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Ионова Е.Н.

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА ПО КУРСУ
«Практический курс иностранного языка (Домашнее чтение (Х. Ли.
Убить пересмешника)»**

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Ионова Е.Н. Учебно-методическая разработка по курсу «Практический курс иностранного языка» (Домашнее чтение (Х. Ли. Убить пересмешника) для студентов-бакалавров, обучающихся по направлению Педагогическое образование (44.03.05), профилю подготовки «История. Иностранный язык». – Владимир: ВлГУ, 2016-20 с.

Учебно-методическая разработка по курсу «Практический курс иностранного языка» (Домашнее чтение (Х. Ли. Убить пересмешника) состоит из вокабуляра, подлежащего активному употреблению в соответствии с программой, а также системы учебных заданий по книге.

Составитель: Ионова Е.Н. старший преподаватель кафедры второго иностранного языка и методики обучения иностранным языкам ПИ ВлГУ

Рецензент: Назарова А.О. к.ф.н., доцент кафедры английского языка ПИ ВлГУ

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Harper Lee (1926-2016)

Harper Lee was born in 1926 in Monroeville, Alabama, a tiny town, where her next-door neighbor and best friend was Truman Capote. Lee attended three colleges, studied law, and was briefly an exchange student at Oxford, but she received no degrees. By the 1950s she was working as an airline reservations clerk, writing in her free time, until she received a remarkable Christmas present from friends -- a year's wages, without having to work. She argued that they could not afford such generosity, but they insisted that with her talent and a year without distraction, something wonderful would result. What resulted was *To Kill A Mockingbird*, published in 1960 and now widely acclaimed as one of the best American novels. It spans three years in the childhood of Jean Louise "Scout" Finch, a young Alabama girl, and her older brother Jem, while their widowed father, small-time attorney Atticus Finch, defends a black man falsely accused of raping a white woman. It won the Pulitzer Prize in 1961, and was adapted into a film in 1962, starring *Gregory Peck*.



Autobiographical elements

Lee has said that *To Kill a Mockingbird* is not an autobiography, but several people and events from Lee's childhood parallel those of the fictional Scout. Lee's father, Amasa Coleman Lee, was an attorney, similar to *Atticus Finch*, and in 1919, he defended two black men accused of murder. After they were convicted, hanged, and mutilated, he never tried another criminal case. However, Scout's mother died when she was a baby, and Lee was 25 when her mother died, her mother was prone to a nervous condition that rendered her mentally and emotionally absent. Lee had a brother named Edwin, who — like the fictional Jem — was four years older than his sister. As in the novel, a black housekeeper came daily to care for the Lee house and family.

The character of *Dill* was modeled on Lee's childhood friend, Truman Capote, known then as Truman Persons. Just as Dill lived next door to Scout during the summer, Capote lived next door to Lee with his aunts while his mother visited New York City. Like Dill, Capote had an impressive imagination and a gift for fascinating stories. Both Lee and Capote were atypical children: both loved to read. Lee was a scrappy tomboy who was quick to fight, but Capote was ridiculed for his advanced vocabulary and lisp.

Down the street from the Lees lived a family whose house was always boarded up; they served as the models for the fictional *Radleys*. The son of the family got into some legal trouble and the father kept him at home for 24 years out of shame. He was hidden until virtually forgotten and died in 1952.

The origin of *Tom Robinson* is less clear. When Lee was 10 years old, a white woman near Monroeville accused a black man named Walter Lett of raping her. The story and the trial were covered by her father's newspaper, and Lett was convicted and sentenced to death. After a series of letters appeared claiming Lett had been falsely accused, his sentence was commuted to life in prison. He died there of tuberculosis in 1937. Scholars believe that the plot may have also been influenced by the notorious case of the Scottsboro Boys, in which nine black men were convicted of raping two white women on very poor evidence. However, in 2005 Lee stated that she had in mind something less sensational, although the Scottsboro case served "the same purpose" to display Southern prejudices. Emmett Till, a black teenager who was murdered for flirting with a white woman in Mississippi in 1955, and whose death is credited as a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement, is also considered a model for Tom Robinson. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harper_Lee)

ASSIGNMENT 1

Chapters 1-3 (pp. 3-32)

I. Vocabulary:

1. To be fifteen years smb junior (senior) (p.6)
2. To be going on seven, ten, twenty (p.7)
3. Morbid (p.9)
4. To be alien to smb (p. 9)
5. To get away with smth (p. 10)
6. An asylum (p.11)
7. To live on smb's bounty (p.11)
8. Deliberate, deliberately (p.17)
9. To be to blame smth (p.18)
10. To get along on smth (p.20)
11. Entailment (p.21)
12. Mortgage (p.21)
13. To start on the wrong foot in every way (p.21)
14. To grin at smb (p.23)
15. To be fraught with (p.28) ?
16. A capital felony (p.31)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. What do you know about the Finch family history?
2. Speak about the misery of the Radley's house. In what ways was the family alien to Maycob's town? What was the neighborhood legend? Why did Mr. Radley's younger son come before the probate court? On what charges? Why was Mr. Radley's boy not seen again for fifteen years?
3. What do you know about Dill? Characterize the boy who was the first to try to make Arthur Radley come out?

4. Scout's first day at school/ Her impressions of Miss Caroline, the teacher.
What do you think of the episode at Scout's first lesson at school? Jane's ideas about Miss Caroline's new way of teaching.
5. Walter Cunningham and his family. Comment on Atticus's phrase: "The Cunninghams are country folks, farmers, and the crash hit them hardest."
(p.21) Was Miss Caroline right in whipping Scout? Comment on the sentence: "Had her conduct been more friendly towards me, I would have felt sorry for her. She was pretty little thing."
6. Miss Caroline was not expected to learn all Maycomb's ways in one day.
What were the instances when children knew more about the last time in their own town that their teacher?

ASSIGNMENT 2

Chapters 4-6 (pp.32-57)

I. Vocabulary:

1. Unrelieved boredom (p.33)
2. To release smb (p.35)
3. To reckon (p.35)
4. To roll in the tire (p.37)
5. Mortifying (p.38)
6. Evasion (p.40)
7. To keep aloof (p.42)
8. To be admitted into smb's confidence (43)
9. To tell on smb (p.44)
10. To sound fishy (p.51)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. Comment upon the Indian heads. Who had put them in the knot-hole for the children to find? Had the coins real strong magic? What was the children's

- decision about them? What was Jem thinking about while looking for a long time at Radley Place?
2. Speak about Dill's arrival. What was new about him? What's a Hot Steam? Read and translate the paragraph: "Until it happened I didn't realize..." up to the words: "I heard him behind him, chasing and shouting." (p.37). What do you think about Jem's words: "I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl, it's mortifying." (p.38).
 3. The children's new game. Comment upon the sentences: "... I had heard another sound, so how I couldn't have heard it from the side walk. Someone inside the house was laughing." (p.41)
 4. Jem and Dill excluded Scout from their plans. Characterize Miss Maudie. Why did Scout call her "a chameleon lady"? (p.42). What cemented their friendship?
 5. Old Mr. Radley was a foot-washing Baptist. What did he believe in? What did Miss Maudie mean when she said: "... sometimes the Bible in the hand of one man is worse than a whiskey bottle in the hand of – oh – your father." (p.45). Find the phrase that shows Maudie's respect to Atticus Finch. (p.46).
 6. The children's plan of giving a note to Boo Radley and what came out of it. Why did Atticus want the children to stop that "nonsense right now"?
 7. Give The summary of the 6th Chapter. What was the moment when Jem and Scout began to part company?

ASIGNMENT 3

Chapters 7-9 (pp.57-89)

I. Vocabulary:

1. To climb into smb's skin (p.57) and walk around in it
2. To be in a tangle (p.58)
3. To be sewed up (p.58)
4. To contribute to (p.63)
5. An accomplishment (p.68)

6. To be in for smth (p.68)
7. To pester smb (p.70)
8. To do smth in a jiffy (p.76)
9. To run wild (p.83)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. What was Jem's Secret? Comment upon the episode with his breeches.
2. Scout's second grade of schooling. Jem's balling with a brief Egyptian Period.
3. What did the children find in the knot-hole and why it had been filled with cement? Who had done it? Why? Why was Jem crying when he stood on the porch until nightfall?
4. Comment upon Atticus words: "I didn't know how you were going to do it, but from now I'll never worry what'll become of you. Son, you'll always have an idea." (p.67).
5. Describe a fire scene. Why did Jem begin pouring out their secrets right and left omitting nothing, knot-hole, pants and all? Who put the blanket around Scout?
6. Some words about Miss Maudie's character and her attitude to the children.
7. Why did Finch Atticus defend Negro in general and Tom Robinson in particular?
8. Christmas time at the Finches. Speak about the family. Was Scout right when she said to Uncle Jack that he didn't understand children much?

ASSIGNMENT 4

Chapters 10-11 (89-112)

I. Vocabulary

1. Feeble (p.89)
2. To arouse people's admiration (p.89)
3. To fight smb tooth and nail (p.90)

4. To be the deadliest shot (p.98)
5. To be vicious (p.100)
6. To keep one's temper (p.102)
7. To do something in cold blood (p.104)
8. To let smb down (p. 104)
9. To label smb (p.108)
10. A morphine addict (p111)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. Characterize Atticus Finch as a father. Why is it a sin to kill a mockingbird? What were Atticus's accomplishments? Describe the mad dog episode. Comment on the following: "He walked quickly, but I thought he moved like an underwater swimmer; time had slowed to a nauseating crawl." What did Jem mean by saying that Atticus was a gentleman, just like himself?
2. Describe Mrs. Dubose's portrait and her attitude to the children. Was Atticus right about holding one's head high and be gentleman when Mrs. Dubose told lies and gossiped about him and his family? The children's impressions of her home and the lady herself.
3. Why did Atticus say to Mrs. Dubose: "I have a feeling that Jem's reading days are numbered" and why did Mrs. Dubose answer: "Only a week longer ... just to make sure." To make sure of what?
4. What was the role of Mrs. Dubose in the children's upbringing? Describe Mrs. Dubose death and say why did the doctor put her on the drugs? Do you agree with Atticus Finch's statement that she was a great lady? What was real courage to his mind? Why did Jem throw the candy box into the fire? What was Jem thinking when he fingered the white petals of the camellia?

ASSIGNMENT 5

Chapters 12-13 (pp.115-135)

I. Vocabulary

1. Set of values (p.115)
2. To acquire an air of wisdom (p.116)
3. To be left to one's own devices (p. 117)
4. To bless the sick and the suffering (p.121)
5. To figure smth out (p.124)
6. To be putting on airs (p. 126)
7. To be formidable (p.128)
8. To be an incurable gossip (p. 129)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. What changes do the children undergo while growing up? What new sets of values do they acquire?
2. Find out the cases of hybrid constructions in Chapters 12 and 13. Whose points of view do they reflect?
3. What stylistic device do we find in the following sentence: "The Governor was eager to scrape a few barnacles off the ship of state..." (p.116)
4. What would the children do if left to their own devices? Why did Calpurnia decide to take the children with her to the church? How were the children received there? Describe the episode with Lula, a tall Negro woman. Why were the colored people especially glad to have Jem and Scout in their own church? What do you think of Scout's question put to Reverend Sykes?
5. What new facts do we come to know about Calpurnia and her "modest double life"?
6. Comment on the use of inversion in the sentence: "Enarmored, upright, uncome promising, Aunt Alexandra was sitting in a rocking chair exactly as if she had sat there every day of her life." (p.126)
7. The reasons for Aunt Alexandra's stay with her family. Was Scout right when she decided that Aunt Alexandra's appearance on the scene was not so much Atticus's doing as hers? Comment on the way Aunt Alexandra's portrait is given in the novel. What piece of characterization is it?

8. What do you think of Scout's conclusions about life? Comment upon her statements: "gentle gloom that descends when relatives appeared" (p.128) and "the necessity to tell a lie sometimes under certain circumstances", and "at all times when one can't do anything about them."
9. Speak of a role that Aunt Alexandra played in the children's life.
10. Speak on the history of Maycomb and try to explain Aunt Alexandra's preoccupation with heredity.
11. Comment on the final scene of Chapter 13. In what ways did Atticus come back to his children?

ASSIGNMENT 6

Chapters 14-16 (p.135-166)

I. Vocabulary:

1. To accept things the way they are (p.137)
2. A traitor (p. 141)
3. A trial (p.145)
4. An entailment (p.153)
5. To frown at smb (p. 157)
6. A mob (p.157)
7. To testify (p.160), testimony
8. To put a different light on things (p.163)
9. To take to the law (p.165)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. In ways is it make clear to the readers that the atmosphere in the town was getting tenser? Comment on Aunt Alexandra's attitude to the children's behavior, to Calpurnia, to Atticus. Your opinion of Aunt Alexandra.
2. Speak of the fight between Jem and Scout and its reasons. Write out the words denoting the blows.

3. Dill's running off. What were his reasons to do so? Comment upon his phrase: "... they just weren't interested in me." Speak of Atticus's attitude to Dill. What do you think of Dill? How can you account for his wish to have a baby? ("Scout, let's get a baby.")
4. Why Jem was so worried about his father? Comment on the events in Chapter 15. Why was Atticus sitting against the front door of the prison reading his newspaper, late at night? Where is the climax in Chapter 15? What do you think about Scout's behavior? Was she aware of what was happening around her? Comment on Jem's actions.
5. Find some hybrid constructions at p. 156. Whose points of view do they reflect? In what way did Atticus change his attitude to Aunt Alexandra? Atticus explains to Scout what a mob is and how people behave they are a part of it. What are "blind spots" along with people? Do you agree with him?
6. Maycomb people express their respect to Atticus Finch and his family. Say a few words about Mr. Dolphus Raymond and his history. Comment on Jem's phrase: "... around here once you have a drop of Negro blood, which makes you all black."
7. Describe the court building. Write out the words portraying the court and the people working there. Give the description of Judge Taylor and his firm grip on the court proceedings.

ASSIGNMENT 7

Chapters 17-18 (pp.166-190)

I. Vocabulary:

1. A solicitor (p.166)
2. To take advantage of smb/smth (p.167)
3. To take the oath (p.170)
4. To be fit to do smth (p.173)
5. A dump (p.171)

6. To subject smb to smth (p.174)
7. A defendant (p.174)
8. Cross examination (p.177)
9. Hostility (p.183)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. Say some words about Judge Taylor and his court.
2. What did the sheriff testify to?
3. What sort of people were the Ewells? Describe their home. How many children were there in the family?
4. Find out the speech peculiarities in Bob Ewell's testimony (phonetic, lexical, grammar). In what way do they characterize him? What do you think about his behavior in the court?
5. Scout noticed that "there was something stealthy about Mayella, like a steady-eyes cat with a twitchy tail." Was she telling the truth?
6. Who had beaten Mayella up? Why did Mayella burst into real tears?

ASSIGNMENTS 8

Chapters 19-23 (pp. 190-217)

I. Vocabulary:

1. to be in trouble with the law (p. 190)
2. to be decent to somebody (p. 192)
3. to resist somebody's advances (p. 195)
4. a prosecutor (p. 199)
5. a defense attorney (p. 199)
6. to do something reluctantly (p. 200)
7. to entrust somebody with secret (p.201)
8. fraud (p.201)

9. to put a man's life at stake (p. 203)

10. to tempt somebody (p. 203)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. Comment on Scout's thoughts: "As Tom Robinson gave his testimony; it came to me that Mayella Ewell must have been the loneliest person in the world." (p. 191). What made her think so?
2. Do you believe Tom Robinson? Why was he away when Bob Ewell appeared in the house?
3. Judge Taylor roared at Link Deas. Why did Atticus duck his head and was laughing into his lap? (p. 195).
4. Tom Robinson had been convicted for disorderly behavior. What was his guilt?
5. Comment on Mr. Gilmer, prosecutor's way of making Tom Robinson look guilty. What do you think about him *as* a specialist?
6. Why did Dill begin crying and could not stop? What is the difference between Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Finch as professionals while cross-examining the witnesses?
7. Speak about Mr. Dolphus Raymond. He gives the folks a reason not to respect him. Read and translate the extract: "I try to give 'em a reason, you sec. It helps folks ..." up to "That's why he lives the way he does" (p. 200). What was Scout's attitude to him?
8. Speak about Atticus's speech. Who was guilty, to his mind?
9. Are all men created equal? What human institution makes them equal?
10. Give your summary of Chapters 21 and 22.
11. Jem does not believe, that the jury could convict Tom Robinson. Could the jury decide in favor of a colored man? Why were the Negroes getting to their feet while Atticus was passing?
12. Speak about the children's reaction to Tom Robinson's conviction. Why was the kitchen table loaded with food? Why were Atticus's eyes full of tears?
13. What did Maudie mean when she said: "Atticus Finch won't win, he can't win, but he's the only man who can keep a jury out so long in a case like that",

and I thought to myself, it's just a baby-step, but it's a step (p. 216).

ASSIGNMENT № 9

Chapters 24-26 (pp.217-241)

I. Vocabulary:

1. to stand in somebody's shoes (p,218)
2. furtive (p.218)
3. offence (p. 219)
4. vehement (p. 221)
5. to see the other side of the moon (p. 225)
6. to be customary for somebody (p. 229)
7. sin and squalor (p.231)
8. blood-curdling (p.233)
9. a hypocrite(p. 234)
10. That is the *last* straw (It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back) (p.235)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. The children are scared for their father. In what way did they try to show their concern about him? Comment on their attitude to Bob Ewell's threats.
2. Comment on Atticus's manner of discussing serious matters. Is he optimistic about his son's lifetime? What is the way you understand Atticus's words: "You will have many miles to go, son." (p.222) and "... this may be the shadow of a beginning." The beginning of what?
3. What do you think of Aunt Alexandra's attempts of making Scout a lady? Why did she always put her foot down reminding Scout of not their kind of folks?
4. Speak of aunt Alexandra's missionary circle and her behavior there. Has Scout's opinion of her aunt changed? Comment on what Scout felt when she was

presented to Aunt Alexandra's gatherings. Why was Scout more at home in her father's world?

5. What was the news when Atticus appeared in the hall with his face white? Comment on Atticus's words: "I guess Tom was tired of white men's chances and preferred to take his own."(p.236).
6. Comment on the way the news of Tom's death was accepted by his wife, by the people of Maycomb, by the paper, by Bob Ewell.

ASSIGNMENT № 10

Chapters 27-29 (pp.241-266)

I. Vocabulary:

1. remorse (p.242)
2. to be left to own's devices (p. 243)
3. current events (p. 243)
4. prejudice (p. 245)
5. persecution (p.245)
6. notoriety (p.248)
7. assault (p.249)
8. to rule the roost (p. 250)
9. a pageant (p.252)

n. Questions to be discussed;

1. What was Scout's fantasy since the Radley Place ceased to terrify her?
2. What is your opinion of Miss Gates as a teacher and as a person
3. What were the three things that were out of the ordinary in the life of Maycomb when Scout was in the third grade?
4. What is your opinion of Ewell's permanent running grudge against everybody connected with Tom Robinson's case.
5. Were there any important events in the daily life of Maycomb? Describe Scout's

costume. Why did she say: "Jem said he would take me. Thus began our longest journey together." Why it was "longest"?

6. Make the summary of the part connected with the pageant. Comment upon Scout's words: "She made me feel awful, but when Jem came to fetch me he was sympathetic. He said he couldn't see my costume from where he was sitting"(p.259).
7. What happened while the children were going back home after the pageant? Comment on their behavior. What do you think about Aunt Alexandra and the way she took care of the children? What is the climax of Chapter 28?

ASSIGNMENT № 11

Chapters 29-31 (pp.267-281)

I. Vocabulary

1. turmoil (p. 267)
2. to be crushed to a pulp (p.268)
3. a clear-cut self-defense (p.272)
4. to stab somebody (p.272)
5. to be a total failure as a parent (p. 273)
6. to look squarely back at somebody, to meet somebody's eyes (p.273)
7. to flick open a switchblade knife (p.274)
8. Let the dead bury the dead (p. 276)
9. to prevent a crime from being committed (p. 276)

II. Questions to be discussed:

1. Point out the words that show Atticus's worry and anxiety. What are the details showing his inner turmoil?
2. Was Scout accurate in her account of the events when she told Mr. Tate what had happened? What saved Scout's life?
3. Comment upon the moment when Scout greets Boo Radley for the first time. Does she behave like a lady towards Arthur Radley. Single out some instances to prove

that Scout was brought up her father and by Aunt Alexandra properly. She was a decent, tactful and delicate person, wasn't she?

4. Who had stabled Bob Ewell?
5. What do you think about the standpoint of Mr. Tate: "Bob Ewell fell on his knife. He killed himself". Why did Atticus change his mind?"
6. Scout says: "Mr. Tate was right. Well, it'd be like shooting a mockingbird, wouldn't it?" (p. 276). What is the way you understand these words?
7. Scout finds herself on the porch of Boo Radley's house. There is a new point of view in the narration. Where does it start? What kind of change does it signify?

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