

### Chapter 1 : Fifth grade Lesson Picking and Narrowing Topic - Lesson 2

*It is a good idea to run your initial research idea by a teacher or librarian to get an expert opinion. He or she will save you some time and give you some tips on narrowing the scope of your topic.*

In each section below, read the questions. Select the best question by clicking on the button to the left of your choice. Click on the music note at the end of the question you select for feedback. What are the various types of musical ensembles or groups? What are the different methods available for musical reproduction? What quality or characteristic about these famous musical composers is so appealing to the modern musical community? What musical styles do I want to know more about? Who is responsible for the development of certain types of music? Who are the members in different types of musical ensembles? Who were the most influential musical composers of the 17th and 18th centuries? Who invented the concept of musical recording? When was the first album cut and released for distribution? When did these musical versions first originate? When in history were various musical ensembles created? When did these composers become well known for their works? Where do musicians go to produce recordings of their music? From where did these kinds of music originate? In which countries were these famous composers born? Where can you go to research the background of a particular ensemble? Why will these composers and their contributions remain significant in the future? Why are these modalities of music still in existence today? Why were ensembles created in the first place? Why has the production of record albums decreased so much during the past twenty years? How do recording techniques really work? How did these composers shape the development and style of their genre of music? How, if at all, have these musical styles changed through the years? How were musical ensembles assembled at the birth of the idea? Now help Willie select a topic that is narrowed and focused with a clear purpose for writing. For help, refer to the question selections you made from above that best relate to the topic Musical Styles. To view the questions that directly relate to musical styles, [click here](#). Click on the image beside the narrowed topic you select. Think about the 5W-How Process and the examples the detective used for Willie. Identify the three steps in this process. Just click in the boxes below and type your answer. [Click here for help!](#)

### Chapter 2 : Narrowing a Topic | KU Writing Center

*Narrowing Your Topic Now it is time to put all of the background information you've gathered together to give you a solid foundation to research articles with. You may find the following table to be a helpful way to organize your data.*

Rafael is my soon-to-graduate PhD student. I felt an extreme amount of pride, while also realizing what an enormous amount of work this doctoral dissertation has entailed. Rafa did ethnographic fieldwork for two years analyzing three cases of water conflict, plus a quantitative analysis of a global dataset. Most of my students have extremely ambitious goals for their undergraduate honors and graduate Masters and PhD thesis. We all tend to want to do research that is broad in scope. You can read my Twitter thread here and the excellent responses to it. I need to write a blog post about narrowing topics for a thesis. This is a question that necessitates an in-depth discussion between each individual student and their advisors. Many students come to me wanting to do broad-ranging, ambitious topics. I always tell them to be focused on a narrowly defined project. I also worry when the project is vaguely defined and unclear. There are clear differences between types of research and writing projects. A doctoral dissertation In my view, a doctoral dissertation is a long-term piece of research that demonstrates competency in conducting independent, in-depth scholarly investigations where the domain knowledge is broad, and where the research contribution is original and quite clear. I believe you can make theoretical and empirical contributions, and PhD dissertations often have both, but they need at least one of these. One reason why the 3 papers model for a PhD thesis is so popular is because it allows the student to demonstrate competency, depth and originality in a broad range of topics. For me, doing a PhD is about showing an ability to conduct competently executed, adequately deep and broad research with a contribution. As a doctoral researcher, you should be able to conduct your research independently, even if the advisor is there to guide you. You should also have covered the literature broadly and deeply enough. Our chair always pushed for a SOCK specific, original contribution to knowledge. For example, for me, a Masters-level thesis is an empirical examination of patterns of bottled water consumption. Thus the importance of narrowing the research topic. Alignment of expectations, pedagogy is key. Prieto indicates in her response to my tweet, an in-depth case study or an application of a theory to a different dataset could be an original contribution. Just within a narrower scope, as you say. Again original but publishers tend to want wider scope. An undergraduate honors thesis. I teach in the undergraduate program in public policy at CIDE. For me, an undergraduate thesis can be a systematic literature review, an application of a research technique to an interesting topic, a test of a theory or an empirically-inclined paper using data that are often not available. There are various reasons why undergraduate students or even graduate ones want to do very broad topics, resulting in thesis that are not narrow enough. My experience has been that the bigger hurdle is emotional "narrowing" feels like giving up on ideas that are important. A seminar research paper Seminar research papers tend to also be overly ambitious, as Dr. Could add the layer of seminar paper, too. I find resistance to "narrowing" as if it is bad. No "Corrine McConnaughy cmMcConnaughy July 15, What I have done in my seminar courses is create a blueprint, a template for students to do their final papers. That way, I define the scope of the project in very narrow terms, I give them the tools they need to apply and I let them do the empirical testing or the archival or secondary source searches though some students of mine even collect primary data! A few other things to consider and pieces of advice to remember: Get it done and then move on to interesting work. You can start reading broadly, but you should be able to pare down the topic asking a few questions such as: Are the research questions posited aligned with time, budgetary and resource constraints? Again, and let me reiterate this:

### Chapter 3 : Information Elimination

*Fourth edition. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, ; Coming Up With Your Topic. Institute for Writing Rhetoric. Dartmouth College; Narrowing a Topic. Writing Center. University of Kansas; Narrowing Topics. Writing@CSU. Colorado State University; Strategies for Narrowing a Topic. University Libraries. Information Skills Modules.*

Think about problems you have as a student, or as a citizen in a community—has something happened at CSU or in Fort Collins or your home town that is problematic and needs a solution? My objective is to get students thinking about topics, obviously, but also how to narrow and focus large topics into smaller issues. The Topic Proposal Assignment Sheet below asks them to think about how they will focus and narrow their topic. I put students into groups of 3–4 and ask them to compile a list of the topics they brought to class. They should come to consensus about which one they would like to concentrate on. I encourage them to think about focusing devices. Geographically, I can narrow the topic and focus on Larimer County. There are hungry people unfortunately right here in our community, so one way to narrow a global topic is to think about a local manifestation of the problem. I can also narrow the topic in terms of group. How are children affected by policies having to do with food shortages? The focus here can be in any country: How do we best solve the problem of hunger here in Larimer county? Is it a problem government can work on, or is private enterprise a better choice? Audience is another focusing device that can help students pare down a topic. Who will be reading your proposal, and what can they do about the problem? After 15 minutes of discussion, with a recorder taking notes, they should be ready to come back into a large group. We go around the room, and students are encouraged to make suggestions and ask questions as group members present the results of their conversation. Being able to focus a topic is vital for adequate development. Understanding how focus contributes to better key word searching is a likely benefit of this activity. Keep in mind that focus is something you can adjust as you go along. Sometimes you need to widen your focus so that you can fruitfully develop a seven to ten page Proposal paper without repeating yourself. Most students, though, have the opposite problem: Focus is one of the key concepts for Portfolio Two, and it is difficult to focus some topics. A Topic Proposal Should. Who are the serious players in your issue? Feel free to use subheadings that capture the ideas in the numbered list above.

### Chapter 4 : Narrowing the Topic

*Choosing and Narrowing a Topic This audio file describes the process of choosing and narrowing a topic that is demonstrated in this learning packet. This audio file is a supplement to the text portion of this packet, and is meant to be listened to the powerpoint slide.*

Neil Cunningham Steps 1, 2, and 3: You can do this easily by moving through the following steps. For the purposes of this learning packet, let say that you are writing on the subject of decomposition. Choosing a Specific Topic in Three Steps 1. Choose any topic or topics in the universe. Be a little more specific about your topic. Be a lot more specific about your topic - "e. Repeat these three steps three or more times to give yourself a few examples of topics to choose from. Once you feel terrifically solid about the topic you have chosen, you are ready to Narrow Down Your Topic. Always remember that you can go back to research at any time of your writing process. Neil Cunningham Steps 3, 4, and 5: Narrowing Down Your Topic During the first three steps, you chose a topic. In other words, many articles have already been written that describe various aspects of organic matter decomposition, so we must narrow down our chosen topic so that we can focus our research efforts on a more precise question or thesis statement. In this case, we replaced the words "soil nutrients" with nitrogen and replaced "organic matter" with food waste to make the topic we wish to write about as precise and as specific as possible. Now turn the topic into a complete sentence that actually makes a statement. The forms of nitrogen released by the decomposition of food waste is poorly understood. If you compare the following example with the previous step, you might notice how the context of decomposition moves from just a generalized process of decomposition to a particular process that involves household waste. In addition, this example makes a firm statement that can be argued and supported. The amount and value of plant-available nitrogen released by decomposition of household food waste is not well understood because most home composters do not have the tools to measure soil nutrients. Neil Cunningham Overview In summary, the steps outlined in this learning packet encourage academic writers who want to increase the precision of the topics they write about to go through a process. This learning packet has broken down the process of selecting a topic into two large steps - choosing a topic and narrowing it down. To choose a general topic, follow the following steps: The quality of small batches of beer is affected by the overall health of the yeast used during fermentation. A survey of microbrewers suggests that beer taste is equally affected by the health of yeast used during fermentation as it is by the quality of the grains used. Neil Cunningham Choosing and Narrowing a Topic This audio file describes the process of choosing and narrowing a topic that is demonstrated in this learning packet. This audio file is a supplement to the text portion of this packet, and is meant to be listened to the powerpoint slide.

### Chapter 5 : Narrowing | Define Narrowing at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Narrowing a topic can seem challenging. The goal of narrowing a topic is to provide a focus to your essay. Often you will find it necessary to begin with a broad topic, but from there, you must narrow your focus.*

**Bibliography Importance of Narrowing the Research Topic** Whether you are assigned a general issue to investigate, given a list of problems to study, or you have to identify your own topic to investigate, it is important that the scope of the research problem underpinning your study is not too broad, otherwise, it will be very difficult to adequately address the problem in the space and time allowed. You could experience a number of problems if your topic is too broad, including: You find too many information sources and, as a consequence, it is difficult to decide what to include or exclude or what are the most important. You find information that is too general and, as a consequence, it is difficult to develop a clear framework for examining the research problem. A lack of sufficient parameters that clearly define the research problem makes it difficult to identify and apply the proper methods needed to analyze it. Lloyd-Walker, Beverly and Derek Walker. *Salient Literature and Research Methods*. Gower Publishing, , pp. Strategies for Narrowing the Research Topic A common challenge when beginning to write a research paper is determining how to narrow down your topic. A topic is too broad to be manageable when you find that you have too many different, and oftentimes conflicting or only remotely related, ideas about how to investigate the research problem. Although you will want to start the writing process by considering a variety of different approaches to studying the research problem, you will need to narrow the focus of your investigation at some point early in the writing process. Here are some strategies to help narrow your topic: Aspect -- choose one lens through which to view the research problem, or look at just one facet of it [e. Components -- determine if your initial variable or unit of analysis can be broken into smaller parts, which can then be analyzed more precisely [e. Methodology -- the way in which you gather information can reduce the domain of interpretive analysis needed to address the research problem [e. Place -- generally, the smaller the geographic unit of analysis, the more narrow the focus [e. Relationship -- ask yourself how do two or more different perspectives or variables relate to one another. Designing a study around the relationships between specific variables can help constrict the scope of analysis [e. Time -- the shorter the time period of the study, the more narrow the focus [e. Type -- focus your topic in terms of a specific type or class of people, places, or phenomena [e. Combination -- use two or more of the above strategies to focus your topic very narrowly. Apply one of the above strategies first in designing your study to determine if that gives you a manageable research problem to investigate. You will know if the problem is manageable by reviewing the literature on this more specific problem and assessing whether prior research on the narrower topic is sufficient to move forward in your study [i.

### Chapter 6 : Choosing and Narrowing a Topic to Write About (for Research Papers) Tutorial | Sophia Learning

*In narrowing down your topic, you should consider the following ideas: Identify and define the main elements of the topic that you have chosen and look at the different ways that they can be applied to the primary material of your essay.*

Without specific areas of focus, it will be hard to even know where to begin. One way to get ideas is to read background information in a source like Wikipedia. It will influence most of the steps you take to conduct the research. Which Topic Is Narrower? Open activity in a web browser. Why Narrow a Topic? Once you have a need for research—say, an assignment—you may need to prowl around a bit online to explore the topic and figure out what you actually want to find out and write about. The instructor expects you to narrow that topic to something you are interested in and that is related to your class. Another way to view a narrowed topic is as a sliver of the whole topic. Ideas about a narrower topic can come from anywhere. Be sure to pay attention to the references at the bottom of most Wikipedia pages and pursue any that look interesting. Your instructor is not likely to let you cite Wikipedia, but those references may be citable scholarly sources that you could eventually decide to use. Anna, an undergraduate, has been assigned a research paper on Antarctica. Then they are to come up with a research question that their paper will answer. The professor explained that the research question should be something they are interested in answering and that it must be more complicated than what they could answer with a quick Google search. Read what Anna is thinking below as she tries to do the assignment. After the reading, answer the questions at the end of the monologue in your own mind. How will I come up with a research question about that place? Calls for Wikipedia, I guess. What else could it have to do with? Maybe lack of precipitation? Have to think about that—what makes a desert a desert. It says one to five thousand people live there in research stations. Lots of names—explorer, explorer—boring. It says Amundson reached the South pole first. Doomed is always interesting. Nothing beyond that one sentence shows up. Why would they have just that one sentence? What does that have to do with Scott? And just who was Scott? And why was his expedition doomed? There he is in a photo before going to Antarctica. Guess he was English. Other photos show him and his team in the snow. Oh, the expedition was named Terra Nova after the ship they sailed this time—in Scott had been there earlier on another ship. Lots of stuff about preparing for the trip. Then stuff about expedition journeys once they were in Antarctica. Not very exciting—nothing about being doomed. It all seems horrible to me. They actually planned to kill their ponies for meat, so when they actually did it, it was no surprise. Everything was extremely difficult. And then when they arrived at the South Pole, they found that the explorer Amundsen had beaten them. Must have been a big disappointment. The homeward march was even worse. The weather got worse. It says that before things turned really bad really bad? Now was that sensible? The men had to push or pull those sledges themselves. What if it was those rocks that actually doomed those men? But here it says that those rocks are the proof of continental drift. So how did they know those rocks were so important? Was that knowledge worth their lives? Could they have known? Wow—there is drama on this page! They all seem lost and desperate but still have those sledges. Why would you keep pulling and pushing those sledges containing an extra 30 pounds of rock when you are so desperate and every step is life or death? That diary apparently gave lots of locations of where he thought they were but maybe they were lost. It says they ended up only 11 miles from one of their supply stations. I wonder if anybody knows how close they were to where Scott thought they were. At the British museum. Actually, if I decide to write about something that requires reading the diary, it would be easier to not have to decipher his handwriting. Wonder whether there is a typed version of it online somewhere? Maybe I should pay attention to the early paragraph on the Terra Nova Expedition page in Wikipedia—about it being controversial whether Scott and his team made bad decisions so that they brought most of their troubles on themselves. Can I narrow my topic to just the controversy over whether bad decisions of Scott and his crew doomed them? So what research question could come from that? But am I talking about his decisions before or after they left for Antarctica? Or the whole time they were a team? Probably too many decisions involved. If people have written about that. There are several of his decisions discussed on the Wikipedia page, and I know there are sources at the bottom of that page. Let me

thinkâ€”what else did I see that was interesting or puzzling about all this? I remember being surprised that Antarctica is a desert. So maybe I could make Antarctica as a desert my topic. My research question could be something like: Why is Antarctica considered a desert? Professor Sanders says research questions are more complicated than regular questions. A question I really wonder about? Maybe those rocks with the fossils in them. Did they somehow know how important they would be? Or were they just curious about them? Maybe I could narrow my Antarctica topic to those rocks. Maybe my topic could be something like: The rocks that Scott and his crew found in Antarctica that prove continental drift. Maybe my research question could be: Well, now all I have is questions about my questions. Like, is my professor going to think the question about the rocks is still about Antarctica? Or is it all about continental drift or geology or even the psychology of desperate people? And what has been written about the finding of those rocks? Will I be able to find enough sources? I think my professor is the only one who can tell me whether my question about the rocks has enough to do with Antarctica. But a librarian can help me figure out the other things. Sanders and a librarian are next. Why or why not? Have you ever used that Control-F technique? At what points does Anna think about where to look for information? So what did she accomplish? What good was all this searching and thinking? Here are our answers below.

### Chapter 7 : Narrow | Define Narrow at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Writing Mini-Lessons: Narrowing the Topic. The inverted triangle is a prewriting technique to help a writer find a very specific writing topic that is not too broad.*

Essays Education-Related Issues – Narrowing the Topic In the Looking Ahead Assignment you completed at the end of Module 3, you explored resources to identify three education-related issues. To be a change agent in the field of education, you have a responsibility to be aware of current issues and how those issues positively and negatively impact key stakeholders. For this Discussion, you will narrow the scope of each education-related issue you identified in order to formulate problems that merit further investigation. What are some of the problems associated with each of the issues and whose resolution might be informed by applying knowledge from existing research or conducting a new research study? Why is it important to investigate one or more of these problems? Identifying issues and problems early in your advanced graduate degree program allows you to build on your knowledge base related to them. Further, you will be prepared to analyze and evaluate scholarly inquiry with a critical eye. When evaluating an issue and reflecting on ways to positively address the issue, the task, at first, might seem overwhelming. For this reason it is important to critically examine the issue to determine the most important related problems. As you consider problems associated with an issue, you should be able to begin identifying potential research topics. Before you can begin planning a research study for a topic, the topic must be quite narrow. When attempting to narrow a topic to a specific problem to study, you need to consider the following: These questions are not inclusive of all that need to be considered when contemplating a research study, but they give you an idea of what needs to be considered when you take an educational issue and extract problems for possible investigation in the form of a research study. To prepare for this Discussion, review the resources shared in this module as well as the following Toolkit documents: By Day 3 of Module 4 Post how you would narrow a topic from each of the three issues by identifying a problem for each issue that can be researched. Identify one piece of key information you have discovered in a scholarly resource about each problem, and create problem statements that concisely define the scope of how you will research each problem. Types of Writing, Applying Appropriate Styles Scholarly writing is objective, addresses key stakeholders, clearly states a problem's , provides the significance of the stated problem's , and is logical and organized. The aim of scholarly writing is to make an argument that is supported with evidence. The peer-reviewed journals you have found in your library searches for literature are examples of scholarly writing. To be an effective change agent and a leader in the field of education, it is crucial that you have well developed scholarly writing abilities. For example, you may have read blog posts, letters to the editor, newspaper articles, and government reports. Reflect on the different types of writing used in the resources that you identified in the Looking Ahead at the end of Module 3. Which resources reflected the characteristics of scholarly writing, and which did not? Your role in education will likely require you to not only read a variety of types of writing, but to use a variety of writing types in your own communications. As you may have noticed in the case study documents and the resources you have been exploring, the type of writing you use depends on your audience and the purpose of your communication. For this Assignment, create a simple message related to the case study. In addition, identify three different audiences to which to communicate the message. These audiences may be extracted from the case study documents, or you may identify different audiences appropriate for the message. Consider how you might convey the same message in writing to the three different audiences for your case study. To prepare for this Assignment, review the documents related to your selected case study. Identify an aspect of the case study which would require a simple message for three different audiences. By Day 7 of Week 7 Submit a 2-3 page document in which you: Each written communication should be approximately 2 paragraphs long. Required Readings American Psychological Association. Publication manual of the American Psychological Association 6th ed. Essential guide to critical reading and writing. Laureate International Universities Publishing. Developing a dissertation research problem: A guide for doctoral students in human resource development and adult education. Retrieved from the Walden Library databases. Scholarly writing [Video file]. The approximate length of this

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media piece is 2 minutes. Students explain the efforts they had to make with respect to writing. They explain strategies they used to improve their writing. The interviewees also provide advice for students just entering an advanced graduate program. Optional Resources Walden University.

### Chapter 8 : Narrowing a Topic – Choosing & Using Sources: A Guide to Academic Research

*Women's Health and Computer Games. EXAMPLES OF BROAD TOPICS NARROWED AND FOCUSED. BROAD TOPIC: Women's Health. NARROWED TOPIC: Women and Cancer. FOCUSED TOPIC: Women Smokers and Breast Cancer.*

You must first begin by thinking about your audience, purpose, and message. Who is your audience? What is the message? Why are you writing? The answers to these questions will largely determine your focus. Preliminary Research -- Pick a topic and Google it, surf the Web, or visit your library to do some preliminary research. Choose a Perspective -- Are you writing as a student, a parent, an expert, or a citizen of the world? Your perspective will change your message. Think Small -- Reduce big topics to essay size chunks. Take a look at the following example: Topic Example Big Topic: Communications This is much too broad. Using cell phones effectively in a high school classroom Practice Make sure that you read Choosing a Topic. Watch the Choosing and Narrowing Research Topics-YouTube to learn more about the importance of narrowing your topic for an essay. Now that you have watched the video on narrowing topics it is your turn to practice. Complete the following practice activities. Check your answers to see how well you did. Identifying a Good Topic Sentence Imagine that you have been asked to write a paragraph about plagiarism. Which of these sentences would be an appropriate topic sentence? Which is too broad? Which is too narrow?

**Chapter 9 : Examples of broad topics made narrow**

*Narrowing the research thesis topic As I was leaving my office to head to the airport to fly to Mexico City for a workshop on conflicts in extractive industries, I saw the completed printout of Rafael's dissertation sitting on my desk.*

Sentences Sentence examples Narrowing Sentence Examples The portrait of Archbishop Warham at Lambeth, for instance, shows a rochet with fairly wide sleeves narrowing towards the wrists, where they are confined by fur cuffs. From it we pass without a break, merely narrowing the application as the conception of sacredness grew clearer and less associated with magic, into early criminal law with its physical sanctions. He followed a familiar path through a narrowing hall and looked at his palm for the three codes written in green ink there. The town of Ouray rests at the boxed-in end of the narrowing Uncompahgre Valley, which spreads from the towering San Juan Mountains in roughly a northwest direction, dropping elevation as the valley gradually widens. Her head was spinning, her vision narrowing, and she paused close enough to Rhyn to lean against him. Simple fibrous narrowing of the gateway of the stomach or of the intestine is dealt with by dividing it longitudinally and then suturing the edges of the wound transversely. Under these circumstances the narrowing of the band is paid for at a ruinous price, and the arrangement must be condemned altogether. The surface of this part of the country is mountainous and much intersected with streams. Northward from this lies the major portion of the Southern Shan States and Karen-ni and a narrowing strip along the Salween of the Northern Shan States. In a less marked way this fertile coast region is continued southwards in an ever-narrowing belt to the Tripolitan frontier. South America has warm waters and corals on the north-east, and cold waters and glaciers only on its narrowing southern end. In the freer atmosphere of Holland the exiles lose the antithetical attitude, with its narrowing and exaggerative tendency, and gain breadth and balance in the assertion of their distinctive testimony. The bridge, which was begun in and completed in , is at the only narrowing of the Forth in a distance of 50 m. Then comes the East Texas timber belt, broad in the north-east, narrowing to a point before reaching the Rio Grande, a low and thoroughly dissected cuesta of sandy Eocene strata; and this is followed by the Coast Prairie, a very young plain, with a seaward slope of less than 2 ft. North-south, but it is of very irregular outline, narrowing to the south. The following examples of how land may be " injuriously affected," so as to give a right to compensation under the acts, may be given: The largest of these traverses the district from Kushalgarh on the Indus to Thal on the Kurram, narrowing in places, but usually opening out into wide cornlands and pastures dotted with the dwarf palm. The general results may be summarized as follows: This coke descends freely even through this fast-narrowing space, because it is perfectly solid and dry without a trace of pastiness. The reason why at this level the walls must form an upright instead of an inverted cone, why the furnace must widen downward instead of narrowing, is, according to some metallurgists, that this shape is needed in order that, in spite of the pastiness of the slag in this formative period of incipient fusion, this layer may descend freely as the lower part of the column is gradually eaten away. This proves that the regular descent of the material in its pasty state can take place even in a space which is narrowing downwards. There are some very evident disadvantages of excessive height; for instance, that the weight of an excessively high column of solid coke, ore and limestone tends to crush the coke and jam the charge in the lower and narrowing part of the furnace, and that the frictional resistance of a long column calls for a greater consumption of power for driving the blast up through it. This ebb continues, and, combined with the progressive narrowing of the molten lake as more and more of it solidifies and joins the shore layers, gives rise to the pipe, a cavity like an inverted pear, as shown at C in fig. Then " Scythian " peoples from central Asia, Sakas and Yue-chi, having conquered Bactria, gradually squeezed within ever-narrowing limits the Greek power in India. Among these high grounds also the gradual narrowing of ridges into sharp, narrow, knife-edged crests and the lowering of these into cols or passes can be admirably studied. Wide, narrowing to ft. Corn is trodden by oxen, and kept in osier baskets narrowing to the top, or clay granaries. The weak point of the Austrian position was that their successes were gained on a constantly narrowing front. But communications were nearly impossible here, and von Koevess had to make his effort more to the south, narrowing still further the front of attack. It thus appears that each successive invasion had a more easterly

western limit, and that the gradual narrowing of the range of plague, which began in the 17th century, was still going on. In breadth, narrowing toward the N. All this while the political policy of Tudors and Stewarts tended towards monarchical absolutism, while the Reformation in England, modified by contact with the Low Countries during their struggles, was narrowing into strict reactionary intolerance. In the middle of the gradually narrowing channel three depressions are known to exist; soundings in two of these are: A record of this series of advances marked upon a flat map of the original country would give a series of concentric contour-lines narrowing towards the mountaintops, which they would at last completely surround. Thick, narrowing to 13 ft. Deep, narrowing in places to a width of only 100 ft. Formerly they found the capture of wild reindeer a profitable occupation, using for this purpose a palisaded avenue gradually narrowing towards a pitfall. Continuing its north-easterly course it passes through Bavaria, gradually widening its channel first at Steppberg, then at Ingolstadt, but finally narrowing again until it reaches Regensburg height ft. By means of a series of training walls, by groynes thrown out from the banks, by revetments of the banks, and by dredging, all done with the view of narrowing the river, a minimum depth of 11 ft. Whilst the native Spaniards were narrowing the limits of the Moorish kingdoms, and whilst the generally fanatical dynasty of the Almohades might have been expected to repress speculation, the century preceding the close of Mahomedan sway saw philosophy cultivated by Avempace, Abubacer and Averroes. In width in the south, narrowing until on the Humber it is about a mile in width. We might also indeed call it the Spanish domain, narrowing the essentially geographical meaning of the word *Español* derived, like the other old form *Espanon*, from *Hispania*, and using it in a purely political sense. Kutuzov repeated, his laughing eye narrowing more and more as he looked at Pierre. He scrutinized her for a long moment, eyes narrowing, before he stepped aside to rejoin the shadows. But the narrowing continued.