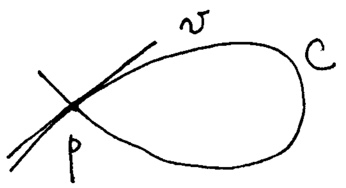
For example,

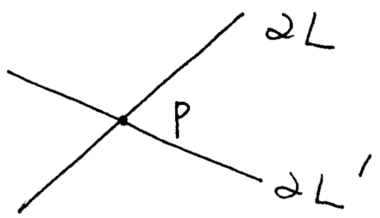


$$\Rightarrow \tilde{C} = \pi^*C - \mathrm{mult}_p(C)\,E$$
$$= \pi^*C - 2E$$

$v \in \tilde{C}$, since $[v]$ has intersection multiplicity $3 = \mathrm{mult}_p([v], C)$. ///

The statement implies that, for any point $2L \in W_2$ and for any point $v \in E$, $\exists\ V_c$ s.t $\tilde{V}_c \cap E \not\ni v$. $\Rightarrow$ This concludes that $\bigcap \tilde{V}_c \cap E = \phi$, which means that $\{\tilde{V}_c\}$ has no base points in E.

Now, if any pencil of conics contains two double lines $2L$ and $2L'$, it has a single base point of order 4, and so must consist entirely of singular conics.



$2L \cap 2L' = \{4P\}$.

The pencil is of form $\{X_0^2 + \lambda X_1^2\}$, which consists entirely of singular conics.