

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

Please write the name of your two studied texts below:

Text 1: Wuthering Heights - Emily Brontë

Text 2: The New Penguin Book of Romantic Poetry

Both texts have an equal amount of effectiveness when presenting encounters. Emily uses gothic romance and mystery to convey the past. And most of the poetry authors use the terms sympathy or melodramatic terminology.

In chapter three of text 1 Brontë uses the ~~same~~ phenomena of Catherine's love affair ~~to~~ associated with the past. She conveys it through Lockwood for effectiveness. It was covered in writing scratched onto the paint. The adjective 'scratched' gives animal like ~~also~~ characteristics and referenced Catherine's internal fight for love. It also shows her relationships with people in the past which is symbolic to the phenomena of her love affairs. Lockwood references the names



'catherine Earnshaw', 'catherine Heathcliff' and 'catherine Linton'. Bronte uses the names in italics for effectiveness and showing the level of destruction catherine's forbidden love with Heathcliff. The encounter with these markings do have a preparative effect on Lockwood as he figures out the story through Nelly and others.

Similarly text B the chimney sweeper - songs of innocence by William Blake also uses a phenomena to create effectiveness.

this time using children. Blake conveys the phenomena of chimney sweepers in the 17th century as negative and cruel. 'so your chimneys I sweep and in soot I sleep' the use of sibilance creates a negative impact.

Blake tries to convey the cruelty for selling children to clean. As this was a past phenomena that parents would rather send their children to dangerous chimneys than to school. The contrast between the personal pronoun 'I' and the pronoun 'your' defines the social past context and references the class divides. That children who were the next generation weren't seen as important. Blake allows the whole of the chimney sweeper



society to confide their loss & of hope within his poems to educate people. ~~As~~ Blake also uses the chimney sweeper to expose encounters with ^{people} ~~poets~~ in the past, by using a mythical sense of voice 'thousands of sweepers - were all locked up in coffins of black' the adjective black when describing the noun coffin is symbolic to the cause of death in children of the past being soot. the colloquial phrase 'thousands of sweepers' isn't melodramatic but truthful, unlike Catherine's name scratching. These children didn't have a choice for their future, compared to Catherine. Blake wants to convey the past phenomena of chimney sweeping as wholly diminished and heinous. In contrast to Brontë who wants to show the rare ~~an~~ past phenomena of a woman choosing who she wants to love.

Brontë uses a range of techniques to display the effectiveness of encounters with places in the past when Lockwood enters Wuthering heights in chapter one he describes it to have 'grotesque carvings lavished over the front'



the pre modified noun phrase of 'grotesque carvings' is an increasingly melodramatic and negative. This encounter from Lockwood and Wuthering Heights completely contrasts to the imagery from when Catherine and her father used to live there. The noun 'carvings' almost sound evil or menacing in the way they are 'carved', this could be symbolic to Heathcliff's behaviour since Catherine left him. This technique is highly effective when displaying the encounter with the past as it references Heathcliff to be a disease, ~~he~~ that infects everything he touches, including a once delightful Wuthering Heights.

In contrast Sonnet V by Charlotte Smith is also very effective when conveying encounters of places associated with the past. The first line ~~is~~ is seemingly declarative 'Ah! hills beloved' -- where once a happy child' the capitalised words and exclamative points indicate positivity and give ameliorative effectiveness. However the determiner 'once' references a life of suffering, that only in adolescence she was ~~the~~ happy. Smith also references the hills are what made her happy, seemingly she returns



to find happiness again and to mourn the death of a son. Line 7 Smith emphasises her misery, 'for one poor moment soothe the sense of pain' this references ~~her~~ the encounter with the hills of the past as necessary but also dramatic that she feels only nature can nurture her pain and suffering. The contrast from ~~the~~ positive to negative is extremely effective in a sense that the historical context would show females relying on their husbands for support, not the place of their childhood. Equally back in Wuthering Heights Lockwood references in chapter one 'villainous old guns' and 'horse pistols' ~~this~~ this encounter with ~~within~~ the house shows the drastic change in character. The adjective 'villainous' conveys violence and death, which gives it effectiveness to the reader as the house was where children grew up and had fun. Bronte uses this effect to create deeper meaning to the houses in the novel, much like Smith tries to do with her childhood place.



John Keats's poem 'La Belle Dame sans merci' collectively presents effectiveness with encounters with people in the past. By referencing his encounter with a French dame, at the start the sense of voice is related and positive: 'met a lady in the meads, / Full beautiful - a faery's child'. The repetition of the personal pronoun 'I' at the start of four stanzas show the extreme personal encounter and the seriousness of his language, which is effective of Keats as it tells of a powerful love story. Furthermore the mood changes by the end, and shows the contrast of effectiveness. The second to last stanza, on the last two lines reads 'And I awoke and found me here, on the cold hill-side'. The further reference to himself is symbolic to how lonely he is. And his encounter with the dame could of been due to a mental phenomenon from his illness and broken heart. Much like Heathcliff from 'Seeing Catherine's ghost', that gothic phenomena was his subconscious addiction. However in Keats poem drugs were his addiction, which equally could of caused an illusion. Furthermore



both present to the effectiveness through past encounters with the living and not.

In conclusion the poets create effectiveness through allusion and imagery, but also melodramatic terminology.

