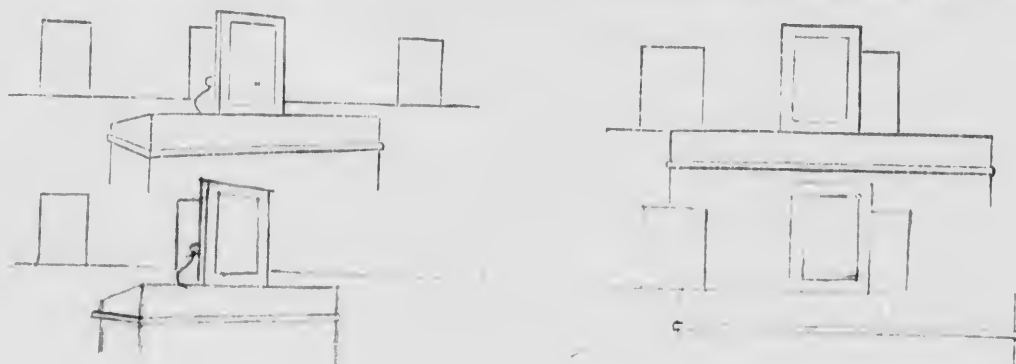


It will impress this more effectually on the pupils if several slates of the same size as the front one be arranged behind it, so that each pupil may see two slates at different distances, as nearly in the same line of vision as possible, and draw them as they appear.

Draw in space below from the objects as seen by each pupil; the diagram is merely illustrative.



2. An object, other than a spherical one, changes its apparent form with every change of position.

A round ball, or globe, presents the same appearance from whatever side it is seen, and would be described always by the same outline, a circle. A book or a slate, on the contrary, if turned or viewed from different positions, continually changes its apparent form.

Hold a slate edgewise in front of the centre of the class; the pupils directly in front will see only the edge, those to right and left will see more or less of one side. Then move the slate, in the same position, from side to side of the room, the pupils observing the gradual change in its appearance. Copy the diagram, observing that the farther edge of the slate is a little shorter than the near one. The lines representing the inner edge of the frame may be omitted.

