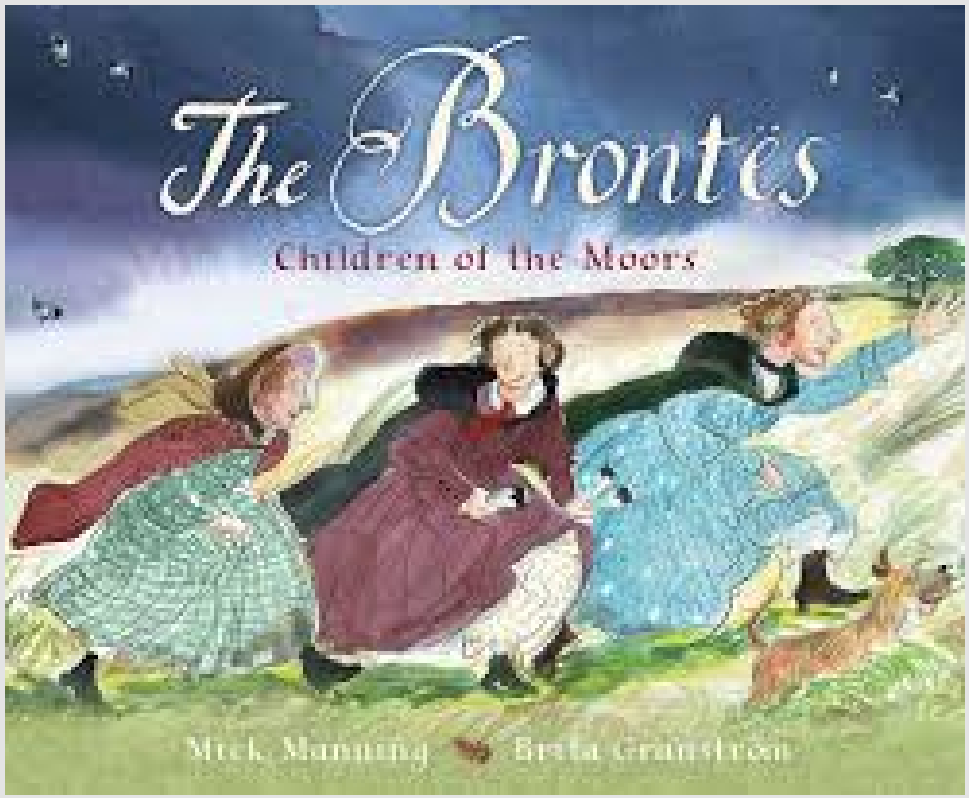
LO: to write sentences that use possessive apostrophes.

we do



Read pages 26-31


Emily 1838
"For the moors where the linnet was trilling Its song on the old granite stone; Where the lark – the wild skylark was filling Every breast with delight like its own." Emily Brontë
In September 1838, Emily became a teacher at Law Hill School near Halifax, often working from six in the morning until late at night. Such long days must have felt like a prison sentence to Emily and made her pine for the freedom of her beloved moorland. When the day was done she would write poetry, including what would become one of her most famous poems, 'A Little While'. After only six months, Emily left the school and went home to Haworth. There she spent her time helping Tabby with the housekeeping and training their new guard dog, a huge mastiff named Keeper.
26

we do

we do

A Little While (extracts)

A little while, a little while,
The weary task is put away,
And I can sing and I can smile,
Alike, while I have holiday.

There is a spot, 'mid barren hills,
Where winter howls, and driving rain;
But, if the dreary tempest chills,
There is a light that warms again.

The house is old, the trees are bare,
Moonless above bends twilight's dome;
But what on earth is half so dear –
So longed for – as the hearth of home?

The mute bird sitting on the stone,
The dank moss dripping from the wall,
The thorn-trees gaunt, the walks o'ergrown,
I love them – how I love them all!

This poem shows how much dear Emily missed Haworth, even in the dreariest winter weather. Just like the wild birds that returned to nest on the moor each spring, so she spread her wings and returned home.



Curlew



Skylark



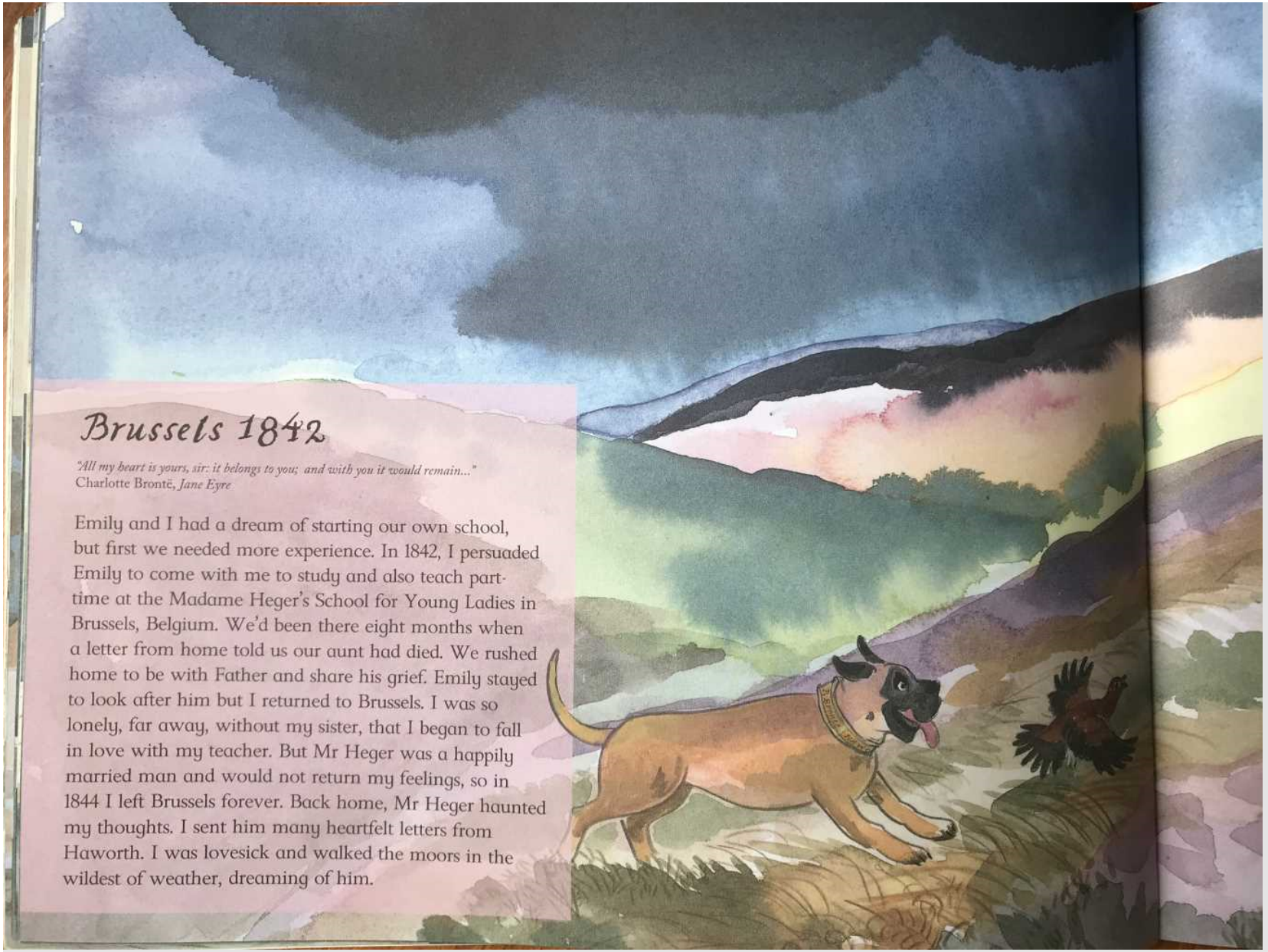
Lapwing

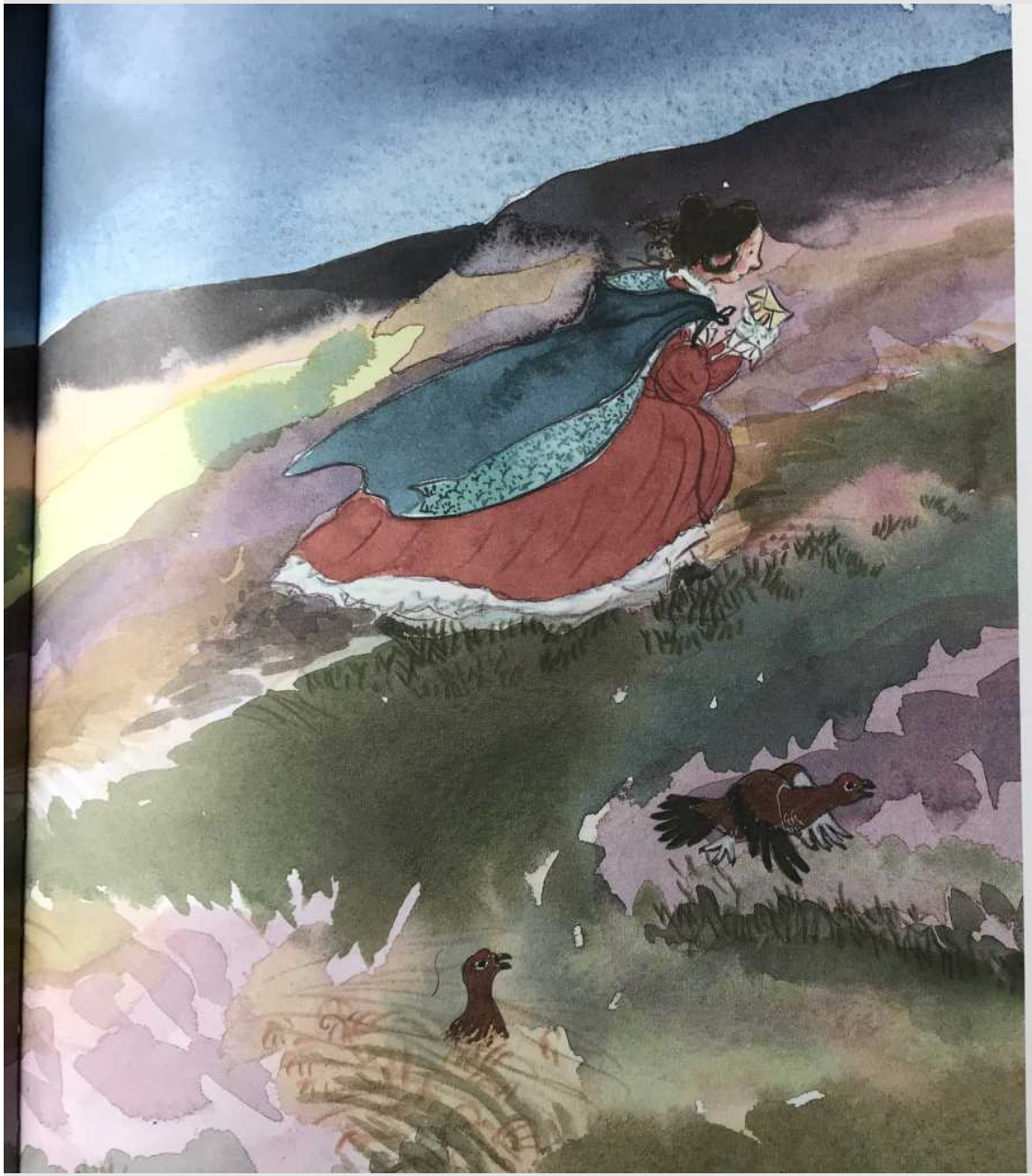


On the moors in spring, curlews have a beautiful, lonely, bubbling call. Lapwings flap and dive with a husky "peewit". Skylarks sing their hearts out as they climb higher and higher.

27

we do


Brussels 1842
"All my heart is yours, sir: it belongs to you; and with you it would remain..."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre
Emily and I had a dream of starting our own school, but first we needed more experience. In 1842, I persuaded Emily to come with me to study and also teach part-time at the Madame Heger's School for Young Ladies in Brussels, Belgium. We'd been there eight months when a letter from home told us our aunt had died. We rushed home to be with Father and share his grief. Emily stayed to look after him but I returned to Brussels. I was so lonely, far away, without my sister, that I began to fall in love with my teacher. But Mr Heger was a happily married man and would not return my feelings, so in 1844 I left Brussels forever. Back home, Mr Heger haunted my thoughts. I sent him many heartfelt letters from Haworth. I was lovesick and walked the moors in the wildest of weather, dreaming of him.





Brussels, the capital of Belgium, was crowded with fashionable and clever people, not least Constantin Heger, my inspiring teacher. I fell head over heels for him but, though flattered, he gave me no encouragement.



After my walks, cold and tearful, I would change in the scullery. Slowly my lovesickness began to fade. Emily and I advertised our school, the Misses Brontë's Establishment at the Parsonage, but not one pupil applied and our dream had to be abandoned.

29

we do



English

we do



Anne 1845

"If we can only speak to slander our betters, let us hold our tongues."
Anne Brontë, *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*

Anne had also become a teacher. From 1840, she was governess to the young girls of a wealthy family near York. Her employers, the Robinsons, were pleased with her and, perhaps noticing she was homesick, gave her a spaniel puppy. Anne named the pup "Flossy" and it followed her everywhere. In 1843, Mrs Robinson, in need of a tutor for their young son, Edmund, suggested Anne invite Branwell to fill the post. All seemed to go well – perhaps too well, for in the summer of 1845, a secret came to light: our charming brother Branwell had been flirting with Mrs Robinson! Imagine Anne's embarrassment; she and Branwell left their employers and came home to Haworth, bringing Flossy with them.

we do

What are apostrophes?

When and why are they used?



I do

Apostrophes

An apostrophe is the same shape as a comma (,) but placed above the line (’).

Apostrophes show two things:

- That one thing belongs to another.
- That some letters of a word have been left out to join words together.

I do

Showing Possession

Apostrophes can be used to show that something belongs to someone or something. This is called **possession**.

When we are talking about **one** thing we call this **singular**.

For example, a boy or a bike.

When we need to say that something belongs to something singular, we put **an apostrophe and then an 's' at the end** of the name that it belongs to.

For example, the boy's bike.



I do

Emily and I had a dream of starting our own school, but first we needed more experience. In 1842, I persuaded Emily to come with me to study and also teach part-time at the Madame Heger's School for Young Ladies in Brussels, Belgium. We'd been there eight months when a letter from home told us our aunt had died. We rushed

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with Mrs Robinson! Imagine Anne's embarrassment; she and Branwell left their employers and came home to Haworth, bringing Flossy with them.

Showing Possession

I do

Apostrophes can be used to show that something belongs to someone or something. This is called **possession**.

When we are talking about **more than one thing** we call this **plural**.

For example, a pack of **wolves** or a group of **countries**.



If the noun is plural, ends with an 's' and we need to attach an apostrophe to it, we just attach an apostrophe without an 's' after it.

For example, the wolves' prey was a deer.

Showing Possession

I do

Plural nouns can be spelt using a variety of different letter endings. As long as the noun ends with an 's', we still show an apostrophe of possession using an apostrophe without an 's' after it.



The boys' fancy dress costumes attracted a lot of attention.



The loaves' glaze is shiny.



The ponies' diet is mostly grass.



The houses' chimneys are all made from brick.



Two of the cascade volcanoes' summits are visible in this photo.

I do

In September 1938,Emilys first teaching job was at Law Hill School near Halifax; she often worked from six in the morning until late at night.

The sisters dreamed of starting their own school but needed more experience first.

we do

Whilst teaching, Emilys craving for her

beloved moorland grew and she would write poetry at night whilst pining for the freedom they brought.

Back in Haworth, after their adventure in

Brussels, Emily and Charlotte advertised their own school, the Misses Brontës Establishment.

LO: to write sentences that use possessive apostrophes.

you do

Copy the sentences into your book and add in the missing apostrophes for possession.

Once finished, write 3 of your own sentences about the Brontës that use possessive apostrophes.

you do

In September 1938,Emilys first teaching job was at Law Hill School near Halifax; she often worked from six in the morning until late at night.

Whilst teaching, Emilys craving for her beloved moorland grew and she would write poetry at night whilst pining for the freedom they brought.

Emily and Charlotte studied and worked part time at Madame Hegers School for Young Ladies, in Brussels, Belgium.

The sisters dreamed of starting their own school but needed more experience first.

Charlottes heart was broken in Brussels: she fell in love with her teacher (Mr Heger) but he did not return her feelings.

Back in Haworth, after their adventure in Brussels, Emily and Charlotte advertised their own school, the Misses Brontës Establishment.

The Robinsons, Annes employers, noticed she was homesick and gave her a spaniel puppy, who she named Flossy.

Annes embarrassment at her brother flirting with their boss, lead to them leaving their employers and the siblings home was Haworth again.