

EXCLUSIVELY FOR ENGLISH SUBJECT – PG TRB STUDY MATERIAL**UNIT III – QUESTION BANK****Emily Bronte – Wuthering Heights****RASI TRB ACADEMY****STRIVE****SECURE****SUCCEED****(EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SUBJECT OF ENGLISH)**

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Venue: Namakkal**QUESTION BANK****Unit – 3 Emily Bronte – Wuthering Heights****Lockwood**

- The first narrator of the novel who narrates the first four chapters.
- In 1801, Lockwood is from the south of England rents Thrushcross Grange in Yorkshire.
- He visits his landlord, Heathcliff, who lives in a remote moorland farmhouse, Wuthering Heights.
- There was snowstorm. So, Lockwood has to spend the night in a bedchamber, where he notices books and graffiti left by a former inhabitant named Catherine.
- He has a nightmare, in which he sees the ghostly Catherine trying to enter through the window.
- He cries out in fear, rousing Heathcliff, who rushes into the room.
- At sunrise, Heathcliff escorts Lockwood back to Thrushcross Grange.
- After his visit to the Heights, Lockwood becomes ill.
- The Grange housekeeper, Ellen (Nelly) Dean, who is looking after him, tells him the story of the family at the Heights during his convalescence.

Heathcliff

- He is often regarded as an archetype of the tortured anti hero whose all-consuming rage, jealousy and anger destroy both him and those around him.

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- Mrs. Ellen Dean states that he could be a "little Lascar or American castaway."
- On a trip to Liverpool, Earnshaw encounters a homeless boy, described as a "dark-skinned gypsy in aspect".
- Mr. Earnshaw adopts the boy and names him Heathcliff.
- Mr. Earnshaw took a special liking to Heathcliff.
- Mr. Earnshaw died in October.
- Mrs. Earnshaw died two years after Heathcliff came to live at Wuthering Heights.
- Hindley becomes jealous over Heathcliff because he feels that Heathcliff has supplanted him in his father's affections.
- Hindley see him as an interloper who has stolen his father's affection.
- Catherine and Heathcliff become friends and spend hours each day playing on the moors.
- His one true love is Catherine.
- He was not allowed to spend Christmas Day with Linton family.
- He throws apple sauce on Edgar.
- He catches Hareton as he falls from the staircase.
- He returned after 3 years.
- He was mean and uncaring to Isabella.
- Catherine declares her passion for Heathcliff by saying "whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same", and the famous quote "I am Heathcliff."
- Nelly Dean describes him as "lazy" when he returns and that his "upright carriage suggested his being in the army".
- Hareton sees Heathcliff as his true father.
- Heathcliff and Catherine walk to Thrushcross Grange to spy on Edgar and Isabella Linton.
- Heathcliff, upon Nelly's advice, tries to dress up, in an effort to impress Catherine.
- Hindley humiliates Heathcliff by locking him in the attic.
- Heathcliff overhears Catherine say that it would "degrade" her to marry Heathcliff.
- Edgar's sister, Isabella, soon falls in love with Heathcliff.
- Hindley mortgages the farmhouse to Heathcliff to pay his debts.
- Heathcliff elopes with Isabella Linton.
- Heathcliff replaces the lock of Edgar's hair in Catherine's necklace with a lock of his own.
- Heathcliff hopes that Linton and Cathy will marry, so that Linton will become the heir to Thrushcross Grange.
- Heathcliff has been considered a Byronic hero
- Heathcliff grows restless towards the very end of the novel and stops eating.

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- His corpse is initially found by Nelly Dean.
- Where does the name Heathcliff come from? The name Heathcliff is a boy's name of English origin meaning "cliff near a heath".
- Heathcliff tells Nelly that he persuaded the sexton to dig up Catherine's grave. He stares at her dusty corpse and bribes the sexton to put his body next to hers when he dies.

Characters

Mr. Earnshaw Owner of Wuthering Heights and father of two children, Hindley and Cathy. He adopts a street waif, Heathcliff.

Heathcliff A waif rescued from the streets of Liverpool and brought to Wuthering Heights by Mr. Earnshaw. He is an enemy of Earnshaw's son, Hindley. He loves Earnshaw's daughter, Cathy.

Cathy Earnshaw's daughter, who falls in love with Heathcliff but marries Edgar Linton.

Hindley - Earnshaw's son – married Frances – His son, Hareton

Frances - Hindley's wife – dies after the birth of Hareton

Edgar Linton - aristocrat at Thrushcross Grange whom Cathy marries to gain social position

Isabella Linton - Edgar Linton's sister – elopes with Heathcliff – begets a son, Young Linton

Ellen (Nelly) Dean - Level-headed housekeeper at Wuthering Heights and later a nursemaid at Thrushcross Grange. she is at the center or on the periphery of all the action in the novel. she is the narrator of the story.

Mr. Lockwood – A tenant to Thrushcross Grange.

Young Catherine - The daughter of Edgar Linton and Cathy

Hareton - The son of Hindley and his wife, Frances

Linton - Sickly child of Heathcliff and Isabella

Joseph- A crabby old servant

Zillah - A housekeeper of wuthering heights, she is impatient and capable women.

Mr. Kenneth: Doctor who treats Cathy

Mr. Green: A lawyer in Gimmerton handling affairs for Edgar Linton's estate.

Juno -Heathcliff's dog.

Skulker -The Lintons' bulldog. Skulker attacks Cathy Earnshaw on her first visit to Thrushcross Grange.

1. Wuthering Heights, **Emily Brontë's** only novel, was published in 1847 under the pseudonym "Ellis Bell".
2. It was written between October 1845 and June 1846.
3. The novel has two editions- 1847 edition and 1850 edition.
4. 1847 Edition of Wuthering Heights was published along with Anne Bronte's Agnes Grey in a three-volume by Thomas Cautley Newby.

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5. Wuthering Heights occupied the first two volumes, while Agnes Grey made up the third.
6. After Emily's death, Charlotte edited the manuscript of Wuthering Heights and published posthumously as a second edition in 1850.
7. It was controversial because of its unusually stark depiction of mental and physical cruelty.
8. It challenged strict Victorian ideals regarding religious hypocrisy, morality, social classes and gender inequality
9. Dante Gabriel Rossetti comments on this work that "A fiend of a book – an incredible monster [...] The action is laid in hell, – only it seems places and people have English names there."
10. Dante Gabriel Rossetti is the admirer of the book.
11. Wuthering Heights has the elements of gothic fiction, Tragedy Gothic
12. The setting is the moorland.
13. Wuthering means = descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed, in stormy weather. Or windy.
14. Emily's biographer is Winifred Gérin.
15. As per Winifred Gerin, Emily may have based the farmhouse Wuthering Heights on a real place named Top Withens
16. Chapter 1 begins in the year of 1801.
17. Wuthering Heights is set in England.
18. Mr. Lockwood has rented Thrushcross Grande from Mr. Heathcliff.
19. Mr. Heathcliff lives in Wuthering Heights.
20. Mr. Lockwood sees 1500 on the gate to Mr. Heathcliff's estate.
21. 4 miles is the distance between Thrushcross Grange and Wuthering Heights.
22. Joseph is the elderly male servant at Wuthering Heights.
23. Hareton is the name of the rugged youth that lets Mr. Lockwood into Wuthering Heights.
24. Zillah is the maid at Wuthering Heights.
25. How does Heathcliff say he feels about his son when he first sees him? Disappointed

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26. Who is waiting to see Catherine when Mrs. Dean returns to Thrushcross Grange?
Mr.Kenneth
27. Who comes looking for Catherine and Nelly at Wuthering Heights? Servants
28. What does Isabella do with her wedding ring? She throws it into the fire.
29. Whom does Catherine blame for her disintegration into illness? Edgar and Heathcliff
30. Who is the seemingly mad elderly man that greets Isabella when she arrives at Wuthering Heights? Hindley
31. What does Hareton do that offends and upsets Catherine? He touches her hair.
32. How does Isabella say Hindley attempted killing Heathcliff? He tried to shoot him.
33. How much older is Hareton than Catherine? 5 years older
34. Where is Nelly working when Mr. Lockwood visits? Wuthering Heights
35. Heathcliff describes Hareton as a personification of _____ (Heathcliff's youth)
36. Paroxysm means a violent outburst.
37. At what time in the morning does Nelly wake up Linton to take him to Wuthering Heights? 5:00
38. Catherine visited Linton on Thursday.
39. when Catherine and Nelly meet Linton, He is a quarter of a mile from his home.
40. Nelly holds onto Heathcliff's letter for three days before she gives it to Catherine.
41. It is the month of April when Heathcliff leaves home overnight and returns home overjoyed.
42. Hareton accompanies Cathy on a walk around Wuthering Heights.
43. Nelly discovers Cathy's hidden letters in a drawer in the library.
44. Nelly runs for Joseph when she becomes frightened of Heathcliff's face.
45. Mr. Lockwood says that he is going to spend the next six months in London.
46. Linton exhibits great fear of Heathcliff.
47. Hindley send Dean to Thrushcross Grange to live with Catherine.
48. Type Of Work · Novel
49. Genre · Gothic novel
50. Time And Place Written · In 1846–1847
51. Date Of First Publication · 1847
52. Publisher · Thomas C. Newby
53. Narrator · Lockwood, a newcomer to the locale of Wuthering Heights, narrates the entire novel as an entry in his diary. The story that Lockwood records is told to him by Nelly, a servant, and Lockwood writes most of the narrative in her voice, describing how she told it to him.

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54. Point Of View · Most of the events of the novel are narrated in Nelly's voice, from Nelly's point of view, focusing only on what Nelly can see and hear, or what she can find out about indirectly.
55. Setting (Time) · The action of Nelly's story begins in the 1770s; Lockwood leaves Yorkshire in 1802.
56. Setting (Place) · All the action of Wuthering Heights takes place in or around two neighboring houses on the Yorkshire moors—Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange.
57. Protagonists · Heathcliff, Catherine
58. Themes · The destructiveness of a love that never changes; the precariousness of social class
59. Symbols · The moors, ghosts
60. What is inscribed above the entrance of Wuthering Heights? "Hareton Earnshaw, 1500"
61. What kind of countryside surrounds Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange? Moorland
62. What destination does the young Catherine have in mind when she leaves Thrushcross Grange for the first time? The fairy caves at Penistone Crags
63. What is the name of the village near Wuthering Heights? Gimmerton
64. In what region of England was Emily Brontë raised? Yorkshire
65. Who plans to live at Thrushcross Grange at the end of the novel? Young Catherine and Haret
66. Over the course of the novel, which characters claim to see Catherine's ghost? Lockwood and Heathcliff
67. On what day do young Catherine and Hareton plan to be married? New Year's Day
68. Why does young Catherine climb over the garden wall? To retrieve her hat, which fell off as she stretched for the fruit of a tree
69. Who raises Hareton during the early years of his life? Nelley
70. Who does Lockwood believe would have given young Catherine a fairy tale life, if only she would have fallen in love with him? Lockwood
71. Which of the following characters dies first? Mrs. Earnshaw
72. Which of the following characters dies last? Heathcliff
73. According to Heathcliff, when will Catherine's body decompose? When Heathcliff can join her in the earth
74. Where does Lockwood record Nelly's story? In his diary
75. Which character speaks the words "I am Heathcliff!" - Catherine

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76. Which three names does Lockwood find inscribed in the window ledge near his bed at Wuthering Heights? Catherine Earnshaw, Catherine Linton, Catherine Heathcliff
77. Where does Earnshaw originally find Heathcliff? Liverpool
78. Where is Catherine buried? In a churchyard overlooking the moors
79. At what age is Linton taken away from Thrushcross Grange by Heathcliff? thirteen
80. At what age is Linton reunited with young Catherine? Sixteen
81. Whom does Hindley force to work as a servant in his home? Heathcliff
82. Whom does Heathcliff force to work as a servant in his home? Hareton
83. Where do Catherine and Heathcliff first become close? On the moors
84. Whom does Edgar Linton sometimes forbid his daughter to visit? Linton Heathcliff
85. How did Victorian readers initially respond to Wuthering Heights? They were scandalized by it.
86. How did Emily Bronte feel about her aunt's religious inclinations? She did not respond well to them
87. Which character in Wuthering Heights was inspired by Emily's aunt? Joseph
88. Where did Emily Bronte get the inspiration for the setting of Wuthering Heights? From books about foreign places
89. Why did the Bronte sisters use pseudonyms? Because women writers were not taken seriously
91. Who tells Lockwood the story of those who lived at Wuthering Heights? Nelly
92. Why do Catherine and Heathcliff go to Thrushcross Grange? To spy on the Lintons
93. Why does Catherine agree to marry Edgar? She likes refinement and culture
94. How does Heathcliff acquire Thrushcross Grange? By marrying Isabella
95. What is Heathcliff primarily obsessed with throughout the novel? Older Catherine
97. Why does Isabella fall in love with Heathcliff? He reminds her of a romantic character
98. What similarities do both Catherines share? Their stubborn natures
99. What happens to Hindley after his wife dies? He becomes an alcoholic gambler
100. Why doesn't Mr. Green alter Edgar's will? Because he arrives too late to help
101. How does Mrs. Earnshaw feel about Heathcliff? He never warms up to him
104. What physical feature of Heathcliff's is most notable? His eyes
105. What does Catherine's burial place symbolize? Her complicated ties to two men
106. What drives Catherine to marry Edgar? Her social ambitions
107. What does Isabella represent? Culture and refinement

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108. What does Edgar's gentlemanly refinement lead to? His inability to fight Heathcliff
109. What does Nelly think of Heathcliff and Catherine's love? That it is immortal
110. What makes Hareton and Catherine's relationship different from Heathcliff and Catherine's? It changes over time
111. What challenge did members of the gentry, like the Lintons, face in the late 18th and early 19th centuries? They had no fixed status
112. What do ghosts represent in Wuthering Heights? The power of the past
113. What is the relationship between culture and nature in Wuthering Heights? They are often pitted against each other.
115. Who is the beautiful girl whom Lockwood finds in the sitting room? Heathcliff's daughter-in-law
116. What does Lockwood see in the middle of the night? The hand of a ghost
117. Who tells Lockwood the story of Wuthering Heights? Nelly
118. How is Heathcliff related to Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw? He is an adopted orphan
119. Who becomes master of Wuthering Heights when Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw die? Hindley
121. How does Hindley punish Heathcliff when he returns? He treats him like a worker
122. What happens to Catherine when she and Heathcliff visit Thrushcross Grange? She is bitten by a dog
123. How do the Lintons react to Heathcliff? They refuse to let him stay.
124. What happens to Catherine at Thrushcross Grange? She becomes more of a lady.
125. What does Catherine do with Edgar? She agrees to marry him.
127. What does Lockwood wonder about Heathcliff? How he became wealthy
128. What does Heathcliff teach Hareton? To curse
129. What does Edgar demand from Catherine? That she choose between him and Heathcliff.
130. What happens while Catherine is recovering from her illness? Heathcliff and Isabella elope
131. How does Isabella feel about her life with Heathcliff? She finds it miserable.
133. What does Heathcliff say he will never forgive Catherine for? Causing herself pain
134. What happens to Catherine after she gives birth? She dies.
135. Where is Catherine buried? Overlooking the moors

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136. How does Catherine feel about Linton? She is disappointed by him.
137. How does Heathcliff treat Linton? With hatred
138. What does Heathcliff hope for his son? That we will marry Catherine
139. What about Hareton does Catherine make fun of? His illiteracy
140. Why is Heathcliff angry with Catherine? Because she broke his son's heart
141. What does Catherine keep secret? Her meetings with Linton
142. What does Nelly think may happen to Lockwood? He will fall in love with Catherine.
143. How does Linton feel about his father? He is afraid of him.
144. What does Heathcliff do to Nelly and Catherine? He locks them up.
145. What does Edgar want to alter in his will?
He wants to prevent Heathcliff from getting Catherine's money.
146. What does Nelly yell at Heathcliff for? Altering Catherine's coffin
147. What does Nelly believe can save Catherine? Marriage
149. Why does Hareton burn his books? Because Catherine humiliates him.
150. What does Catherine vow to do? Teach Hareton to read
151. What does Nelly hope for Catherine? That she will marry Hareton
152. Who haunts Heathcliff? Catherine
153. What do the villagers claim to see? Heathcliff's ghost
155. Where does Heathcliff live? Wuthering heights
156. Why does Lockwood visit Heathcliff in Chapter 1? To rent property from him
157. Why does Heathcliff think his dogs attacked Lockwood? Lockwood tried to steal something
158. What does Joseph accuse Lockwood of stealing? A lantern
159. To which Shakespearean hero does Lockwood compare himself after Joseph and Heathcliff accuse him of stealing? King Lear
160. Who intercedes in the argument in Chapter 2 and ensures that Lockwood can spend the night at Wuthering Heights? Zillah
161. What did Joseph make Catherine and Heathcliff do as children? Listen to Sermons
162. Where is Lockwood's nightmare about Catherine Linton set? Wuthering heights
163. How does Lockwood wake up Heathcliff? By crying out in his sleep
164. How long has Ellen Dean lived at Thrushcross Grange? 18 years
165. What does Lockwood mean when he says that "my predecessor's name was Linton"? Linton rented Thrushcross Grange before Lockwood did
166. What gift did Mr. Earnshaw promise to bring Nelly Dean from Liverpool? Fruit

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167. Who took care of Heathcliff when he had measles as a child? Nelly Dean
168. Which of these best describes Cathy Earnshaw's personality when she was a child? Mischievous
169. Whose arms does Mr. Earnshaw die in? Cathy Earnshaw's
170. Who forces Heathcliff to work in the fields after Mr. Earnshaw dies? Hindley
171. What is Hindley's wife Frances afraid of? Death
172. What happens to Cathy the first time she goes to Thrushcross Grange? A dog bites her.
173. Cathy does something to cause tension between herself and Heathcliff when she returns from her first visit to the Lintons. What does she do? She comments on Heathcliff's bad hygiene.
174. What time of year does Cathy return from her stay at Thrushcross Grange? Christmas
175. Who does Heathcliff envy? Edgar Linton
176. Why do most of the servants leave Wuthering Heights after Frances dies? Hindley becomes a cruel master.
177. How does Cathy shock Linton when he comes to visit her? She pinches Ellen.
178. Which of these does Hindley do when he gets angry? Fire his gun
179. Under what male names did Charlotte, Emily, and Ann Brontë publish a collection of poetry? Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell
180. What does Lockwood feel when he reaches for the branch? A cold hand
181. What does Nelly put in Catherine's locket after she dies? Locks of Edgar's and Heathcliff's hair intertwined
182. What event happens that requires Catherine to stay with the Lintons? She is bitten by a dog.
184. What is the relationship between Cathy and Hareton? Cousins
185. Where do Heathcliff and Catherine play like savages when they are young?
On the moors
186. Which characters bear a resemblance to Catherine? Hareton and Cathy
187. Who finds Heathcliff's body? Nelly
188. Who is the primary narrator of the novel? Nelly
189. Whom does Catherine marry? Edgar Linton
190. Why did Hindley hate Heathcliff?
191. Hindley's father grew to love Heathcliff more than him.
192. Under what pseudonym did Emily Bronte first publish this novel? Ellis Bell
193. What part of the world does the novel take place? The moors of Yorkshire

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194. The story is based on the interactions of two households. What are they called?
Thrushcross Grange & Wuthering Heights
195. Which family resides at Thrushcross Grange? The Lintons
196. Which family resides at Wuthering Heights? The Earnshaws
197. The novel begins with Mr. Lockwood's visit to Wuthering Heights. What was his reason for this visit? He was a tenant at Thrushcross Grange and wanted to meet his landlord.
198. Lockwood is one of the two narrators. The other is... Ellen Dean.
199. How did Heathcliff find himself at Wuthering Heights? He was adopted by Mr. Earnshaw.
200. As a boy, Heathcliff was bullied by... Hindley.
201. Throughout the novel who is Heathcliff's closest companion and defender? Cathy
202. What event causes young Cathy to spend five weeks at Thrushcross Grange?
She is attacked by a log and unable to walk.
203. Which of Cathy's actions does Heathcliff view as the ultimate betrayal? Her marriage to Edgar Linton
204. "Whatever souls are made of, his and mine are the same." Which character says this, and who is it about? Cathy, referring to Heathcliff
205. Which character elopes with Heathcliff? Isabella Linton
206. How does Cathy die? Of brain fever, after giving birth
207. When Hindley dies, what becomes of Hareton? He lives with Heathcliff.
208. What is the name of Heathcliff's son? Linton
209. How does Heathcliff accomplish his goal of ruining both the Earnshaw and Linton families? Luring Catherine into a marriage with Linton.
210. In the early days of their acquaintance, Catherine was cruel to Hareton. Later, she earns his forgiveness by teaching him how to read and write.
211. Heathcliff realizes his plan to torment the children of his enemies has backfired when the cousins Hareton and Catherine fall in love. What stops him from harming them at the moment in which he has the most power to do so? The parallels of Hareton and Catherine's relationships to Heathcliff and Cathy's
212. In the novel, who speaks in a gruff, nearly unintelligible accent? Joseph
213. Where is Heathcliff buried after his death? Beside Cathy
214. Which three words best describe the novel's mood? Somber, tragic, haunting
215. What natural element would the author compare this novel to? A storm
216. Who was writing down the history of the inhabitants of Wuthering Heights? Mr. Lockwood

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217. What did Mr. Lockwood do after he learned the truth of Wuthering Heights?
He decided to leave that building.
218. When did young Cathy and Hareton get married? New year's Eve
219. What is the name of the family's doctor? Dr. Kenneth
220. What was the name of the housekeeper at Wuthering Heights? Zillah
221. Who is the primary narrator of the book? Lockwood
222. How does Nelly discover the budding romance between Cathy and Linton? The letters
223. What does Heathcliff put in Catherine's locket before the funeral?
224. A lock of his own hair
225. Why can't Catherine marry Heathcliff? He is of low social status
226. What does Hindley do to Heathcliff when the Lintons come over? He locks him in the attic.
227. What is the name of Hindley's wife? Frances
228. Where does Mr. Earnshaw find Heathcliff? Liverpool
229. What is Nelly Dean's real first name? Ellen
230. In Lockwood's dream, where does Catherine's ghost attempt to enter his room?
The window
231. Where is Lockwood from? Southern England
232. What is "Wuthering Heights" the name of? A farm house
233. Who lives with Heathcliff at Wuthering Heights? Linton and Hareton
234. What does Heathcliff do when Cathy dies? Bashes his head against a tree
235. How does Heathcliff die? He stops eating
236. What is Heathcliff determined to do when he returns? Avenge the loss of Cathy
237. Before he leaves, Heathcliff asks Nelly to make him _____. Decent
238. Why does Heathcliff run away for a time? He overhears Catherine say that she would be degraded by marrying him
239. Near the end of his life, who does Heathcliff tell that he no longer seeks revenge? Nelly
240. How old is Heathcliff when he comes to live with the Earnshaws? 7
241. Where had Mr. Earnshaw found Heathcliff? Living in a slum in Liverpool
242. In what year does the book take place? 1801
243. Whose first name was written in the paint inside the bedchamber? Catherine
244. Mr. Earnshaw takes Heathcliff into his home because he felt sorry for him.
245. Who waits to awaken Heathcliff on the night Linton dies? Zillah

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246. Mr. Lockwood decides to inform Heathcliff in _____ that he will be leaving to live in London. (January)
247. While waiting for Heathcliff to return home, Mr. Lockwood observes Catherine and Hareton having an argument. What were they arguing about? (books)
248. The last chapters of the book show how people _____. Can change how they perceive others.
249. Joyce Carol Oates, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and J.K. Rowling have all cited Wuthering Heights as inspiration.
250. Catherine says that - "I am Heathcliff - he's always, always in my mind - not as a pleasure, any more than I am always a pleasure to myself - but, as my own being."
251. Heathcliff says the quote, "I have not broken your heart – you have broken it; and in breaking it, you have broken mine."
252. 'Wuthering Heights' was built in 1500, according to a stone plaque above the door.
253. Heathcliff kills Isabella's dog.
254. Emily Bronte lived one year after the publication of Wuthering Heights.
255. Emily Bronte originally published the novel under the pseudonym Ellis Bell.

(To be continued)

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