**Chapters 5-6**

1. In this chapter, David's character is described more completely. He is now at the crucial stage of boy-man, having characteristics of both stages. Give some examples of David's behaviour that show each stage.
2. Give a short character description of the Inspector. Will he do his job if David is ever found out? Who is the greater threat to David, the Inspector or his father? Why?
3. At the end of chapter 5, David is full of bitterness, self-contempt, and anger towards the world. Why is that so? Is he correct in feeling that way? Explain your answer carefully.
4. Uncle Axel is used in chapter 5 as a mouthpiece for the author's own commentary on the beliefs and behaviour of the people of Waknuk. What is the most important part of his account? What is the author **satirizing**? What is the major sin committed by the people of Waknuk according to Uncle Axel?
5. The character of the Inspector is in strong contrast to that of David's father. He is kind, and tries to be understanding with David. However, he has a serious weakness. Explain what it is, and also tell why it makes David's father's position so strong.
6. When David's father comes in to announce the capture of the Wender's, he shows unreasonable fury. How does that short passage increase the tension in the novel?

**Chapters 7-9**

1. Chapter seven provides the ultimate comment on the society in which David lives.

a. What happens in the Strorm household when a baby is born?
b. What would have happened if the inspector had not issued a certificate?
c. It is Harriet's parting statement that reveals what this world really is. What does she say?
2. Once again uncle Axel is used as a mouthpiece to explain the author's view and to prepare the reader for future possibilities. How does he explain the Waknuk people's religious beliefs? What does he have to say about David's "deviation"?
3. Petra's membership to the group adds several new dimensions to the story. Which two are mentioned in this chapter?
4. The author uses in this chapter again a device of style called juxtaposition, contrasting two incidents in such a way that make each other seem worse simply because they occur together. In the previous chapter, the joy of Petra's birth offered strong contrast to the sorrow of Harriet and her baby. What is the "juxtaposition" in this chapter?