

KIEZgroup 9th January 2018

1) Explain and recognize!

- a) to publish a servant shy a rector sofa
b) to stroke water-colours tiny a toy wickéd

Now try to use five of the words (together) in one sentence.

2) a) Talk to each other about which biographies or autobiographies you have read recently or long ago. Were there some which impressed you greatly?

(b) Autobiography or biography? Which do you prefer? Where are the (subtler) differences?

3) The Bronte Story - a fictionalized autobiography Oxford Bookworms level 3

Who are or were the Brontes? (Charlotte 1816 - 1855) Have you remembered anything else? (NB Importance of Charlotte - *Reader I married him..... cf other articles*)

In connection with chapter 1:

a) What do you think of when you read about 'wind'? Can it be positive and negative for you? How about words for the noise of the wind? (We'll look at 2 poems about wind - pronunciation practice and fun, too. You choose one to practise at home.)

b) What kind of relationship to you have with cemeteries and graveyards? Do you like them, dislike them, go for walks in them, enjoy looking after them? How about living near or overlooking one? (I did: the air was clean, you could see the sun and it was quiet.)

c) Name all the Bronte children in the order in which they were born? What are the things in this chapter that made you most unhappy?

d) Are we aware how lucky we are that there is palliative care nowadays? Poor Maria Bronte! Do we know how and where to get information?

e) Patrick Bronte says that his children should:
'work hard, learn as much as possible and be kind to each other' (p.5).
Do you agree with his aims? (and if not, what would you change)?

f) What do you think about children reading the newspaper? Watching the tv news? (Wellington was v e r y important in the Napoleonic wars and later Prime Minister. He was responsible for 'Catholic emancipation' and had many nicknames including 'The Iron Duke'. Wellington boots are named after him tho' at the time they were higher to protect the knee.)

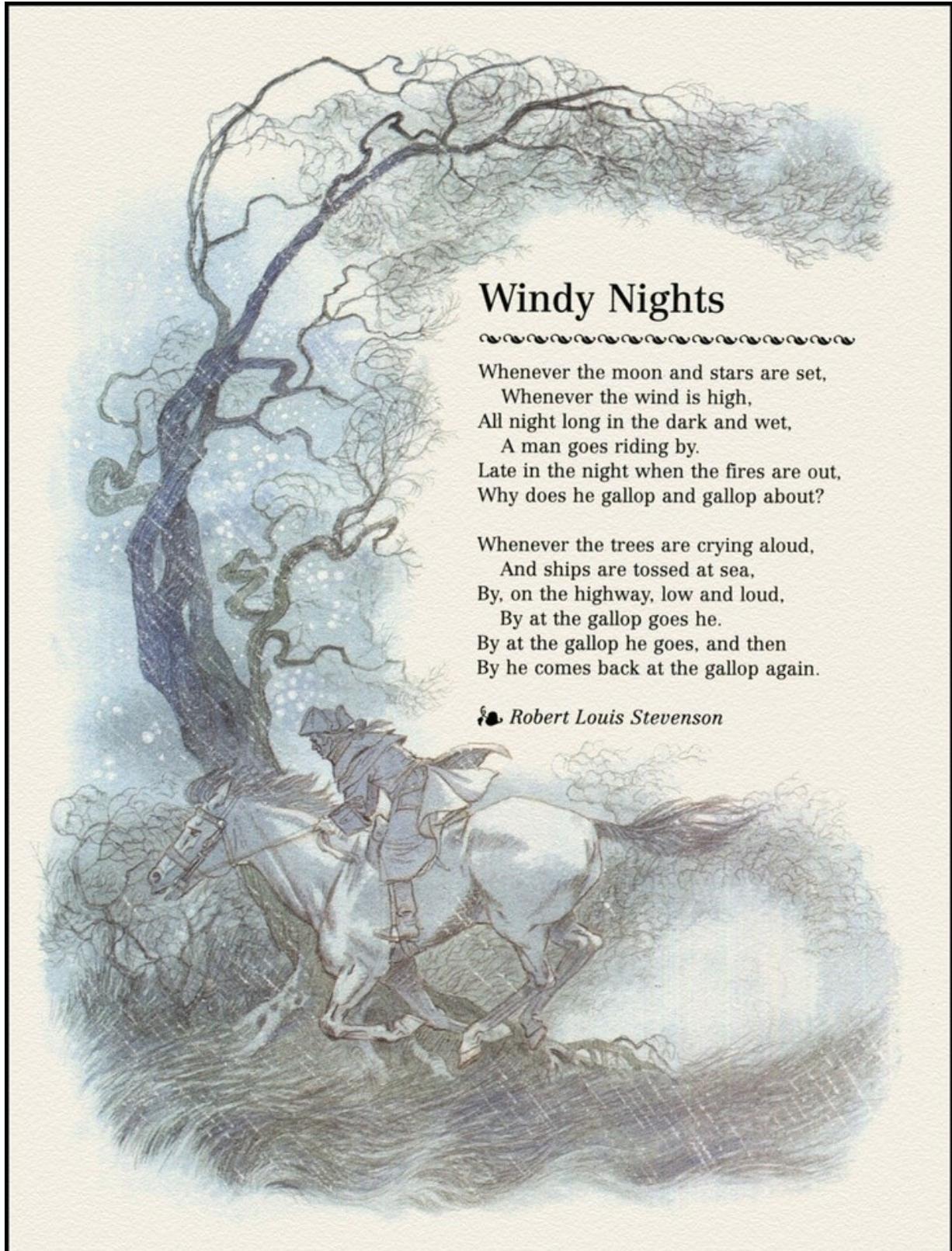
g) Thinking about the Brontes moving to Haworth, their life there and the father 'sending' them to school: all in all what has actually changed nowadays and how many of the important facts that are narrated (told) here are still basically the same? What would be different nowadays?

For next week I suggest you read chapters 2 and 3 but we can confirm that together.

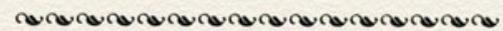
By the way:

Diana Athill wrote a memoir called 'Somewhere towards the end' which she published when she was 91. She is now 100! Among other things she says that she is glad she is still given novels to review but that really she only enjoys reading biographies nowadays. It rather seems to her that everything else has been said.

How do you feel about that?



Windy Nights



Whenever the moon and stars are set,
Whenever the wind is high,
All night long in the dark and wet,
A man goes riding by.
Late in the night when the fires are out,
Why does he gallop and gallop about?

Whenever the trees are crying aloud,
And ships are tossed at sea,
By, on the highway, low and loud,
By at the gallop goes he.
By at the gallop he goes, and then
By he comes back at the gallop again.

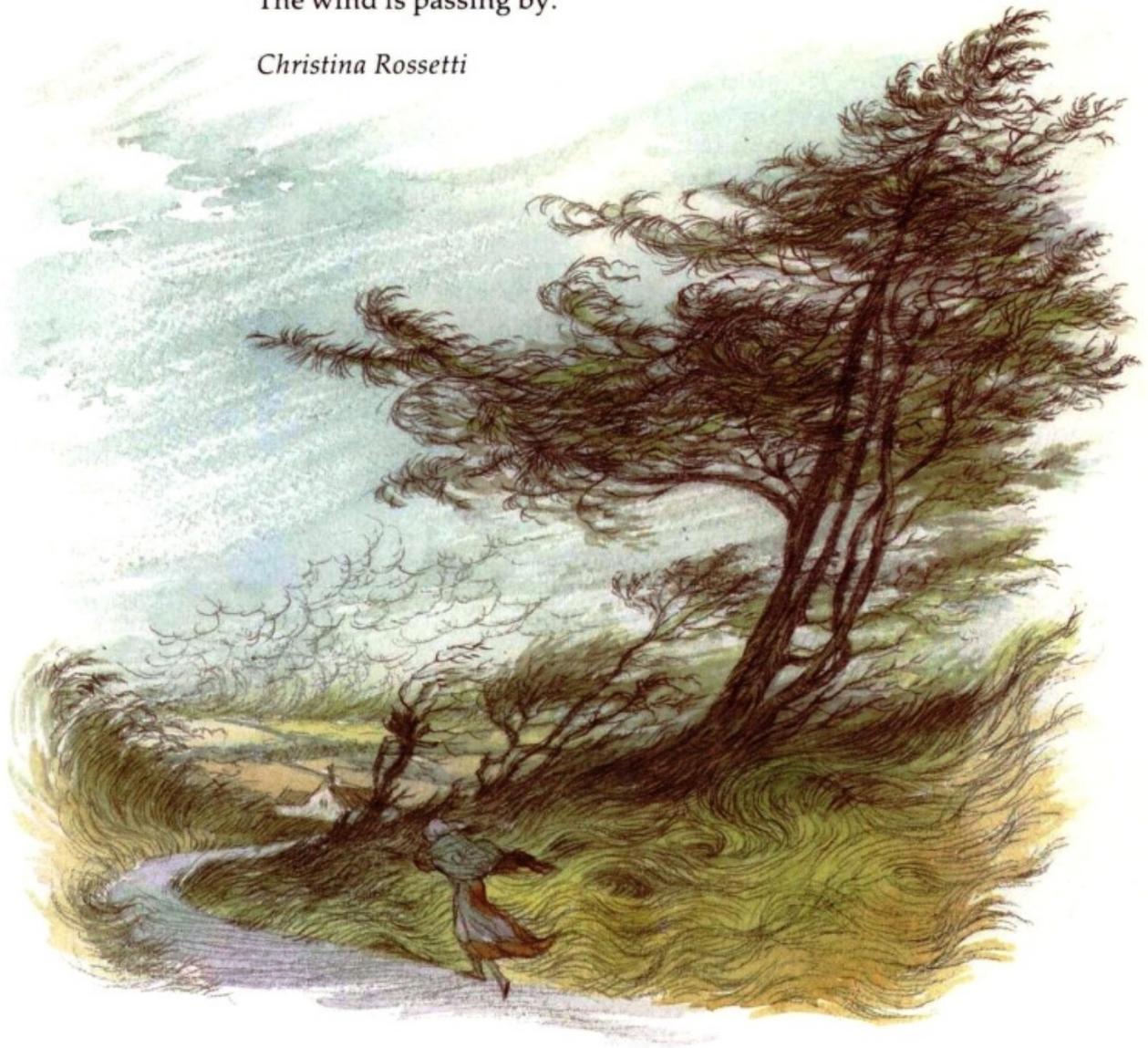
♣ *Robert Louis Stevenson*

Who Has Seen the Wind?

Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you:
But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I:
But when the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by.

Christina Rossetti



Events of 1824 (wikipedia)

- 8 January – after much controversy, [Michael Faraday](#) is finally elected as a member of the [Royal Society](#) with only one vote against him.
- 22 January – [Ashanti](#) crush British forces in the [Gold Coast](#) (See also [Wars between Britain and Ashanti in Ghana](#) and [Ashanti Confederacy](#)).
- 4 March – Sir [William Hillary](#) founds the *National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck*, after 1854 known as the [Royal National Lifeboat Institution](#).^[1]
- 5 March – [First Anglo-Burmese War](#) begins.
- 17 March – [Anglo-Dutch Treaty](#) signed in [London](#).
- 2 April – the British government buys [John Julius Angerstein](#)'s art collection for £60,000 for the purpose of establishing a [National Gallery](#) in [London](#) which opens to the public in his former townhouse on 10 May.^[2]
- 7 April – the Mechanics' Institute, now the [University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology](#), is founded.
- May–July – King [Kamehameha II](#) of [Hawaii](#) and his Queen Consort [Kamāmalu](#) make a state visit to London, where they both die of [smallpox](#).
- 10 May – [First Burmese War](#): the British take [Rangoon](#).
- 16 June – [Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals](#) established.^{[3][4]}
- 21 June – the [Vagrancy Act](#) for the first time makes [begging](#) or sleeping in the street criminal offences in England.^[5]
- 13 September – with his crew and 29 [convicts](#) aboard the *Amity*, [John Oxley](#) arrives at and founds the [Moreton Bay](#) Penal Settlement at what is now [Redcliffe](#) in [Queensland](#), Australia, after leaving [Sydney](#).
- 10 October – [Edinburgh](#) Town Council makes a decision to found a municipal [fire brigade](#) under [James Braidwood](#), the first in Britain.^[6]
- 15–21 November – [Great Fire of Edinburgh](#), starting in Old Assembly Close, kills 11 residents and 2 firemen, and destroys 24 tenements, leaving 400 families homeless, and other properties, including the spire of [Tron Kirk](#).
- 23 November – [Great storm](#) in the [English Channel](#); [The Cobb \(Lyme Regis\)](#) and [Chesil Beach](#) are breached.^[7]

Undated

- The Rev. Professor [William Buckland](#) becomes the first person to describe a [dinosaur](#) in a [scientific journal](#).^[8]
- Work commences on the reconstruction of [Windsor Castle](#), [Berkshire](#), to the design of [Jeffry Wyattville](#).
- The [Weights and Measures Act](#)^[9] legally abolishes use of many traditional measures in favour of [Imperial units](#).
- Speyside [Scotch whisky](#) distilleries established in Scotland: [Balmenach](#), [Glenlivet](#) and [Macallan](#).

Ongoing events

- [Anglo-Ashanti war](#) (1823–1831)
- [First Burmese War](#) (1823–1826)



The Bronte Family Pillar P... by PeacoquetteDesigns

blow

verb

if wind or air blows, the air moves

blow

verb

if something blows or is blown somewhere, the wind moves it there

Related words

blow a gale

to be very windy (=with very strong winds)

catch

verb

if the wind or a wave catches something, it gets behind or under it and suddenly blows or pushes it hard

drop

verb

if the wind drops, it becomes less strong

freshen

verb

if the wind freshens, it becomes colder and stronger

get up

if the wind gets up, it starts blowing strongly

gust

verb

if a wind gusts, it blows strongly for short periods of time

howl

verb

if the wind howls, it blows with a long loud sound

lash

verb

if the wind or rain lashes something or lashes against something, it blows or falls against it with a very strong force

pick up speed

if something such as the wind picks up, it becomes stronger

rise

verb

if a wind rises, it starts to become stronger

ruffle

verb

used about the wind

sigh

verb

if the wind sighs, it makes a long soft low sound

sough

verb

literary if the wind soughs, it makes a soft noise like a sigh

strengthen

verb

if the wind or a current strengthens, it becomes faster or more powerful

veer

verb

used for saying that the wind starts blowing from a different direction