

direction, "Do not declaim," given in the reading hints to Lesson LXXVI., will serve for any lesson. Frequently make a rhetorical analysis of the passages to be read, to determine what elements of expression should be employed in the reading, where the emphases and pauses should be placed, what inflections should be used, etc.

The teacher should be prepared to illustrate, by his own reading, the proper rendering of every passage, for it is impossible to teach young people to read well except by setting a good example before them. But care must be taken to prevent pupils becoming slavish imitators of their teacher; they must be taught that good reading consists not only in the correct and intelligible utterance of the words used, but also in the natural and intelligent expression of the ideas they represent.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.

Figures of Speech.—These are intentional deviations from the ordinary mode of expression with a view to greater effect. The principal figures used in the **FOURTH READER** are as follows:—

1. **Allegory.**—A sentence or discourse in which the principal subject is described by means of another subject, which resembles it in its properties and circumstances, as *The Vision of Mirza*.

The great allegory of the English language is Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

2. **Allusion.**—A reference to something supposed to be known to the hearer or reader, but not explicitly mentioned:—

"Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood."

3. **Anaphora.**—The repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of several sentences or clauses following one another in close succession:—

"Who loved to hunt the wild-boar in the woods,
Who loved his falcons with their crimson hoods."

4. **Antithesis.**—A contrast or opposition of words or sentiments, to give them greater force:—

"Ere is on us bestowed,
Shame and ruin wait for you."

5. **Apostrophe.**—A turning off from the regular course of the subject to address something absent as if it were present:—

"And is this all the world has gained by thee,
Thou first and last of fields! king-making Victory?"

6. **Climax.**—A series of thoughts or sentiments each rising in importance above the one which precedes it, so that the strongest or most important comes last:—

"And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!"

When the series descends in importance, we have **Anti-Climax**.

7. **Ellipsis.**—The omission in a sentence of some word or words necessary to a full and regular construction:—

"Blessings on thee, little man."