1. What is the concept of an abstract superclass?

An abstract class is **a class, but not one you can create objects from directly**. Its purpose is to define how other classes should look like, i.e. what methods and properties they are expected to have

2. What happens when a class statements top level contains a basic assignment statement?

An assignment statement evaluates the expression list (remember that this can be a single expression or a comma-separated list, the latter yielding a tuple) and assigns the single resulting object to each of the target lists, from left to right.

3. Why does a class need to manually call a superclass \_\_init\_\_ method?

It's because one needs to define something that is NOT done in the base-class' \_\_init\_\_ , and the only possibility to obtain that is to put its execution in a derived-class' \_\_init\_\_ function.

4. How can you augment, instead of completely replacing, an inherited method?

Message Forwarding. A more sophisticated way to augment an inherited method involves forwarding. Message forwarding allows you to augment an inherited method in such a way that it can perform its inherited action and some new action.

5. How is the local scope of a class different from that of a function?

The scope determines the accessibility of variables and other resources in the code, like functions and objects. JavaScript function scopes can have two different types, the locale and the global scope. Local variables are declared within a function and can only be accessed within the function