

# Jeddah Knowledge International School



**SUMMER REVISION PACK 3**

**2020 - 2021**

**GRADE 9 GOING TO GRADE 10**

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

*Section:* \_\_\_\_\_

## Section A: Reading Comprehension

### LOST TO THE WORLD

It is the cruelest of nature's diseases. Nancy Reagan has admitted how difficult it was watching her husband, the former President of the United States, destroyed by Alzheimer's disease.

Now the story of novelist, Iris Murdoch, who died in 1999 after a painful battle with the disease, is coming to the big screen. Anyone who has read Murdoch's books can imagine how frustrated, bewildered, frightened and *vulnerable* she must have felt as she *succumbed* to Alzheimer's disease, no longer able to feed or dress herself, let alone write.

Sadly, more and more people are suffering from the disorder - which is characterized by memory loss, depression, *disorientation*, and the *deterioration* of bodily functions. Experts predict that the number of Alzheimer's patients worldwide could jump to 14 million by 2050 unless researchers can find a way to delay or prevent its onset.

Put simply, Alzheimer's is the *culmination* of different kinds of damage to the brain, causing tangles and plaques that kill brain cells, and eventually blocking the chemical messages that relay information. Although there are genetic factors that may contribute to this damage, researchers have also linked the disease with smoking, the cold sore virus, head injuries, furred arteries, stroke, high blood pressure, and diabetes.

The disease was first observed by Dr. Alois Alzheimer, a psychiatrist, who recorded the tragic decline of a 51-year old woman known as Auguste D., his patient at the University of Frankfurt Hospital from 1901 to 1906. According to his 32-page file of notes, Auguste's first symptom was *irrational* jealousy towards her husband after he took a walk with a woman neighbour. She had trouble cooking meals and dealing with money and then began ringing neighbours' doorbells. Gradually, Auguste became *paranoid* and anxious. She spent four years in bed, crying daily and answering "Auguste" to every question put to her. She progressed into memory loss, *dementia* and finally death. Dr. Alzheimer found microscopic fibres clogging the brain cells after her death.

For years, the disorder was poorly understood and patients were often misdiagnosed or dismissed as *neurotic*. In the 1960's the actress Rita Hayworth became the victim of rumours that she was an alcoholic when she began to find it difficult to remember her lines. She began to suffer memory lapses, flashes of temper and often spent the entire night screaming. She was soon unable to take care of herself and three years later it was officially announced that she was suffering not from alcoholism but from Alzheimer's disease.

Since then, scientists have completed hundreds of studies trying to identify the genetic and environmental causes of the disease. The results are far from conclusive, but they have observed that protection from the disease seems to be *deferred* by staying mentally active in old age, hormone replacement therapy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, the Parkinson's disease drug, selegiline and vitamin E.

Studies carried out by Dr. David Snowdon of the University of Kentucky in America have shown that tangles and plaque on their own are not enough to cause the disease.

Dr. Snowdon believes that while plaques are essential for the development of Alzheimer's disease, something else is required to *trigger* the disease. His team found that strokes - even one or two small ones - can increase the risk of developing the disease by up to twenty times.

Others believe *inflammation* may *hold the key*. Boxers, for instance, have countless plaques and tangles in their brains. Scientists have found that Alzheimer's plaques are *riddled* with the same cells as those that occur after a head injury.

Doctors advise that by avoiding cigarettes and following a healthy lifestyle that includes a good diet and exercise, you will reduce your risk of a stroke and subsequent brain damage.

LOST TO THE WORLD - (ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE)

A1. Name three people mentioned in the article who have died of Alzheimer's disease. [3]

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why would seeing someone suffer from Alzheimer's be distressing for loved ones? [1]

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the four main characteristics of the disease? [2]

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

4. In simple terms, what is Alzheimer's disease? [1]

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What other factors may be linked with the disease? (Name 4) [2]

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

6. What were Rita Hayworth's symptoms when she was misdiagnosed? (Name 3) [3]

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

7. What measures can one take to protect oneself from the disease? (Name 4) [2]

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Name two factors that can trigger the disease. [1]

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_



## WRITING SECTION:

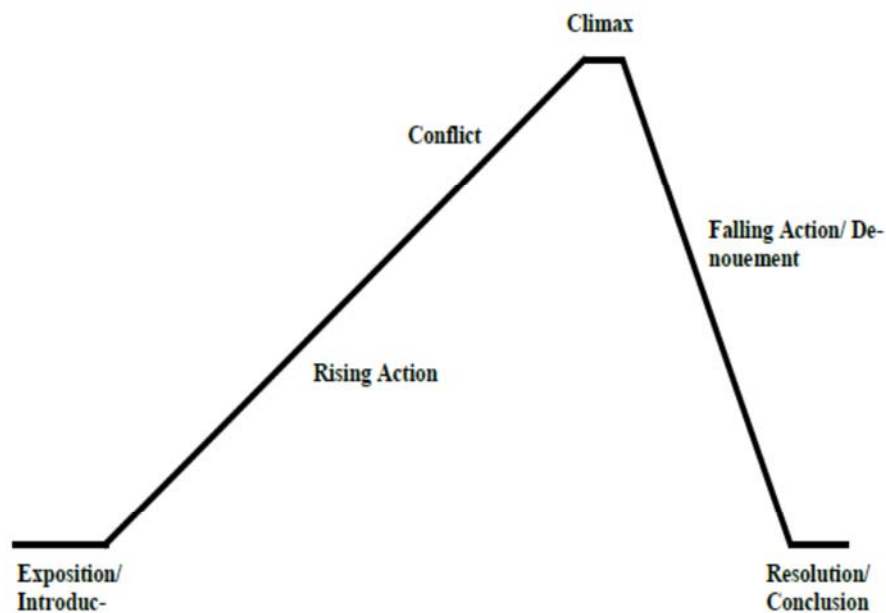
### Elements of Narrative Writing:

- **SETTING:** This is the time and place when the story happens. For instance, the story *takes place* in the morning, in the winter, in 1985 (TIME). The story *takes place* in a living room, in a park, in Paris, France (PLACE).
- **CHARACTERS:** This means the people who speak in the story and are not real people.
- **SITUATION:** The events or life conditions for the characters as the story is starting. (For example, a war is going on, or a character has just lost his job.)
- **PLOT:** The series of events which happen in the story.
- **CONFLICT:** A fight between two characters. A character can also fight with his own ideas about what to do next!
- **SUSPENSE:** Unanswered questions (for the reader) which make you continue to read the story!
- **CLIMAX:** The point of greatest suspense. Usually there is a big fight. We find out who is the “winner”, and the suspense ends.
- **OUTCOME:** The situation for all the characters at the end of the story.
- **THEME:** The author’s message or reason for writing the story. This idea is not usually said in the story. You can guess it based on what happens to the characters. An example of a theme would be, “If you are mean to your parents, your children will be mean to you.” OR... “If you steal, your life will not become happier.”

### Literary Techniques:

- **CONTRAST:** two things are interesting because they are opposites. For example, a handsome boy and an ugly boy, or a beautiful new car and an old, damaged car.
- **SURPRISE:** a totally unexpected event happens which makes the story interesting
- **SYMBOLISM:** an object represents an idea. For example, a rose represents love. Authors make up symbols in their stories!
- **IRONY:** This is based on surprise. It is about opposites. Here are some types of irony:
  1. **Dramatic irony** – The reader knows a character’s secret, but another character doesn’t know that secret.
  2. **Situational irony** – The location doesn’t match what is happening there. For example, a beautiful day at the beach, but a bear comes and eats the happy people sleeping there in the afternoon. We thought the beach was SAFE!
  3. **Verbal irony** -- When a character or the author says something, but means the opposite. For example, “He was a clean man. He always took a bath once a year.”

- **FORESHADOWING:** when the author gives a “hint” about a surprise which will come later in the story.
- **POINT OF VIEW:** when the story is told through the eyes of a particular person.
- **NARRATOR:** the person who is “I” in the story (= telling the story).
  - 1<sup>st</sup> person narrator
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> person narrator
- **AUTHOR’S TECHNIQUES:**
- **PLOT DEVELOPMENT:**



A short story must have a good introduction, rising action, climax, falling action and conclusion.

The introduction must show the setting: In this part of the story, the author must set the mood of the story (the atmosphere or feeling). To do this, the author must use **sensory description** to show the reader the smell, sights, taste, feel and sound of a place.

Example:

20. *Her shadow was shaky behind a slight flame stemming from a candle she carried. The still night air was suddenly filled with the screeching of the ambulance sirens. The pungent smell of smoke was everywhere. Hot, salty tears were falling on my cheeks and spreading to my neck.*

## **Dialogue:**

Dialogue is when you let the reader listen in on a conversation between your characters. Just as every stranger you stop on a street corner will answer your question in a different way, every character involved in a dialogue will have a slightly different speaking style.

### *Rules of Dialogue:*

1. Use quotation marks to open and close quotations.
2. Use punctuation inside these quotation marks.
3. Start a new line every time you have a new speaker.
4. Use words other than 'said' - (ask, shout, cried, questioned) etc.
5. Use adverbs to show feeling (quietly, worriedly, and jokingly).

### **Example:**

"It's been a real day for expectations. Where were you? I've been waiting here for an hour.

You didn't leave a note or—"

"I wasn't planning on going anywhere." Anna replied, shortly.

"I can see that. Where's your coat?" Denise asked.

"I left the house in a hurry. I... um... my mother..."

"The hospital reached you? God, I'm sorry. That's why—"

"The hospital?" Anna questioned, in shock and confusion.

"They called me when they couldn't get you."

"I don't understand."

"Your mother. You said —" Denise stuttered, frantically.

## **Foreshadowing:**

Foreshadowing (fore means ahead and a shadow is a glimpse of something without all the details) is when the author lays around hints and clues as to what will happen in the future. What devices can be used in foreshadowing? Changes in the weather can be used to hint at coming good or bad.

A prime example of foreshadowing is found in the children's story *Little Red Riding Hood*. Before Little Red Riding Hood leaves to take her grandmother some food, she is told by her mother to go straight to and from her grandmother's house. She is told not to talk to any strangers in the woods and she is told to watch out for the big, bad wolf. The fact that her mother warned her to not talk to strangers and to watch out for the wolf is a clue as to what lies ahead.

Write an 800 - 900 word story in which foreshadowing is used. Place hints in the first part of the story about some event that will take place later on. In the second part of the story, fulfil what was foretold. Use weather, warnings from other people, suspicious items or descriptive to create your clues!

**Graphic Organizer:** *Use this to plan your story*

- Fill in each part of the story map.
- Use the story map to guide your writing.

<b>Title</b>	
<b>Main Characters</b> Descriptions:	
<b>Other Characters</b> Descriptions:	
<b>Conflict</b>	
<b>Setting</b>	
<b>Rising Action</b> Event 1	
<b>Event 2</b>	
<b>Event 3</b>	
<b>Climax</b>	
<b>Falling Action</b>	
<b>Resolution</b>	





A vertical blue line is positioned on the left side of the page. To its right, there are 20 horizontal black lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a template for writing.

A large rectangular area with a blue border and horizontal lines, intended for writing or drawing. The area is empty and occupies most of the page.

A large rectangular area with a blue border and horizontal black lines, resembling a writing template or a grid. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page's height.

Lined writing area consisting of 18 horizontal lines.

<b>American Diploma Crite- ria</b>
<b>/10</b>

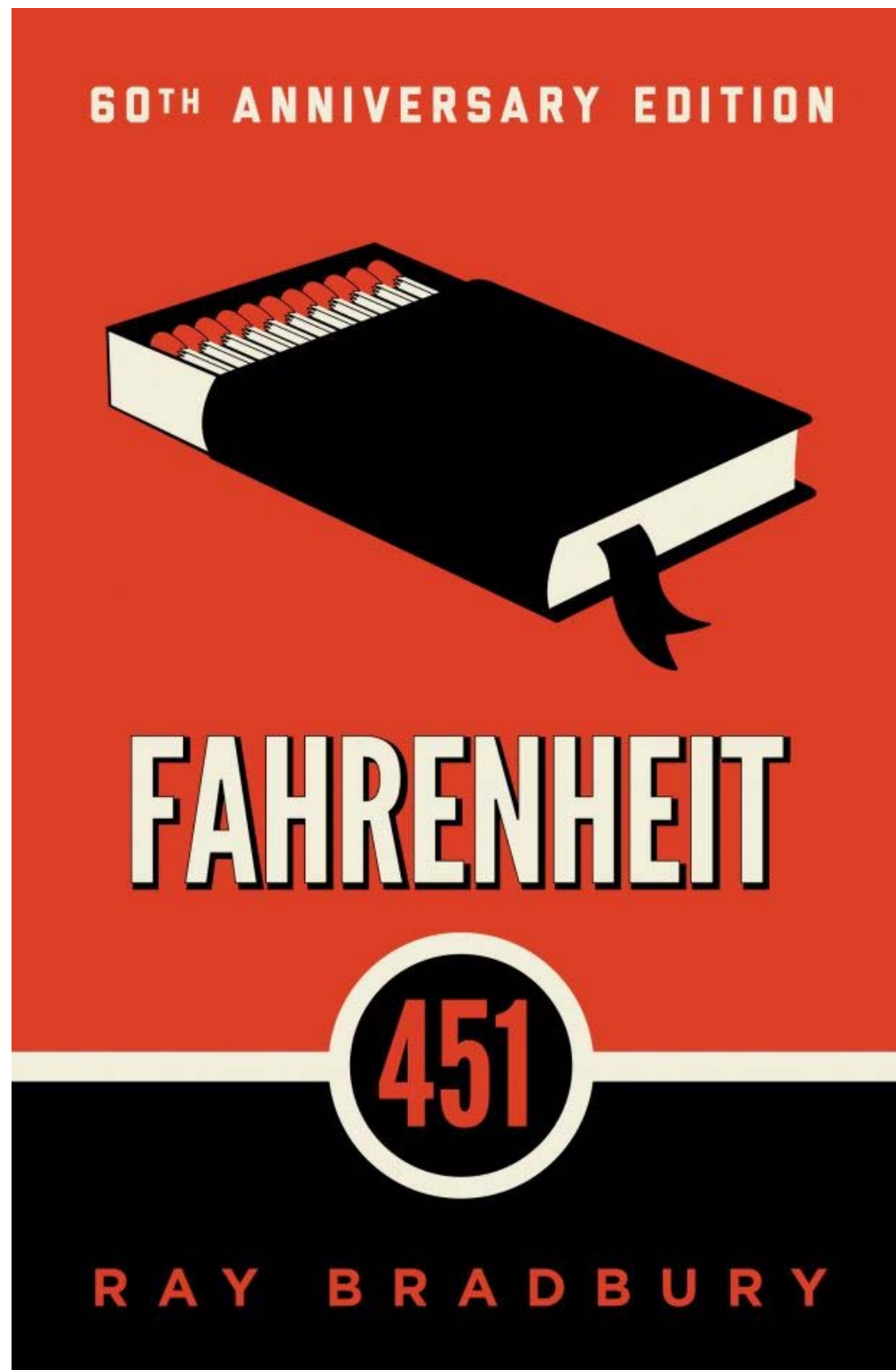
**Word Count:**

### American Diploma Marking Criteria

<b>Score 9 - 10: Excellent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develops the essay and uses many specific details related to the topic. Thesis is proven with well-developed examples.</li> <li>➤ Is well organized with clear transitions; maintains focus.</li> <li>➤ Exhibits specific choices.</li> <li>➤ Contains little or no errors in grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation; errors do not interfere with understanding</li> </ul>
<b>Score 7 - 8: Skillful</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develops ideas with some specific details. Thesis is supported and clear.</li> <li>➤ Is clearly organized; information is presented in an orderly way, but essay may lack specific examples or transitions</li> <li>➤ Contains some specific word choices.</li> <li>➤ May contain some errors in grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation; errors do not interfere with understanding.</li> </ul>
<b>Score 5 - 6: Sufficient</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provides clear ideas, but not fully developed; may have few details. Thesis is clear with some support.</li> <li>➤ Provides a clear sequence of information; provides pieces of information that are generally related to each other.</li> <li>➤ Contains mostly simple word choices, but may display some specific word choices.</li> <li>➤ Contains error in grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation that generally do not interfere with understanding.</li> </ul>
<b>Score 4: Uneven</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide limited or incomplete information lacking specific examples. Thesis is clear but not proven.</li> <li>➤ Is disorganized or provides a disjointed sequence of information.</li> <li>➤ May have some inaccurate word choices.</li> <li>➤ Contains error in grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation that sometimes interfere with understanding.</li> </ul>
<b>Score 2 - 3: Insufficient</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provides little information and makes little attempt at development. Thesis may be unclear.</li> <li>➤ Is disorganized or inconsistent</li> <li>➤ Contains inaccurate word choices in much of the essay.</li> <li>➤ Is characterized by misspellings, missing words, and incorrect word order; errors in grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation are severe enough to make understanding very difficult in much of the essay.</li> </ul>
<b>Score 1: Un- satisfactory</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Attempts a response, but does not provide a clear thesis.</li> <li>➤ Exhibits no control over the organization.</li> <li>➤ Exhibits no control over sentence structure.</li> <li>➤ Contains inaccurate word choices in most of the essay.</li> <li>➤ Is characterized by misspelling, missing words, and incorrect word order; errors in grammar, spelling capitalization, and punctuation severely interfere with understanding throughout the essay.</li> </ul>

**LITERATURE: FAHRENHEIT 451**

<https://archive.org/details/Fahrenheit451ByBradburyRay/page/n1/mode/2up>



## Overview of the Book:

Called “the book for our social media age” by the *New York Times*, Ray Bradbury’s *Fahrenheit 451* is a gripping story that is at once disturbing and poetic. Bradbury takes the materials of pulp fiction and transforms them into a visionary parable of a society gone awry, in which firemen burn books and the state suppresses learning. *Fahrenheit 451* is a “masterpiece ... everyone should read” (*Boston Globe*). “Brilliant ... startling and ingenious. Mr. Bradbury’s account of this insane world, which bears many alarming resemblances to our own, is fascinating” (*New York Times*). Bradbury is “one of this country’s most beloved writers” (*Washington Post*).

## Introduction to the Book

“There must be something in books, something we can’t imagine, to make a woman stay in a burning house.” – from *Fahrenheit 451*

The three main sections of Ray Bradbury’s *Fahrenheit 451* all end in fire. The novel focuses on Guy Montag, a fireman who, in the first section, we discover is a professional book burner, expected to start fires instead of putting them out. For years he has done his job obediently and well, and finds a “special pleasure” in burning books (p.1). Then one day, he is called upon to burn the books of a Mrs. Hudson, who prefers to die rather than leave her library. Furtively, Montag pockets some of her books, haunted by the idea that a life without books might not be worth living after all.

As Montag begins to read deeply for the first time in his life, *Fahrenheit 451*’s second section traces his growing dissatisfaction with the society without books he is paid to defend. He seeks out the counsel of an old man named Faber, whom he once let off easy on a reading charge. Together they agree to copy a salvaged Bible, in case anything should happen to the original.

Montag’s boss at the firehouse, Beatty, senses his disenchantment and interrogates him until their confrontation is interrupted by a fire call. Responding to the address, Montag is expected to start a conflagration considerably closer to home.

*Fahrenheit 451*’s final section finds Montag seizing his own fate for the first time. He avenges himself on Beatty and strikes out for the countryside. There he finds a resistance force of readers, each one responsible for memorizing—and thereby preserving—the entire contents of a different book. As they bide their time in hope of a better future, a flash appears on the horizon: While society was staring at full-wall television screens and medicating itself into a coma, the largest fire yet has broken out. The book’s three holocausts expand concentrically. The death of a stranger by fire in the first third becomes the destruction of Montag’s own house in the second. The implication is that, had Montag paid greater attention to his neighbor’s plight, he might not have found himself in the same predicament soon afterward. Trouble down the street leads to trouble at home, and trouble at home to trouble abroad.



## The Fifties

As much as *Fahrenheit 451* is about a time in the not-too-distant future, Ray Bradbury's novel is anchored in the 1950s. Mildred Montag sits like a zombie in front of a telescreen. The sound of jet fighters crosses the sky in preparation for war. A neighborhood sits full of cookie-cutter houses and the complacent souls who live in them. All of these would have been familiar scenes to a writer at work in 1953.

The era following World War II in the United States was known for its productivity, its affluence, and its social conformity. The economy was strong. The technology of television, air travel, and the transistor brought the future to the front stoop. The neighborhood Montag lives in probably looks a lot like Levittown, the famous low-cost housing developments of the age that ushered in the rise of suburbia.

Although the 1950s are remembered as a decade of peace and prosperity, they were anything but. The Korean War, which ended in the year that *Fahrenheit 451* was published, saw tens of thousands of American deaths. The larger Cold War that lingered was a source of constant anxiety. In the new atomic age, everyone was learning that the world could be destroyed with the push of a button, a fate Bradbury more than hints at in his novel.

Not only were governments endowed with nuclear weapons, they exercised the power to persecute suspected enemies closer to home. The congressional House Committee on Un-American Activities began investigating suspected espionage in 1946, and within a few years Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin was charging, without evidence, that dozens of government officials were Communist Party members. Meanwhile, memories of Nazi book burnings and Soviet censorship were still fresh in people's minds.

As a result, censorship was alive and well in the media. Communists were assailed in the press. Comic books were condemned as subversive by parents and educators. Images of the "organization man" and the "lonely crowd" reflected changes in the American spirit.

For all their prosperity and rising expectations, the 1950s were a decade of atomic tests and regional wars; racial segregation; government censorship and persecution; subtly enforced social orthodoxy; and building angst. The social and psychological problems of the era are watchfully scrutinized in *Fahrenheit 451*, a book that examines an intolerant society that seems oddly un-American in its penchant for censorship and governmental control.



Photo by Tom Victor

## Ray Bradbury (1920-2012)

“I have never listened to anyone who criticized my taste in space travel, sideshows or gorillas. When this occurs, I pack up my dinosaurs and leave the room.” –Ray Bradbury in *Zen in the Art of Writing*

Ray Douglas Bradbury was born in Waukegan, Illinois, into a family that once included a 17th-century Salem woman tried for witchcraft. In 1934, the Bradbury family drove across the country in their jalopy to Los Angeles, and young Bradbury found the local library at every stop, searching for L. Frank Baum's *Oz* books. In 1936, Bradbury experienced a rite of passage familiar to most science-fiction readers: the realization that he was not alone. At a secondhand bookstore in Hollywood, he discovered a handbill promoting meetings of the "Los Angeles Science Fiction Society," a weekly Thursday night conclave he joined that would grow to attract such science-fiction legends as Robert A. Heinlein, L. Ron Hubbard, and Leigh Brackett.

After a rejection notice from the pulp magazine *Weird Tales*, Bradbury sent his short story "Homecoming" to *Mademoiselle*, where it was spotted by a young editorial assistant named Truman Capote, who rescued the manuscript from the slush pile and helped get it published in the magazine. "Homecoming" won a place in *The O. Henry Prize Stories of 1947*. That same year, Bradbury began his long marriage to Marguerite McClure, whom he met the previous April while she was working at Fowler Brothers Bookstore.

Bradbury's books of short stories include *The Martian Chronicles* (1950), *The Illustrated Man* (1951), and *I Sing the Body Electric* (1969). As always in his writing, technology takes a backseat to the human stories. He wrote his first novel, *Fahrenheit 451* (1953) on a rental typewriter in the basement of UCLA's Lawrence Clark Powell Library, where he had taken refuge from a small house filled with the distractions of two young children. Ballantine editor Stanley Kauffman, later the longtime film critic for the *New Republic*, flew out to Los Angeles to go over the manuscript with Bradbury, plying the sweet-toothed perfectionist author with copious doses of ice cream. The book came out to rapturous reviews. To this day it sells at least 50,000 copies a year and has become a touchstone around the world for readers and writers living under repressive regimes.

Continuing to write during his final years, Bradbury also made public appearances that inspired all ages across the country. At many of those celebrated appearances, he exhorted his fans to do what they love and love what they do, which he practiced himself until his death at age 91.

## Fahrenheit 451 Content Questions

### True or False: write T or F on the line

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Guy Montag has been a fireman for twenty years.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Guy's wife is name Clarisse.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Montags own three large televisions.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Faber does not own a television.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ George Washington was the first fireman.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Montag kills Captain Beatty with a flamethrower.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Beatty burned the book that Montag turned in to him.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Clarisse dies when Captain Beatty sends a Hound to her door.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ "Intellectual" becomes a swear word.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Captain Beatty says that having no political choices keeps a person from being unhappy.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Montag has 48 hours to return the book or his house will be burned down.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Faber gives Montag a two-way radio shaped liked a bullet.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Granger believes their mission is to remember and to stay alive.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ The Hound bites/stings Montag's arm before Montag destroys it.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ The women vote for a president based on his looks, voice, and name.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Montag assumes Captain Beatty had no idea he was going to be killed.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ After Montag destroys two Mechanical Hounds, another one is sent from another district.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Granger wants to build a candy factory because his father never let him have any.

**Multiple Choice: Circle the correct answer.**

19. Which one of the following men was not a fireman in Montag's Fire Company?

- a) Granger
- b) Stoneman
- c) Beatty
- d) Black

20. How many atomic wars has the U.S. started and won according to the book?

- a) None, atomic weapons were eliminated in 1985
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 1

21. What is the primary duty of the firemen in the novel?

- a) To fight fires
- b) To protect free speech
- c) To burn illegal books
- d) To burn people who defy laws

22. What is the imposing threat throughout this novel?

- a) Poverty
- b) Natural disasters
- c) War
- d) Alien invasion

23. Why is Clarisse unique?

- a) She loves the TV family.
- b) She listens and asks questions.
- c) She drives her uncle's car.
- d) She goes to school.

24. Which of the following is a highly motivating force of change for Montag?

- a) The Mechanical Hound's growling
- b) Millie's suicide attempt
- c) Beatty's ridicule
- d) The old woman's death

25. What poem does Montag read to his wife, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Bowles?

- a) "Dover Beach"
- b) "Leda and the Swan"
- c) "Ulysses"
- d) "Ode on a Grecian Urn"

26. What is Captain Beatty's relationship with books?

- a) He doesn't know how to read and is ashamed of it.
- b) He is well read but enforces the state views about books.
- c) He hates books vehemently and is proud he has never read one.
- d) He thinks they are a good form of entertainment if not taken too seriously.

27. Who is the leader of the social outcasts and criminals?

- a) Stoneman
- b) Black
- c) Granger
- d) Phelps

28. What does Montag follow to reach the Book People in the country?

- a) The river and the railroad tracks
- b) The river and the highway
- c) The river and the cowpath
- d) The artery tunnel and the highway

29. What happens to the old woman whose house is burned by the firemen?

- a) She refuses to leave and dies in the fire
- b) She is taken to a mental institution
- c) She is put in jail
- d) She disappears mysteriously

30. In whose home does Montag plant books?

- a) Black's
- b) Stoneman's
- c) Beatty's
- d) McClellan's

31. Which woman cries when Montag reads poetry?

- a) Mildred
- b) Clarisse
- c) Mrs. Phelps
- d) Mrs. Bowles

32. What are the earplug radios in the novel called?

- a) Seashells
- b) Whistlers
- c) Flutes
- d) White Clowns

33. Why does Clarisse rub a dandelion under her chin?

- a) Because she hasn't showered
- b) To see if she's in love
- c) To see if she has any enemies
- d) To see if Montag loves her

35. What does Granger compare man to?

- a) A snake
- b) A phoenix
- c) A salamander
- d) A duck...duck...goose

36. What does Mildred think happened the night when the men brought the machines to fix her?

- a) She overdosed on pills
- b) She fell asleep while watching the “family”
- c) They had a party last night
- d) She hit her head on a dresser

37. What does Montag do to the Bible to try to get Faber to agree to help?

- a) He quotes it
- b) He throws it at him
- c) He threatens to drop it in the incinerator
- d) He rips out some pages

38. According to Beatty, why does he quote from the books that Montag clings to?

- a) To show that books equal punishments
- b) To show that books make no sense
- c) To show that books lie
- d) To show that books can betray

39. What do the police suggest everyone do at the same time?

- a) The hokey pokey
- b) Look outside
- c) Tackle any man they see walking
- d) Call the police if they hear anything

40. What is strange about the fire in the middle of the group of men?

- a) The fire speaks with a British accent
- b) The fire is hotter than he remembered
- c) The fire is not destroying anything
- d) The fire burns a long time

41. What does Montag see happening in the city at the end?

- a) The city celebrating
- b) The city in a blue glow from their televisions
- c) Bombs drop on the city and destroy it
- d) A number of people killing others