Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)
Chapters 1-3

1. When describing Wendy’s mother, it talks about a kiss that Wendy will never get. What does the author mean by this? It’s a foreshadow of the interchange that Wendy and Peter will have about a thimble and a kiss. Pg. 5
2. What was Mr. Darling’s career? Traded stocks and shares pg 6
3. How did Mrs. Darling “tidy up her children’s minds?” Listen to them while they slept and tried to talk to them pg. 8 & 10
4. Why was Mrs. Darling so concerned about the leaves in the nursery? She didn’t know how they got there, they weren’t from England pg. 11
5. Who was the first person to see Peter Pan in the Darling family? Mrs. Darling pg. 12
6. What does “mea culpa, mea culpa” mean? It’s my fault, it’s my fault p. 15, 228 (explanatory notes)
7. What is a word you would use to describe Mr. Darling’s behavior after Wendy fetched his medicine, when he said he would take his medicine to show Michael how “to be a man”? Childish, immature, cowardly p. 19
8. Why was Mrs. Darling nervous to have Nana outside while they were away at their party? She barking her DANGER bark and was worried about the boy p. 21
9. Why were Mr. and Mrs. Darling upset and recalling the memories of “the Friday night”? Their children were gone and they didn’t know if they’d see them again. P.21
10. Why did Peter come into the nursery the night the Darlings left for the party? Did retrieve his shadow p. 23
11. After Wendy sewed on Peter’s shadow why did she go hide under her covers? Peter took the credit for Wendy’s cleverness of sewing on his shadow p. 26
12. Why did Peter give Wendy an acorn, when he “kissed” her after her offer to kiss him? He thought a kiss was giving something small away to someone because Wendy gave him a thimble instead of a kiss p.26
13. How did the Lost Boys come to be? As babies, they fell out of their perambulators (baby carriages) p. 29
14. Why did Peter want Wendy, John and Michael to go to Neverland with him? So Wendy could tell stories to the Lost Boys and himself p. 30
Comprehension Questions
Chapters 1-3

1. When describing Wendy’s mother, it talks about a kiss that Wendy will never get. What does the author mean by this?

2. What was Mr. Darling’s career?

3. How did Mrs. Darling “tidy up her children’s minds?”

4. Why was Mrs. Darling so concerned about the leaves in the nursery?

5. Who was the first person to see Peter Pan in the Darling family?

6. What does “mea culpa, mea culpa” mean?

7. What is a word you would use to describe Mr. Darling’s behavior after Wendy fetched his medicine, when he said he would take his medicine to show Michael how “to be a man”?

8. Why was Mrs. Darling nervous to have Nana outside while they were away at their party?

9. Why were Mr. and Mrs. Darling upset and recalling the memories of “the Friday night”?

10. Why did Peter come into the nursery the night the Darlings left for the party?

11. After Wendy sewed on Peter’s shadow why did she go hide under her covers?

12. Why did Peter give Wendy an acorn, when he “kissed” her after her offer to kiss him?

13. How did the Lost Boys come to be?

14. Why did Peter want Wendy, John and Michael to go to Neverland with him?
1. When the children were flying with Peter to Neverland, how did he feed them? Take food away from birds that had food suitable for humans in their mouths p. 37
2. Why did Wendy urge her brothers to be nice to Peter as they flew to Neverland? She didn’t want Peter to leave them, she didn’t know the way home, they couldn’t pick up food as well, they bumped into things and Peter helped them out p.38
3. On page 40, how is the sun a good example of personification? The sun was wanting them to reach Neverland before leaving them for the night; protecting; guiding with it’s rays; being a friend p.40
4. When they were on their tip toes in the air and looking down into Neverland, why were they familiar with the things they were seeing? They had pretended all of those things p.40
5. When Peter Pan spoke of Captain Hook, why were the children so afraid? Hook was Blackbeard’s first officer and he was the only man Long John Silver (Barbecue) in Treasure Island was scared of p. 43 & 228
6. What happens to Neverland when Peter is away? It goes to sleep, things are quiet p.47
7. What are the four main groups that inhabit Neverland? Pirates, redskins, beasts, Lost Boys p. 47
8. Name three of the Lost Boys and one characteristic of each. Tootles-kind, melancholy, humblest of them all; Nibs-happy debonair; Slightly-whistles and most conceited; Curly-he’s a pickle and always in trouble; Twins-apologetic, vague and hard to describe since Peter didn’t know what twins were p.48
9. Describe Mr. Smee. Genial, stabbed without offence, nonconformist p.49
10. Who is the leader of the redskins or Piccaninny tribe? Princess Tiger Lilly p.50,52
11. How does Hook know when the crocodile he fears is near? It swallowed a clock and it makes a ticking sound p.54
12. How did the pirates discover the home of the Lost Boys? They sat on the hidden chimney and felt heat p.54
13. How did the Lost Boys defeat the pack of wolves running toward them? Looked between their legs and flatulated p.55
Comprehension Questions
Chapters 4-5

1. When the children were flying with Peter to Neverland, how did he feed them?

2. Why did Wendy urge her brothers to be nice to Peter as they flew to Neverland?

3. On page 40, how is the sun a good example of personification?

4. When they were on their tip toes in the air and looking down into Neverland, why were they familiar with the things they were seeing?

5. When Peter Pan spoke of Captain Hook, why were the children so afraid?

6. What happens to Neverland when Peter is away?

7. What are the four main groups that inhabit Neverland?

8. Name three of the Lost Boys and one characteristic of each.

9. Describe Mr. Smee.

10. Who is the leader of the redskins or Piccaninny tribe?

11. How does Hook know when the crocodile he fears is near?

12. How did the pirates discover the home of the Lost Boys?

13. How did the Lost Boys defeat the pack of wolves running toward them?
Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)
Chapters 6-8

1. What saved Wendy when Tootles his her with the arrow? The button on the chain she put around her neck p.59
2. Why did Slightly leave and pretend to come back as a doctor when Peter told him to fetch a doctor? Peter believed make believe was true and if they broke down in their make believe he would rap them on their knuckles p. 61
3. When Peter wanted to build Wendy a house and she was lying on the ground with her eyes closed, how do you know she wasn’t still injured? She answered Peter in song, the kind of house she would like p.62
4. How did Wendy feel about being the Lost Boys mother? Delighted How do you know? She was shining when they asked p.65
5. Describe 3 things about the tree house Wendy and her brothers stayed in with Peter and the Lost Boys. P.68 had one large room; the colorful mushrooms used as stools; the Never tree grew every morning in the middle of the floor: they’d put a door on top to make a table and sawed it off after tea time to make room to play; bed tilted by the wall in the day and let down at 6:30: all of the boys slept in it except Michael and was tight they had to give a signal to turn over; enormous fireplace; had a private apartment for Tinker Bell
6. What did Wendy do to make sure her brothers wouldn’t forget their mother and father back home when they were living in Neverland? Give them tests/examinations about them p. 70
7. Why did the mermaids treat Peter differently than Wendy and the boys? They liked him p.73
8. After Hook swam aboard in the Mermaid’s Lagoon, why was he melancholy? He found out Peter and the boys have a mother (Wendy) p.77
9. When Hook was trying to guess who the voice was, what game did he play with it to figure it out? 20 questions p.80
10. Why did Hook withdraw in the fight with Peter on the rock? The crocodile was after him p.82
11. What made Peter become resolute in surviving his wounds and not drowning on the rock? He realized that dying would be an adventure in itself and he was ready to face that adventure p.84
Comprehension Questions
Chapters 6-8

1. What saved Wendy when Tootles his her with the arrow?

2. Why did Slightly leave and pretend to come back as a doctor when Peter told him to fetch a doctor?

3. When Peter wanted to build Wendy a house and she was lying on the ground with her eyes closed, how do you know she wasn’t still injured?

4. How did Wendy feel about being the Lost Boys mother?
   How do you know?

5. Describe 3 things about the tree house Wendy and her brothers stayed in with Peter and the Lost Boys.

6. What did Wendy do to make sure her brothers wouldn’t forget their mother and father back home when they were living in Neverland?

7. Why did the mermaids treat Peter differently than Wendy and the boys?

8. After Hook swam aboard in the Mermaid’s Lagoon, why was he melancholy?

9. When Hook was trying to guess who the voice was, what game did he play with it to figure it out?

10. Why did Hook withdraw in the fight with Peter on the rock?

11. What made Peter become resolute in surviving his wounds and not drowning on the rock?
Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)
Chapters 9-11

1. Who tried to save Peter when he was wounded and trapped on the rock? The Never bird p.86
2. When they couldn’t understand each other’s language, how did Peter and the Never bird treat each other? With insults, calling names, bad manners p.84
3. After Peter was in the nest, why was the Never bird watching him closely? To see what Peter would do with her eggs p.86
4. What did Peter do with the Never bird’s eggs? Put them in Starkey’s hat and used it for a boat to float upon the water p.87
5. Why did the Redskins call Peter the Great White Father? He saved Tiger Lilly from the pirates p.88
6. How did Tiger Lilly, Wendy and Tinkerbell feel about Peter? They loved him p.94
7. Give me two examples in which the author prepares the reader for the terrible events that are coming up in the story? The author called the evening the Night of Nights; Wendy snapping, but wouldn’t have if she knew what was to happen before the night was out; none of them knew, perhaps it best not to know; their ignorance gave them one more glad hour; it was to be their last hour on the island; Peter stayed and sat on the stool and listened to the story; p.89;93
8. Why does this author give us hints that something terrible is going to happen in the story? To help us anticipate it; to build our excitement for the story p.89;93
9. What was Wendy’s story about in this chapter? Wendy, Peter and John going to Neverland p.96
10. What made Peter upset about his own mother? He thought she would always leave the window open for him, but when he finally went home, it was barred and another little boy was sleeping in his bed p.98
11. How did the Lost Boys react when Wendy, John and Michael said they wanted to go home? Advanced upon her threateningly, wanted to keep her prisoner p.99
12. How did Tinkerbell feel about Wendy going back home? Happy, but she didn’t want to take her p. 99
1. Who tried to save Peter when he was wounded and trapped on the rock?

2. When they couldn’t understand each other’s language, how did Peter and the Never bird treat each other?

3. After Peter was in the nest, why was the Never bird watching him closely?

4. What did Peter do with the Never bird’s eggs?

5. Why did the Redskins call Peter the Great White Father?

6. How did Tiger Lilly, Wendy and Tinkerbell feel about Peter?

7. Give me two examples in which the author prepares the reader for the terrible events that are coming up in the story?

8. Why does this author give us hints that something terrible is going to happen in the story?

9. What was Wendy’s story about in this chapter?

10. What made Peter upset about his own mother?

11. How did the Lost Boys react when Wendy, John and Michael said they wanted to go home?

12. How did Tinkerbell feel about Wendy going back home?
Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)
Chapters 12-14

1. What time of day did Hook attack the redskins? Just before dawn; when the sky was grey p.104

2. What strategy did Captain Hook use to win the battle? He used the element of surprise p.105

3. Who did Hook want to destroy? Peter Pan p.105

4. Why did Hook have such a hatred for Peter? Peter’s cockiness p.106

5. What was Slightly’s secret Hook discovered that betrayed Peter? No boy so big could use a tree wherein an average man could fit, so there was a hide out in a tree under the ground p.109

6. What made Hook decide to stay and capture Peter, his enemy? Peter’s impertinent appearance as he slept; Peter’s personification of cockiness p.111

7. Who drank the poison Hook put in Peter’s medicine cup? Tink p.113

8. Why did Tink drink the poison? To save Peter; she loved him p.113

9. Hook was haunted by the action of “good form” from his school days. What was “good form”? behaving properly p.117 & 231

10. Where on Hook’s ship were the children kept prisoner? In the hold p.119

11. When Wendy was brought on deck from the hold and Hook spoke “as if he spoke in syrup”, how would his voice have sounded? Heavy, smooth, sweet p.120

12. What stopped Hook immediately, when he was ready to make Wendy watch the boys walk the plank? The tick-tock of the crocodile p.122

13. Who was really making the ticking sound? Peter p.122
Comprehension Questions  
Chapters 12-14

1. What time of day did Hook attack the redskins?

2. What strategy did Captain Hook use to win the battle?

3. Who did Hook want to destroy?

4. Why did Hook have such a hatred for Peter?

5. What was Slightly’s secret Hook discovered that betrayed Peter?

6. What made Hook decide to stay and capture Peter, his enemy?

7. Who drank the poison Hook put in Peter’s medicine cup?

8. Why did Tink drink the poison?

9. Hook was haunted by the action of “good form” from his school days. What was “good form”?

10. Where on Hook’s ship were the children kept prisoner?

11. When Wendy was brought on deck from the hold and Hook spoke “as if he spoke in syrup”, how would his voice have sounded?

12. What stopped Hook immediately, when he was ready to make Wendy watch the boys walk the plank?

13. Who was really making the ticking sound?
Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)
Chapters 15-17

1. Why was Slightly counting during this chapter? He was counting the number of people that died after Peter came aboard the ship and went through the process of saving the children p.126
2. Who is the “doodle-doo” on the ship killing people? Peter p.127
3. Who did Hook send in to fight the doodle-doo? The children p.127
4. How did Peter at last defeat Hook? Pushed him off the ship to the crocodile p.132
5. What was the setting of the beginning of this chapter? The children were aboard the pirate ship, wearing pirate clothes, acting like sailors p.134
6. Where was the ship sailing? to the mainland; take the children home p.134
7. Why did Peter and Tink fly into the room while Mrs. Darling was playing the piano and Mr. Darling was falling asleep in the kennel? To bar the window to prevent Wendy from returning home p.139
8. How did the children finally convince Mrs. Darling they were truly back home again and not just a dream? They ran into her arms p.141
9. Why did Mr. Darling treat the Lost Boys unfavorably when they wanted to come live with the Darlings? He felt they only asked for Mrs. Darling’s consent and not his p.143
10. How often did Mrs. Darling allow Wendy to go to Neverland? For a week every year and do his spring cleaning p.145
11. What happened to Peter’s spring cleaning when Wendy grew up? Her daughter Jane would go and Jane’s daughter Margaret would go, etc. p.153
Comprehension Questions (Answer Key)
Chapters 15-17

1. Why was Slightly counting during this chapter?

2. Who is the “doodle-doo” on the ship killing people?

3. Who did Hook send in to fight the doodle-doo?

4. How did Peter at last defeat Hook?

5. What was the setting of the beginning of this chapter?

6. Where was the ship sailing?

7. Why did Peter and Tink fly into the room while Mrs. Darling was playing the piano and Mr. Darling was falling asleep in the kennel?

8. How did the children finally convince Mrs. Darling they were truly back home again and not just a dream?

9. Why did Mr. Darling treat the Lost Boys unfavorably when they wanted to come live with the Darlings?

10. How often did Mrs. Darling allow Wendy to go to Neverland?

11. What happened to Peter’s spring cleaning when Wendy grew up?
Vocabulary Chapter 1

Shilling (p.6) - noun a cupronickel coin and former monetary unit of the United Kingdom

Perambulator (p.7) - noun a baby carriage

Contempt (p.7) - noun the feeling with which a person regards anything considered mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn

Propriety (p.7) - noun behaving according to established standards of good or proper behavior or manners

Rakish (p.9) - adjective having an appearance suggesting speed

Coracle (p.9) - noun a small boat made of wickerwork

Delectable (p.9) – adjective delightful; highly pleasing; enjoyable

Not-to-wipe (p.11) - Wendy is very fastidious and expects Peter to wipe his feet

Tranquil (p.12) – adjective free from commotion; peaceful; quiet; calm

Gnash (p.12) – verb to grind or strike (teeth together); especially in rage or pain

Vocabulary Chapter 2

Trifle (p.15) – noun a matter, affair, or circumstance of trivial importance or significance

Recollection (p.16) – noun recalling to mind, remembrance

Sarcastic (p.17) – adjective to use sarcasm, a sharply ironical taunt; sneering or cutting remark

Entreatingly (p.20) – adverb to ask a person earnestly, implore, beg

Reproachfully (p.20) – adverb shamefully

Breadwinner (p.20) – noun a person who earns a livelihood, especially one who also supports dependents

Unwonted (p.21) – adjective not usual; rare

Perturbed (p.21) – verb agitate; to disturb or disquiet greatly in mind

Mischievous (p.22) – adjective causing annoyance, harm or trouble

Firmament (p.22) – noun the vault of heaven; sky+
Vocabulary Chapter 3

Embonpoint (p.23) – noun a polite way to say someone is plump or fat

Appalled (p.24) – verb to fill or overcome with horror or fear; dismay

Indignantly (p.25) – adverb expressing strong displeasure at something considered unjust, offensive, insulting

Draggled (p.25) – verb to make dirty by dragging over damp ground or in mud

Patronizingly (p.25) – adverb displaying a condescending manner

Ignorant (p.25) – adjective lacking in knowledge or training

Housewife (p.25) – noun sewing kit

Hauteur (p.26) – noun haughty manner or spirit; arrogance

Insolently (p.28) – adverb boldly rude or disrespectful, insulting

Cave (p.36) – verb Watch out or beware

Vocabulary Chapter 4

Implicitly (p.37) – adverb unquestioning or unreserved; absolute

Agitatedly (p.39) – adverb excited; disturbed

Laboured (p.41) – verb to labor; physical or mental work, especially of a hard or fatiguing kind

Hostile (p.41) – adjective not friendly, warm, or generous; characteristic of an enemy

Reputation (p.43) – noun how a person is viewed; the estimation in which a person or thing is held

Distinguish (p.44) – verb recognize

Loyally (p.44) – adjective faithful to any leader, one’s oath, commitments, or obligations

Simultaneously (p.44) – adverb existing, occurring, or happening at the same time

Mechanically (p.45) – adverb acting without spontaneity, spirit, or individuality

Bewildered (p.46) – adjective Completely puzzled or confused
Vocabulary Chapter 5

Lethargy (p.47) – noun being drowsy or dull; lazy

Seething (p.47) – verb surge or foam as if boiling

Melancholy (p.48) – noun gloomy state of mind; depression; sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness

Debonair (p.48) – adjective gracious; carefree; courteous

Dusky (p.49) – adjective having dark skin

Cadaverous (p.49) – adjective like a corpse; pale

Seigneur (p.49) – noun a lord, especially a feudal lord

Raconteur (p.50) – noun a person who is skilled in relating stories

Indomitable (p.50) – adjective cannot be subdued or overcome; unconquerable

Reconnoitre (p.52) – verb to survey or inspect an enemy’s position or region of land

Vocabulary Chapter 6

Hastily (p.58) – adverb quick; rash; done with speed

Dastard (p.58) – noun a mean, sneaking coward

Astounded (p.61) – adjective astonished, surprised

Sneering (p.65) – verb to smile, laugh, or contort face in a manner that shows scorn or contempt

Carousing (p.65) – verb to drink deeply and frequently

Obstructing (p.66) – verb to block or close up, make difficult to pass

Vocabulary Chapter 7

Ascend (p.67) – verb to move climb or go upward

Ardently (p.67) – adjective passionate, fervent, enthusiastic

Inevitable (p.68) – adjective unable to be avoided or escaped

Stodge (p.68) – verb to feel full of food

Specimen (p.71) – noun a sample of a substance or material for study

Sanguinary (p.71) – adjective bloody; bloodshed

Succulence (p.72) – adjective full of juice; juicy

Conveyed (p.72) – verb to carry; bring; take from one place to another
Vocabulary Chapter 8

Score (p.73) – noun in a group of twenty
Formidable (p.74) – adjective causing fear, apprehension or dread
Incisive (p.75) – adjective remarkably clear and direct
Marooned (p.75) – verb placed in an isolated and dangerous position; abandoned as a punishment
Queer (p.77) – adjective strange or odd
Swarthy (p.77) – adjective dark
Dejection (p.78) – noun depression or lowness of spirits
Scheme (p.78) – noun a plan or program of action to be followed; an underhand plot
Cozening (p.79) – verb to cheat, deceive, or trick
Ingratiating (p.79) – adjective charming; agreeable; pleasing; deliberately meant to gain favor
Miscreants (p.80) – noun a villain
Lam (p.81) – verb to beat; thrash
Pestilent (p.82) – adjective deadly; poisonous; destructive to life
Submerged (p.84) – adjective under the surface of water

Vocabulary Chapter 9

Venture (p.86) – verb a risk
Moidores (p.87) – noun a former gold coin of Portugal and Brazil
Scurvy (p.87) – adjective mean; despicable
Tarpaulin (p.87) – noun a sailor’s hat made or covered with canvas or waterproof material
Borne (BEAR) (p.87) – verb to tend in a course or direction; move; go;
Barque (p.87) – noun sailing vessel or boat
Scandalised (scandalized) (p.87) – verb shocked or horrified
Vocabulary Chapter 10

Prostrating (p.88) – verb  to cast oneself face down on the ground in humility and adoration
Groveled (p.88) – verb  to humble oneself or act in great fear or utter servility
Sympathised or sympathized (p.88) – verb  to have a feeling of agreeance with someone else’s feelings
Recriminations (p.89) – noun  the act of countercharging accusations
Dispute (p.89) – verb  to engage in argument or debate
Calabash (p.89) – noun  a hollow shell of a gourd used as a water flask or utensil
Interposed (p.89) – verb  to put in a remark by way of interruption
Diffidently (p.90) – adjective  lacking confidence in one own’s ability, worth; timid; shy
Remonstrated (p.90) – verb  to plead in protest, objection or disapproval
Simpered (p.91) – verb  to smile in a silly, self-conscious way
Insinuated (p.91) – verb  to suggest or hint slyly
Progeny (p.91) – noun  descendant or offspring such as a child

Vocabulary Chapter 11

Admonished (p.94) – verb  to scold, especially in a mild and good-willed manner
Complacently (p.96) – adjective  pleased, especially with oneself; pleasant
Heroine (p.96) – noun  main female character in a story
Solicitously (p.97) – adjective  anxious or concerned
Candour (p.98) – noun  speaking frankly and sincere
Courier (p.99) – noun  a messenger or someone who delivers news, messages, or packages
Aghast (p.100) – adjective  struck with overwhelming shock or amazement
Insubordination (p.100) – noun  being disobedient to authority
Cynicism (p.101) – noun  the attitude of believing that only selfishness motivates human actions and disbelieves selfless acts
Vocabulary Chapter 12

Unscrupulous (p.103) – adjective unprincipled; conscienceless
Tranquilly (p.103) – adjective free from commotion; peaceful; quiet; calm
Diabolical (p.104) – adjective outrageously wicked; devilish
Phlegmatic (p.104) – adjective self possessed; not easily excited to action or display of emotion; sluggish
Perfidious (p.104) – adjective deliberately faithless; treacherous; deceitful
Phalanx (p.104) – noun any body of troops in close array
Pertinacity (p.106) – noun persistence
Pandemonium (p.106) – noun wild uproar or unrestrained disorder; tumult or chaos

Vocabulary Chapter 13

Disposed of (p.108) – verb to be settled or deal to with
Distingue’ (p.108) – adjective distinguished
Brooding (p.110) – adjective thinking of depressing, morbid, or painful memories or thoughts
Sombre (p.111) – adjective dark; shadowy
Aperture (p.111) – noun an opening, as a hole, slit, crack, gap, etc.
Virulent (p.112) – adjective actively poisonous; venomous
Begirt-begird (p.114) – verb to be bound with; surrounded by
Pervaded (p.115) – verb to become spread throughout all parts of
Lore (p.115) - noun the body of knowledge on a particular subject

Vocabulary Chapter 14

Brig (p.116) – noun a vessel or ship rigged with two masts
Miasma (p.116) – noun dangerous or deathlike atmosphere
Bauble (p.117) – noun a showy, cheap ornament; trinket
Early Dissolution (p.118) – noun early end
Damp (p.118) – verb sweating profusely
Buffer (p.119) – noun a person or thing that shields or protects from harm
Intrinsic (p.122) – adjective belonging to the body of Hook
Vocabulary Chapter 15

Abject (p.124) – adjective hopeless, miserable
Brazenly (p.124) – adjective shamelessly; rudely; saucy
Cajole (p.128) – verb to persuade with flattery or promises
Buckler (p.129) – noun a round shield
Quietus (p.130) – noun a finishing strike; a death blow
Flouting (p.130) – verb to treat with disdain; to mock
Bulwarks (p.132) – noun a solid wall enclosing the perimeter of a weather or main deck to protect the persons or objects on deck

Vocabulary Chapter 16

Contrived (p.135) – adjective obviously planned or forced
Rapture (p.135) – noun ecstatic joy or delight
Deference (p.137) – noun respectful or courteous regard
Quixotic (p.137) – adjective extravagantly chivalrous or romantic; impractical
Conviction (p.140) – noun a fixed or firm belief
Ecstasies (p.141) – noun rapturous delight

Vocabulary Chapter 17

Cypher (p.143) – noun something of no value or importance
Solemn (p.144) – adjective grave or sober
Repulsed (p.144) – verb to drive back
Banns (p.147) – noun notice of an intended marriage
Receding (p.153) – verb to go or move away
Writing Prompts

Chapters 1-2
In complete sentences, describe three characteristics of Nana and why she would be a good dog in your home? (use 35 words or more)

Chapters 3-4
In complete sentences describe Peter Pan using examples from the book. (use 50 words or more)

Chapters 5-6
In complete sentences and using examples from Chapters’ 5 and 6, describe what it would be like to be a Lost Boy? (use 50 words or more)

Chapters 7-8
In complete sentences describe the Mermaid’s Lagoon and what it was like to go there. (use 50 words or more)

Chapters 9-10
In complete sentences, explain how the Never bird and Peter helped each other when Peter was wounded and stranded on the rock. (using 35 words or more)

Chapters 11-12
In complete sentences, describe the tone of the book during the chapter of Wendy’s story and how it changed during the next chapter when Hook attacked the Redskins to get to Peter. (using 35 words or more)

Chapters 13-14
In complete sentences, explain how the children responded when Hook told them “six were going to walk the plank, but he had room for two cabin boys”. (using 35 words or more)

Chapter 15-17
In complete sentences, write an essay using examples from the story, explaining why Mr. Darling retreated to the kennel after his children disappeared. (using 50 words or more)