

“All Summer in a Day” Vocabulary

Part I. Guessing

1. “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
2. “...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 indifference
3. “But that was yesterday. Now, the rain was slackening, and the children were crushed to the great thick windows.”
 - A drying
 - B slowing
 - C dying
 - D speeding
4. “‘Well, don’t wait around here!’ cried the boy, savagely. ‘You won’t see nothing!’”
 - A happily
 - B annoyed
 - C wildly
 - D stupidly
5. “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
6. “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 altogether.”
 - A insignificant
 - B small
 - C wrong
 - D enormous
7. “They stopped running and stood in the great jungle that covered Venus, that grew and never stopped growing, tumultuously, even as you watched it.”
 - A noisily
 - B dreamily
 - C lazily
 - D stunningly
8. “They looked at everything and savored everything.”
 - A disliked
 - B enjoyed
 - C licked
 - D kicked

Part II. Matching

- 1. compounded _____
- 2. concussion _____
- 3. slackening _____
- 4. savagely _____
- 5. repercussions _____
- 6. immense _____
- 7. tumultuously _____
- 8. savored _____

- A** a jarring or slamming
- B** added up
- C** echoing sound
- D** fiercely, ferociously, or cruelly
- E** raising a great commotion; noisy
- F** slowing down; becoming less intense
- G** to appreciate fully; enjoy
- H** vast; huge; great

Part III. Your own sentences

- 1. compounded _____

- 2. concussion _____

- 3. slackening _____

- 4. savagely _____

- 5. repercussions _____

- 6. immense _____

- 7. tumultuously _____

- 8. savored _____

“All Summer in a Day” Questions

1. What is the weather like on Venus? How long has it been that way?
2. Who lives on Venus?
3. When did the sun last shine?
4. What does Margot’s poem reveal about the sun?
5. How has living on Venus affected Margot?
6. What is unusual about the city’s location?
7. When was the only time Margot participated in classroom activities?
8. What is Margot’s biggest crime?
9. Why is Margot’s family considering moving back to Earth? What is keeping them from it?
10. Why did the kids hate Margot?
11. What did the kids do to Margot?
12. What happened to the weather and how long did it last?
13. How did the geography of Venus change when the sun came out?
14. How do the children feel when they realize what they did to Margot?

“All Summer In A Day” Questions

1. Read this sentence from the story.

The children pressed to each other like so many roses, so many weeds intermixed, peering out for a look at the hidden sun.

The sentence is an example of—

- A metaphor
- B simile
- C hyperbole
- D allusion

2. The real reason for the children’s prejudice against Margot was:

- A her skin color.
- B her foreign-sounding speech.
- C her behavior.
- D her history and opportunities (jealousy).
- E they thought she cheated on her poem.

3. Margot’s “biggest crime” was that—

- A she had come to Venus only five years before and remembered the sun.
- B her parents were taking her back to Earth the following year.
- C she thought that she was better than the rest of the children.
- D she would not play with the rest of the children.

4. Read this sentence from the story.

But then they always awoke to the tattering drum, the endless shaking down of clear bead necklaces upon the roof, the walk, the gardens, the forests.

The phrase *clear bead necklaces* is an example of—

- A simile
- B alliteration
- C hyperbole
- D metaphor

5. The children on Venus are affected by the weather in all of the following ways EXCEPT—

- A they live in an underground city.
- B they use sun lamps.
- C they only saw the sun every seven years.
- D they are still allowed to play outside.
- E they play in the tunnels.

6. Which of the following is NOT a simile about the sun?

- A like a blushing face
- B how like a lemon it was
- C it was the color of flaming bronze and it was very large
- D it’s like a penny

7. Why are the students on Venus?

- A as an experiment to see the effects of sunlight
- B because their parents are rocket people
- C to get a better education
- D to form a new race of people
- E to wait seven years for the next Earth shuttle

8. The arrival of the sunlight was first made clear by—

- A Margot’s muffled cries and her beating on the door.
- B The silence.
- C The smell of the outside world when the door slid back.
- D The flaming bronze color and the blue sky.
- E The warmth of the sunlight.

9. Who wrote the poem, “I think the sun is a flower/That blooms for just an hour”?

- A the teacher
- B the class leader
- C Margot
- D William

10. When the little boy pushes Margot and asks her what she is waiting for, Bradbury writes that “what she was waiting for was in her eyes.” What was in her eyes?

- A longing
- B hurt
- C anger
- D acceptance

11. When the children lock Margot in the closet—

- A it was a childish prank.
- B the children intended for her to miss the sun.
- C some children protested Margot’s treatment by the other children.
- D they had NO idea what Margot would be missing.

12. The main conflict in the story is—

- A the children versus Margot (external conflict).
- B the continual rain on Venus (external conflict).
- C Margot’s mood swings (internal conflict).
- D The parents’ desire to return to Earth (internal conflict).

13. Why is Margot going back to Ohio?

- A her parents will make thousands more dollars there
- B the other children hate Margot
- C Margot is depressed on Venus and her parents are worried
- D Venus will be destroyed

14. The author states, “It had been raining for seven years,” which indicates—

- A that the author is lying.
- B that this is an autobiography.
- C that the story is fantasy.
- D that the story will have a happy ending.

15. Although the story is set on another planet, what is the MOST important in making the setting familiar to its readers?

- A being in a classroom
- B listening to unending rain
- C waiting for a brief hour of sunlight
- D having dreams about a awaited event

16. Bradbury set this story on Venus to show that—

- A people behave differently in a new situation.
- B teachers do not always check carefully on their students.
- C waiting greatly increases the appreciation of an event.
- D cruelty to others can happen anywhere and anytime.

17. Read this sentence from the story.

Margot was a very frail girl...an old photograph dusted from an album.

The description indicates—

- A Margot is undernourished.
- B Margot lacks liveliness and vitality.
- C Margot feels colorless.
- D Margot is old for her age.
- E Margot dresses in an old-fashioned way.

18. Which point of view is this story told from?

- A first person
- B second person
- C third person omniscient (all knowing)
- D third person limited

