

2. *Chimney-tops*.....Is it a better term than "city?" Why?

3. *Every new object gives him fresh delight*.—Why?

4. What do we call one who tells everything he knows? The robber is different in every respect from the boy except that they both are restless. Notice that this restlessness arises from different motives in each.

5. *He never talks, he sits apart*. What would you say he is because of these habits? [Sullen, morose, moody, reserved, taciturn, unsociable, etc.]

5. *He watches him narrowly*; how does "narrowly" get its meaning in this line?

6. "*Parsonage*," i.e., house where the parson lives. Give other words in —age, and show the force of the suffix.

7. *He will do worse*. What? Why not say so?

[When the lesson is read as far as the middle of page 26, it would interest the pupils very much to trace on the blackboard the drive from London up to the entrance of the wood, reviewing the scenes and objects passed. Then as the pursuit advances, the sketch may be added to.]

8. *Now he gets the start again*,—over what? Had you difficulty in telling? Should there be any? Was it your fault or the author's? What name does this fault go by? [Obscurity, ambiguity.]

9. Give the meaning of "asunder," "outrun," "wayfarer," "canopy," "fern," (a specimen would be interesting)?

10. *Heyday*. Explain. What mood or temper did this accident put the boy in? Did he lose his cheerfulness? [He is vexed, as much as his nature is capable of being, at the bush.] Should he be? [The bush was friendly. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."] Did the white-owl come for his good?

11. Explain the meaning of the "main track" and of "dairy"?

12. "*Thoughtless boy*." How does he show lack of thought here? [He runs after danger when danger is running away from him.]

13. *The moon is plowing up, etc.* There is no real ploughing going on. The farmer ploughs. Why then does the writer say there is? [Because the moon seems to be shoving through the clouds, as a plough forces its way through the sod, and the clouds are in ridges just like the ploughed field. It is not ploughing, it only puts one in mind of ploughing, and when the writer says that the moon is ploughing, she uses a figure of speech (called a metaphor), which gives us a clear and pretty picture of the sky.]

14. *Listens breathlessly*. Why? Explain "thicket."