

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## *All Summer In A Day*

1. In which line does the author use a simile?
  - a. "She was an old photograph dusted from an album, whitened away, and if she spoke at all her voice would be a ghost."
  - b. "...with the sweetest crystal fall of showers and the concussion of storms so heavy they were tidal waves come over the islands."
  - c. "But then they always awoke to the tating drum, the endless shaking down of clear bead necklaces upon the roof, the walk, the gardens, the forests, and their dreams were gone."
  - d. A boom of thunder startled them and like leaves before a new hurricane, they tumbled upon each other and ran."
  
2. In which line does the author **not** use figurative language?
  - a. "They turned on themselves, like a feverish wheel, all tumbling spokes."
  - b. "Margot stood apart from them, from these children who could ever remember a time when there wasn't rain and rain and rain."
  - c. "They heard her muffled cries. Then, smiling, they turned and went out and back down the tunnel, just as the teacher arrived."
  - d. "It was a nest of octopi, clustering up great arms of fleshlike weed, wavering, flowering in this brief spring."
  
3. *"The silence was so immense and unbelievable that you felt your ears had been stuffed or that you had lost your hearing altogether. The children put their hands to their ears. They stood apart."*

The author uses sensory images in this quotation to show that

  - a. The children had water stuck in their ears from all the rain.
  - b. The children had never experience what life sounds like without rain.
  - c. The silence was hurting the children's ears.
  - d. The silence cause the children to go crazy.
  
4. *"But then they always awoke to the tating drum, the endless shaking down of clear bead necklaces upon the roof, the walk, the gardens, the forests, and their dreams were gone."*

The author uses figurative language in order to emphasize

  - a. The style of jewelry worn on Venus.
  - b. The primal nature of those living on Venus.
  - c. The mood created by the constant rain.
  - d. How good the rain felt.
  
5. In which line does the author use hyperbole?
  - a. "They hated her pale snow face, her waiting silence, her thinness, and her possible future."
  - b. "Sometimes, at night, she heard them stir, in remembrance, and she knew they were dreaming and remembering gold or a yellow crayon or a coin large enough to buy the world with."
  - c. "Margot stood apart from them, from these children who could ever remember a time when there wasn't rain and rain and rain."
  - d. "But then they always awoke to the tating drum, the endless shaking down of clear bead necklaces upon the roof, the walk, the gardens, the forests, and their dreams were gone."

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, and then, second, ripped the film from the projector and inserted in its place a beautiful tropical slide which did not move or tremor.”*

In these lines, the author compares the rain stopping to a film suddenly being cut off to

- a. Compare the sounds of different types of catastrophic events.
- b. Confuse me
- c. Explain what it sounded like in a mid-century theater.
- d. Emphasize the difference in sound created by the break in the rain.

**Use the following excerpt to answer questions 7 and 8:**

*“They ran among the trees, they slipped and fell, they pushed each other, they played hide-and-seek and tag, but most of all, they squinted at the sun until the tears ran down their faces; they put their hands up to that yellowness and that amazing blueness and they breathed of the fresh, fresh air and listed and listened to the silence which suspended them in a blessed sea of no sounds and no motion.”*

7. What is the effect of alliteration in the excerpt?
- a. It reflects Bradbury’s robust writing style.
  - b. It emphasizes the sound of silence.
  - c. It allows all readers to appreciate alliteration.
  - d. It propagates proper pronunciation.
8. What is the effect of repetition in the excerpt?
- a. The repetition confuses the reader so they have to read it closely.
  - b. It serves to emphasize the children’s fear.
  - c. The repetition confuses the reader so that they quit reading.
  - d. It serves to emphasize the excitement of the children’s first experience with the sun.
9. *“They stood as if someone had driven them, like so many stakes, into the floor. They looked at each other and then looked away.”*
- This simile suggests that the children are feeling
- a. Temperate about what they have done to Margot.
  - b. Accepting about what they have done to Margot.
  - c. Dismal about what they have done to Margot.
  - d. Ashamed about what they have done to Margot.

10. The tone can best be described as

- a. Auspicious
- b. Trite
- c. Intrepid
- d. Morose