

Teaching Pack: *Wuthering Heights*

Cambridge IGCSE™ / IGCSE (9–1)
Literature in English 0475 / 0992

Cambridge O Level
Literature in English 2010

For examination from 2029



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Introduction

This *Teaching Pack* supports teachers and learners when studying Cambridge IGCSE / IGCSE (9–1) and O Level Literature in English set texts.

Set texts regularly rotate on the syllabus and may change from one year of examination to the next. Before you begin teaching, check the set text list for the year in which your candidates will take their examinations.

Teachers may use this teaching pack to engage their learners when introducing a set text, or as a revision tool.

The content of these set text resources will need to be expanded on to cover what candidates are expected to know and be able to comment on in an examination.

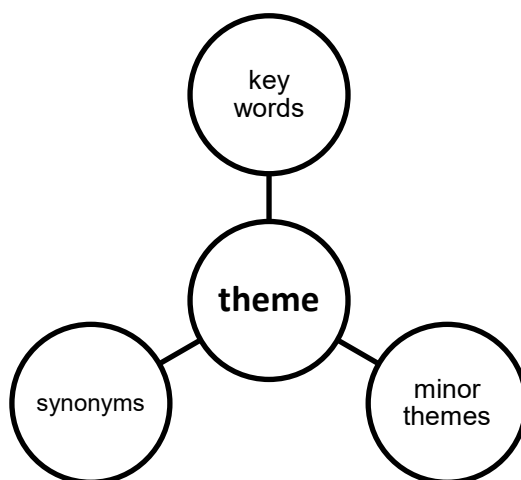
To increase learners' understanding and appreciation of the set text we recommend learners to set up a **reading log**, which could include:

- brief synopses of chapters/acts (in no more than a couple of sentences in their own words)
- a timeline of events (useful when a narrative is arranged non-chronologically)
- a list or diagram of characters and their relationships with each other
- first impressions of main characters
- initial thoughts about the main themes or ideas in the text.

The teaching pack aims to help learners to understand and think about the themes of the text, key quotations and their meanings, the significance of character behaviour, relationships and actions and how characters are depicted in the set text being studied.

The key words we use for the themes in this *Teaching Pack* are not exhaustive.

We suggest teachers discuss synonyms and alternative key words for themes that are identified for a text. Create key major theme mind maps and then from each of those key themes map connected and subsidiary/minor themes.



Lesson resources



Included in this pack are some resources to use with your learners. You may ask your learners to create their own worksheets similar to these, around another text, which they are studying:

Character summaries and quotations – learners create their own character summaries including quotations.

Reflection – after reading the text / watching the videos, learners reflect, consider and explore.

Quiz – a fun quiz to test the learners' knowledge of the text before or after watching the videos.

1. Themes and text summary

Some of the themes Emily Brontë explores include:

- Love
- Revenge
- Obsession
- Social class
- Identity
- The supernatural
- Nature versus man

Wuthering Heights is the story of two families, the Lintons and the Earnshaws and how they are connected across generations by love, hate and revenge. The narrative starts as a mystery but soon develops into a cautionary tale of how the choices of one generation can go on to affect the next generation.

The novel starts with Mr Lockwood writing in his journal that he has just returned from a visit to the Wuthering Heights estate to meet his new neighbour, Mr Heathcliff. Lockwood is Heathcliff's new tenant at Thrushcross and he is keen to introduce himself and become acquainted with the 'very intelligent' landlord.

The next day Lockwood calls again at Thrushcross, where he is led inside by a rough looking young man. The evening is strange and eventually it is decided that Lockwood must stay the night because of a raging storm. He spends the night in an unusual room belonging to Catherine Earnshaw. Lockwood finds and reads her diary, from the time after her father's death. He learns that Catherine and, the adopted, Heathcliff were very close, but that Heathcliff (despite having been in favour with Catherine's father) is hated by her brother, Hindley.

That night, alone in the room, Lockwood has a nightmare. A melancholy female ghost grabs his hand; she says her name is Catherine Linton and she begs to be let back in, having lost her way. On the retelling of this story Heathcliff is first angry with Lockwood but then dismisses him to another room. He witnesses Heathcliff fling open the window to let the howling storm in; he cries out to 'Cathy – do come... my heart's darling! Hear me this time... at last.' The next morning Heathcliff escorts Lockwood home, where the servants are joyous to see him, having feared that he perished in the storm.

In Chapter 4 the narrative shifts from Lockwood to Nelly Dean, the housekeeper at Thrushcross Grange. She grew up in servitude in the Earnshaw household and witnessed firsthand, the complex relationships around Heathcliff's introduction to the family. Mr Earnshaw had two biological children, Catherine and Hindley and a third, adopted son who he had brought back with him after a trip to Liverpool. Catherine quickly took to her new brother, but Hindley hated him as he viewed him as a challenge to his father's love and his privileges. Nelly tells of years of bullying and mistreatment of the quiet child Heathcliff. Over time and after Hindley is sent away to college, Catherine and Heathcliff grow intimately close and bond across adventures on the moors. One such adventure through a stormy night sees Catherine stranded at Thrushcross Grange with the Linton family and their children, Edgar and Isabella. Catherine remains there for five weeks, growing close to the Linton children. On her return to Wuthering Heights it becomes clear that her time with the Lintons has tamed some of her wilder and unladylike behaviours.

Hindley's return to Wuthering Heights with his new wife Frances brings change. The servants are relocated to the back quarters, and Heathcliff is sent with them. He is sent out to work as a labourer in the fields and forbidden from talking with Catherine. This fires Heathcliff's anger and he vows to Nelly that he will 'pay Hindley back' for this poor treatment. Meanwhile, Edgar and Catherine grow closer with Heathcliff's absence. Catherine admits to Nelly that she knows that she cannot marry Heathcliff because it would 'degrade' her, yet he draws her with a passion that Edgar never could.

After a period of Consumption, Hindley's wife gives birth to a healthy baby boy, Hareton, but dies soon after. Hindley turns to drink, depression and violence. During this time Heathcliff enjoys Hindley's demise and quietly plots and plans how he may get his revenge.

Time passes and Catherine enjoys the company of Edgar Linton, remaining a pleasant and respectable young lady in his presence. Upon his marriage proposal she accepts. However, she also reveals to Nelly that she is unsure of her acceptance because her love for Heathcliff is 'like the eternal rocks beneath', but 'he shall never know' how she loves him. Catherine believes that if she marries Edgar Linton, then his money will help her to aid Heathcliff's rise and escape her brother Hindley's power and reach. Unfortunately, Heathcliff overhears Catherine's conversation with Nelly and hears that Catherine feels that to marry him now would degrade her and so he flees Wuthering Heights that same night. On discovering that Heathcliff has departed Wuthering Heights, Catherine is devastated. She marries Edgar Linton at Gimmerton Chapel and moves to Thrushcross Grange. Nelly has little choice but to leave Wuthering Heights and move with her mistress to Thrushcross.

Three years later Nelly sees that a deep affection is growing between Catherine and Edgar. This is until one 'mellow evening in September' when Heathcliff returns. He is ushered into Thrushcross Grange where all see that he has returned a handsome and refined gentleman. Catherine is overjoyed with happiness and this marks the rekindling of their relationship.

Heathcliff moves back into Wuthering Heights as a tenant, with a greedy Hindley keen to covert his new wealth. During this time, Heathcliff visits Thrushcross Grange often, becoming more acquainted with past love Catherine and her sister-in-law Isabella Linton. Isabella develops an infatuation with the handsome stranger and despite warnings from both Catherine, Nelly and Edgar, falls deeply in love with him. On his part, Heathcliff sees Isabella as a quick route to Thrushcross Grange and the Linton's fortunes. Their relationship causes conflict between Heathcliff and Edgar and eventually Edgar forces Catherine to choose between Heathcliff and himself. Catherine is again outraged and throws herself into a fit, refusing to eat for days and bringing upon herself the catastrophic illness of 'a brain fever'. During this time Heathcliff and Isabella elope and are absent without mention for six weeks until Isabella writes to her brother to announce her marriage to Heathcliff. She also writes to Nelly, a strange letter outlining her horror at Heathcliff's terrorising behaviour. It seems that Heathcliff is using her to access the estate and the family's wealth, whilst punishing her as her brother's proxy for any illness and harm that has come to Catherine in his absence.

Concerned by Catherine's worsening condition, Heathcliff makes a visit to Thrushcross Grange. Their reunion is tearful and passionate, with Catherine both blaming him for her condition, but also professing her love and her desire to never be parted from him again. On Edgar's return Catherine passes out and Heathcliff demands that they get help. Heathcliff retires to the garden, and Catherine is brought back to consciousness, but she is dazed and near death. Catherine gives birth to a baby girl, but never really regains consciousness and dies two hours later. Edgar then sinks into a pit of sorrow and grief. Catherine is buried on 'a green slope' looking over the moors, where she spent her childhood with Heathcliff.

Just days after Catherine's funeral, Isabella escapes Wuthering Heights and comes to Thrushcross. She tells Nelly that she needs her help because there has been a scuffle between Hindley and Heathcliff. In the fight Hindley has been injured and she has escaped. At this point Nelly's story moves forward in time and details Isabella's move to London and the birth of her sickly child, Linton. Heathcliff rarely enquires after his wife and child, yet upon her death when Linton is twelve years old, he tells Nelly that he will 'have it' when he chooses. In this part of Nelly's story, we also learn that Hindley dies in great debt to Heathcliff. He is buried without ceremony, and Wuthering Heights is passed to Heathcliff, to whom his debts are outstanding.

Cathy Linton grows into a bright and beautiful young woman. Edgar dotes upon her and she is rarely out of his sight. However, when Edgar goes to London, summoned by Isabella before her death, Cathy goes roaming across the moors. Whilst on her solo adventure she meets Hareton and they play for the day, with young Cathy ending up back at Wuthering Heights. Upon discovering this, Nelly goes to fetch Cathy, who initially refuses to leave. When Cathy discovers that Hareton is her cousin she is outraged because he clearly looks to be rougher and lower class than herself.

After Edgar has brought Linton back to Thrushcross Grange with the hope that his health will improve, Heathcliff claims him as his son and Nelly has no choice but to take the unfortunate child over to Wuthering Heights and leave him. Nelly keeps an eye on young Linton, but after three years with Heathcliff, Linton is still weak and ailing. Heathcliff cannot stand his son Linton, and it becomes clear that he is using him so that he can lay claim to Thrushcross Grange.

One spring day, when Nelly and Cathy, now sixteen, are out having 'a ramble on the edge of the moor' they come across Heathcliff and Hareton. Cathy cannot remember having met Hareton. Heathcliff invites Cathy and Nelly back to Wuthering Heights. Over sometime Cathy and Linton correspond through letters, but eventually she becomes tired and this first little romance dissolves.

As Winter approaches, Edgar Linton becomes ill with a chill and Cathy worries about her father's health. At this time Cathy spends most of her time with Nelly and one day they go for a walk to the bottom of the park. While Nelly searches for a key to the gate Heathcliff appears and tells Cathy that she has broken Linton's heart and should go to see him. Cathy feels guilty and resolves to see Linton the next morning.

Nelly and Cathy visit Wuthering Heights the next morning, riding through bad weather to get there. During their visit, Linton suggests marriage, but when Cathy refuses he accuses her of hurting him and asks her to nurse him back to health. This begins a period of time during which Cathy nurses her father and Nelly by day and then sneaks out to visit and nurse Linton in the evening. One evening Nelly finds Cathy sneaking back into Thrushcross Grange. Cathy admits everything to Nelly. Nelly tells Edgar, who forbids Cathy from ever visiting Wuthering Heights again. However, he agrees that Linton may visit Thrushcross.

One day, whilst Cathy and Nelly are visiting with Linton on the moors, Heathcliff appears and takes them all back to Wuthering Heights, where he detains Cathy and Nelly in separate rooms until Cathy marries Linton. As long as Cathy marries Linton before his death, then Heathcliff has claim to Thrushcross Grange, if not then it passes from Edgar to his daughter Cathy. Cathy is able to escape Wuthering Heights just in time to spend some hours with her father before his death, but she is then brought back by Heathcliff who forces her to nurse Linton until his death. Edgar is buried next to his wife Catherine out on the moor's edge and Cathy remains at Wuthering Heights with Heathcliff and Hareton. The story is nearly up to date and Nelly suggests whether Lockwood himself might fall in love with the beautiful Cathy. He muses that

he may, but that they are of different worlds and that he must leave Thrushcross, the moors and the strange people who dwell there.

Six months later Lockwood finds himself passing Gimmerton and diverts his journey to visit Thrushcross Grange. He finds the estate shut and Nelly gone. Having arranged to lodge there for the night he then sets off for Wuthering Heights where Nelly is now employed. Nelly informs Lockwood that Heathcliff is now dead and she tells the tale of his end. She explains that she was 'summoned to Wuthering Heights' two weeks after Lockwood left, to take up position as housekeeper again. She found Heathcliff softened by time and Cathy and Hareton growing close; their marriage is expected soon. Nelly explains that eventually Heathcliff gave up eating, much like Catherine did before her death, and died along with his revenge. To the town's dismay and 'scandal' Nelly and some men had him buried alongside Catherine as these were his final wishes. Tales from the village suggest Heathcliff's and Catherine's ghosts walk the moors together again and Nelly wonders 'how anyone could ever imagine unquiet slumbers for the sleepers in that quiet earth'.

2. Character summaries and quotations

Heathcliff

Heathcliff begins the novel as a sympathetic victim, an orphaned 'gipsy' child, adopted by Earnshaw senior and brought to Wuthering Heights as an adopted sibling to Hindley and Catherine. Over time society cruelty contributes to his tragic downfall when his obsessive love for Catherine turns him into a destructive force seeking revenge. Brontë presents Heathcliff as both a victim and a villain; one of the most complex and memorable characters of classic literature.

At the start of the novel, Brontë introduces Heathcliff as an outsider. Earnshaw senior goes on a trip to Liverpool and returns to his family with a small 'dark' child. Nelly describes him as a 'dirty, ragged black-haired child' and the other Earnshaw children treat him with suspicion. Through the initial depictions of young Heathcliff, Brontë explores the Victorian prejudicial obsession with 'otherness'. Straight away Hindley Earnshaw takes against Heathcliff and bullies and treats him roughly, whereas Catherine Earnshaw slowly grows close to her adopted brother, accepting him as her companion.

When Hindley is sent away to college Catherine and Heathcliff become inseparable. They spend hours shunning authority and roaming the wild moors together, left largely to themselves they have adventures that bind them as more than simply companions; an intimate bond is developed between the two of them that is much deeper than friendship and is both passionate and fierce. For Heathcliff and Catherine the moors are a place where they can be free from the restrictions of class, gender and authority. The young Heathcliff is a sympathetic character who has been treated poorly by a cruel society but has found love with the wild spirited Catherine on the moors.

Unfortunately for Heathcliff the dynamic of his relationship with Catherine changes after she spends five weeks staying with the Lintons. She is enticed by the family's obvious wealth and the children, Isabella and Linton's, beautiful looks and refined manners. She returns to Wuthering Heights much more refined in her manners and much more aware of her social position and standing. It is made clear to the reader that although she still loves Heathcliff, she is now much more aware of the social and class boundaries that separate them. This change in Heathcliff and Catherine's relationship is exacerbated by Hindley's return, when Heathcliff is told he must now lodge with the servants, labour outside for his keep and no longer talk or spend time with Catherine. Hindley ensures that Heathcliff is punished for his love of Catherine and he is abused and degraded at every opportunity. Hindley ensures that Heathcliff becomes a savage by treating him no better than a savage, but Heathcliff bides his time plotting and planning and tells Nelly that he will have his 'revenge' when the time is right.

In Chapter 9 everything changes when Heathcliff overhears Nelly and Catherine talking about love. He hears Catherine say that 'it would degrade' her to marry him now that Hindley has brought him so low and so instead she has accepted Edgar Linton's offer of marriage.

Heathcliff leaves the scene before he hears her describe her love for him to be as ‘the eternal rocks beneath’ and then declares ‘I am Heathcliff’. This is the last time Heathcliff is seen in the novel until he returns as a wealthy gentleman.

When Heathcliff returns, it is as a handsome, wealthy and refined gentleman. Nobody can guess where he has gained such fortune, but Hindley sees it as an opportunity to make money and allows Heathcliff to lodge with him at Wuthering Heights. Catherine is now married to Edgar and lives at Thrushcross Grange. After the two are reunited their relationship goes from strength to strength yet it soon becomes apparent that Heathcliff has returned for more than just Catherine, he has come for revenge. From this point in the novel Brontë begins to reframe Heathcliff as a villainous figure, out solely for revenge on Hindley and those who have treated him poorly.

In the second half of the novel, after Catherine’s death, Heathcliff pursues his revenge with force. He ensnares Isabella Linton so that he may have some right to Thrushcross Grange, he exploits Hindley’s grief and weakness so that he may take Wuthering Heights, he keeps Hareton living in servitude and he forces young Cathy to marry his sickly son Linton so that he finally is master of both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross. All marvel at his dark ferocity and Isabella Lindon describes him in her letter to Nelly as ‘the devil’, questioning whether he was ever a man.

Finally, time softens Heathcliff and his revenge dies as he continues to mourn his Catherine. In a move that mirrors Catherine’s torment he stops eating and isolates himself from Nelly and the rest of his household, preferring solitude and night rambles. Nelly worries about him, telling Lockwood that his cheeks were ‘hollow’ and his eyes were ‘bloodshot’; he looked like a ‘a person starving with hunger and going blind with loss of sleep’. This is Heathcliff’s descent into deathly tragedy. After he affirms with Nelly his burial wishes to be buried next to Catherine, he dies in his sleep. Much ‘to the scandal of the whole neighbourhood’ they bury him as he wished, out at the moor’s edge next to his beloved Catherine as ‘sleepers in that quiet earth’.

Quotation	This suggests...
"A dirty, ragged, black-haired child." Ch 4 pg 45	This is said by housekeeper Nelly Dean and suggests that Heathcliff is instantly identified as an outsider at Wuthering Heights. The list of adjectives suggests the alien nature of the child and that he has come from poverty. ‘Black-haired’ is a description that physically distinguishes him and separates him from his adoptive siblings and the Lintons. Brontë seems to be highlighting how quickly people are judged by their appearance and how this then impacts upon their lives. He is labelled negatively and treated accordingly before his personality has had a chance to be appreciated. This reflects the Victorian prejudice against those who come from outside of English society.

Quotation	This suggests...
"Be with me always—take any form—drive me mad!" Ch16 pg148	This is said by Heathcliff after he discovers Catherine's death and it suggests that his obsessive love will continue beyond death. The triplet of imperatives "Be", "take" and "drive" all present Heathcliff's desperation to reconnect with Catherine. Brontë presents his love as so powerful that it transcends mortality. Heathcliff's willingness to embrace the supernatural suggests that he would rather be haunted by the unknown than be separated from his Catherine.
"I cannot live without my soul." Ch16 pg148	This suggests the extent to which Heathcliff and Catherine's identities are intertwined with one another. Brontë's use of the abstract "soul" suggests that Catherine is not just Heathcliff's lover, but more that she is an essential part of his identity. Their relationship and their intimate bond moves beyond the physical and is spiritual. The absolute tone of "I cannot" helps to establish the depth of Heathcliff's despair at losing Catherine. Brontë is perhaps suggesting the power of love to destroy as well as unite individuals.

Catherine Earnshaw

Catherine is the central female protagonist of *Wuthering Heights*. She is the daughter of Mr Earnshaw and later she becomes the wife of Edgar Linton. However, it is her long-term passion for and relationship with Heathcliff that drives the action of the novel. Ultimately it is Catherine's inability to reconcile social ambition with her true love for Heathcliff that leads to her tragic end.

When the reader first meets Catherine, she is a free-spirited and independent child. She enjoys breaking rules and takes every opportunity to push the boundaries of her gender and class. Instead of following the rules of her gender and becoming a young lady, she enjoys the freedom and the adventure that the moors represent. She spends hours roaming the moors with Heathcliff. Left largely to their own devices, Catherine and Heathcliff develop an intimate bond that goes beyond friendship and family.

Despite her love for Heathcliff, Catherine has a keen sense of pride and is socially ambitious. The five weeks she spends injured at Thrushcross Grange introduce her to the Lintons and to a world of luxury and wealth, and she starts to desire the life that Thrushcross represents. On her return to Wuthering Heights Catherine is changed; she is still bold and independent, but her free spirit and adventure is now tamed. It is this change Catherine that tells Nelly she cannot marry Heathcliff, despite her love, because it would 'degrade' her and they would have to live as 'beggars'. These are the words that trigger Heathcliff's first departure in the novel and upon hearing them one 'stormy' night, he disappears.

Catherine represents the conflict between love and expectation. She is unable to distinguish her identity from Heathcliff's, such is her love for him that she laments 'I am Heathcliff', yet neither can she accept his lower social position as her own. This conflict is the root of the tragedy in

the novel and is the root of Catherine's own downfall. Wrongly, naively and ironically, Catherine assumes that by marrying Edgar Linton, she can help to elevate the position of Heathcliff, the man she truly loves.

Despite Catherine's obvious boldness, she is an emotionally fragile character. The first loss of Heathcliff completely devastates her, leaving her physically and emotionally strained for years. Despite Edgar's intense love and care for her, she is listless and prone to periods of 'gloom and silence'. Catherine's identity is so entwined with Heathcliff's that in losing him she loses part of herself and experiences 'perilous illness', illness which eventually claims her life short hours after the birth of her daughter.

Catherine dies two hours after her baby girl is born, but even after her death she continues to haunt Heathcliff, evidence of the depth and passion of the bond between them despite the gulf of class. Before Catherine dies, in one last meeting, she begs Heathcliff for them 'never to be parted'. A few hours later she gives birth to Cathy, Edgar's child. Catherine's words become reality and her wild untamed spirit is never far from Heathcliff's mind. Catherine is laid to rest at the edge of the moor, the place she loved to play with Heathcliff as a child. Eventually, her beloved Heathcliff is laid to rest at her side, and they are at peace finally in the "quiet earth".

Quotation	This suggests...
"He's more myself than I am. Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same." Ch9 pg 80	This suggests that like Heathcliff, Catherine sees her identity as inseparable from Heathcliff's identity. The comparative of "more myself than I am" even suggests that her identity is dependent on his identity; he defines her. Their relationship transcends the physical and is spiritual and eternal, unlike conventional Victorian ideas of love and relationships. The metaphorical use of "souls" suggests that they are two halves of the same person to the extent that it is impossible to distinguish them as individuals.
"It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now." Ch9 pg 80	This powerful declaration highlights the hold that society and position has over individuals in the Victorian era. The emotive verb "degrade" suggests that despite her love, Catherine is wholly aware that to marry the man she loves would lower her social position; this is unthinkable to her. Brontë is critiquing a society where social class and position is more important than human affection and relationships.
"My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath: a source of little visible delight, but necessary... I am Heathcliff." Ch9	This suggests that the Catherine's love for Heathcliff, although unconventional, is solid and powerful. "Eternal rocks" gives imagery of something fundamental, sturdy and indestructible. It is not flimsy and shallow, but deep rooted and fundamental to her existence. The short declarative sentence, "I am Heathcliff" then cements the idea of Catherine's unconventional

Quotation	This suggests...
	love as a love that consumes her and her own identity. It goes beyond romance into the spiritual realm uniting them eternally.

Catherine (Cathy) Linton

Catherine (Cathy) Linton is one of the key female protagonists in the second half of *Wuthering Heights*. She is the daughter of Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton and she symbolises the meeting of the two families and the eventual resolution of past generational conflict.

Cathy is an intelligent and confident child, curious to learn about the world around her, she has her mother's sense of adventure combined with her father's sensitivity and compassion. Despite being protected and sheltered by her father, Cathy is keen to learn about the world outside of Thrushcross Grange. Cathy's curiosity leads to her meeting Hareton for the first time and then her discovery of *Wuthering Heights*. It is this discovery of *Wuthering Heights* and Heathcliff that sets the second half of the novel in motion.

The young Cathy unites the best of each of her parents. Like her father, Cathy is naturally a kind, loving and compassionate young woman. She demonstrates that she is especially caring towards those who experience suffering. Despite her initial scepticism towards Hareton for his lack of education and poor manners, she comforts him in his despair and tries to teach him to read and to improve himself, reestablishing the education and position that circumstance has denied him. Cathy is often treated harshly by those around her, but unlike her mother she shows a great capacity for forgiveness and positive growth.

Cathy is an independent child who develops into an independent young woman. She dislikes being controlled and will often challenge authority if it stands in the way of something she desires. As a child she escapes to ramble on the moor when directed not to and as a young woman she refuses to be fully dominated by Heathcliff or those around her. At the start of the novel Lockwood comments that she regarded him on their first meeting in a 'cool' and 'disagreeable' manner. Yet, unlike her mother she is able to control her emotions and temper her responses to those around her.

Over the second half of the novel Cathy experiences many traumas. She grows up without a mother, she is detained by Heathcliff and forced to marry Linton, she loses her father and is treated badly at *Wuthering Heights*. Despite this, Cathy shows great resilience; she overcomes and grows with each experience. She starts as a sheltered and naïve child, yet she grows to become an emotionally mature woman who is ready for marriage. Her anticipated marriage to Hareton will finally end the conflict between the Earnshaws and the Lintons. She refuses to repeat the destructive mistakes of her parents and she symbolises the hope that destructive cycles of the past can be broken.

Quotation	This suggests...
"She was the most winning thing that every brought sunshine into a desolate house: a real beauty in the face... her spirit was high, though not rough..." Ch18 pg 165	This suggests that young Cathy is a symbol of rejuvenation and hope for those around her. The superlative phrase to describe her as 'the most winning thing' suggests that she has an irresistible charm to win the hearts and minds of those around her. The juxtaposition of her "sunshine" entering a "desolate" place additionally suggests that she has the power to change the status quo and to bring change to those who are grieving. The young Cathy resembles her mother in her "spirit", but this "spirit" does not have the destructive power of her mother's; she is a more delicate and refined balance.
"My own sweet little mistress sprang on my neck, sobbing - ... she wanted to run, breathless as she was, upstairs to Mr Linton's room," Ch28 pg 237	Here Nelly presents her nurturing and genuine attachment to the young Cathy; this is an attachment that is reciprocated by Cathy, who looks to Nelly as her mother figure. The verb "sprang" displays the power of Cathy's love for Nelly and her desire to be reunited with her family. The imagery of Cathy as wanting to "run" and being "breathless" demonstrates that Cathy's love for her family is not just emotional and passive, but active and alive; she desperately wants to see her father before his death and is willing to risk her own safety to ensure this.
"Catherine seated on the same bench with Hareton Earnshaw, leaning her hand on his shoulder," Ch32 pg262	This is a calm and quiet image that represents the reconciliation of the Earnshaw and Linton families after years of turbulence. The quiet and soft verbs describing Cathy "seated" and with a hand that "leaned" on Hareton presents imagery of a calm coming together of people who love, trust and respect one another. They do not appear to have the driving passion of the former Catherine and Heathcliff, yet there is a mature feeling of intimacy between the two.

Create your own character summaries and quotation tables:

[Character name]

[illegible]

Quotation	This suggests...

3. Reflection and activities



Now you have read the novel, reflect on your thoughts:

Explore passages/extracts and relate them to the whole text.

Select a passage of key importance from the novel.

Explain where the extract appears in the text and what happens immediately before and after the extract.

Consider the significant links between the content of the extract and the rest of the text.

Provide a brief overview of the content and organisation of the extract.

Explore the way the writer uses language to achieve certain effects. Highlight key words on a copy of the extract and annotate them, saying what you find striking, vivid, memorable, disturbing, etc.

Create practice questions around the passage, for example:

- How does [author] make this such a memorable / significant moment in the story?
- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays [character's] attitude towards [character] at this moment in the novel.
- Explore the ways in which [author] makes this moment in the novel so [moving / exciting / sad, etc].

[illegible]

Explore the characters in the novel

Create practice questions around the characters of the novel, for example:

- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays the differences between [character] and [character]?
- Explore the ways in which [author] strikingly portrays [character's] relationship with [character].
- In what ways does [author] make [character] such a memorable / admirable character?

Choose **one** of your practice questions and complete the following activities:

Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.

Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.

Learn some key quotations.

Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Explore the themes of the novel

Create practice questions around a theme, for example:

- How does [author] portray [theme] in the novel?
- In what ways does [author] convey [theme] in the novel?
- How does [author] present his ideas about [theme] in the novel?

Choose **one** of your practice questions and complete the following activities:

- Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.
- Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.
- Learn some key quotations.
- Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4. Quiz



1. Why does Mr Lockwood first visit Wuthering Heights?

- A) To buy Thrushcross Grange from its owner Mr Heathcliff.
- B) To introduce himself as tenant of Thrushcross Grange to his landlord Mr Heathcliff.
- C) To enquire whether he can rent Wuthering Heights from Mr Heathcliff.
- D) To buy Wuthering Heights from its owner Mr Heathcliff.

2. Which of these statements is true?

- A) Catherine's ghost asks Lockwood to take her to Thrushcross Grange.
- B) Catherine's ghost tells Lockwood to find her diary.
- C) Catherine's ghost opens the window to let the storm in.
- D) Catherine's ghost asks Lockwood to let her in.

3. Why does Hindley dislike Heathcliff from the beginning?

- A) Heathcliff is a threat to his father's affection and his privilege.
- B) Heathcliff is a threat to his inheritance.
- C) Heathcliff bullies him and treats him badly.
- D) Heathcliff treats Catherine badly.

4. Which of these statements is true? Heathcliff runs away because:

- A) ... he is scared of Hindley.
- B) ... Earnshaw is dead and cannot protect him.
- C) ... he overhears Catherine say he is too rough to marry.
- D) ... Catherine does not love him.

5. Why does Catherine agree to marry Edgar Linton?

- A) Because he is handsome.
- B) Because he offers her security and respectability.
- C) Because he loves her and his wealth may allow her to help Heathcliff.
- D) Because she loves him more than Heathcliff.

6. What happens after Catherine gives birth to her daughter?

- A) She leaves Edgar for Heathcliff.
- B) She dies.
- C) She leaves Thrushcross Grange.
- D) She becomes ill.

7. Why does Heathcliff's wife Isabella Linton run away to London.

- A) Because she needs to mourn Catherine.
- B) Because she has fallen out with her brother.
- C) Because Heathcliff is a cruel husband.
- D) Because Heathcliff has thrown her out.

8. Which of these statements is true? Heathcliff demands his son be returned to him:

- A) ... because he loves him.
- B) ... so he can use him to gain Thrushcross.
- C) ... so he can nurse him through his sickness.
- D) ... because he reminds him of Isabella.

9. Why does Heathcliff want Cathy to marry his son Linton?

- A) So that he can have Catherine's daughter close to him.
- B) So that he can ensure his claim on Thrushcross Grange.
- C) So that Linton gains some happiness before his death.
- D) So that she can nurse him through his illness.

10. According to village gossip, what happens after Heathcliff's death?

- A) Hareton and young Cathy marry.
- B) Heathcliff and Catherine's ghosts are seen walking the moors.
- C) Lockwood buys Thrushcross Grange.
- D) Nelly refuses to bury Heathcliff next to Catherine.

Quiz answers

1. Why does Mr Lockwood first visit Wuthering Heights?

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