

*All Summer in A Day*  
By Ray Bradbury

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hr. \_\_\_\_\_

Before Reading:

1. Briefly predict what you think this story will be about after reading the title, "*All Summer in a Day*."

Vocabulary: Read each of the following passages. Using the context clues, circle the correct meaning of the underlined word.

2. "It had been raining for seven years; thousands upon thousands of days compounded and filled from one end to the other with rain."  
A. erased  
B. quieted  
C. added  
D. flew
3. "...with the sweet crystal fall of showers and the concussion of storms so heavy they were tidal waves come over the islands."  
A. force  
B. surprise  
C. disinterest  
D. indifferent
4. "But that was yesterday. Now, the rain was slackening, and the children were crushed to the great think windows."  
A. drying  
B. slowing  
C. dying  
D. speeding
5. "Well, don't wait around here! cried the boy, savagely. 'You won't see nothing!'"  
A. happily  
B. annoyed  
C. wildly  
D. stupidly
6. "It was as if, in the midst of a film concerning an avalanche, a tornado, a hurricane, a volcanic eruption, something had, first, gone wrong with the sound apparatus, thus muffling and finally cutting off all noise, all of the blasts and repercussions and thunders..."  
A. echoes  
B. consequences  
C. silences  
D. shocks
7. "The world ground to a standstill. The silence was so immense and unbelievable that you felt that your ears had been stuffed or you had lost your hearing all together."  
A. insignificant  
B. small  
C. wrong  
D. enormous
8. "They stopped running and stood in the great jungle that covered Venus, that grew and never stopped growing, numbly, even as you watched it."  
A. noisily  
B. dreamily  
C. lazily  
D. stunningly
9. "They looked at everything and savored everything."  
A. disliked  
B. enjoyed  
C. licked  
D. kicked

AFTER READING *All Summer in a Day*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Comprehension Questions: Answer the following sentences using complete sentences and correct grammar.

10. Describe the weather on Venus. How long has it been that way?
11. Why are all the students excited at the start of the story?
12. How long has it been since the sun last shone on Venus? How old were the other children when the sun last appeared?
13. Why does Margot know more about the sun than her classmates do?
14. What do the children do to Margot just before the rain stops?
15. How long does the sun shine before it begins to rain again?
16. How does Venus change when the sun comes out? How does this change affect the mood of the children?
17. How do the children feel when they realize what they did to Margot?
18. When the children return for Margot, why do you think she is silent instead of yelling for help?

Critical Thinking Questions: Answer the following sentences using complete sentences and correct grammar.

19. What can you infer about the children? Why are the children unkind to Margot? Explain your answer.
20. Why do you think the children reject Margot's description of what the sun is like?
21. Why do you think that all the children go along with the prank that is played against Margot? How do you think they intended for their prank to end?
22. How do you think the other children will treat Margot in the future?
23. Making Connections: What lessons does this story teach that can be applied to life in our world?
24. Although the story is set on another planet, what details does the author include to make the setting familiar to you as a reader? Explain why this selection is considered to be in the genre of Science Fiction and not Fantasy.
25. What point of view is "All Summer in a Day" told from? How would it be different if it was told from Margot's point of view?

26. Figurative Language: Similes and Metaphors: Ray Bradbury uses comparisons in his writing to help the reader visualize the scenes and characters. A comparison using the words *like* or *as* is called a simile. A comparison that is directly stated or hinted at is called a metaphor.

Fill in the chart below using examples from the story. Find four similes and two metaphors. Write down direct words from the story; show that you have copied them exactly from the text by using quotation marks and include the page number. Then, write down what the reader learns about the setting, character, or situation from the author's use of the comparison. An example has been done for you. (You're welcome! ☺)

Type of Comparison	Example from the story	Page #	What we learn from the comparison
Simile	"It's like a fire, in the stove."	p. 95	Margot is comparing the sun to a fire inside of a stove.
Simile			
Simile			
Metaphor			