Tom's innocence based on the time of day.
- C) Atticus proves Tom's innocence based on an alibi his wife gives him.
- D) Atticus proves Tom's innocence based on his dominant hand.

9. Who promises revenge on the Finch family during the trial?

- A) Bob Ewell
- B) Helen Robinson
- C) Mayella Ewell
- D) Tom Robinson

10. What happens to Jem during the attack following the Halloween pageant?

- A) He runs home scared.
- B) He protects Scout by killing the attacker.
- C) He calls for Atticus.
- D) He breaks his arm.

Quiz answers

1. Which one of the following statements is false?

C) The children miss being at school.

2. Why does Scout get into trouble with her teacher Miss Caroline?

D) Because she can already read.

3. Where does Scout prefer to get her education?

C) From her father.

4. Which of these statements is true?

A) Mayella Ewell accuses Tom Robinson of rape.

5. What does Atticus tell Scout is the reason he is defending Tom Robinson?

B) He wouldn't be able to live with himself.

6. What does Atticus take with him to stand guard over Tom in Maycomb jail?

D) A lightbulb on a flex.

7. Who successfully calls the lynch-mob to stand down?

C) Mr Cunningham

8. Which of these statements is true?

D) Atticus proves Tom's innocence based on his dominant hand.

9. Who promises revenge on the Finch family during the trial?

A) Bob Ewell

10. What happens to Jem during the attack following the Halloween pageant?

D) He breaks his arm.

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