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Individual Learning Packet

Teaching Unit

# *Wuthering Heights*

by Emily Brontë

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## Terms and Definitions

*Reliable and Unreliable narrator* - Reliable narrators are those whose accounts we trust, whereas unreliable narrators may be sick, ill-informed, deliberately or innocently misleading, or incapable of understanding what is happening. Most third-person narrators are trustworthy, but first-person narration is frequently unreliable, due to the narrator's closeness to the story. Examples: Anne Frank, even though she is a first-person narrator, tells her story in an accurate manner; what she says can be believed. Chief Bromden, the narrator of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, is delusional; therefore, the reader must question whether what he says is true.

*Narrator* – the one who tells the story. If the narrator is a character in the book, the term is first-person narration. (Example: *Moby Dick* is narrated by Ishmael, a crew member). If the narrator is not a character, the term is third-person narration. (Example: *Sense and Sensibility*).

*Omniscient* - third-person narration which allows the author to relate the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in a godlike manner.

*Limited omniscient* - third-person narration which allows the author to tell the thoughts of only one character.

*Objective View* - third-person narration in which the author is recording action from a neutral point of view.

*Romanticism* – an 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century literary movement that is frequently characterized by the following:

- settings that are in exotic or remote locations. Old castles or mansions frequently play a big role
- language and characters that are frequently marked by emotional intensity.
- an interest in the irrational realms of dreams, folk superstitions, legends, and ghosts.
- a hero or heroine who rebels against the social norms of his or her society.
- an intense interest in nature and its beauty and/or fierceness.
- a depiction of emotion and imagination
- a depiction of the beauties of nature

Examples: *Frankenstein*, *Wuthering Heights*.

*Intrusive narrator* - an omniscient narrator, who frequently breaks into the plot with comments; the comments may be on the story or life in general. Examples: *Tom Jones*, *War and Peace*.

*Foreshadowing* - The use of hints or clues in a story to suggest what action is to come. Foreshadowing is used to create interest and build suspense.

*Simile* - a comparison between two different things using either *like* or *as*. Example: I am as hungry as a horse.

*Foil* - a character whose qualities or actions usually serve to emphasize the actions or qualities of the main character, the protagonist, by providing a strong contrast. On occasion, the foil is used as a contrast to a character other than the main one.

*Dialect* - a distinctive variety of language spoken by members of an identifiable regional group, nation, or social class.

*Metaphor* - a comparison of two things that are basically dissimilar but are brought together in order to create a sharp image. Example: The moon, a haunting lantern, shone through the clouds.

*Local Color* - details and descriptions common to a certain place. Example: The Mississippi River, the people living around it, the way they talk, etc., in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

*Sarcasm* - the use of harsh words to deride someone. Sometimes sarcasm is only apparent by the way something is said rather than the actual words that are used. Example: Stage directions in *The Taming of the Shrew* are sometimes meant sarcastically.

*Personification* - a figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human characteristics. Example: The pig laughed all the way to the barn.

*Byronic hero* - a self-tormented outcast who is cynical and contemptuous of societal norms and is suffering from some unnamed or mysterious sin.

*Frame narrative or frame story* - a story in which another story is enclosed or embedded or one which contains several such tales. Example: *The Canterbury Tales*.

*Willing suspension of disbelief* – a term coined by Coleridge; the deliberate putting aside of the audience's or reader's critical beliefs in order to accept the unreal world the author creates. Even in the most realistic novels, this technique must be used. Example: Modern readers must accept Hamlet's father roaming the Earth as a ghost seeking revenge, or the play cannot succeed.

*Pun* - an expression that achieves emphasis or humor by utilizing

- two distinct meanings for the same word. Example: play(fun)/play(on stage)
- two similar sounding words. Example: close/clothes

# *Wuthering Heights*

## Test

1. The tranquil, civilized side of life is represented by
  - A. Thrushcross Grange.
  - B. Wuthering Heights.
  - C. Edgar Linton.
  - D. Joseph.
  - E. Both A and C
  
2. As a young boy, Hindley dislikes Heathcliff because
  - A. his fiddle is broken when his father decides to bring Heathcliff home.
  - B. Heathcliff is his father's favorite.
  - C. he fears Heathcliff will cheat him out of his inheritance.
  - D. Both A and B
  - E. A, B, and C
  
3. The homeless boy is named Heathcliff
  - A. after another son that died.
  - B. because of the beautiful heath growing near Wuthering Heights.
  - C. because all of the male names in the family begin with "H."
  - D. because no one knew his last name, his age, or where he came from.
  
4. As a young boy, Heathcliff does not envy the life at Thrushcross Grange because
  - A. Isabella and Edgar are spoiled, and he knows a hard life will make him strong.
  - B. he cannot imagine a life in which he would fight Catherine for something she wants, the way Edgar fights Isabella for the puppy.
  - C. Mr. and Mrs. Linton do not like him because he has dark hair and skin.
  - D. the bulldog bites Catherine's leg, and he hates anything that hurts Catherine.
  
5. In this novel we see no imagery used in conjunction with or to describe
  - A. the vulnerable and soft aspects of people.
  - B. the power and beauty of the sea, as well as its relentlessness.
  - C. obstacles or barriers to one's wishes.
  - D. the violent and aggressive side of people.
  - E. Both A and D
  
6. The story of Heathcliff and Catherine is a personal recollection told within the story of Mr. Lockwood's stay in the country. This is an example of
  - A. romanticism.
  - B. a revenge tragedy.
  - C. a frame narrative.
  - D. an intrusive narrator.

7. By the end of this novel,
- A. Heathcliff has come to accept traditional Christian values.
  - B. Heathcliff believes he has seen Catherine's ghost and will be reunited with her after death.
  - C. Joseph realizes that God is a loving God, who will forgive Heathcliff even though he cannot.
  - D. Mrs. Dean believes that the curse on Wuthering Heights has been banished.
  - E. Both A and D
8. Cathy is worried about her decision to marry Edgar because
- A. she has a dream that she interprets to mean that she does not belong in heaven.
  - B. Heathcliff will be jealous.
  - C. Hindley's drinking will embarrass her, and Mr. and Mrs. Linton will not approve of the union.
  - D. Heathcliff and Edgar are enemies.
9. "...and bright white clouds flitting rapidly above; and not only larks, but throats, and blackbirds, and linnets, and cuckoos pouring out music on every side, and the moors seen at a distance, broken into cool dusky dells..." (Pg. 209)

The above quotation is an example of

- A. metaphor.
  - B. local color.
  - C. reliable narrator.
  - D. figurative language.
10. Isabella marries Heathcliff
- A. because she loves him.
  - B. despite his cruelty to her dog and his cold attitude.
  - C. to win an argument with Catherine.
  - D. hoping her brother loves her enough to end his feud with Heathcliff.
  - E. Both A and B
11. After Catherine's death, what does Heathcliff pray for?
- A. He prays she is in heaven and finally happy.
  - B. He prays that he will die soon so he can be buried next to her on the moors.
  - C. He prays that her ghost will come back to Earth.
  - D. He prays for revenge against Edgar, whom he blames for her death.
12. One may interpret this story to be
- A. a story of great passion in which true love conquers.
  - B. a story in which an obsessed lover is finally unbalanced by his passion.
  - C. a story of two passionate people who are punished for having ignored Christian values.
  - D. Both A and B.
  - E. A, B, and C

13. Which of these characteristics, usually associated with romantic literature, is not present in *Wuthering Heights*?
- A. The novel is located in a remote or exotic settings.
  - B. The action is placed in some historical period some hundred or more years before the publication of this book.
  - C. It has a hero or heroine who rebels against the moral norms of his time or society.
  - D. It demonstrates an intense interest in nature and its beauty and/or fierceness.
  - E. It demonstrates an interest in the irrational realm of dreams, superstitions, and/or ghosts.
14. Mrs. Dean intertwines the locks of hair, one from Heathcliff and one from Edgar, and places them back in Catherine's locket because
- A. she believes Catherine loved both men.
  - B. she knows Catherine only loved Heathcliff but was loyal to Edgar, and she does not want him to be hurt.
  - C. she thinks Catherine will want them both in the afterlife.
  - D. Catherine is not able to choose between them in life, and Mrs. Dean thinks she will not want to choose between them in death, either.
15. The window imagery in this novel is used in conjunction with, or to describe
- A. barriers that separate people.
  - B. a means to escape confinement.
  - C. a way of seeing within one's own or someone else's soul.
  - D. Both A and B.
  - E. A, B, and C
16. Heathcliff dislikes his son because
- A. he is weak and effeminate.
  - B. he looks like a Linton.
  - C. he is useless to Heathcliff, since he is too weak to work.
  - D. Both A and B
17. Edgar considers Linton for a son-in-law because
- A. he is dying, and he wants to see Cathy settled.
  - B. he assumes that since Linton looks like him, they are similar in character, too.
  - C. he spoils Cathy and cannot go against her wishes.
  - D. Mrs. Dean suggests it might be good for them both, since Linton is abused by his father.
  - E. Both A and B
18. The stormy, passion-driven aspect of life is represented by
- A. Catherine Earnshaw.
  - B. Heathcliff.
  - C. Hindley Earnshaw.
  - D. Both A and B.
  - E. A, B, and C

19. The reason Mrs. Dean believes Edgar Linton leads a happy life and Heathcliff leads an unhappy life is that
- A. Edgar is not abused as a child and knows his parents, while Heathcliff is an orphan and badly abused.
  - B. Heathcliff tries to overcome his problems by seeking revenge, while Edgar endures hardships by relying on his belief and trust in God.
  - C. Heathcliff runs around with a sullen expression, while Edgar is cheerful.
  - D. Catherine marries Edgar, and Heathcliff never overcomes his jealousy.
20. Heathcliff is thwarted in the end because
- A. he comes to care for Hareton, so his revenge is useless.
  - B. Hareton grows to be a worthy young man despite Heathcliff's efforts to ruin him.
  - C. Hareton is so much like Catherine that the sight of him is torture to Heathcliff.
  - D. A, B, and C
  - E. Both A and B

## Essays

*(Answer any two)*

1. Use events from the story to prove or disprove the following statement:  
  
It is better to leave a sinner's punishment in God's hands, because when humans seek revenge they ultimately ruin their own lives.
2. Discuss the author's use of the window imagery in this novel. Point out examples of where it occurs and what it signifies.
3. By referring to the text, support the following: This is one of the world's great love stories.
4. By referring to the text, support the following: This is a story of emotional and spiritual isolation, as well as geographical isolation.



# *Wuthering Heights*

## Test Key

1.	E	6.	C	11.	C	16.	D
2.	D	7.	B	12.	D	17.	E
3.	A	8.	A	13.	B	18.	D
4.	B	9.	B	14.	A	19.	B
5.	B	10.	E	15.	D	20.	D

# *Wuthering Heights*

## Questions for Discussion and Essay

1. Discuss the role of women in the middle of the 1800s, specifically their dependence on their male relatives.
2. Point out and support with examples why revenge is a dominant theme in this novel.
3. *Wuthering Heights* is an example of a frame narrative. Discuss how this form adds interest and complications to the novel.
4. Discuss the presence of ghosts in this novel. Does our modern view of the supernatural differ from the view expressed in the novel? Why is a willing suspension of disbelief not absolutely necessary for enjoying or interpreting this novel?
5. Write a brief analysis in which you mention salient features of each character.
6. Discuss the devastating effects of child abuse on Heathcliff. How does he pay Hindley back for his cruelty?
7. Given the fact that Joseph's dialogue is difficult to read, why do you think the author complicates the story with its inclusion?
8. Discuss the author's descriptions of the surrounding countryside. Some of the characters enjoy its beauty, and others do not. How do the lives of those who do not and those who do differ?
9. Does Heathcliff become a rebel who rejects society and civilized values because of his nature or because of his life experiences?
10. If one of the themes of this book is that a belief in God is essential to a happy life, why is the character of Joseph portrayed as a negative influence on the children?
11. Heathcliff is not every woman's dream of a romantic hero. What qualities of a romantic hero does he have? What is he lacking? Why is he considered a Byronic hero?
12. How are the following pairs of characters related?  
Isabella and Heathcliff  
Edgar and Catherine  
Hindley and Catherine  
Hindley and Heathcliff  
Catherine and Hareton  
Cathy and Linton

13. Write a character sketch of Edgar Linton. In what ways is he Heathcliff's opposite?
14. Point out how sarcasm creates much of the humor in this story.
15. Contrast Emily Brontë's style of writing with the way most authors write today; include her use of words, clauses, and sentences.
16. Discuss the extent to which Mrs. Dean consistently represents traditional Christian views and values. To what extent do you think Mrs. Dean represents the author's views?
17. In reviewing your notes on the window imagery, note when the windows are open and closed and point out the significance of at least four of the images.
18. After reviewing the definition of "willing suspension of disbelief" in the terms and definitions, discuss the following:

If Catherine and Heathcliff are reunited after death and their ghosts walk the moors together, this is a great love story. If there is no reunion and no ghost, then Heathcliff is just another obsessed, crazed man.

19. Note where and when the terms "fiend," "demon," "devil," "hell," and the like are used; based on how and where they are used, draw some generalization and support your statement by citing the examples you take from the text.
20. Discuss those elements of Romanticism that are present in this novel.
21. What point about the social class system of the time is made in this novel?
22. Support or refute the idea that this novel is not only about geographical isolation but also about emotional and spiritual isolation.
23. Point out how the calm and civilized aspects of life are contrasted to the stormy and uncivilized aspects of life.

# *Wuthering Heights*

## Objectives

By the end of this Unit, the student will be able to

1. trace the family connections between the families at Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange and discuss the impact one generation has on the lives of the next.
2. write a brief analysis for each of the major characters; indicate salient features of personality and/or character and indicate why the individual behaved or thought as he or she did.
3. discuss the use of metaphor, sarcasm, and foils in the novel.
4. discuss this novel as one in which a major theme is revenge and its consequences, supporting generalizations by referring to the text.
5. point out how the novel's structure qualifies it as a classic example of a frame narrative.
6. define "Romanticism" and discuss the ways in which this story fits the definition.
7. point out how the views of Mrs. Dean on life, death, and living reflect traditional Christian values.
8. comment on the role of women in nineteenth-century England in regard to their social and legal rights and responsibilities, supporting generalizations by referring to incidents in the novel.
9. point out the ways in which the character of Heathcliff is a Byronic hero, indicating why some readers may find him a sympathetic, perhaps even an admirable, figure despite his cruel actions.
10. discuss the ambiguous appearance of ghosts and other supernatural elements in this novel and point out how their inclusion influences the reader's interpretation.
11. discuss the social class system of nineteenth-century England by contrasting the opportunities available to the servants and the nobility in education, ability to gain wealth, and marriage prospects.
12. compare or contrast Brontë's style of writing with the style of other authors read recently.
13. point out the shifting point of view in this story and discuss how this manner of narration has advantages and disadvantages.

14. support or refute the following statement by referring to the text:

“*Wuthering Heights* is one of the great love stories in literature.”

15. support or refute the following statement by referring to incidents in the novel:

“*Wuthering Heights* is about emotional and spiritual isolation as well as geographical isolation.”

16. note how Brontë presents the following contrasting pairs and the ways in which these pairs highlight the conflict between the tranquil and stormy sides of life.

Wuthering Heights	vs.	Thrushcross Grange
Heathcliff	vs.	Edgar Linton
Hareton	vs.	Linton Heathcliff

17. note and comment on Brontë’s extensive use of the following imagery:

- windows as barriers and as a means of escape
- doors and gates as barriers and instruments of isolation
- animals as aggressive, violent aspects of personality or weak and helpless aspects of personality.

18. state the extent to which the reader agrees or disagrees with the following and offer support by referring to the text:

Heathcliff, the outcast, ignores and/or does battle with the British class system, organized religion, civilized behavior, and Christian values. In this last regard, note the references to *fiends* and *devils*.

# Wuthering Heights

## Study Guide Teacher's Copy

### CHAPTER ONE

#### Vocabulary

**misanthrope** – a person who hates or mistrusts humanity

**capital** – first-rate, excellent

**perseverance** – persistent effort despite discouragement

**causeway** – a road built up over water or marshlands

**flags** – stones used to pave walkways; flagstones

**sinewy** – stringy and tough

**soliloquised** – spoke to oneself

**ejaculation** – a sudden, short exclamation

**conjectured** – judged

**pious** – religious

**advent** – arrival

**tumult** – a disturbance

**gaunt** – thin

**alms** – gifts, charity

**grotesque** – an artistic style that involves distorting the human form, in addition to intermixing monstrous figures and fantastic elements

**griffins** – mythical beasts with the head and wings of an eagle and bodies of a lion

**penetralium** – the innermost part of a building

**culinary** – relating to the kitchen or cooking

**cullenders** – [*colander*] bowl-shaped strainers

**sundry** – assorted, various

**reposed** – lounged, relaxed

**recesses** – nooks, corners

**countenance** – an appearance

**stalwart** – strong, sturdy

**gaiters** – a style of leg coverings that reach to the middle of the calf

**abode** – a home, dwelling

**squire** – an English country gentleman

**slovenly** – sloppily

**impertinence** – disrespect

**attributes** – qualities

**actuate** – to put into motion

**vis-à-vis** – face to face

**ruffianly** – toughly, rowdily

**tacit** – not spoken

**physiognomy** – facial features

coat-laps – collars, lapels  
vexatious – irritating, annoying  
phlegm – indifference, unconcern  
tempest – a fierce storm  
vigilant – cautious, watchful  
signet – a seal (usually to mark official documents)  
loath – [loathe] reluctant  
prudential – good judgment; sensible  
laconic – concise; brief  
auxiliary – supporting

1. Describe the narrator of this chapter. In this first paragraph, what does Mr. Lockwood tell us he is seeking in this part of the country?

*The narrator is Mr. Lockwood, the new tenant at Thrushcross Grange. He is a gentleman looking for a country place away from society. The chapter is told in first-person narration. He seeks out a beautiful but desolate part of the country in which he can enjoy a solitary, isolated existence for a while.*

2. Read the definition of “reliable narrator” in the *Terms and Definitions* section. Based on that definition, do you believe Mr. Lockwood’s description of Mr. Heathcliff is reliable?

“He is a dark skinned Gypsy... he has an erect and handsome figure; and rather morose. Possibly, some people might suspect him of a degree of underbred pride; I have a sympathetic chord within that tells me it is nothing of the sort:... his reserve springs from an aversion to showy displays of feeling.”  
(Pg. 11)

*While answers may vary, the following should be noted: In this case, Mr. Lockwood expresses his opinion of Mr. Heathcliff after knowing him for only a very short time, and he attributes some of his own qualities to the man. While only time will give us the answer, one suspects that at this time, at least, Lockwood is not reliable.*

3. Why does the narrator describe himself as having gained “the reputation of deliberate heartlessness, how undeserved”?

*He is unable to express his attraction to a young lady, and his reluctance is mistaken for a cold attitude.*

4. How are we told Mr. Heathcliff’s linguistic pattern changes in the following excerpt?

“...relaxed a little in the laconic style of chipping off his pronouns and auxiliary verbs.” (Pg. 13)

*He talks in a less formal dialect.*

5. Although Heathcliff makes it clear he does not want Mr. Lockwood to visit again, why does Lockwood plan to go anyway?

*He thinks Mr. Heathcliff is just antisocial and really wants a visit. In addition, visiting Heathcliff makes him feel good about himself. He has been accused of being cold, but compared to Heathcliff, he is not cold at all.*

6. How is Mr. Heathcliff described?

*He is a tall, handsome man, a dark-skinned gypsy, morose and quite unsociable.*

7. How is the house described?

*It is built to withstand the stormy weather that its exposed position subjects it to; it is soundly constructed with strong, narrow windows deeply set in the wall; its corners are reinforced with large jutting stones.*

8. What do you note about the way this paragraph is written stylistically?

*“Before passing the threshold, I paused to admire a quantity of grotesque carving lavished over the front, and especially about the principal door; above which, among a wilderness of crumbling griffins and shameless little boys, I detected the date ‘1500,’ and the name ‘Hareton Earnshaw.’ I would have made a few comments, and requested a short history of the place from the surly owner; but his attitude at the door appeared to demand my speedy entrance, or complete departure, and I had no desire to aggravate his impatience previous to inspecting the penetralium.” (Pg. 10)*

*There are only two sentences in this nine-line paragraph. Compared to a modern writer, Brontë and the other writers of her time often seem wordy.*

9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Note that this question is repeated at the end of most chapters. Some chapters may not have all the images present, but the use of these symbolic images throughout the book points to their importance to help emphasize the overall feel and mood Brontë wanted the reader to get from Wuthering Heights. Student answers and examples from each chapter will vary.*

*Example: Over the door are “grotesque carving[s]” of gargoyles, indicating an ugliness within; the dog is vicious and “not kept for a pet,” which signifies danger; above the gate is a prophetic and frightening motto: “Go to the deuce [devil];” finally, “the windows are deeply set in the wall,” as if to hide what is inside from the exterior and vice-versa.*



## CHAPTER TWO

### Vocabulary

**heath** – uncultivated land

**matronly** – a woman (married or widowed) who is of a mature age, well-respected, and dignified

**coal-scuttles** – containers used to easily pour coals into a fire

**perpetual** – continual

**churlish** – sullen; rude

**vehemently** – violently

**fowld** – [dialect] fold

**laith** – [dialect] lake

**halloood** – to “halloo” is to shout to get someone’s attention

**flaysome** – [dialect] annoying, irritating

**dins** – noises

**pigeon-cot** – a small area; cage

**hemmed** – the act of clearing the throat, coughed

**deigned** – agreed

**amiable** – friendly, kind

**scornfully** – hatefully, disdainfully

**flaxen** – fair-haired, blonde

**evinced** – showed, demonstrated

**frock** – a dress

**pet** – a bad temper

**corrugated** – wrinkled

**encroached** – advanced, invaded

**assiduity** – persistence, diligence

**moor** – open land that remains uncultivated because of poor drainage

**sagacity** – wisdom

**austere** – cold; severe

**taciturn** – silent; cold

**venture** – to dare, risk, wager

**diabolical** – devilish, hellish

**disparity** – difference

**corroborating** – supporting

**surmise** – guesswork, conclusion

**perverse** – mean, wicked

**beneficent** – charitable, kind

**jest** – a joke

**audible** – clear, able to be heard

**Black Art** – witchcraft

**rheumatism** – arthritis

**providential** – fortunate

**reprobate** – an evil, immoral person

**malignity** – ill will, hatred

ensconcing – settling, securing  
staling – [dialect] stealing  
guffaw – a laugh, chuckle  
copestone – [capstone] the final touch; climax  
miscreants – villains  
virulency – bitterness  
copious – heavy; substantial  
benevolent – kind, charitable  
agait now – [dialect] again  
wisht – [dialect] hush  
mroseness – a miserable mood; the act of being pessimistic  
perforce – therefore  
condoled – consoled; gave comfort to

1. Briefly identify Joseph and Zillah.

*Joseph is an elderly servant, whose talk includes a belief in the devil and witches. He is unfriendly, rude, and speaks with a very heavy dialect, much stronger than the other servant, Zillah. Zillah is the stout housekeeper. She is the only one to offer any help to Mr. Lockwood.*

2. Support the following statement with incidents from the chapter: Mrs. Heathcliff is completely under her father-in-law's control.

*First, she seems unable to offer tea to the stranger without the older man's consent. Second, she is not permitted to go past the gate to the property. Finally, she cannot give the stranger an escort to the Grange without Heathcliff's permission.*

3. Why does Lockwood think that Hareton Earnshaw must be an employee?

*Hareton speaks, acts, and dresses like a laborer, and in these respects he is clearly inferior to Mr. and Mrs. Heathcliff. He has brown, curly hair and a beard. His manners and speech patterns are those of an uneducated servant, but he is a member of the family. His exact place in the family is not clearly defined in this chapter.*

4. How did the name Hareton Earnshaw come up in the seventh or eighth paragraph of Chapter One? What does it signify?

*The date "1500" and the name "Hareton Earnshaw" appear over the door to the house. The exact meaning is unclear, but the date would clearly indicate that Hareton Earnshaw must be dead by the time of the novel.*

5. What does Lockwood tell us of Mrs. Heathcliff's physical appearance?

*She is young (about seventeen) with an "admirable" look about her and an "exquisite" face.*

6. What two incorrect conclusions does the narrator make about Mrs. Heathcliff?

*First he assumes that Mrs. Heathcliff is married to Mr. Heathcliff, who is about forty. Then he guesses that she is married to Hareton, who he believes is Heathcliff's son. We finally learn that Mrs. Heathcliff has been married to Heathcliff's son, but the son died.*

7. How would you describe Joseph?

*He is mean, surly, and deathly afraid of witches and curses.*

8. Why does Mr. Lockwood's nose begin to bleed? What is Heathcliff's reaction to his predicament?

*Mr. Lockwood grabs the handle of a lantern, planning to use it to return home. Joseph thinks he is stealing it and sends the dogs after him. They pin him to the ground. When he is released, he is angry, and his nose begins to bleed. Heathcliff has no sympathy for Mr. Lockwood and finds the whole scene humorous.*

9. How does Mr. Lockwood's desire to return to Thrushcross Grange spark a flare-up in Hareton?

*Hareton suggests he go with Lockwood as far as the park. Heathcliff will not let Hareton go because the horses need to be fed. Mrs. Heathcliff, more kindly than expected, says a man is more important than horses and Hareton should go. Hareton says, "Not at your command!" His reaction clearly implies that he resists any idea that she may order him around like a servant.*

10. Find some examples of sarcasm in this chapter.

*"I heard another specimen of their civil behaviour amongst each other." (Pg. 21) Lockwood is referring to the conversation in the Heathcliff household, which is certainly not civil. Also, the phrases "pleasant" family circle and "available" hostess are used sarcastically.*

11. Do you find anything humorous in this chapter?

*Some may find the business with the rabbits or Mr. Lockwood's sarcasm funny, while others may find some humor in the surliness of this family.*

12. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER THREE

### Vocabulary

obviate – to prevent

vigilance – watchfulness, awareness

vapid – dull; flat

spectres – ghosts

dispel – to dismiss

obtrusive – intrusive

tome – a large scholarly book, volume

dilapidation – a state of ruin or decay

hieroglyphics – written words that are difficult to read or make sense out of

atrocious – very bad

initiatory – introductory

garret – an attic, loft

homily – a religious sermon advising people on how they should behave

titter – a nervous giggle

palaver – chitchat, idle talk

pinafors – dresses, frocks

chaplain – a clergyman

asseverated – declared, stated

waxed – grew

lachrymose – tearful

vagabond – a wanderer; someone who has no home and travels from place to place

floundered – staggered, stumbled

cudgel – a heavy stick or club

excommunicated – forced out of the church, exiled

embalming – treating a corpse with preservatives to protect it from decay

hitherto – until now

stipend – an allowance; regular fixed income

pounds – British currency

annum – annual; a year

transgressions – law violations

denounce – to criticize

preposterously – foolishly

martyrs – people who endure huge amounts of suffering

contort – to twist, distort

visage – a face

brethren – plural of *brother*, referring to the congregation

staves – staffs

commenced – began

grappling – wrestling

sconces – wall lights

lattice – a window made of panes of glass that are separated by wood or metal strips

importunate – persistent

tenacious – tight; inflexible  
gripe – [grip]  
lamentable – sad, hopeless  
feeble – weak  
maxillary – relating to the jawbone  
minx – a flirtatious, attractive young woman  
changeling – a baby who is used to secretly replace another infant  
monotonous – tedious, repetitive  
appellation – a title  
vanquish – to overcome, defeat  
toilette – washing up  
sentinel – a lookout, guard  
caprice – an impulse  
brindled – light brown or gray with streaks or spots of darker colors  
querulous – grouchy, irritable  
sanctum – a private place where one is not interrupted  
impudence – disrespect  
orison – a prayer  
sotto voce – in a whispered undertone; under one's breath  
egress – an exit  
intimating – suggesting, hinting  
inarticulate – unable to speak clearly  
interposed – inserted  
snoozled – pushed  
indignant – angry, mad  
epithet – an insult, curse  
jade – a shrewish woman, nag  
decorum – good manners, respectability  
impalpable – invisible  
ere – before  
refuse – trash, rubbish  
quarries – open pits filled with stones that are obtained by digging or blasting  
barren – a stretch of land that is unproductive  
adieux – farewells, goodbyes  
satellites – obedient followers  
adjourned – retired

1. Why is the large oak case so interesting? What does Lockwood discover inside?

*It is a sleeping area in which the sides of the case form a wall, so two people can share the same room. The windowsill is like a small writing table and has the names "Catherine Earnshaw," "Catherine Heathcliff," and "Catherine Linton" carved in it. Lockwood finds several old books and discovers that Catherine kept a diary around the edges of the text and on any blank pages.*

2. Does it seem that the three names refer to one person or three different people? If it refers to one person, why are there three different names?

*We learn from the book that this room was the sleeping quarters of a young girl named Catherine Earnshaw. Since the names were all put there by the one hand, hers presumably, we may infer that Catherine Earnshaw was either married to, or like some young girls, speculated on marrying either a Linton or a Heathcliff.*

3. Who is Hindley, and how does Catherine say Hindley treats Heathcliff? Find a sentence from her diary that explains how she and Hindley are related.

*Hindley is her brother. Catherine thinks Hindley is cruel to Heathcliff. He makes the children listen to Joseph's sermon and punishes them if they try to play on Sunday. He will not let Heathcliff eat with them or play with Catherine.*

*"He has been blaming our father (how dared he?) for treating H. too liberally, and swears he will reduce him to his right place." (Pg. 25)*

4. In his dream, why is Lockwood attacked by the congregation and the preacher, Jabez Branderham?

*The preacher accuses Lockwood of being the one who committed the "First of the Seventy-First." It is implied that these are sins, and Lockwood is accused of starting the problem. He is publicly exposed, and they try to execute him with their sticks.*

5. Joseph is a religious zealot. What is suggested about Joseph's God?

*Everything suggests that the God Joseph envisions is not a kind and loving one, but a harsh God bent on punishment.*

6. In his second dream, what does Lockwood do to free himself from Catherine's ghost?

*First, he tries to cut her arm on the broken window glass. Next, he promises to let her in the window if she lets go of his arm. When she lets him go, he piles books over the window opening and refuses to let her in.*

7. What evidence is there that Lockwood believes both dreams are visitations from family ghosts? Why does he change his story?

*Lockwood explains to Heathcliff why he screamed: "I suppose that she [the housekeeper] wanted to get another proof that the place was haunted, at my expense. Well, it is—swarming with ghosts and goblins!" (28-29)*

*Later, he sees how his talk about Catherine's ghost upsets Heathcliff, and he explains that the ghosts were in his dreams.*

8. The story suggests there was a ghost present, but it is never made definite. Why do you suppose the author leaves the point vague?

*It is clear that the ghost of Catherine Linton and Heathcliff share a strong bond because he calls on her to return. Ghosts and the supernatural figure prominently in romantic literature of the time. Thus, Brontë can introduce them while not committing herself to the existence of ghosts.*

9. When Lockwood asks the ghost her name, what name does she give and why is Lockwood surprised? What information does she volunteer?

*The ghost says "Catherine...I'm come home: I'd lost my way on the moor!" (Pg. 28)*

10. How does Lockwood finally get home?

*Heathcliff guides him to the entrance of Thrushcross Park. He manages to walk the last two miles by himself.*

11. Use incidents from the story to support the following statement: Lockwood is clumsy and constantly getting himself into trouble.

*On his first visit, he gets mauled by the dogs and has to scream for help. On his next visit, he is knocked down by the dogs again when he tries to borrow a lantern. Finally, he falls into a snowbank up to his neck trying to walk home.*

12. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Vocabulary

**weathercocks** – people who are very changeable (they go whatever way the wind blows)

**ruddy** – flushed, rosy

**indigenæ** – natives; indigenous people

**near** – thrifty, economical

**predecessors** – people who came before

**whinstone** – a type of hard rock

**churl** – a rude person

**cuckoo's** – a foolish person's

**unfledged** – young, inexperienced; not having enough feathers to fly

**dunnock** – a type of sparrow

**hob** – a stove

**bonny** – fine, fair; healthy

**bairns** – [Scottish] children

**recompense** – repayment, reimbursement

**christened** – to become baptized into the Christian Church, and to be given a name

**thick** – close, tight

**commendations** – praises

**insolent** – rude, disrespectful

**interloper** – an intruder

**imp** – a little devil

**qualm** – a feeling of doubt or uncertainty

**vindictive** – revengeful; spiteful

1. Who is the new narrator introduced in this chapter, and why is there a change of narrators?

*The new narrator is Mrs. Dean, the housekeeper at Thrushcross Grange. She has been there for eighteen years and knows the history of Mr. Lockwood's neighbors. The author changes narrators because the story changes to a past time in which Mrs. Dean's mother worked at Wuthering Heights. Mrs. Dean has grown up with the children of the house. Mr. Lockwood cannot continue the narration since he was not there.*

2. Does it appear that Mrs. Dean will be a reliable narrator?

*Mrs. Dean may be a reliable narrator because she is present at the events she describes and tries to present both sides. For example, at first she dislikes Heathcliff and pinches him but then changes her mind when he does not complain about being sick.*

3. Read the definition of intrusive narrator in the *Terms and Definitions* section. Find a passage in this chapter showing that it fits Mrs. Dean.

*"He complained so seldom, indeed, of such stirs as these, that I really thought him not vindictive: I was deceived completely, as you will hear." (Pg. 38)*



4. Briefly define the following relationships:

Mrs. Dean (housekeeper at Thrushcross Grange) and Mrs. Heathcliff (seventeen-year-old female at Wuthering Heights).

*Mrs. Heathcliff is formerly Cathy Linton, the daughter of the previous owner of Thrushcross Grange. Mrs. Dean is her former nurse.*

Mr. Heathcliff and Mrs. Heathcliff .

*Heathcliff is her uncle. He married Isabella, her father's sister. His son (now dead) and Cathy were cousins, as well as man and wife.*

Hareton Earnshaw and Mrs. Heathcliff .

*They are cousins. His father was the previous owner of Wuthering Heights, Hindley Earnshaw. His aunt was Cathy Linton. Hareton is the last of the Earnshaws, and Mrs. Cathy Linton Heathcliff is the last of the Lintons.*

5. Why does old Mr. Earnshaw name the child Heathcliff? Why do the narrator and Hindley dislike Heathcliff?

*The homeless boy is named Heathcliff after a son that died. Hindley does not like Heathcliff because the fiddle his father got for him was crushed when his father brought Heathcliff home. Mrs. Dean dislikes Heathcliff because she is sent from the house when she puts him to sleep on the landing instead of in a bed.*

6. When Mr. Earnshaw sets the child down, what makes him look different from everyone in the room?

*"It's as dark almost as if it came from the devil." (Pg. 36) He is a dirty, ragged gypsy brat who speaks something other than English. Note throughout the novel how the words "devil," "demon," "imp," and the like are used to refer to Heathcliff.*

7. How does old Mr. Earnshaw contribute to Hindley's dislike and mistreatment of Heathcliff?

*He acts as if Heathcliff is his favorite. Hindley is jealous and hates Heathcliff for taking his father's love. (Note the housekeeper's reference to the cuckoo bird. A cuckoo is a foster chick that pushes the rightful chicks out of the nest.)*

8. Why does Mrs. Dean change her mind and begin to like Heathcliff?

*He is a tough child, and when she has to nurse him through the measles, he does not complain.*

9. How does Heathcliff feel about Mr. Earnshaw?

*Heathcliff is indifferent toward him emotionally but knows he can get anything he wants from Earnshaw.*

10. How does Heathcliff use Hindley's brutal behavior to get what he wants?

*He endures the thrashings from the older boy without complaint but threatens to go to Mr. Earnshaw when he wants something from Hindley. For example, he makes Hindley exchange his good pony for Heathcliff's lame one by threatening to show his father the bruises.*

11. In the following, contrast the language used by the two narrators.

‘Oh, I’ll turn the talk on my landlord’s family!’ I thought to myself. ‘A good subject to start. And that pretty girl-widow, I should like to know her history: whether she be a native of the country, or, as is more probable, an exotic that the surly indigenae will not recognize for kin.’

...‘Is he not rich enough to keep the estate in good order?’ I inquired. ‘Rich, sir!’ she returned. ‘He has nobody knows what money, and every year it increases. Yes, yes, he’s rich enough to live in a finer house than this: but he’s very near—close-handed; and, if he had meant to flit to Thrushcross Grange, as soon as he heard of a good tenant he could not have borne to miss the chance of getting a few hundreds more. It is strange people should be so greedy, when they are alone in the world!’ (Pgs. 33-34)

*While Mr. Lockwood is formal and even elegant in his use of words, Mrs. Dean’s language is informal and homey.*

12. From this passage, what may we infer is the motivation for Mr. Heathcliff’s actions?

*He has a desire for even more money than he already has. We would be mistaken if we assume that simple greed is his motivation, however.*

13. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Vocabulary

vexed – annoyed, irritated

curate – a low ranking priest

ransacked – searched

rake – to uncover

reprobate – a person of bad habits or low character

parish – a religious community

rue – to regret

reared – raised

parson – a preacher, clergyman

1. How does Mr. Earnshaw's illness and subsequent temper change the lives of each of the following characters?

*Heathcliff - Mr. Earnshaw gets very upset at anyone whom he suspects of hurting Heathcliff. Therefore, no one disciplines the boy, and Heathcliff grows to have a tremendous pride and fits of temper.*

*Joseph - Joseph's position in the household grows because the master knows he is ill and worries about his soul. Joseph thinks he is a great preacher and uses the Bible to influence Mr. Earnshaw.*

*Hindley - He is sent away to college because of his treatment of Heathcliff and the trouble it causes in the household.*

*Cathy - She is a naturally happy, spirited, and mischievous child, who provokes her father. He rejects her as not being worth raising.*

2. How is Heathcliff's behavior toward Cathy different from his behavior toward Mr. Earnshaw? How are his feelings different?

*Cathy has a power over Heathcliff because he cares about her and what she thinks. He "would do her bidding in anything, and his [Mr. Earnshaw's] only when it suited his own inclination." (Pg. 40) Heathcliff is indifferent to Mr. Earnshaw, only using him to get what he wants.*

3. How do Heathcliff and Cathy cope with Mr. Earnshaw's death?

*They discuss the beauty in heaven and feel better when they think of Mr. Earnshaw there. Note that this is the last time we see Heathcliff recognizing any Christian values.*

4. What is Mrs. Dean's opinion of Joseph?

*She says that he is “ the wearisomest, self-righteous Pharisee that ever ransacked a Bible to rake the promises to himself and fling the curses to his neighbours.” (Pg. 40)*

5. How is young Catherine described? Why do she and Heathcliff seem to get along so well?

*She is described as bright, lively, strong-willed, rebellious, and adventurous. She and Heathcliff share the same interests, and we are later told they share the same natures.*

6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER SIX

### Vocabulary

**portended** – warned, predicted  
**delf-case** – a case for displaying delf (Delft) pottery  
**tyrannical** – dictatorial, authoritarian  
**evincing** – clearly showing  
**degradation** – a demotion; humiliation  
**wash-house** – the laundry area  
**catechised** – questioned or examined closely  
**cant** – meaningless talk  
**abominable** – disgusting  
**vociferated** – shouted, yelled  
**throttled off** – choked  
**pendent** – hanging down, dangling  
**execrations** – curses  
**gallows** – the structure used to hang criminals  
**beard** – to confront, challenge  
**magistrate** – a judge  
**scouring** – searching; moving about  
**culpable** – improper, wrong  
**heathenism** – the act of being irreligious  
**Lascar** – a person in the Indian military  
**expostulating** – objecting; protesting  
**negus** – a beverage

1. Why do the mourners upset Hindley's new wife?

*She is afraid of people who wear black because she is afraid of dying.*

2. Find an example that may foreshadow the new wife's health problems.

*Hindley's wife gets short of breath climbing stairs and has a bad cough. Mrs. Dean says, "I knew nothing of what these symptoms portended," hinting that her health will be a problem. (Pg. 43)*

3. What kind of life does Hindley force on Heathcliff once he is master of Wuthering Heights?

*Heathcliff is sent to eat with the servants, he no longer gets an education, and he must work outside as a farm hand.*

4. Describe the favorite activity of Catherine and Heathcliff? How are they punished when they return?

*They run about together on the moors for the whole day. Catherine is punished by being forced to learn Bible verses, and Heathcliff is beaten.*

5. Why does Heathcliff prefer his life of abuse at Wuthering Heights to the life Edgar and Isabella Linton have at Thrushcross Grange?

*Although the Linton home is bright, beautiful, and fancy, Edgar and Isabella Linton are seen fighting over a puppy. They are yelling at each other across a large room. Heathcliff's devotion to Catherine is so great that he does not want any life where they might be fighting or separated in any way. He would rather endure Joseph's beatings than have a relationship like that of Edgar and Isabella.*

6. How do the Lintons treat Catherine and Heathcliff? What does Heathcliff do after he is sent home?

*Heathcliff is sent home because of his unsuitable looks and his cursing. Catherine is pampered with food and warmth. Heathcliff stays in the garden just in case Catherine needs to be rescued. After he arrives at home, he tells the story of his and Catherine's meeting with the Lintons to Mrs. Dean.*

7. What does the following passage tell the reader about Catherine's character?

“...and Mrs. Earnshaw undertook to keep her sister-in-law in due restraint when she returned home; employing art, not force: with force she would have found it impossible.” (Pg. 48)

*Catherine does not like being told what to do and will disobey if commanded to do something.*

8. Find a sentence in this chapter summarizing Heathcliff's feelings for Catherine.

*Answers will vary. Example: “She is so immeasurably superior to them—to everybody on earth, is she not, Nelly?” (Pg. 47)*

9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### Vocabulary

beaver – a hat made of beaver skin

burnished – polished

mire – mud

settle – a long bench with a high back

discomfiture – uneasiness; embarrassment

condescendingly – showing a superior attitude

dusky – dark in color

mulled – heated and spiced

cant lass – a bold, confident girl

reproofs – reprimands, scolding

dour – gloomy

cur – a dog; also, a coward

amiable – likeable, good-natured

dainties – treats, delicacies

coxcomb – a man overly concerned with vanity and his appearance

tureen – a serving dish

lament – a poem or song expressing grief

flogged – severely beaten

cambric – cotton or white linen

equanimity – composure

purgatory – a place of suffering and remorse

vituals – various foods

entreaties – requests

mustering – gathering, calling forth

unmolested – unharmed, undisturbed

psalmody – songs sung in worship

prognosticate – to predict

obstinate – persistent

provincialisms – ways of behaving, indicating that someone is not from the city

frittering – wasting

1. How does Mrs. Earnshaw change Cathy? What is Heathcliff's reaction to this change?

*Mrs. Earnshaw turns Cathy into a young lady who wants to wear pretty dresses and stay clean. At first, Heathcliff is angry when Cathy calls him dirty, and he stays away from her. The next day, he asks Nelly to help him look respectable.*

2. Find an example of a metaphor in Mrs. Dean's description of Heathcliff's face.

*"Don't get the expression of a vicious cur that appears to know the kicks it gets are its desert, and yet hates all the world, as well as the kicker, for what it suffers." (Pgs. 52-53)*

3. How does Cathy show her devotion to Heathcliff after he is beaten and sent to the garret?

*She is unable to enjoy her dinner because she is upset that her brother beat Heathcliff and sent him to the garret. Later, she makes an excuse to go upstairs and release him from the locked room, so Mrs. Dean can get him some food.*

4. Heathcliff is badly abused in this household. How does he plan to ease his pain?

*He is planning to take revenge on Hindley. He does not care how long it takes him to accomplish it, but Heathcliff is sure only revenge will ease his pain.*

5. Support the following statement: *Wuthering Heights* is a frame narrative, and Mrs. Dean is the narrator of the main tale.

*A frame narrative is a story enclosed or embedded as a tale within a tale. The book begins with Mr. Lockwood's story of his first visit to Wuthering Heights. The main story is told to Mr. Lockwood by Mrs. Dean as a history of his neighbors and is a tale within a tale, qualifying this novel as a frame narrative.*

6. How does Mr. Lockwood compliment Mrs. Dean? What does she reveal about her education? What does she say about books?

*Mr. Lockwood says Mrs. Dean is wise and reflective, well above most servants he has known. She says she has disciplined her mind to learn wisdom and read most of the books in the library. Students should note that there are references to books in seven or eight other places throughout the novel.*

7. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*



## CHAPTER EIGHT

### Vocabulary

**nursling** – a baby

**consumption** – a disease (usually tuberculosis)

**cherub** – an innocent child

**a rush of a lass** – a thin and delicate girl

**rapturously** – extremely happy

**zealous** – enthusiastic

**doted** – loved

**doggedly** – stubbornly

**malady** – a disease

**dissipation** – useless activity; wastefulness

**hector** – to dominate

**vocation** – an occupation

**ferocity** – fierceness, violence

**infernal** – hellish; inhuman

**pensive** – thoughtful

**cordiality** – friendliness

**acquisitions** – achievements

**ruffian** – a tough person, hoodlum

**coquette** – a girl who attempts to get men's attention through vanity and physical appearance

**depreciation** – belittlement

**chastened** – reprimanded, punished

**poignant** – impressive

**respite** – an intermission, break

**lavishing** – wasting

**lime** – white powder used to improve soil; crushed limestone

**petulantly** – irritably

**almanack** – [*almanac*] an annual calendar

**imperiously** – arrogantly

**assiduously** – diligently, persistently

**impelled** – driven

**livid** – angry

**wayward** – disobedient, defiant

**marred** – spoiled

**askance** – sideways

**rabid** – violent

**fowling-piece** – a lightweight shotgun used for shooting small game

1. How does Mrs. Dean become Hareton's nurse?

*When Mrs. Earnshaw dies of consumption, Nelly is given the baby to raise.*

2. How does Hindley change after his wife's death? How does he treat Heathcliff? What is Heathcliff's reaction to Hindley's decline?

*Hindley becomes a tyrant, who defies God by drinking and cursing. He is especially cruel to Heathcliff. Heathcliff delights in Hindley's problems and enjoys watching him degrade himself.*

3. What does Catherine do to reveal her true nature to Edgar Linton?

*She loses her temper with Nelly, then pinches and slaps her. When the baby, Hareton, cries, she shakes him. When Edgar tries to stop her, she hits him on the ear.*

4. How does Catherine and Edgar's quarrel change their relationship?

*After the fight, they admit they are more than just friends; they are lovers.*

5. Why is Edgar Linton a foil to Heathcliff?

*Edgar is physically attractive, blonde, and blue eyed, with a slight frame. Heathcliff has dark eyes and hair and is taller and larger. Linton is soft spoken, kind, pliable, and has a kind heart. Heathcliff is stubborn, mean, strong, and heartless.*

6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER NINE

### Vocabulary

**vagaries** – extravagant actions, whimsical notions

**wisht** – hush

**squalling** – screaming, crying

**miser** – a person who lives frugally in order to hoard as much money as possible

**abashed** – embarrassed

**perdition** – complete and utter ruin; Hell

**blasphemer** – a person who speaks of God or religion disrespectfully

**imprecations** – curses

**hoary** – gray haired

**bairnies grat** – [Scottish] children cried

**mither** – [dialect] mother

**mools** – earth of a grave

**asunder** – apart

**winsome** – enticing; sweet

**peevishly** – irritably

**sententiously** – concisely

**catechism** – an examination, investigation

**injudicious** – unwise

**sup** – to dine; have supper

**antipathy** – hostility

**wretch** – an unhappy person

**protracted** – extended, prolonged

**fahl** – [dialect] foul

**supplication** – a prayer

**rigs** – carriages, horse-drawn carts

**heedless** – unconcerned, unobservant

**expostulations** – protests, objections

**patriarchs** – founders, originators, creators

**ascertain** – to determine, discover

**obstinacy** – unruliness, stubbornness

**prevail** – to persuade

**confounded** – annoying

**torrent** – a downpour, deluge

**convalescent** – recovering

**deliverance** – release, freedom

**munificent** – generous

1. Briefly identify Kenneth. Why does Hindley wish to cram “Kenneth, head downmost, in the Blackhorse marsh”?

*Kenneth is the doctor. He tells Hindley of his wife’s impending death and coldly suggests that it was not wise for Hindley to marry her in the first place. Hindley dislikes him both for that comment and because he could not save his wife’s life.*

2. Why does Mrs. Dean hide Hareton from his father?

*His father is either smothering him with kisses or threatening to throw him into the fire. She hides him for his own protection.*

3. Why is Heathcliff upset with himself for saving Hareton's life?

*Heathcliff saves the boy's life by catching him when Hindley drops him from the top of the staircase. If he had let the boy die, Heathcliff would have had his revenge on Hindley.*

4. What reasons does Cathy give for loving Edgar?

*Edgar is handsome, young, cheerful, and rich, and he loves her.*

5. What does Mrs. Dean think of Catherine's reasons for marrying Edgar?

*She thinks the reasons exist only in the present and will change. He will not always be handsome and young. There is no way of knowing if he will always be rich, though.*

6. Why does Catherine's dream make her think it is wrong for her to marry Edgar?

*Catherine dreams she is in heaven and miserable. She is then cast out and comes back to Wuthering Heights, where she is happy. She interprets it to mean that for her to marry Edgar is as wrong as it is for her to be in heaven.*

7. What does Catherine say about Heathcliff before he leaves the kitchen? What does she say afterwards that he never hears?

*He leaves the kitchen when he hears her say it would degrade her to marry Heathcliff. After he leaves, she confesses that she loves him and that their souls are made of the same material.*

8. Why does Catherine think her marriage will not separate her from Heathcliff?

*She refuses to let that happen. She thinks Edgar will let them be together once he understands how she feels about him. It is her plan to use her wealth to help Heathcliff.*

9. What brings on Cathy's delirium?

*She waits all night, cold and wet, for Heathcliff to return. When he does not come back, she cries and fusses until they call the doctor. He discovers she has a fever.*

10. Why does Heathcliff leave Wuthering Heights? Will he come back? After Heathcliff leaves, does it become calmer at Wuthering Heights?

*We know he comes back because he is there at the beginning, but the rest is open to speculation.*

11. How does Catherine change toward Mrs. Dean and Joseph after her illness?

*She treats them both as servants and expects them to do exactly as she wants. If they do not do so, she has a fit of temper.*

12. How do the older Mr. and Mrs. Linton die?

*Mrs. Linton takes Cathy to their home to recover, and both she and her husband catch the fever and die.*

13. Why does Mrs. Dean leave Wuthering Heights to stay with Cathy and her new husband?

*Cathy decides she wants Mrs. Dean at Thrushcross Grange. Hindley forces her to leave to please Cathy.*

14. At this point, what is the contrast between the two estates and the people inhabiting these estates?

*Thrushcross Grange, set in a peaceful valley, is park-like, a walled-in estate. It is inhabited by Mrs. Dean, Isabella, and Edgar. Their personalities and life suggest a calm, subdued, civilized life. Meanwhile, up on the wind-tossed heights, in what is more a forbidding fortress than a family house, are Hindley, Hareton, and Joseph. These three are fierce, stormy people.*

15. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TEN

### Vocabulary

dilatory – slow

brace – a pair

grouse – a chicken-like bird

phalanx – tightly arranged

vials – small containers

sizar's place – a scholarship at Trinity College or Cambridge University

imperious – dictatorial, authoritative

pertness – overconfidence

averred – stated truthfully

perilous – dangerous

sallow – pale, sickly

sough – soft murmuring

beck – a small creek

jubilee – a special anniversary, celebration

calamity – a disaster

fastidiousness – carefulness, precision

presentiment – a premonition

contrives – pretends, fabricates

pang – a twinge, ache

aversion – a hatred, detestation

chastisement – a punishment

prudently – carefully

basely – meanly, selfishly

covetousness – jealousy; greed

Providence – God's divine intervention

petulance – irritability

self-complacent – self satisfied

morrow – the following day

abjured – rejected, denied

exuberance – enthusiasm

vivacity – liveliness

judicious – reasonable, rational

alliance – a unity

imminent – inevitable, inescapable

peremptorily – putting an end to the debate

fondling – [*foundling*] an orphan

superfluous – unnecessary

infatuated – obsessed

emphatically – flatly

arid – dry

furze – an evergreen shrub

whinstone – hard, dark-colored rocks

deplorable – disgraceful, shameful  
indignation – anger  
brazened – shameless, barefooted  
cloised – [dialect] closed  
knave – a deceitful person  
malevolence – ill will, evil  
evinced – to show  
vixen – evil, malicious  
talons – sharp claws, fingernails  
mitigating – relieving, lessening  
mawkish – nauseating  
abstract – to withdraw, remove  
ominous – threatening  
musing – meditation, reflection

1. Early in this chapter, find an example of personification.

*Answers will vary. Example: "It was not the thorn bending to the honeysuckles, but the honeysuckles embracing the thorn." (Pg. 82) Since this sentence compares people's and plants' relationship, it could also be considered a metaphor.*

2. What does the following statement imply about Catherine's health?  
"Catherine had seasons of gloom and silence now and then." (Pg. 82)

*She shows signs of periodic depression, which may be a symptom of some illness or unhappiness.*

3. What kind of reception does Heathcliff receive from Catherine and Edgar when he returns after being away for three years?

*Catherine is delighted to see him. She shows her joy in her face and actions. Edgar tolerates Heathcliff's presence to please his wife but is upset that Catherine is so obviously thrilled to see him. Edgar is jealous that she clearly loves Heathcliff.*

4. What is Heathcliff's reason for returning to Wuthering Heights? How does Catherine's joyful reaction change his plans?

*He returns to kill Hindley and to see Catherine's face one more time. He expects her only to pretend happiness. He also expects to leave quickly so that he will not be executed for murder. Catherine's real joy at seeing him changes his plans. He says he will never leave again. It is implied that he will not kill Hindley.*

5. Why does Hindley allow Heathcliff to live at Wuthering Heights?

*Heathcliff is paying for his lodging, and Hindley wants Heathcliff to play cards with him and his friends. Hindley is greedy and thinks he will win Heathcliff's money.*

6. Briefly describe Isabella.

*She is eighteen, childish, with a temper, a good wit, and she is also attracted to Heathcliff.*

7. What does Catherine say about Heathcliff in order to persuade Isabella that he is not the man for her?

*She says Heathcliff can never love a Linton but is capable of marrying one for money and position. She thinks he is fierce, pitiless, and capable of crushing Isabella.*

8. Support the following statement: Catherine makes a terrible mistake when she tells Heathcliff about Isabella's affection for him.

*Heathcliff now has the possible means to get Thrushcross Grange. If Isabella were to inherit the property, Heathcliff would gain control of the property as her husband.*

9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary. Example: Cathy is referred to as "a dog in the manger," shadows "lurk in the corners," and doors are shut; Linton opens a latched window; Catherine "caught a cold with the doors being left open"; the narrator calls Heathcliff "a bird of bad omen"; two people "were quarrelling like cats" about Heathcliff; he "stared hard at the object of discourse, as one might do at a strange repulsive animal, a centipede..."; God had abandoned "the stray sheep" to "an evil beast." All the images, especially the animal ones, are negative, threatening, or ugly.*



## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### Vocabulary

withered – dried up, shriveled

turf – earth, ground

comply – to follow, obey

apparition – a spirit

propitiate – to soothe, pacify

mun – [dialect] must

Judas – a person who betrays a supposed friend

decisively – with certainty

approbation – approval, consent

intractable – stubborn

blackguard – a foul-mouthed person, scoundrel

acquiesced – quietly agreed without enthusiasm

ignominious – disgraceful

leveret – a young hare (not quite in its first year)

gullet – the throat

underlings – people of lower ranking, inferior

recriminate – to return an accusation

stolidity – emotionless, a lack of interest

exasperating – annoying

despondency – depression

stoical – unaffected emotionally

compunction – remorsefulness

blanched – pale

preternaturally – abnormally, unnaturally

evasive – unclear, vague

1. How has Heathcliff taken control of Hareton's life? Why does the boy like him?

*Hareton, who hates his father, is taught by Heathcliff to swear at his own father. When Heathcliff abuses Hindley, Hareton is delighted. He likes Heathcliff because he stands up to Hindley and encourages the boy to do as he wishes. In addition, Heathcliff will not let the curate teach Hareton.*

2. Why does Catherine get angry with Heathcliff? Why does Heathcliff then get angry with her?

*Cathy becomes jealous when she learns that Heathcliff has embraced Isabella. Heathcliff is angry because Catherine is so willing to see him with someone else.*

3. Why does the author use a dash in place of words in much of the dialogue in this chapter? For example: 'No, I was told the curate should have his—teeth dashed down his—throat, if he stepped over the threshold—Heathcliff had promised that!' (Pg. 97)

*The first two dashes seem to indicate curse words; the last dash is probably used to show a change of thought. Most of the other dashes in the chapter are of the interrupting, shifting thought kind.*

4. Why does Linton ban Heathcliff from Thrushcross Grange and Catherine's company?

*He thinks Heathcliff's presence is a "moral poison" that corrupts both Catherine and Isabella. (Pg. 99)*

5. Why does Catherine prevent Linton's men from entering and helping him throw Heathcliff out of the house? What do you think of Catherine's action? If you were Edgar, could you forgive her?

*She wants Linton to fight Heathcliff like a man or apologize. She is angry with him for thinking that she is contaminated by Heathcliff's presence. Answers will vary.*

6. How does Catherine plan to change Linton's mind about banning Heathcliff from Thrushcross Grange? How is it stopped?

*Her plan is to pretend to be sick. This scheme seems to work until Mrs. Dean reveals to Edgar that the illness is put on in order to cause him to relent.*

7. What does Linton do while Catherine is in her room for two days?

*He reads in his library and does not ask about his wife. He also tries to convince Isabella that Heathcliff is unsuitable and that a relationship with him will end all bonds between them.*

8. Is there any way that the showdown between Edgar and Heathcliff could be averted or peacefully resolved?

*Answers will vary.*

9. Some readers may think that Mrs. Dean is a busybody at times. What is your opinion?

*Answers will vary.*

10. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### Vocabulary

**pertinaciously** – stubbornly; staying strong in regard to a purpose or specific action

**lethargy** – a stupor of inactivity, sluggishness

**injunction** – an order, direction

**moor-cock** – the male grouse (red in color)

**lapwing** – a species of bird

**elf-bolts** – flint arrowheads†

**paroxysm** – a sudden outburst

**Kirk** – the Church of Scotland

**consternation** – dismay, fear

**recantation** – a formal withdrawal, retraction

**interrogatively** – questioningly

**presumptuous** – arrogant

**aspirations** – ambitions, goals, objectives

**clamorous** – rowdy, noisy

1. What does Mrs. Dean say to make Catherine's illness worse?

*She tells her that Edgar is occupied with his books. This upsets Catherine, because she concludes he does not love her if he can study while she is ill.*

2. Why is Catherine afraid to be left alone? What does she see in the mirror?

*She is afraid of her own dreams and sees a face in the mirror and becomes frightened. She thinks the room is haunted.*

3. What do you think is the cause of Catherine's emotional distress?

*She may be remembering the time before her father's death when she and Heathcliff were both happy. She may want to go back to that time and experience the freedom and love of her early childhood.*

4. Find a quotation in this chapter to support the following statement: Catherine will not stay in her grave without Heathcliff there with her.

*Answers will vary. Example: "I'll not lie there by myself: they may bury me twelve feet deep, and throw the church down over me, but I won't rest till you are with me. I never will!" (Pg. 110)*

5. When Mrs. Dean leaves Thrushcross Grange to get Kenneth, what does she discover in the garden?

*She finds Miss Isabella's dog, nearly dead, hanging from a bush with a handkerchief tied around its neck.*

6. How does Mrs. Dean discover Isabella's elopement with Heathcliff?

*Kenneth tells her Isabella has agreed to leave with Heathcliff. Mrs. Dean then checks the room and discovers it is empty.*

7. What is Kenneth's diagnosis of Catherine's condition? What remedy does he suggest?

*He thinks she is not in danger of dying but could lose her mind. She needs to be kept tranquil.*

8. What is Linton's reaction to his sister's marriage?

*He does not want to hear any more about her. He asks Mrs. Dean to send her belongings to her new home.*

9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### Vocabulary

**crocuses** – herbs with grass-like foliage and many different colored flowers

**redounded** – contributed

**ganging** – [dialect] going

**lantern jaws** – when the lower jaw comes out beyond the upper jaw

**wicket** – a small door or gate

**vouchsafed** – awarded, gave

**doleful** – mournful

**irrepressible** – uncontrollable

**relish** – to enjoy

**recommenced** – began again

**thible** – a stick used for stirring porridge

**deaved** – [dialect] ruined

**meeterly** – [dialect] fairly, moderately

**valances** – decorative drapery hung across the tops of windows, beds, tables, canopies, etc.

**festoons** – a curtain draped to form elegant loops

**madling** – [dialect] a mild curse

**plisky** – the act of playing a practical joke

**whelphood** – childhood

1. Why does Mrs. Dean say the following? “I thought myself, she might recover, so waited on as she was. And there was double cause to desire it, for on her existence depended that of another.” (Pg. 118)

*Catherine is expecting a baby, and its survival is dependent on the mother.*

2. Why does Hindley want Heathcliff living at Wuthering Heights when Hindley clearly hates him?

*Hindley has lost quite a bit of money to Heathcliff in a game of cards. He wants to win it back and some of Heathcliff's money, too.*

3. Briefly describe the reception Isabella receives at Wuthering Heights from each of the following:

Joseph - *He is openly rude to her. When she demands to see her bedroom, he shows her the garret where he sleeps and then the dusty, broken room Hindley uses. Finally, he leaves her sobbing on the stairs.*

Hareton - *He drinks from the jug at dinner and refuses to obey her order to stop. He also turns a dog on her when she tries to enter the house.*

Hindley - *He is drunk and tells her to lock her door at night because he might get drunk and shoot Heathcliff while he sleeps.*

4. Why does Heathcliff promise to make Isabella's life miserable?

*He blames Edgar for Catherine's illness and is going to take revenge on Linton's sister.*

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

### Vocabulary

epistle – a letter

imploringly – begging

slattern – an unkempt woman

sideboard – a board on the side of a bed

importuned – badgered

extorted – squeezed

gall – bile

incredulous – skeptical, disbelieving

scruples – reservations, doubts

tush – an expression of disapproval

depreciated – devalued, reduced, belittled

degenerates – declines, deteriorates

chivalrous – gracious, knightly

obstinately – stubbornly

perspicacity – perceptiveness, wisdom

brach – [archaic] a female hound

prudence – discretion, caution

exasperate – to annoy, anger

quiescence – inactiveness; slumber, dormancy

insipid – dull, bland

paltry – trivial, unimportant; sleazy

appellation – calling by name

dree – to suffer (extreme sadness)

1. What keeps Heathcliff from killing Edgar Linton? Why does Heathcliff believe his own love for Catherine is superior to Linton's?

*He is worried that Catherine will be upset by the loss of Edgar, and is not going to do anything that might cause her distress. He thinks he loves her more than Linton does because he is willing to let Linton live, whereas Linton is willing to cause Catherine distress by keeping Heathcliff away from her.*

2. Support the following statement: Heathcliff has been honest with Isabella from the beginning, and he is correct when he claims she is responsible for her own troubles.

*Heathcliff tells her from the start that he does not love her. He demonstrates his cruelty by hanging her small dog, but she marries him anyway. She refuses to see the truth and is responsible for her situation.*

3. Why does Mrs. Dean decide to arrange a meeting between Heathcliff and Catherine?

*She hopes it will help Catherine's state of mind and keep Heathcliff and Edgar from fighting.*

4. Do you think Isabella will one day leave Wuthering Heights? Do you think Heathcliff will permit her to leave? Use events from the chapter to support your answer.

*Answers will vary. Example: Although Heathcliff is not locking Isabella up at Wuthering Heights, she is clearly afraid to leave. She is reluctant to ask Mrs. Dean for a note from her brother because Heathcliff is present. Heathcliff admires spirit, and if she finds the courage to leave, he says he will let her go. Isabella does not believe that would happen, however.*

5. How does Heathcliff explain the fact that Catherine never mentions his name?

*She knows her husband does not want to hear it, and she believes the servants are all his spies.*

6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

### Vocabulary

**placidly** – calmly

**audacity** – courage, bravery

**vane** – an indicator

**scintillating** – sparkling

**concourse** – a courtyard, open space

**sauntered** – strolled

**extricate** – to free, remove

**earnestly** – genuinely, sincerely

**resolution** – determination

1. When Catherine blames her impending death on the quarrel between Heathcliff and Edgar, why does Heathcliff say she has killed herself?

*She rejected him years ago and married Edgar. He thinks she has betrayed her own heart because she is really in love with Heathcliff.*

2. Why does Heathcliff try to leave Catherine before Edgar returns from church? Is Heathcliff afraid of him?

*Heathcliff wants to avoid a fight with Edgar because he does not want to upset Catherine. He is not afraid of Edgar, but he is worried about Catherine.*



3. What evidence is there that Catherine will not live long?

*She is weak, mentally disoriented, and suffers from a rapid heart beat.*

4. Why does Catherine torture Heathcliff by telling him that he has caused her death?

*She does not want to be parted from him. She also wants him to remember what she says and to be distressed by it after she is gone.*

5. Who is Heathcliff talking about when he says, “I forgive what you have done to me. I love my murderer—but yours! How can I?” (Pg. 139)

*Heathcliff forgives Catherine for having forsaken him. (He implies her literal death has caused his figurative death, and he forgives her for this, too.) He does not forgive Edgar Linton, however whom he blames for Catherine’s illness and subsequent death.*

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

### Vocabulary

**suffused** – covered

**heterodox** – disagreeing with accepted religious beliefs

**ousels** – [ouzels] blackbirds

**snivel** – to snifle

**quelled** – crushed

**fain** – ready, willing

**goaded** – driven by strong impulses; urged, provoked

**interment** – burial

**heath** – evergreen shrubs that produce types of berries or fruits

**bilberry plants** – plants that produce edible berries like blueberries

1. What statement of Mrs. Dean’s reflects the traditional Christian view of death?

*Death is a time for happiness, not sadness, because the eternal life promises love and joy.*

2. Why does Heathcliff pray that Catherine’s ghost haunts him?

*He cannot live without some contact with her; she is his soul and his life.*

3. Why does Mrs. Dean open the door to allow Heathcliff to see Catherine’s body?

*She is moved by his persistence. He has been waiting in the garden for several days and nights for a chance to see her.*

4. What does Heathcliff do to Catherine's locket? What does Mrs. Dean do?

*He changes the lock of Edgar's blonde hair in her locket with his own dark hair. Mrs. Dean picks up the blonde hair from the floor and twists it with Heathcliff's dark hair and puts them both into the locket.*

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

### Vocabulary

**implored** – prayed to; begged

**orisons** – prayers

**snuffers** – implements used to smother a candle flame

**stanchions** – posts used for support

**preterhuman** – superhuman

**malefactors** – criminals

**recapitulation** – a summary

**basilisk** – dragon-like

**legion** – a group, crowd

**derision** – mockery

**forbearance** – restraint

**despot** – a person of authority who acts like a tyrant

**sceptre** – a decorated staff used by rulers on specific occasions

**tent** – [dialect] attention, care

**indicative** – indicating

**mortgagee** – the person who holds the mortgage

**inveterate** – confirmed

1. Find a quotation in this chapter that supports the following statement: Joseph's speech pattern is individual, in that his manner of speech is unique to him and not merely a dialect of the region.

*Answers will vary. Example: "Isabella, let me in, or I'll make you repent!" he 'girmed' as Joseph calls it." (Pg. 152)*

2. What in Isabella's comment on Hindley's plan to shoot Heathcliff also reflects traditional Christian values?

*Humans who use treachery and violence to hurt people are themselves hurt by the same treachery and violence.*

3. How does Isabella use the poker to get back at Heathcliff?

*She smashes her wedding ring with the poker and then puts the ring in the fire.*

4. What does Hindley mean when he says, "I'll do you a kindness in spite of yourself, and Hareton justice!"? (Pg. 152)

*If Hindley shoots Heathcliff, Isabella will be free of his cruelty; even though she warns her husband, Hindley will be doing her a kindness. He wants justice for Hareton since he thinks Heathcliff has stolen his heritage.*

5. What does Isabella say to Heathcliff to make herself so disagreeable that he will not try to keep her at Wuthering Heights?

*She accuses him of causing Catherine's death; she tells him Catherine was happy at the Grange before he came, and she reminds him that Hindley resembles Catherine. Finally, she says that if Catherine had married Heathcliff, she would be the victim of his abuse now.*

6. What explanation does Mrs. Dean give for the different ways Hindley and Edgar treat their children after their wives die?

*Hindley neglects Hareton and is frequently cruel to him, while Edgar loves and spoils Cathy. She says Edgar is able to cope better with his loss because of his belief in God. He trusts God to take care of Catherine. Instead of trusting God, Hindley drinks and destroys his life and that of his son.*

7. State a theme for this novel based on that advice.

*Humans who believe in and trust God lead happier, healthier lives than those who do not.*

8. Why does Mrs. Dean feel it is her duty to arrange Hindley's funeral?

*She feels like his foster-sister and feels a great loyalty to Hindley, since she had grown up at Wuthering Heights.*

9. What suggestion is there that Hindley's death may not have been from drinking?

*Hindley passes out after drinking all day and night. Heathcliff sends Joseph for Kenneth, but Hindley dies before the doctor arrives. Joseph implies that there might be foul play when he tells Mrs. Dean that Hindley was alive the last time he saw him, and he wishes Heathcliff had gone for the doctor, instead of sending Joseph. Heathcliff, therefore, had the opportunity to kill Hindley while Joseph was gone.*

10. What is the reason that Edgar does not insist that Heathcliff allow Hareton to live at Thrushcross Grange?

*Heathcliff wants to keep the boy to further take revenge on Hindley. He threatens to make Isabella's son live at Wuthering Heights if Edgar tries to get Hareton.*

11. Discuss the following statement: "Hareton is the real victim of Heathcliff's revenge against Hindley."

*Hareton does not know Heathcliff has taken his birthright, Wuthering Heights. Hareton, therefore, is being raised as a servant in a house that should be his. He also likes Heathcliff and is too young to understand the unfairness.*

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### Vocabulary

**Galloway** – a small, strong horse

**riband** – a ribbon

**impertinent** – irrelevant; presumptuous

**fairishes** – fairies

**offald ways** – this description is used in illustrating how Catherine and Heathcliff's behavior is shameful

**lineage** – ancestry, heredity, family

**innuendoes** – suggestions

**comminations** – threats

**rankled** – became sore

1. Briefly describe Cathy Linton.

*She has Catherine's eyes but otherwise looks like her father, with blonde hair and delicate features. She is a willful child but basically has a good heart.*

2. What are the "mutual revelations" Mrs. Dean is vexed about in the following passage?

"I was much vexed at her and the servant for their mutual revelations."  
(Pg. 166)

*Mrs. Dean is upset because the housekeeper at Wuthering Heights tells Cathy that Hareton is her cousin. She is also upset because Cathy tells them that her father is going to fetch her real cousin. Mrs. Dean does not want Cathy to know about her family relationship to anyone at Wuthering Heights, and she does not want Heathcliff to know Edgar is bringing his son to Thrushcross Grange.*

3. What does Mrs. Dean think of Hareton?

*Although he dresses like a farmer and has poor manners, she thinks he has a better mind than his father does. He has never been taught to read and write, but Heathcliff has not abused him physically. Mrs. Dean thinks he has potential.*

4. What is the reason Heathcliff has not physically abused Hareton?

*Heathcliff admires the boy's spirit and would beat him only if he were soft.*

5. How does Mrs. Dean convince Cathy to keep her visit to Wuthering Heights a secret?

*Mrs. Dean tells her that her father will think Mrs. Dean incapable of taking care of Cathy if she tells him about the visit, and then she will be dismissed.*

6. What does Hareton do that upsets Cathy? How does he try to make amends?

*Hareton refuses to be her servant and fetch her pony. He curses at her and calls her names. He tries to make up to her by giving her a puppy.*

7. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary. Example: The child is as "soft and mild as a dove"; she, too, is separated from the outside and can survey the country only from her nursery window; Catherine sets out with "herself and beasts, a horse and three camels, . . . a large hound and . . . pointer"; when lost, she becomes a "stray lamb," a "cunning little fox," and a "mouse." The animal imagery used in this chapter is much milder than that used previously.*

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

### Vocabulary

**sanguine** – optimistic

**insipient** – beginning

**mantle** – a cloak, robe

**trepidation** – nervousness

1. Briefly describe Linton Heathcliff.

*He is effeminate, blonde, delicate, and sickly. He is about twelve- years old, a few months younger than Cathy is.*

2. What does Cathy think of her new cousin?

*She likes him and wants to make him her pet.*

3. What kind of life do you think Linton will find at Wuthering Heights?

*Answers will vary. Example: Heathcliff will abuse him because he is weak. Another possibility is that Heathcliff may not hurt the boy himself but will not protect him from Joseph and Hareton.*

4. Why do you think Edgar agrees in the morning to send the boy to Heathcliff without a fight?

*He cannot think of anyway to persuade Heathcliff to let the boy stay, and he wants to avoid a scene.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY

### Vocabulary

**brown study** – deep thought

**languid** – drowsy, lazy

**ague** – a fit

**puling** – whining

**cipher** – an insignificant person

**monopolising** – occupying, consuming

**whelp** – a derogatory term for a child

**victuals** – food

1. What lies do Mrs. Dean and Edgar tell Linton in order to get him to Wuthering Heights?

*They tell him Edgar and Cathy will come and visit him, his father will like him, and he will be there for only a short time.*

2. What is Heathcliff's opinion of his son? Why does he intend to take good care of the boy?

*He does not like the boy because of his weaknesses. He hopes he will inherit Thrushcross Grange from his uncle, so he can enjoy having his son as master of the Linton estate.*

3. How does Mrs. Dean plan to comfort Edgar when she return to Thrushcross Grange?

*She wants him to know that Heathcliff is aware of the boy's delicate condition and is going to take proper care of him.*

4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

### Vocabulary

**bacca-pipe** – a tobacco pipe

**hisseln** – himself

**moor-game** – grouse

**sallied** – rushed

**nab** – a pinch

**brow** – peak, summit

**crestfallen** – disappointed

**gaumlness** – stupid, lacking sense

**bathos** – a reduction in status

**lath** – a rude person; a peasant

**flippant** – superficial

**solace** – comfort

**immolation** – an offering, sacrifice

1. Whom does Cathy meet on her sixteenth birthday? Why does she agree to keep her visit a secret?

*She goes to Wuthering Heights and meets Heathcliff. She sees Linton again and agrees not to tell her father so that he will not prevent her from returning.*

2. Find a quotation in this chapter telling the reader how Heathcliff feels about Hareton.

*Answers will vary. Example: "Do you know that, twenty times a day, I covet Hareton, with all his degradation? I'd have loved the lad had he been some one else." (Pg. 184)*

3. Why do Linton and Cathy laugh at Hareton? What does Mrs. Dean think of their behavior?

*They laugh at him because he cannot read, he speaks with a Yorkshire accent, and he uses curse words. Mrs. Dean does not like the enjoyment Linton gets from hurting Hareton.*

4. How does Edgar convince Cathy that Heathcliff is evil and that she must stay away from Wuthering Heights?

*He tells her how badly Heathcliff treated Isabella and how he is capable of trying to hurt Edgar through Cathy.*

5. While Cathy does not return to Wuthering Heights, how does she disobey her father?

*She begins a secret correspondence with Linton, one in which she sends and receives notes delivered by a milk fetcher.*

6. How does Mrs. Dean stop Cathy from writing any more letters?

*She threatens to show the letters to Edgar unless Cathy promises to stop sending them to Linton. Cathy finally agrees. Mrs. Dean sends a note through the milk fetcher that Linton is not to write again, and the letters stop.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

### Vocabulary

**diurnal** – daily

**boding** – promising

**canty** – cheerful

**expedient** – appropriate

**bugbear** – an imaginary character created to scare children

**credulity** – gullibility

1. Where is Cathy when she again encounters Heathcliff?

*She has climbed over the wall that separates their property from the road. The door in the wall is locked and she cannot return to the other side. Heathcliff rides up to her and begins a conversation.*

2. What does Heathcliff say that makes Cathy cry?

*He says Linton is dying because she stopped writing letters. He wants her to visit Wuthering Heights so that Linton will get well. Heathcliff also promises to be away from the property for a week, so she can visit without worrying about his presence.*

3. Why does Mrs. Dean accompany Cathy to Wuthering Heights when she knows it is wrong to do so?

*She cannot stand seeing Cathy upset, and she hopes seeing Linton will prove to Cathy that Heathcliff is lying about his condition.*

4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*



## CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

### Vocabulary

elysium – paradise

contrite – regretful, apologetic

scuttleful – a bucketful

gadding – wandering

disputant – a person who is arguing or disputing

pettishly – crankily

compunction – hesitation, reluctance

1. What do Linton and Cathy fight about when she visits Wuthering Heights?

*She is angry because Linton says that her mother never loved her father and that she loved Heathcliff instead. Linton becomes upset when Cathy tells him that his mother left Heathcliff.*

2. Why does Cathy want to visit Linton again? What does Mrs. Dean say about her visits?

*Cathy thinks she can help him get well. Mrs. Dean insists that the visits must stop. If Cathy does not stop, she will tell Edgar.*

3. Find a quotation that suggests Cathy is disobeying Mrs. Dean's wishes and does visit Linton.

*Answers will vary. Example: "I remarked a fresh colour in her cheeks and a pinkness over her slender fingers, instead of fancying the hue borrowed from a cold ride across the moors, I laid it to the charge of a hot fire in the library." (Pg. 205)*

4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

### Vocabulary

**disrelish** – distaste

**throstles** – songbirds

**linnets** – birds related to the finch

**undulating** – swaying

**blindman's-buff** – [*Blindman's bluff*] a game where one player is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify one other player

**battledores** – badminton rackets

**shuttlecocks** – the birdie used in badminton

**bran** – the insides

**mortified** – humiliated

**discomfited** – embarrassed

**interdict** – penalty; forbidden

1. How does Mrs. Dean discover that Catherine is visiting Linton almost every night?

*She goes to Catherine's room to check on her and finds it empty. She then waits for Catherine to return, and Cathy confesses that she has been visiting Wuthering Heights.*

2. Why does Mrs. Dean chide Catherine by saying, "I shall not scold, but I don't like your conduct there. If you had remembered that Hareton was your cousin as much as Master Heathcliff, you would have felt how improper it was to behave in that way."? (Pg. 210)

*Catherine makes fun of Hareton's attempt to learn to read.*

3. What evidence is there that Heathcliff is eavesdropping on Catherine and Linton's conversations?

*She overhears Heathcliff abusing Linton for the way he behaved the previous evening. He could not have known that, unless he had listened to their conversations.*

4. How does Mrs. Dean stop Catherine's visits to Wuthering Heights?

*She immediately goes to Edgar and tells him what Catherine has been doing. He writes to Linton and tells him he is free to visit at Thrushcross Grange but Catherine will not be permitted to visit his home again.*

5. In what ways can Hareton be considered Linton's foil?

*Hareton is dark, strong, and hardworking. Linton is weak, ill, and complaining.*

6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

### Vocabulary

[none]

1. Why do you think Edgar considers Linton a prospective son-in-law?

*Edgar thinks he will die soon and wants to be sure Cathy is not alone. He wants to know if Linton will console her if he dies.*

2. What request does Linton make in his letter to Edgar? What is his reply?

*He wants permission to meet Cathy somewhere near the Heights. Edgar does not let them meet, because he is not well enough to go with Catherine.*

3. How is a meeting finally arranged?

*Catherine pleads with her father until he agrees to let Mrs. Dean go with her to meet Linton.*

4. What heartless act does Heathcliff do to Linton?

*He forces his dying son to court Catherine, pushing Linton even harder as his condition worsens.*

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

### Vocabulary

guide-stone – a sign

1. Why do you think Linton wants Cathy to tell Edgar that he is in tolerable health? Why does he keep looking nervously at the Heights?

*Heathcliff is pressuring Linton to marry Cathy. Linton keeps looking toward the Heights because he is worried that Heathcliff will punish him for not being strong enough to keep Cathy entertained. Linton needs to make Cathy believe he is well so that she will relate that information to her father, and he will consent to the marriage.*

2. Why does Cathy think Linton's health is improving? Why does Mrs. Dean disagree?

*Cathy thinks Linton's health is better because he complains less. Mrs. Dean thinks he is ill beyond complaining. He is an invalid who has become listless and self-absorbed.*

3. Support the following statement: Cathy is not in love with Linton; she just likes feeling useful.

*Cathy enjoys her visits with Linton only when he responds to her efforts to entertain him. She tolerates his complaints because she wants to make him feel better. She says, "You have little taste for my diversions now; or else, if I could amuse you, I'd willingly stay." (Pg. 220)*

4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

### Vocabulary

**emulated** – followed

**respired** – inhaled

**attenuated** – weakened

**magnanimity** – generosity

**ling** – a heather bush; a type of evergreen bush

**importunity** – a demand

**vivisection** – a dissection

**expeditiously** – quickly

**spleen** – anger, irritability

**cockatrice** – a mythological creature that is hatched from a chicken egg, but nurtured by a reptile; his glance is said to have the power to kill.

1. How does Heathcliff trick Cathy and Mrs. Dean into going to Wuthering Heights?

*He asks them to walk Linton back home. Linton is terrified of Heathcliff, and he needs help getting to the house.*

2. Why does Heathcliff lock the door and insist they spend the night?

*He is not going to let Cathy leave until she marries Linton. He makes Mrs. Dean stay because she threatens to go to the authorities.*

3. Why does Cathy say “I promise to marry Linton: papa would like me to: and I love him. Why should you wish to force me to do what I’ll willingly do of myself?” (Pg. 229) Is any of this statement true?

*Cathy is trying to get Heathcliff to let her return home to her father. She knows he will be upset if she is gone all night. Answers may vary for the second part of the question. Example: She does not want to marry him but will do it so her father does not worry about her.*

4. How do Cathy and Mrs. Dean miss their chance to escape?

*Three servants from the Grange come looking for them, and Heathcliff goes outside to talk to them. Cathy and Mrs. Dean could have opened the window and shouted to them for help.*

5. How long does Heathcliff keep Mrs. Dean locked in the bedroom? Where do you think Cathy is all of this time?

*She is locked up for four days and five nights. Answers will vary. Example: Cathy is probably married to Linton and locked in his room. She may be locked in a separate room waiting to be married.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

### Vocabulary

importunately – urgent

1. Why does Zillah believe Cathy and Mrs. Dean are dead?

*The people in the village are saying that the two of them are sunk in the Blackhorse marsh.*

2. Why does Mrs. Dean call Linton a “heartless, selfish boy”? (Pg. 235)

*He is unfeeling toward Cathy’s pain. He believes his father’s story that Cathy hates him, wants him dead, and wants only his money. He helps his father keep her a prisoner.*

3. How does Mrs. Dean try to convince him to release Cathy?

*She reminds him of how she has been kind to Linton and how she has shown compassion for his sickness. She suggests that it is time he shows some pity for her situation.*

4. Once back at the Grange, how does Mrs. Dean try to get Cathy released? Is she successful?

*She sends four armed men to Wuthering Heights to get Cathy. The men come back saying she is too ill to leave her room.*

5. Why does the lawyer come to late too alter Edgar's will? How does he behave when he does arrive?

*He is under Heathcliff's control and deliberately arrives too late. Once there, he fires everyone except Mrs. Dean.*

6. How does Cathy escape to see her father one last time?

*She finally gets Linton to unlock her door, and she escapes through the open window in her mother's old room.*

7. Where is Edgar Linton buried? Why does Mr. Green allow it?

*He is buried next to his wife. Mr. Green did not want to bury him there, but he had to obey the instructions in Edgar's will.*

8. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

### Chapter XXIX

**sexton** – an employee of the church responsible for the church's property, including grave-digging

**soldered** – permanently affixed

**catgut** – a tough, thin cord constructed from animal intestines, used for stringing some musical instruments, tennis rackets, and even the threads used in surgeries

1. Why does Heathcliff insist Cathy move back to Wuthering Heights?

*He wants her to take care of Linton, and he is going to rent the Grange.*

2. What does Heathcliff do to Catherine's coffin?

*First he has it opened so he can look at her. Next, he pushes out one side of the coffin. When he is buried, he wants one side of his coffin removed, also. Then, when he is buried, they will be together again.*

3. After Catherine's death, what does Heathcliff pray for?

*He prays for her spirit to return to him; it is clear that he has a strong belief in ghosts.*

4. Why does he think her ghost must be at the Heights? Why has he been tortured for the last eighteen years?

*Soon after she dies, he tries to dig up her grave. He hears a sigh and knows it is Catherine. It goes with him back to the Heights. He is sure it is there, but he cannot see it. He has been waiting for eighteen years to see her ghost.*

5. Why is Heathcliff less tortured after opening Catherine's coffin?

*He is able to see her face again; even though it is not the ghost he waits for, the sight of it makes him feel less tortured.*

6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER THIRTY

### Vocabulary

**thrang** – busy

**farthing** – a British coin worth a very small amount; a coin worth less than half a penny

**hypocrisy** – an act of falseness

1. Why is Cathy cold to Zillah and Hareton after Linton's death?

*They have not helped her nurse him when he is dying. She is left all alone to deal with him and his illness.*

2. What does Linton's will say?

*He leaves all of his property and money to Heathcliff.*

3. What does Hareton find fascinating about Cathy?

*He stares at her hair and, he is also interested in her books.*

4. Why does Mrs. Dean think Zillah is selfish?

*Heathcliff tells her not to help Cathy, and she gladly obeys because she does not want to be bothered by Linton's illness.*

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

### Vocabulary

adroitly – skillfully, cleverly

emulous – envious

saturnine – melancholy, sad

1. How does Cathy torture Hareton when Lockwood visits Wuthering Heights? How does Hareton fight back?

*She makes fun of his attempt to learn to read. He smacks her across the mouth and throws his books into the fire.*

2. After running into Hareton and seeing him upset, why does Heathcliff say, “It will be odd, if I thwart myself!”? (Pg. 254)

*He thinks Hareton, Hindley’s son, is more like his Catherine than he is like her brother Hindley. He is keeping Hareton ignorant as a way to take his revenge on Hindley, but Heathcliff finds himself liking Hareton. Instead of raising him to be a brute, Heathcliff has “thwarted” himself by raising a worthy young man.*

3. How much of a romantic interest does Mr. Lockwood have in courting Cathy?

*He is returning to London to live and will not be around to court her. He states at the end of the chapter: “What a realization of something more romantic than a fairy tale it would have been for Mrs. Linton Heathcliff, had she and I struck up an attachment, as her good nurse desired.” (Pg. 255) He uses the words “would have been” because a romance will not happen but might have.*

4. Describe the change Lockwood notices in Heathcliff’s personality.

*He notices that Heathcliff appears restless and anxious.*

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary. Example: The narrator comes to an “open” door guarded by a “jealous,” “fastened” gate, as if it is to allow only partial entry; Earnshaw accompanies him as a “watchdog”; Catherine carves “birds and beasts” from discarded vegetables and would like to be riding her horse, but is “stalled” (a pun) and compares Hareton to a “Magpie”; Heathcliff is seen “through the window,” which allows Catherine to leave. These images of blockages, openings, and animals contribute to the symbolic nature of Wuthering Heights. In the ending chapters of the book, more open images would be expected.*



## CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

### Vocabulary

ostler – [hostler] a person who works in the horse stables

public-house – a tavern, bar

malappropriated – abused

stocks – types of soup

superintend – to supervise, oversee

fagots – bundles of sticks

jocks – commoners

reaming –frothing, like beer or soda

indolence – laziness

automatons – people who act and respond like robots

perforce – involuntarily

abstracting – removing

eccentric – strange, unique, unusual

shoon – plural of shoe

obdurate – stubborn

perversity – obstinacy, tenacity

1. What exterior changes to the house does Lockwood notice on his visit to Wuthering Heights one year later? Why are these changes significant?

*He notices the gate is unlocked, the flowers have a pleasant odor, and the doors and windows are open. All these elements signify the house is opening up, and changes are taking place.*

2. Describe the changes in Cathy and Hareton's relationship.

*They are both happy and in love. Hareton is well dressed and practicing his reading with Cathy's help.*

3. How does Cathy make friends with Hareton?

*She kisses his cheek and asks him to be her friend. She then gives him a book and helps him learn to read it. He resists her attempts to make up with him, but the kiss wins him over.*

4. Why does Mrs. Dean tell Lockwood that he must discuss his business with Mrs. Heathcliff?

*Linton Heathcliff has been dead for three months, and Catherine is in charge of Thrushcross Grange.*

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

### Vocabulary

**barthens** – burdens

**waxing** – increasingly

**monomania** – obsessive enthusiasm in one specific subject or object

1. What does Catherine say to Heathcliff that causes him to grab her by the hair and threaten to hurt her? Does Hareton interfere?

*She tells him that she is friends with Hareton and that he will not let Heathcliff hurt her anymore. Hareton tries to pry Heathcliff's hands free of her hair.*

2. Why does Catherine stop saying bad things about Heathcliff in front of Hareton?

*Catherine realizes Hareton loves Heathcliff, despite the former's bad behavior. She understands the attachment is deep, so she avoids saying anything nasty around Hareton. This way they stay friends.*

3. Why is Heathcliff affected emotionally by Hareton's presence?

*Hareton looks like Catherine and in Heathcliff's mind, they are connected.*

4. How does Heathcliff describe the strange change he knows is coming?

*He does not know what it will be, but he has lost all interest in his daily life.*

5. What is Heathcliff's wish that is described in the following quotation?

“It is by compulsion that I do the slightest act not prompted by one thought; and by compulsion that I notice anything alive or dead, which is not associated with one universal idea. I have a single wish, and my whole being and faculties are yearning to attain it.” (Pg. 273)

*Heathcliff wants to be with Catherine again, even if it is in death or in the form of a ghost.*

6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary.*

## CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

### Vocabulary

**admonition** – a reprimand

**fender** – a screen placed in front of the fireplace to prevent hot coals from falling out

**bane** – destruction

**stark** – stiff

**hasped** – fastened, locked

**harebells** – types of plants with blue and white bell-shaped flowers

1. How is Heathcliff different when Cathy encounters him in the yard?

*He is very happy and excited.*

2. In the following passage what do you think Heathcliff is staring at?

“He was not looking at the wall; for when I regarded him alone, it seemed exactly that he gazed at something within two yards distance.” (Pg. 279)

*He is seeing Catherine's ghost.*

3. What part of Mrs. Dean's dream comes true?

*Heathcliff dies, and his monument does not have a birth date or a last name.*

4. What advice does Mrs. Dean give Heathcliff? How does he answer?

*She suggests he find a minister to help him learn the Bible, so he can learn how to be fit for heaven. He reminds her about his funeral arrangements and says that the heaven he wants is not in the Bible and that he is not interested in any other kind.*

5. When it is mentioned to Heathcliff that he should prepare himself for death by repenting the injustices he has done, he says, “I've done no injustice, and I repent of nothing.” (Pg. 280) Although most readers are initially shocked by that statement, why does it make sense for Heathcliff?

*We have seen that he completely and consistently rejects Christian values, so injustice and repentance mean nothing to him.*

6. Why is Mrs. Dean afraid of Heathcliff's dead body?

*His eyes are open, and he is smiling. He has a look of happiness, which she finds unnatural on the face of someone who has died.*

7. Why is Mrs. Dean uncomfortable at Wuthering Heights, and why is she uneasy about being out alone at night?

*There are stories about Heathcliff's and Catherine's ghosts wandering the moors.*

8. Support or refute the following statement: Heathcliff and Catherine are not unhappy ghosts together; they are peacefully at rest.

*In the last paragraph, Lockwood describes the beautiful scenery around their gravesite. He "...wondered how any one could ever imagine unquiet slumbers for the sleepers in that quiet earth." (Pg. 284) Of course, Lockwood has not always been right in the past.*

9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

*Answers will vary. Example: These last chapters do, indeed, reflect an easing in the melancholy of the images. Primrose roots are gathered from near the gates; Heathcliff is warned about wandering "out of doors" and breathes "as fast as a cat" (a simile); the narrator shut "the casements," as if to keep Heathcliff in; Heathcliff lies down in his bed near its large window; he dies in the bed; his window swings open in the rain after he dies; ghosts are observed by sheep, a young boy, and from a kitchen helper's window. The image of Heathcliff is still present on the grounds and in the atmosphere, albeit a bit less pervasive and powerful.*

# Wuthering Heights

## Study Guide Student Copy

### CHAPTER ONE

#### Vocabulary

**misanthrope** – a person who hates or mistrusts humanity

**capital** – first-rate, excellent

**perseverance** – persistent effort despite discouragement

**causeway** – a road built up over water or marshlands

**flags** – stones used to pave walkways; flagstones

**sinewy** – stringy and tough

**soliloquised** – spoke to oneself

**ejaculation** – a sudden, short exclamation

**conjectured** – judged

**pious** – religious

**advent** – arrival

**tumult** – a disturbance

**gaunt** – thin

**alms** – gifts, charity

**grotesque** – an artistic style that involves distorting the human form, in addition to intermixing monstrous figures and fantastic elements

**griffins** – mythical beasts with the head and wings of an eagle and bodies of a lion

**penetralium** – the innermost part of a building

**culinary** – relating to the kitchen or cooking

**cullenders** – [*colander*] bowl-shaped strainers

**sundry** – assorted, various

**reposed** – lounged, relaxed

**recesses** – nooks, corners

**countenance** – an appearance

**stalwart** – strong, sturdy

**gaiters** – a style of leg coverings that reach to the middle of the calf

**abode** – a home, dwelling

**squire** – an English country gentleman

**slovenly** – sloppily

**impertinence** – disrespect

**attributes** – qualities

**actuate** – to put into motion

**vis-à-vis** – face to face

**ruffianly** – toughly, rowdily

**tacit** – not spoken

**physiognomy** – facial features

coat-laps – collars, lapels  
vexatious – irritating, annoying  
phlegm – indifference, unconcern  
tempest – a fierce storm  
vigilant – cautious, watchful  
signet – a seal (usually to mark official documents)  
loth – [loathe] reluctant  
prudential – good judgment; sensible  
laconic – concise; brief  
auxiliary – supporting

1. Describe the narrator of this chapter. In this first paragraph, what does Mr. Lockwood tell us he is seeking in this part of the country?
2. Read the definition of “reliable narrator” in the *Terms and Definitions* section. Based on that definition, do you believe Mr. Lockwood’s description of Mr. Heathcliff is reliable?

“He is a dark skinned Gypsy... he has an erect and handsome figure; and rather morose. Possibly, some people might suspect him of a degree of underbred pride; I have a sympathetic chord within that tells me it is nothing of the sort:... his reserve springs from an aversion to showy displays of feeling.”  
(Pg. 11)

3. Why does the narrator describe himself as having gained “the reputation of deliberate heartlessness, how undeserved”?
4. How are we told Mr. Heathcliff’s linguistic pattern changes in the following excerpt?

“...relaxed a little in the laconic style of chipping off his pronouns and auxiliary verbs.” (Pg. 13)

5. Although Heathcliff makes it clear he does not want Mr. Lockwood to visit again, why does Lockwood plan to go anyway?

6. How is Mr. Heathcliff described?

7. How is the house described?

8. What do you note about the way this paragraph is written stylistically?

“Before passing the threshold, I paused to admire a quantity of grotesque carving lavished over the front, and especially about the principal door; above which, among a wilderness of crumbling griffins and shameless little boys, I detected the date ‘1500,’ and the name ‘Hareton Earnshaw.’ I would have made a few comments, and requested a short history of the place from the surly owner; but his attitude at the door appeared to demand my speedy entrance, or complete departure, and I had no desire to aggravate his impatience previous to inspecting the penetralium.” (Pg. 10)

9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Vocabulary

**heath** – uncultivated land

**matronly** – a woman (married or widowed) who is of a mature age, well-respected, and dignified

**coal-scuttles** – containers used to easily pour coals into a fire

**perpetual** – continual

**churlish** – sullen; rude

**vehemently** – violently

**fowld** – [dialect] fold

**laith** – [dialect] lake

**halloood** – to “halloo” is to shout to get someone’s attention

**flaysome** – [dialect] annoying, irritating

**dins** – noises

**pigeon-cot** – a small area; cage

**hemmed** – the act of clearing the throat, coughed

**deigned** – agreed

**amiable** – friendly, kind

**scornfully** – hatefully, disdainfully

**flaxen** – fair-haired, blonde

**evinced** – showed, demonstrated

**frock** – a dress

**pet** – a bad temper

**corrugated** – wrinkled

**encroached** – advanced, invaded

**assiduity** – persistence, diligence

**moor** – open land that remains uncultivated because of poor drainage

**sagacity** – wisdom

**austere** – cold; severe

**taciturn** – silent; cold

**venture** – to dare, risk, wager

**diabolical** – devilish, hellish

**disparity** – difference

**corroborating** – supporting

**surmise** – guesswork, conclusion

**perverse** – mean, wicked

**beneficent** – charitable, kind

**jest** – a joke

**audible** – clear, able to be heard

**Black Art** – witchcraft

**rheumatism** – arthritis

**providential** – fortunate

**reprobate** – an evil, immoral person

**malignity** – ill will, hatred



**ensconcing** – settling, securing  
**staling** – [dialect] stealing  
**guffaw** – a laugh, chuckle  
**copestone** – [*capstone*] the final touch; climax  
**miscreants** – villains  
**virulency** – bitterness  
**copious** – heavy; substantial  
**benevolent** – kind, charitable  
**agait now** – [dialect] again  
**wisht** – [dialect] hush  
**moroseness** – a miserable mood; the act of being pessimistic  
**perforce** – therefore  
**condoled** – consoled; gave comfort to

1. Briefly identify Joseph and Zillah.
2. Support the following statement with incidents from the chapter: Mrs. Heathcliff is completely under her father-in-law's control.
3. Why does Lockwood think that Hareton Earnshaw must be an employee?
4. How did the name Hareton Earnshaw come up in the seventh or eighth paragraph of Chapter One? What does it signify?
5. What does Lockwood tell us of Mrs. Heathcliff's physical appearance?

6. What two incorrect conclusions does the narrator make about Mrs. Heathcliff?
7. How would you describe Joseph?
8. Why does Mr. Lockwood's nose begin to bleed? What is Heathcliff's reaction to his predicament?
9. How does Mr. Lockwood's desire to return to Thrushcross Grange spark a flare-up in Hareton?
10. Find some examples of sarcasm in this chapter.
11. Do you find anything humorous in this chapter?
12. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Vocabulary

obviate – to prevent

vigilance – watchfulness, awareness

vapid – dull; flat

spectres – ghosts

dispel – to dismiss

obtrusive – intrusive

tome – a large scholarly book, volume

dilapidation – a state of ruin or decay

hieroglyphics – written words that are difficult to read or make sense out of

atrocious – very bad

initiatory – introductory

garret – an attic, loft

homily – a religious sermon advising people on how they should behave

titter – a nervous giggle

palaver – chitchat, idle talk

pinafors – dresses, frocks

chaplain – a clergyman

asseverated – declared, stated

waxed – grew

lachrymose – tearful

vagabond – a wanderer; someone who has no home and travels from place to place

floundered – staggered, stumbled

cudgel – a heavy stick or club

excommunicated – forced out of the church, exiled

embalming – treating a corpse with preservatives to protect it from decay

hitherto – until now

stipend – an allowance; regular fixed income

pounds – British currency

annum – annual; a year

transgressions – law violations

denounce – to criticize

preposterously – foolishly

martyrs – people who endure huge amounts of suffering

contort – to twist, distort

visage – a face

brethren – plural of *brother*, referring to the congregation

staves – staffs

commenced – began

grappling – wrestling

sconces – wall lights

lattice – a window made of panes of glass that are separated by wood or metal strips

importunate – persistent

tenacious – tight; inflexible  
gripe – [grip]  
lamentable – sad, hopeless  
feeble – weak  
maxillary – relating to the jawbone  
minx – a flirtatious, attractive young woman  
changeling – a baby who is used to secretly replace another infant  
monotonous – tedious, repetitive  
appellation – a title  
vanquish – to overcome, defeat  
toilette – washing up  
sentinel – a lookout, guard  
caprice – an impulse  
brindled – light brown or gray with streaks or spots of darker colors  
querulous – grouchy, irritable  
sanctum – a private place where one is not interrupted  
impudence – disrespect  
orison – a prayer  
sotto voce – in a whispered undertone; under one's breath  
egress – an exit  
intimating – suggesting, hinting  
inarticulate – unable to speak clearly  
interposed – inserted  
snoozled – pushed  
indignant – angry, mad  
epithet – an insult, curse  
jade – a shrewish woman, nag  
decorum – good manners, respectability  
impalpable – invisible  
ere – before  
refuse – trash, rubbish  
quarries – open pits filled with stones that are obtained by digging or blasting  
barren – a stretch of land that is unproductive  
adieux – farewells, goodbyes  
satellites – obedient followers  
adjourned – retired

1. Why is the large oak case so interesting? What does Lockwood discover inside?

2. Does it seem that the three names refer to one person or three different people? If it refers to one person, why are there three different names?
3. Who is Hindley, and how does Catherine say Hindley treats Heathcliff? Find a sentence from her diary that explains how she and Hindley are related.
4. In his dream, why is Lockwood attacked by the congregation and the preacher, Jabez Branderham?
5. Joseph is a religious zealot. What is suggested about Joseph's God?
6. In his second dream, what does Lockwood do to free himself from Catherine's ghost?
7. What evidence is there that Lockwood believes both dreams are visitations from family ghosts? Why does he change his story?

8. The story suggests there was a ghost present, but it is never made definite. Why do you suppose the author leaves the point vague?
9. When Lockwood asks the ghost her name, what name does she give and why is Lockwood surprised? What information does she volunteer?
10. How does Lockwood finally get home?
11. Use incidents from the story to support the following statement: Lockwood is clumsy and constantly getting himself into trouble.
12. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Vocabulary

**weathercocks** – people who are very changeable (they go whatever way the wind blows)

**ruddy** – flushed, rosy

**indigenæ** – natives; indigenous people

**near** – thrifty, economical

**predecessors** – people who came before

**whinstone** – a type of hard rock

**churl** – a rude person

**cuckoo's** – a foolish person's

**unfledged** – young, inexperienced; not having enough feathers to fly

**dunnock** – a type of sparrow

**hob** – a stove

**bonny** – fine, fair; healthy

**bairns** – [Scottish] children

**recompense** – repayment, reimbursement

**christened** – to become baptized into the Christian Church, and to be given a name

**thick** – close, tight

**commendations** – praises

**insolent** – rude, disrespectful

**interloper** – an intruder

**imp** – a little devil

**qualm** – a feeling of doubt or uncertainty

**vindictive** – revengeful; spiteful

1. Who is the new narrator introduced in this chapter, and why is there a change of narrators?
2. Does it appear that Mrs. Dean will be a reliable narrator?
3. Read the definition of intrusive narrator in the *Terms and Definitions* section. Find a passage in this chapter showing that it fits Mrs. Dean.

4. Briefly define the following relationships:

Mrs. Dean (housekeeper at Thrushcross Grange) and Mrs. Heathcliff (seventeen-year-old female at Wuthering Heights).

Mr. Heathcliff and Mrs. Heathcliff .

Hareton Earnshaw and Mrs. Heathcliff .

5. Why does old Mr. Earnshaw name the child Heathcliff? Why do the narrator and Hindley dislike Heathcliff?
6. When Mr. Earnshaw sets the child down, what makes him look different from everyone in the room?
7. How does old Mr. Earnshaw contribute to Hindley's dislike and mistreatment of Heathcliff?
8. Why does Mrs. Dean change her mind and begin to like Heathcliff?
9. How does Heathcliff feel about Mr. Earnshaw?



10. How does Heathcliff use Hindley's brutal behavior to get what he wants?

11. In the following, contrast the language used by the two narrators.

‘Oh, I’ll turn the talk on my landlord’s family!’ I thought to myself. ‘A good subject to start. And that pretty girl-widow, I should like to know her history: whether she be a native of the country, or, as is more probable, an exotic that the surly indigenae will not recognize for kin.’

...‘Is he not rich enough to keep the estate in good order?’ I inquired.

‘Rich, sir!’ she returned. ‘He has nobody knows what money, and every year it increases. Yes, yes, he’s rich enough to live in a finer house than this: but he’s very near—close-handed; and, if he had meant to flit to Thrushcross Grange, as soon as he heard of a good tenant he could not have borne to miss the chance of getting a few hundreds more. It is strange people should be so greedy, when they are alone in the world!’ (Pgs. 33-34)

12. From this passage, what may we infer is the motivation for Mr. Heathcliff's actions?

13. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Vocabulary

vexed – annoyed, irritated

curate – a low ranking priest

ransacked – searched

rake – to uncover

reprobate – a person of bad habits or low character

parish – a religious community

rue – to regret

reared – raised

parson – a preacher, clergyman

1. How does Mr. Earnshaw's illness and subsequent temper change the lives of each of the following characters?

Heathcliff -

Joseph -

Hindley -

Cathy -

2. How is Heathcliff's behavior toward Cathy different from his behavior toward Mr. Earnshaw? How are his feelings different?
3. How do Heathcliff and Cathy cope with Mr. Earnshaw's death?
4. What is Mrs. Dean's opinion of Joseph?
5. How is young Catherine described? Why do she and Heathcliff seem to get along so well?
6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER SIX

### Vocabulary

**portended** – warned, predicted  
**delf-case** – a case for displaying delf (Delft) pottery  
**tyrannical** – dictatorial, authoritarian  
**evincing** – clearly showing  
**degradation** – a demotion; humiliation  
**wash-house** – the laundry area  
**catechised** – questioned or examined closely  
**cant** – meaningless talk  
**abominable** – disgusting  
**vociferated** – shouted, yelled  
**throttled off** – choked  
**pendent** – hanging down, dangling  
**execrations** – curses  
**gallows** – the structure used to hang criminals  
**beard** – to confront, challenge  
**magistrate** – a judge  
**scouring** – searching; moving about  
**culpable** – improper, wrong  
**heathenism** – the act of being irreligious  
**Lascar** – a person in the Indian military  
**expostulating** – objecting; protesting  
**negus** – a beverage

1. Why do the mourners upset Hindley's new wife?
2. Find an example that may foreshadow the new wife's health problems.
3. What kind of life does Hindley force on Heathcliff once he is master of Wuthering Heights?

4. Describe the favorite activity of Catherine and Heathcliff? How are they punished when they return?
5. Why does Heathcliff prefer his life of abuse at Wuthering Heights to the life Edgar and Isabella Linton have at Thrushcross Grange?
6. How do the Lintons treat Catherine and Heathcliff? What does Heathcliff do after he is sent home?
7. What does the following passage tell the reader about Catherine's character?

“...and Mrs. Earnshaw undertook to keep her sister-in-law in due restraint when she returned home; employing art, not force: with force she would have found it impossible.” (Pg. 48)
8. Find a sentence in this chapter summarizing Heathcliff's feelings for Catherine.
9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### Vocabulary

**beaver** – a hat made of beaver skin

**burnished** – polished

**mire** – mud

**settle** – a long bench with a high back

**discomfiture** – uneasiness; embarrassment

**condescendingly** – showing a superior attitude

**dusky** – dark in color

**mulled** – heated and spiced

**cant lass** – a bold, confident girl

**reproofs** – reprimands, scolding

**dour** – gloomy

**cur** – a dog; also, a coward

**amiable** – likeable, good-natured

**dainties** – treats, delicacies

**coxcomb** – a man overly concerned with vanity and his appearance

**tureen** – a serving dish

**lament** – a poem or song expressing grief

**flogged** – severely beaten

**cambric** – cotton or white linen

**equanimity** – composure

**purgatory** – a place of suffering and remorse

**victuals** – various foods

**entreaties** – requests

**mustering** – gathering, calling forth

**unmolested** – unharmed, undisturbed

**psalmody** – songs sung in worship

**prognosticate** – to predict

**obstinate** – persistent

**provincialisms** – ways of behaving, indicating that someone is not from the city

**frittering** – wasting

1. How does Mrs. Earnshaw change Cathy? What is Heathcliff's reaction to this change?
2. Find an example of a metaphor in Mrs. Dean's description of Heathcliff's face.

3. How does Cathy show her devotion to Heathcliff after he is beaten and sent to the garret?
4. Heathcliff is badly abused in this household. How does he plan to ease his pain?
5. Support the following statement: *Wuthering Heights* is a frame narrative, and Mrs. Dean is the narrator of the main tale.
6. How does Mr. Lockwood compliment Mrs. Dean? What does she reveal about her education? What does she say about books?
7. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### Vocabulary

**nursling** – a baby

**consumption** – a disease (usually tuberculosis)

**cherub** – an innocent child

**a rush of a lass** – a thin and delicate girl

**rapturously** – extremely happy

**zealous** – enthusiastic

**doted** – loved

**doggedly** – stubbornly

**malady** – a disease

**dissipation** – useless activity; wastefulness

**hector** – to dominate

**vocation** – an occupation

**ferocity** – fierceness, violence

**infernal** – hellish; inhuman

**pensive** – thoughtful

**cordiality** – friendliness

**acquisitions** – achievements

**ruffian** – a tough person, hoodlum

**coquette** – a girl who attempts to get men's attention through vanity and physical appearance

**depreciation** – belittlement

**chastened** – reprimanded, punished

**poignant** – impressive

**respite** – an intermission, break

**lavishing** – wasting

**lime** – white powder used to improve soil; crushed limestone

**petulantly** – irritably

**almanack** – [*almanac*] an annual calendar

**imperiously** – arrogantly

**assiduously** – diligently, persistently

**impelled** – driven

**livid** – angry

**wayward** – disobedient, defiant

**marred** – spoiled

**askance** – sideways

**rabid** – violent

**fowling-piece** – a lightweight shotgun used for shooting small game



1. How does Mrs. Dean become Hareton's nurse?
2. How does Hindley change after his wife's death? How does he treat Heathcliff? What is Heathcliff's reaction to Hindley's decline?
3. What does Catherine do to reveal her true nature to Edgar Linton?
4. How does Catherine and Edgar's quarrel change their relationship?
5. Why is Edgar Linton a foil to Heathcliff?
6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER NINE

### Vocabulary

vagaries – extravagant actions, whimsical notions

wisht – hush

squalling – screaming, crying

miser – a person who lives frugally in order to hoard as much money as possible

abashed – embarrassed

perdition – complete and utter ruin; Hell

blasphemer – a person who speaks of God or religion disrespectfully

imprecations – curses

hoary – gray haired

bairnies grat – [Scottish] children cried

mither – [dialect] mother

mools – earth of a grave

asunder – apart

winsome – enticing; sweet

peevishly – irritably

sententiously – concisely

catechism – an examination, investigation

injudicious – unwise

sup – to dine; have supper

antipathy – hostility

wretch – an unhappy person

protracted – extended, prolonged

fahl – [dialect] foul

supplication – a prayer

rigs – carriages, horse-drawn carts

heedless – unconcerned, unobservant

expostulations – protests, objections

patriarchs – founders, originators, creators

ascertain – to determine, discover

obstinacy – unruliness, stubbornness

prevail – to persuade

confounded – annoying

torrent – a downpour, deluge

convalescent – recovering

deliverance – release, freedom

munificent – generous

1. Briefly identify Kenneth. Why does Hindley wish to cram “Kenneth, head downmost, in the Blackhorse marsh”?
2. Why does Mrs. Dean hide Hareton from his father?
3. Why is Heathcliff upset with himself for saving Hareton’s life?
4. What reasons does Cathy give for loving Edgar?
5. What does Mrs. Dean think of Catherine’s reasons for marrying Edgar?
6. Why does Catherine’s dream make her think it is wrong for her to marry Edgar?
7. What does Catherine say about Heathcliff before he leaves the kitchen? What does she say afterwards that he never hears?
8. Why does Catherine think her marriage will not separate her from Heathcliff?

9. What brings on Cathy's delirium?
10. Why does Heathcliff leave Wuthering Heights? Will he come back? After Heathcliff leaves, does it become calmer at Wuthering Heights?
11. How does Catherine change toward Mrs. Dean and Joseph after her illness?
12. How do the older Mr. and Mrs. Linton die?
13. Why does Mrs. Dean leave Wuthering Heights to stay with Cathy and her new husband?
14. At this point, what is the contrast between the two estates and the people inhabiting these estates?
15. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TEN

### Vocabulary

dilatory – slow

brace – a pair

grouse – a chicken-like bird

phalanx – tightly arranged

vials – small containers

sizar's place – a scholarship at Trinity College or Cambridge University

imperious – dictatorial, authoritative

pertness – overconfidence

averred – stated truthfully

perilous – dangerous

sallow – pale, sickly

sough – soft murmuring

beck – a small creek

jubilee – a special anniversary, celebration

calamity – a disaster

fastidiousness – carefulness, precision

presentiment – a premonition

contrives – pretends, fabricates

pang – a twinge, ache

aversion – a hatred, detestation

chastisement – a punishment

prudently – carefully

basely – meanly, selfishly

covetousness – jealousy; greed

Providence – God's divine intervention

petulance – irritability

self-complacent – self satisfied

morrow – the following day

abjured – rejected, denied

exuberance – enthusiasm

vivacity – liveliness

judicious – reasonable, rational

alliance – a unity

imminent – inevitable, inescapable

peremptorily – putting an end to the debate

fondling – [*foundling*] an orphan

superfluous – unnecessary

infatuated – obsessed

emphatically – flatly

arid – dry

furze – an evergreen shrub

whinstone – hard, dark-colored rocks

**musings** – meditation, reflection

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5. Why does Hindley allow Heathcliff to live at Wuthering Heights?
6. Briefly describe Isabella.
7. What does Catherine say about Heathcliff in order to persuade Isabella that he is not the man for her?
8. Support the following statement: Catherine makes a terrible mistake when she tells Heathcliff about Isabella's affection for him.
9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### Vocabulary

**withered** – dried up, shriveled

**turf** – earth, ground

**comply** – to follow, obey

**apparition** – a spirit

**propitiate** – to soothe, pacify

**mun** – [dialect] must

**Judas** – a person who betrays a supposed friend

**decisively** – with certainty

**approbation** – approval, consent

**intractable** – stubborn

**blackguard** – a foul-mouthed person, scoundrel

**acquiesced** – quietly agreed without enthusiasm

**ignominious** – disgraceful

**leveret** – a young hare (not quite in its first year)

**gullet** – the throat

**underlings** – people of lower ranking, inferior

**recriminate** – to return an accusation

**stolidity** – emotionless, a lack of interest

**exasperating** – annoying

**despondency** – depression

**stoical** – unaffected emotionally

**compunction** – remorsefulness

**blanched** – pale

**preternaturally** – abnormally, unnaturally

**evasive** – unclear, vague

1. How has Heathcliff taken control of Hareton's life? Why does the boy like him?
2. Why does Catherine get angry with Heathcliff? Why does Heathcliff then get angry with her?



3. Why does the author use a dash in place of words in much of the dialogue in this chapter? For example: 'No, I was told the curate should have his—teeth dashed down his—throat, if he stepped over the threshold—Heathcliff had promised that!' (Pg. 97)
4. Why does Linton ban Heathcliff from Thrushcross Grange and Catherine's company?
5. Why does Catherine prevent Linton's men from entering and helping him throw Heathcliff out of the house? What do you think of Catherine's action? If you were Edgar, could you forgive her?
6. How does Catherine plan to change Linton's mind about banning Heathcliff from Thrushcross Grange? How is it stopped?
7. What does Linton do while Catherine is in her room for two days?
8. Is there any way that the showdown between Edgar and Heathcliff could be averted or peacefully resolved?
9. Some readers may think that Mrs. Dean is a busybody at times. What is your opinion?
10. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### Vocabulary

**pertinaciously** – stubbornly; staying strong in regard to a purpose or specific action

**lethargy** – a stupor of inactivity, sluggishness

**injunction** – an order, direction

**moor-cock** – the male grouse (red in color)

**lapwing** – a species of bird

**elf-bolts** – flint arrowheads†

**paroxysm** – a sudden outburst

**Kirk** – the Church of Scotland

**consternation** – dismay, fear

**recantation** – a formal withdrawal, retraction

**interrogatively** – questioningly

**presumptuous** – arrogant

**aspirations** – ambitions, goals, objectives

**clamorous** – rowdy, noisy

1. What does Mrs. Dean say to make Catherine's illness worse?
2. Why is Catherine afraid to be left alone? What does she see in the mirror?
3. What do you think is the cause of Catherine's emotional distress?
4. Find a quotation in this chapter to support the following statement: Catherine will not stay in her grave without Heathcliff there with her.

5. When Mrs. Dean leaves Thrushcross Grange to get Kenneth, what does she discover in the garden?
6. How does Mrs. Dean discover Isabella's elopement with Heathcliff?
7. What is Kenneth's diagnosis of Catherine's condition? What remedy does he suggest?
8. What is Linton's reaction to his sister's marriage?
9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### Vocabulary

**crocuses** – herbs with grass-like foliage and many different colored flowers

**redounded** – contributed

**ganging** – [dialect] going

**lantern jaws** – when the lower jaw comes out beyond the upper jaw

**wicket** – a small door or gate

**vouchsafed** – awarded, gave

**doleful** – mournful

**irrepressible** – uncontrollable

**relish** – to enjoy

**recommenced** – began again

**thible** – a stick used for stirring porridge

**deaved** – [dialect] ruined

**meeterly** – [dialect] fairly, moderately

**valances** – decorative drapery hung across the tops of windows, beds, tables, canopies, etc.

**festoons** – a curtain draped to form elegant loops

**madling** – [dialect] a mild curse

**plisky** – the act of playing a practical joke

**whelphood** – childhood

1. Why does Mrs. Dean say the following? “I thought myself, she might recover, so waited on as she was. And there was double cause to desire it, for on her existence depended that of another.” (Pg. 118)
2. Why does Hindley want Heathcliff living at Wuthering Heights when Hindley clearly hates him?

3. Briefly describe the reception Isabella receives at Wuthering Heights from each of the following:

Joseph -

Hareton -

Hindley -

4. Why does Heathcliff promise to make Isabella's life miserable?

5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

### Vocabulary

epistle – a letter

imploringly – begging

slattern – an unkempt woman

sideboard – a board on the side of a bed

importuned – badgered

extorted – squeezed

gall – bile

incredulous – skeptical, disbelieving

scruples – reservations, doubts

tush – an expression of disapproval

depreciated – devalued, reduced, belittled

degenerates – declines, deteriorates

chivalrous – gracious, knightly

obstinately – stubbornly

perspicacity – perceptiveness, wisdom

brach – [archaic] a female hound

prudence – discretion, caution

exasperate – to annoy, anger

quiescence – inactiveness; slumber, dormancy

insipid – dull, bland

paltry – trivial, unimportant; sleazy

appellation – calling by name

dree – to suffer (extreme sadness)

1. What keeps Heathcliff from killing Edgar Linton? Why does Heathcliff believe his own love for Catherine is superior to Linton's?
2. Support the following statement: Heathcliff has been honest with Isabella from the beginning, and he is correct when he claims she is responsible for her own troubles.

3. Why does Mrs. Dean decide to arrange a meeting between Heathcliff and Catherine?
4. Do you think Isabella will one day leave Wuthering Heights? Do you think Heathcliff will permit her to leave? Use events from the chapter to support your answer.
5. How does Heathcliff explain the fact that Catherine never mentions his name?
6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

### Vocabulary

**placidly** – calmly

**audacity** – courage, bravery

**vane** – an indicator

**scintillating** – sparkling

**concourse** – a courtyard, open space

**sauntered** – strolled

**extricate** – to free, remove

**earnestly** – genuinely, sincerely

**resolution** – determination

1. When Catherine blames her impending death on the quarrel between Heathcliff and Edgar, why does Heathcliff say she has killed herself?
2. Why does Heathcliff try to leave Catherine before Edgar returns from church? Is Heathcliff afraid of him?
3. What evidence is there that Catherine will not live long?
4. Why does Catherine torture Heathcliff by telling him that he has caused her death?
5. Who is Heathcliff talking about when he says, “I forgive what you have done to me. I love *my* murderer—but *yours*! How can I?” (Pg. 139)



## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

### Vocabulary

**suffused** – covered

**heterodox** – disagreeing with accepted religious beliefs

**ousels** – [*ouzels*] blackbirds

**snivel** – to snifle

**quelled** – crushed

**fain** – ready, willing

**goaded** – driven by strong impulses; urged, provoked

**interment** – burial

**heath** – evergreen shrubs that produce types of berries or fruits

**bilberry plants** – plants that produce edible berries like blueberries

1. What statement of Mrs. Dean's reflects the traditional Christian view of death?
2. Why does Heathcliff pray that Catherine's ghost haunts him?
3. Why does Mrs. Dean open the door to allow Heathcliff to see Catherine's body?
4. What does Heathcliff do to Catherine's locket? What does Mrs. Dean do?
5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

### Vocabulary

**implored** – prayed to; begged

**orisons** – prayers

**snuffers** – implements used to smother a candle flame

**stanchions** – posts used for support

**preterhuman** – superhuman

**malefactors** – criminals

**recapitulation** – a summary

**basilisk** – dragon-like

**legion** – a group, crowd

**derision** – mockery

**forbearance** – restraint

**despot** – a person of authority who acts like a tyrant

**sceptre** – a decorated staff used by rulers on specific occasions

**tent** – [dialect] attention, care

**indicative** – indicating

**mortgagee** – the person who holds the mortgage

**inveterate** – confirmed

1. Find a quotation in this chapter that supports the following statement: Joseph's speech pattern is individual, in that his manner of speech is unique to him and not merely a dialect of the region.
2. What in Isabella's comment on Hindley's plan to shoot Heathcliff also reflects traditional Christian values?
3. How does Isabella use the poker to get back at Heathcliff?

4. What does Hindley mean when he says, "I'll do you a kindness in spite of yourself, and Hareton justice!"? (Pg. 152)
5. What does Isabella say to Heathcliff to make herself so disagreeable that he will not try to keep her at Wuthering Heights?
6. What explanation does Mrs. Dean give for the different ways Hindley and Edgar treat their children after their wives die?
7. State a theme for this novel based on that advice.
8. Why does Mrs. Dean feel it is her duty to arrange Hindley's funeral?
9. What suggestion is there that Hindley's death may not have been from drinking?
10. What is the reason that Edgar does not insist that Heathcliff allow Hareton to live at Thrushcross Grange?
11. Discuss the following statement: "Hareton is the real victim of Heathcliff's revenge against Hindley."

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### Vocabulary

**Galloway** – a small, strong horse

**riband** – a ribbon

**impertinent** – irrelevant; presumptuous

**fairishes** – fairies

**offald ways** – this description is used in illustrating how Catherine and Heathcliff's behavior is shameful

**lineage** – ancestry, heredity, family

**innuendoes** – suggestions

**comminations** – threats

**rankled** – became sore

1. Briefly describe Cathy Linton.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What are the “mutual revelations” Mrs. Dean is vexed about in the following passage?

“I was much vexed at her and the servant for their mutual revelations.”  
(Pg. 166)

3. What does Mrs. Dean think of Hareton?

4. What is the reason Heathcliff has not physically abused Hareton?
5. How does Mrs. Dean convince Cathy to keep her visit to Wuthering Heights a secret?
6. What does Hareton do that upsets Cathy? How does he try to make amends?
7. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

### Vocabulary

**sanguine** – optimistic

**insipient** – beginning

**mantle** – a cloak, robe

**trepidation** – nervousness

1. Briefly describe Linton Heathcliff.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What does Cathy think of her new cousin?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What kind of life do you think Linton will find at Wuthering Heights?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Why do you think Edgar agrees in the morning to send the boy to Heathcliff without a fight?

## CHAPTER TWENTY

### Vocabulary

**brown study** – deep thought

**languid** – drowsy, lazy

**ague** – a fit

**puling** – whining

**cipher** – an insignificant person

**monopolising** – occupying, consuming

**whelp** – a derogatory term for a child

**victuals** – food

1. What lies do Mrs. Dean and Edgar tell Linton in order to get him to Wuthering Heights?
2. What is Heathcliff's opinion of his son? Why does he intend to take good care of the boy?
3. How does Mrs. Dean plan to comfort Edgar when she return to Thrushcross Grange?
4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

### Vocabulary

**bacca-pipe** – a tobacco pipe

**hisseln** – himself

**moor-game** – grouse

**sallied** – rushed

**nab** – a pinch

**brow** – peak, summit

**crestfallen** – disappointed

**gaumlness** – stupid, lacking sense

**bathos** – a reduction in status

**lath** – a rude person; a peasant

**flippant** – superficial

**solace** – comfort

**immolation** – an offering, sacrifice

1. Whom does Cathy meet on her sixteenth birthday? Why does she agree to keep her visit a secret?
2. Find a quotation in this chapter telling the reader how Heathcliff feels about Hareton.
3. Why do Linton and Cathy laugh at Hareton? What does Mrs. Dean think of their behavior?



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## CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

### Vocabulary

diurnal – daily

boding – promising

canty – cheerful

expedient – appropriate

bugbear – an imaginary character created to scare children

credulity – gullibility

1. Where is Cathy when she again encounters Heathcliff?
2. What does Heathcliff say that makes Cathy cry?
3. Why does Mrs. Dean accompany Cathy to Wuthering Heights when she knows it is wrong to do so?
4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

### Vocabulary

elysium – paradise

contrite – regretful, apologetic

scuttleful – a bucketful

gadding – wandering

disputant – a person who is arguing or disputing

pettishly – crankily

compunction – hesitation, reluctance

1. What do Linton and Cathy fight about when she visits Wuthering Heights?
2. Why does Cathy want to visit Linton again? What does Mrs. Dean say about her visits?
3. Find a quotation that suggests Cathy is disobeying Mrs. Dean's wishes and does visit Linton.
4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

### Vocabulary

**disrelish** – distaste

**throstles** – songbirds

**linnets** – birds related to the finch

**undulating** – swaying

**blindman's-buff** – [*Blindman's bluff*] a game where one player is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify one other player

**battledores** – badminton rackets

**shuttlecocks** – the birdie used in badminton

**bran** – the insides

**mortified** – humiliated

**discomfited** – embarrassed

**interdict** – penalty; forbidden

1. How does Mrs. Dean discover that Catherine is visiting Linton almost every night?
2. Why does Mrs. Dean chide Catherine by saying, "I shall not scold, but I don't like your conduct there. If you had remembered that Hareton was your cousin as much as Master Heathcliff, you would have felt how improper it was to behave in that way."? (Pg. 210)
3. What evidence is there that Heathcliff is eavesdropping on Catherine and Linton's conversations?
4. How does Mrs. Dean stop Catherine's visits to Wuthering Heights?
5. In what ways can Hareton be considered Linton's foil?
6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

### Vocabulary

[none]

1. Why do you think Edgar considers Linton a prospective son-in-law?
2. What request does Linton make in his letter to Edgar? What is his reply?
3. How is a meeting finally arranged?
4. What heartless act does Heathcliff do to Linton?
5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

### Vocabulary

guide-stone – a sign

1. Why do you think Linton wants Cathy to tell Edgar that he is in tolerable health? Why does he keep looking nervously at the Heights?
2. Why does Cathy think Linton's health is improving? Why does Mrs. Dean disagree?
3. Support the following statement: Cathy is not in love with Linton; she just likes feeling useful.
4. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

### Vocabulary

**emulated** – followed

**respired** – inhaled

**attenuated** – weakened

**magnanimity** – generosity

**ling** – a heather bush; a type of evergreen bush

**importunity** – a demand

**vivisection** – a dissection

**expeditiously** – quickly

**spleen** – anger, irritability

**cockatrice** – a mythological creature that is hatched from a chicken egg, but nurtured by a reptile; his glance is said to have the power to kill.

1. How does Heathcliff trick Cathy and Mrs. Dean into going to Wuthering Heights?
2. Why does Heathcliff lock the door and insist they spend the night?
3. Why does Cathy say “I promise to marry Linton: papa would like me to: and I love him. Why should you wish to force me to do what I’ll willingly do of myself?” (Pg. 229) Is any of this statement true?
4. How do Cathy and Mrs. Dean miss their chance to escape?
5. How long does Heathcliff keep Mrs. Dean locked in the bedroom? Where do you think Cathy is all of this time?

## CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

### Vocabulary

importantly – urgent

1. Why does Zillah believe Cathy and Mrs. Dean are dead?
2. Why does Mrs. Dean call Linton a “heartless, selfish boy”? (Pg. 235)
3. How does Mrs. Dean try to convince him to release Cathy?
4. Once back at the Grange, how does Mrs. Dean try to get Cathy released? Is she successful?
5. Why does the lawyer come to late too alter Edgar’s will? How does he behave when he does arrive?
6. How does Cathy escape to see her father one last time?
7. Where is Edgar Linton buried? Why does Mr. Green allow it?
8. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.



## CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

### Chapter XXIX

**sexton** – an employee of the church responsible for the church's property, including grave-digging

**soldered** – permanently affixed

**catgut** – a tough, thin cord constructed from animal intestines, used for stringing some musical instruments, tennis rackets, and even the threads used in surgeries

1. Why does Heathcliff insist Cathy move back to Wuthering Heights?
2. What does Heathcliff do to Catherine's coffin?
3. After Catherine's death, what does Heathcliff pray for?
4. Why does he think her ghost must be at the Heights? Why has he been tortured for the last eighteen years?
5. Why is Heathcliff less tortured after opening Catherine's coffin?
6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THIRTY

### Vocabulary

**thrang** – busy

**farthing** – a British coin worth a very small amount; a coin worth less than half a penny

**hypocrisy** – an act of falseness

1. Why is Cathy cold to Zillah and Hareton after Linton's death?
2. What does Linton's will say?
3. What does Hareton find fascinating about Cathy?
4. Why does Mrs. Dean think Zillah is selfish?
5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

### Vocabulary

**adroitly** – skillfully, cleverly

**emulous** – envious

**saturnine** – melancholy, sad

1. How does Cathy torture Hareton when Lockwood visits Wuthering Heights? How does Hareton fight back?
2. After running into Hareton and seeing him upset, why does Heathcliff say, “It will be odd, if I thwart myself!”? (Pg. 254)
3. How much of a romantic interest does Mr. Lockwood have in courting Cathy?
4. Describe the change Lockwood notices in Heathcliff’s personality.
5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

### Vocabulary

**ostler** – [*hostler*] a person who works in the horse stables

**public-house** – a tavern, bar

**malappropriated** – abused

**stocks** – types of soup

**superintend** – to supervise, oversee

**fagots** – bundles of sticks

**jocks** – commoners

**reaming** –frothing, like beer or soda

**indolence** – laziness

**automatons** – people who act and respond like robots

**perforce** – involuntarily

**abstracting** – removing

**eccentric** – strange, unique, unusual

**shoon** – plural of shoe

**obdurate** – stubborn

**perversity** – obstinacy, tenacity

1. What exterior changes to the house does Lockwood notice on his visit to Wuthering Heights one year later? Why are these changes significant?
2. Describe the changes in Cathy and Hareton's relationship.
3. How does Cathy make friends with Hareton?
4. Why does Mrs. Dean tell Lockwood that he must discuss his business with Mrs. Heathcliff?
5. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

### Vocabulary

**barthens** – burdens

**waxing** – increasingly

**monomania** – obsessive enthusiasm in one specific subject or object

1. What does Catherine say to Heathcliff that causes him to grab her by the hair and threaten to hurt her? Does Hareton interfere?
2. Why does Catherine stop saying bad things about Heathcliff in front of Hareton?
3. Why is Heathcliff affected emotionally by Hareton's presence?
4. How does Heathcliff describe the strange change he knows is coming?
5. What is Heathcliff's wish that is described in the following quotation?

“It is by compulsion that I do the slightest act not prompted by one thought; and by compulsion that I notice anything alive or dead, which is not associated with one universal idea. I have a single wish, and my whole being and faculties are yearning to attain it.” (Pg. 273)
6. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

## CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

### Vocabulary

**admonition** – a reprimand

**fender** – a screen placed in front of the fireplace to prevent hot coals from falling out

**bane** – destruction

**stark** – stiff

**hasped** – fastened, locked

**harebells** – types of plants with blue and white bell-shaped flowers

1. How is Heathcliff different when Cathy encounters him in the yard?

2. In the following passage what do you think Heathcliff is staring at?

“He was not looking at the wall; for when I regarded him alone, it seemed exactly that he gazed at something within two yards distance.” (Pg. 279)

3. What part of Mrs. Dean’s dream comes true?

4. What advice does Mrs. Dean give Heathcliff? How does he answer?

5. When it is mentioned to Heathcliff that he should prepare himself for death by repenting the injustices he has done, he says, "I've done no injustice, and I repent of nothing." (Pg. 280) Although most readers are initially shocked by that statement, why does it make sense for Heathcliff?
6. Why is Mrs. Dean afraid of Heathcliff's dead body?
7. Why is Mrs. Dean uncomfortable at Wuthering Heights, and why is she uneasy about being out alone at night?
8. Support or refute the following statement: Heathcliff and Catherine are not unhappy ghosts together; they are peacefully at rest.
9. Briefly note any imagery relating to windows, doors and gates, and animals.

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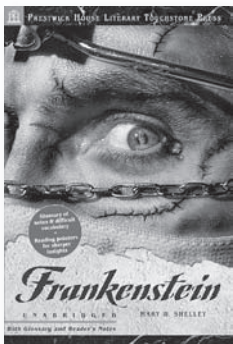
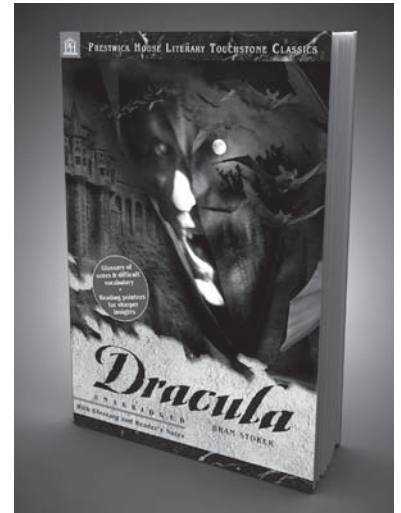
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