

2. Students and teacher re-read the text while stopping to respond to and discuss the questions, continually returning to the text. A variety of methods can be used to structure the reading and discussion (i.e., whole class discussion, think-pair-share, independent written response, group work, etc.)

Text Dependent Questions

Text-dependent Questions	Evidence-based Answers
What is the organizational structure of this story? What effect does the structure of the text create on the story itself? Provide evidence from the text to support your response.	This story follows a chronological structure. The voice clock, in italics, keeps listing the time as the house goes through its day. The chronological structure creates an orderly effect at first, but as you read on you realize things are out of order.
On page 306, the story begins with the line, "In the living room, the voice clock sang...as if it were afraid nobody would." What literary device is Bradbury using? What is the effect of the author's use of this literary device? Provide evidence from the text to support your response.	Bradbury is using personification. This is significant because it helps the reader to understand characterization and it also is a clue to the theme. It is evident from early in the story that there are no human characters and through personification Bradbury makes the house the main character of the story.
What do you know about what has happened to this city? (pg. 306)	The city was ruined from some sort of nuclear blast. It describes the rubble and ashes and the radioactive glow. On lines 31-33, "Ten o'clock. The sun came out from behind the rain. The house stood alone in a city of rubble and ashes. This was the one house left standing. At night the ruined city gave off a radioactive glow which could be seen for miles."
Reread page 308, from line 46-50. What is ironic about the	He describes the house as trying to protect from intruders

<p>author's description of the house as on a "mechanical paranoia"?</p>	<p>when it hears the scurrying of otherwise silent animals. When it gets no answer, it shuts itself up, trying to keep everything safe from the outside. The reality is it could not protect against human's own developed technology and that the technology survived beyond the humans.</p>
<p>Reread the paragraph beginning on line 54 on page 308, "The house was an altar with... but the gods had gone away, and the ritual of the religion continued senselessly, uselessly." What literary device is Bradbury using here and how does it contribute to the message is he conveying? (pg. 308)</p>	<p>Bradbury is using metaphor. He is comparing the relationship of the humans and the technology to that of those who practice an organized religion. In this case, the humans were the gods, programming and controlling the house until it acted without command. Now the humans are gone and the house continues to follow their teachings without question, regardless of the fact that they have been destroyed by the very technology they created and worshipped.</p>
<p>Look at line 58 on page 308. What point is Bradbury making by introducing the dog at this juncture in the story? (pg.308)</p>	<p>The dog makes its way through the atomic waste and is frantically trying to find the family. The house keeps working, not really realizing that the family is gone. This shows the vast difference between animal instincts and the connection humans and animals have, to the connection humans have to the technology. Whereas the house is being described as having human-like characteristics, but it does not even realize the family is gone. It is mindlessly going through the tasks that it has been programmed to do.</p>
<p>Look at page 310. How does the author describe the nursery? What is significant about the way the nursery is decorated?</p>	<p>It is a technologically created nature scene, set to reveal itself at a specific time of day. Suggesting that the children in the house experience nature that is manipulated, as opposed to having authentic experiences. The family even uses technology to create the fantastical element of nature, pink and purple animals, etc.</p>
<p>The house chooses a poem at random when no preference is given from Mrs. McClellan. Read the poem. What is the theme of the poem and why does the author include it within the</p>	<p>This poem is about the effects of war. Nature will move on and not even realize that mankind is missing. The title of the story is the same as the first few words of the poem. Bradbury is</p>

<p>text? (pg. 310)</p>	<p>connecting the theme of the relationship of man and nature and the destructive force of war and its connection to technology.</p>
<p>In line 134 the marking of time changes. Explain the difference. What does the author's choice about structure at this point in the text signify? (pg. 311)</p>	<p>The time goes from being written in italics, which signifies the voice clock, to regular print. This is the turning point in the story, the narrator changes, as the house is dying as the technology begins to fail.</p>
<p>Reread starting on page 311 and continuing on to the end of the text. What does Bradbury's description of the fire suggest? Provide evidence from the text to support your response.</p>	<p>The author suggests that there are limits to technology. As sophisticated as the technology was, it could not stand up to the power and fury of nature. "The house shuddered, oak bone on bone." "In the last instant, under the fire avalanche, other choruses, oblivious, could be heard announcing the time..." Nature wins the battle against technology.</p>
<p>Compare Bradbury's description of the kitchen in lines 5-7 to lines 186-189. What do these differing descriptions illustrate?</p>	<p>The differing descriptions illustrate the shift in mood from the beginning to the end. The story builds from a calm, normal day for the house then to a frantic climax as the house attempts to defend itself from the attack and is ultimately consumed by fire.</p>
<p>What is the significance of the repeated references to rain throughout the story?</p>	<p>Rain is an element of the other main character of the short story—nature. The sound of rain is heard throughout the story. It shows up at the beginning as the weather box sings for the rain to go away. Rain could have saved the house from fire but does not. The house was relying once again, on the technology, but that water system failed, and there was no natural rain that night. Even though it had been raining earlier that day and the house wanted that rain to go away. Ultimately, rain is part of nature and cannot be controlled by technology.</p>

<p>Description of the nursery, "The nursery walls glowed" paragraph describes a fantasy vision of nature—yellow giraffes, blue lions, pink antelopes, lilac panthers cavorting in crystal substance. "The walls were glass. They looked out upon color and fantasy."</p>		<p>choice? I think it was quite purposeful. The poem choice is ironic. It illustrates the detachment to nature much like the nursery she decorated that had pictures/murals of fake nature. The imagery of the poem is echoed and expanded in the story.</p>
<p>"At ten o'clock the house began to die." "The wind blew. A falling tree bough crashed through the kitchen window." The scene with the fire taking consuming the house until finally the tree branch falls into the house. In the poem Teasdale states that nature will not care in humans are gone.</p>	<p>311</p>	<p>In the poem nature is happy the war is over and does not even care that all humans are gone. The following four paragraphs describe the fight between the house and nature. The placement of the poem was purposeful to Bradbury. He is contradicting the statement of the poem that nature does not care that humans are gone. In these lines of the story nature is fighting the house and definitely seems to care that nature wins over the technological house, which is a representation of humankind. Sara Teasdale is making statement about war. Bradbury is also making a statement about technology through the house.</p>