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## To kill a mockingbird chapter 15-20 summary

Performance Indicators: P.S. ELA-1 Language: Show the assignment of the conventions of standard English grammar and use in writing or speaking. A. Notice grammatical and mechanical errors in writing and correct. B. Show the right sentence structure and variety. C. Apply standard usage to formal speaking and writing. P.S. ELA-2 Reading Analysis: Quote strong and thorough textual evidence to support the analysis of what the text explicitly says, as well as conclusions from the text, including determining where the text leaves things uncertain. A. Evaluate the relevant themes and synthesize how they are present in the novel in oral and written answers. B. Interpret the implications of determining and circumstances. C. Analyze the role of characters in the plot in oral and written responses. D. Analyze important quotations from the text in oral and written answers. E. Annotate the text. PS ELA-3 Reading Craft and Structure: Define an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasion, or beauty of a text. A. Understand SOAPSTone: Speaker, Opportunity, Audience, Purpose, Subject, Tone B. Analyze the plot and/or design of the text, after shifts in time and location. To Kill a Mockingbird Audiobook You are required to answer the study guide questions that follow The questions are intended for you to help you, if necessary, in preparation for related reading quizzes or exams. The answer to the questions will be submitted on the announced day of the syllabus when all the answers of the study guide are due. The following two links are designed as lessons rated in the classroom. You need to review the information to be prepared for the rhetorical emphasis of the sophomore English curriculum at Brunswick High School. Rhetorical analysis contemporary discrimination? Chapter 15 1. Why did Mr. Link visit Deas and the others at Atticus? 2. Who is Mr. Underwood? 3. Where did Atticus take the car? 4. How did Scout pull Atticus out of a tight situation? 5. Who had Atticus covered all this time? Chapter 16 1. Who is Mr. X Billup? 2. What does Mr. Underwood think of negroes? Chapter 17 1. According to Jem, why are mix kids really sad? 2. Who is Mr Gilmer? 3. Who is Robert E. Lee Ewell? Chapter 18 1. Who is Mayella Violet Ewell? 2. What is a chifforobe? 3. Why did Mayella fear Atticus? Chapter 19 1. What is Tom's physical disability? 2. Did Mr. Gilmer pursue the case fairly? 3. Why is Judge Taylor a heroic figure? 4. How did Tom's version of what happened differ from Mayella's version? Chapter 20 1. In what year did the trial take place? 2. Who is Mr Dolphus Raymond? 3. Why does Mr. Raymond when the city got drunk? Again, Scout's innocent perspective makes the reader reader possible violence outside Maycomb prison in Chapter 16. The men who come that night are a gang with the intention of killing Tom Robinson. Atticus stayed outside the prison in the hope of disarming the situation. When Scout and the guys come on the scene, they don't really understand what's happening. Scout doesn't understand that these men want to kill Tom before he can go to court. It is the presence of the children that disturbs the crowd and ultimately causes them to leave. The children make the men clumsily aware of their cowardice and shame. When Mayella Ewell is on the stand, she questions the character of the white men in the courtroom. The fact that her word is not automatically taken over the word of a black man causes her to lash out and accuse the men of not being true gentlemen. Given the age-old code of Southern chivalry, this is a pervasive accusation, and one that wins the case. The real Southern gentlemen are always supposed to defend the character of a white woman. Despite the certainty of most people in the courtroom, Tom Robinson will go to jail for this crime, no matter what the facts present. A fear resides in Maycomb, and the south of this era, to make a different verdict. Old habits of racism and false nobility, such as the code of the southern lord, die very hard. It is seen as a victory that took the jury so long to deliberate. Atticus knew from the beginning that he could never win this case, but that he could perhaps make the city think about their views on race and justice. In this respect, the trial was a success. LitCharts assigns a color and icon to each theme in To Kill a Mockingbird, which lets you follow the themes during work. Good, Evil, and Human Dignity Chapter 15 It is arranged that Dill can stay in Maycomb for the summer. After a quiet week, one night, Mr. Heck Tate knocks on the front door of the Finch house. Some men want Atticus to go out. The bits of scout's conversation can be heard about Tom Robinson: Tate doesn't want to keep him in jail the night before the trial begins. There are some back-and-forth threats, and then Atticus says he's going to make sure the truth is told. Tension rises, until Jem yells that the phone is ringing. Atticus tells him to answer it, causing the men - whom Scout now recognizes as people she sees every day - to laugh off. Was that a gang? No, says Atticus. They were their friends. Yes, a few friends. What about the Ku Klux Klan? They're gone and they're never coming back. (Unfortunately, not true. They came back in the 1950s, when the Civil Rights Movement took off.) Sunday comes, and Scout sees some men in

the who are usually not present, including Mr. Heck Tate and Mr. Underwood, the editor of TheMaycomb Tribune. Tom Robinson has arrived at Maycomb Prison. The evening something strange happens: strange: comes into the living room with a light bulb and an extension cord. He says he's going to leave for a while and won't come back until the kids are in bed. Strange event #2: Atticus takes the car, instead of walking as he usually does. It's clear the kids are sneaking away to follow him. Eventually they see him in front of the prison, reading by the light of the light bulb he was leaving with. There's four cars up there. Atticus puts down his paper, and Scout thinks he's expecting these visitors. The children hide in a nearby doorway and hear a man tell Atticus to leave the door and let them through. Atticus says they should go home and Heck Tate is around. Another man says they put Tate in the woods. He's not coming back anytime soon. There's a threatening conversation, and Scout can't handle it: she runs to Atticus. For a moment, Atticus looks scared when he sees Scout, and Scout is angry too: these aren't the same men as last night. Atticus says you're taking Jem Scout and Dill home, but Jem doesn't want to. Father and son are up against each other. One of the men grabs Jem, and Scout kicks him exactly where it counts, forcing him back off. Finally, Scout sees a familiar face: Mr. Cunningham. And she starts talking. She asks him about his metament, tells him to say hello to Walter for her, and keeps getting pinned until his lack of answers really starts to affect her. Just at that point, Mr. Cunningham squats down and tells Scout that he's going to give Walter her message. He tells the other men they're leaving, and they do. A voice comes from above: Tom Robinson asks if the men are gone. From across the square, another voice: Mr. Underwood is playing sniper backup from The Maycomb Tribune office. Atticus and Mr. Underwood talk for a while, and then Atticus and the kids take Atticus's stuff to his car to go home. Scout thinks Jem is being royally chewed because he would follow Atticus into town, but her father rubs his head fondly. Adults. They're so weird. Join us today and never see them again. By entering your email address, you agree to receive emails from Shmoop and check if you are over 13 years of age. The impending trial of Tom Robinson and Atticus's role as his lawyer make Jem and Scout the objects of whispers and glances as they head into town. One day Scout tries to ask Atticus what rape is, and the subject of the children's trip to Calpurnia's church comes up. Aunt Alexandra tells Scout she can't go back the next Sunday. Later, she tries to convince Atticus to get rid of Calpurnia and says they don't need her anymore. Atticus refuses. That night, Jem tells Scout not to antagonize Alexandra. Scout gets mad at the And attacks Jem. Atticus breaks the fight and sends them to bed. Scout discovers something under her bed. She calls Jem and they discover Dill. Dille. There. Dill ran away from home because his mother and new father didn't pay enough attention to him. He took a train from Meridian to Maycomb Junction, fourteen miles away, and covered the remaining distance on foot and on the back of a cotton wagon. Jem goes down the hall and tells Atticus. Atticus asks Scout to get more food than a pan of cold cornbread for Dill, before going next door to tell Dill's aunt, Miss Rachel, where he is. Dill eats, then comes into Jem's bed to sleep, but soon climbs to Scout's bed to talk things about. Summary: Chapter 15 A week after Dill's arrival, a group of men led by the sheriff, Heck Tate, come to Atticus's house in the evening. As his trial approaches, Tom Robinson is to be moved to the Maycomb prison, and concerns about the possibility of a lynch mob have arisen. Later, Jem tells Scout that Alexandra and Atticus are arguing about the process; She almost accused him of bringing shame on the family. The next night, Atticus takes the car into town. Around ten o'clock Jem, accompanied by Scout and Dill, sneaks out of the house and follows his father to the center of town. From a distance, they see Atticus sitting in front of Maycomb prison, reading a newspaper. Jem suggests they don't disturb Atticus and return home. At that point, four cars enter Maycomb and park near the prison. A group of men get out, and one demands that Atticus leave the prison door. Atticus refuses, and Scout suddenly comes racing out of her hideout next door, only to realize that this group of men differs from the group that came to their home the previous night. Jem and Dill succeed her, and Atticus orders Jem to go home. Jem refuses, and one of the men tells Atticus that he has fifteen seconds to let his children leave. Meanwhile, Scout looks around the group and recognizes Mr. Cunningham, the father of her classmate Walter Cunningham. She starts talking to him about his legal metten and his son, and asks him to tell his son hey. All the men stare at her. Mr Cunningham, suddenly embarrassed, crouchs down and tells Scout that he will tell his son hey for her, and then tells his companions to clean up. They leave, and Mr. Underwood, the owner of the paper, speaks from a nearby window where he is positioned with a double-barreled rifle: Had you covered all the time, Atticus. Atticus and Mr. Underwood talk for a while, and then Atticus takes the kids home. Analysis: Chapters 14–15 If Aunt Alexandra embodies the rules and customs of the adult world, then the return of Dill currently offers Scout the opportunity to flee, at least for a short time, the comfort of childhood. Dill's return, however, also highlights the growing gap in development between Scout and Jem. In the previous part we saw the 12-year-old indignantly urging Scout to act more like a girl, indicating his growing awareness of adult social roles and expectations. Here, too, Jem clearly proves too old for the youth solidarity that Dill's presence remembers. Scout tells that, upon seeing Dill under the bed, Jem rose and broke the remaining code of our childhood by telling Atticus. For Scout, this act makes Jem a traitor, although it really is an act of responsibility that marks Jem's maturation toward adulthood. Adulthood.

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