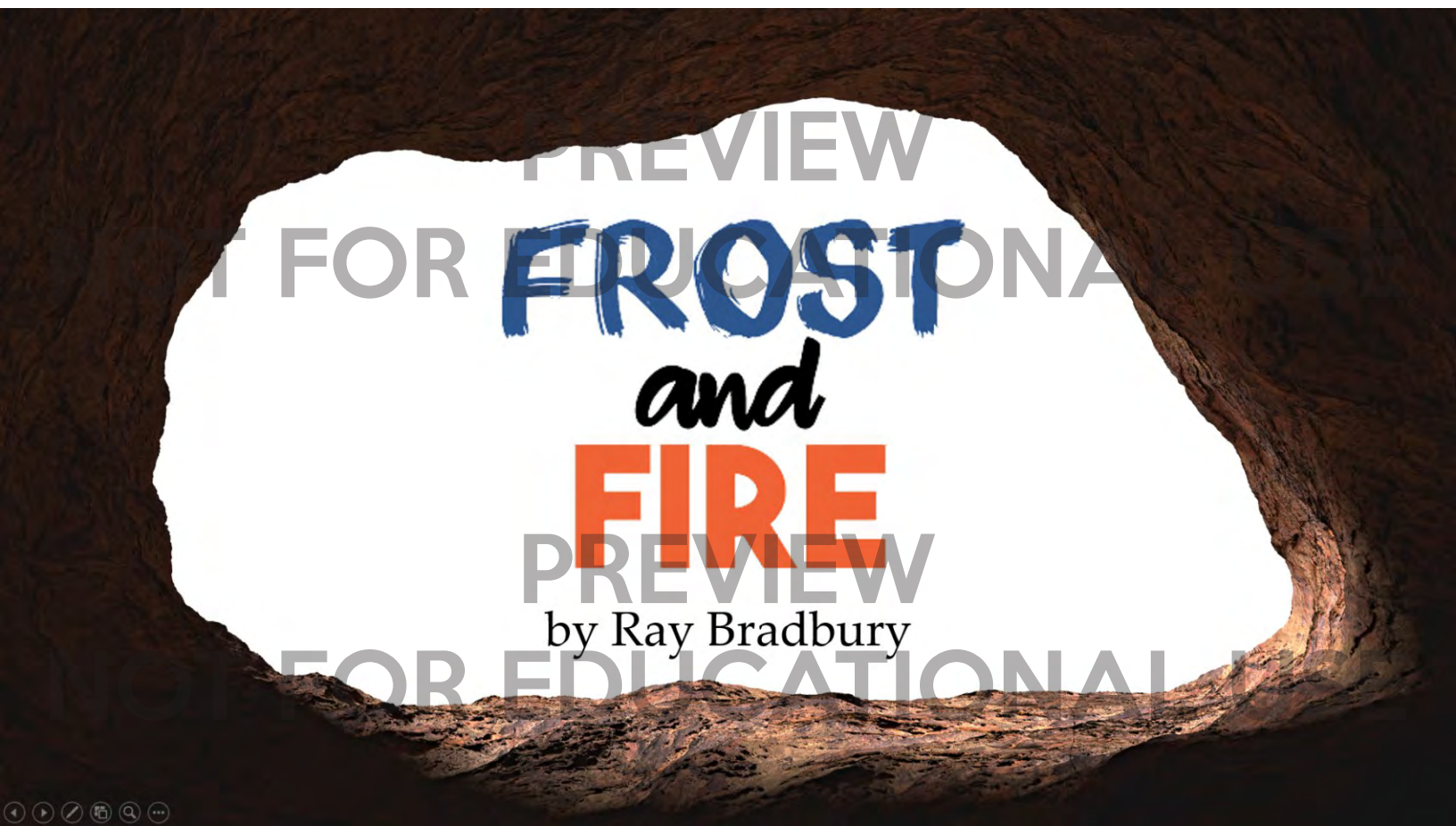
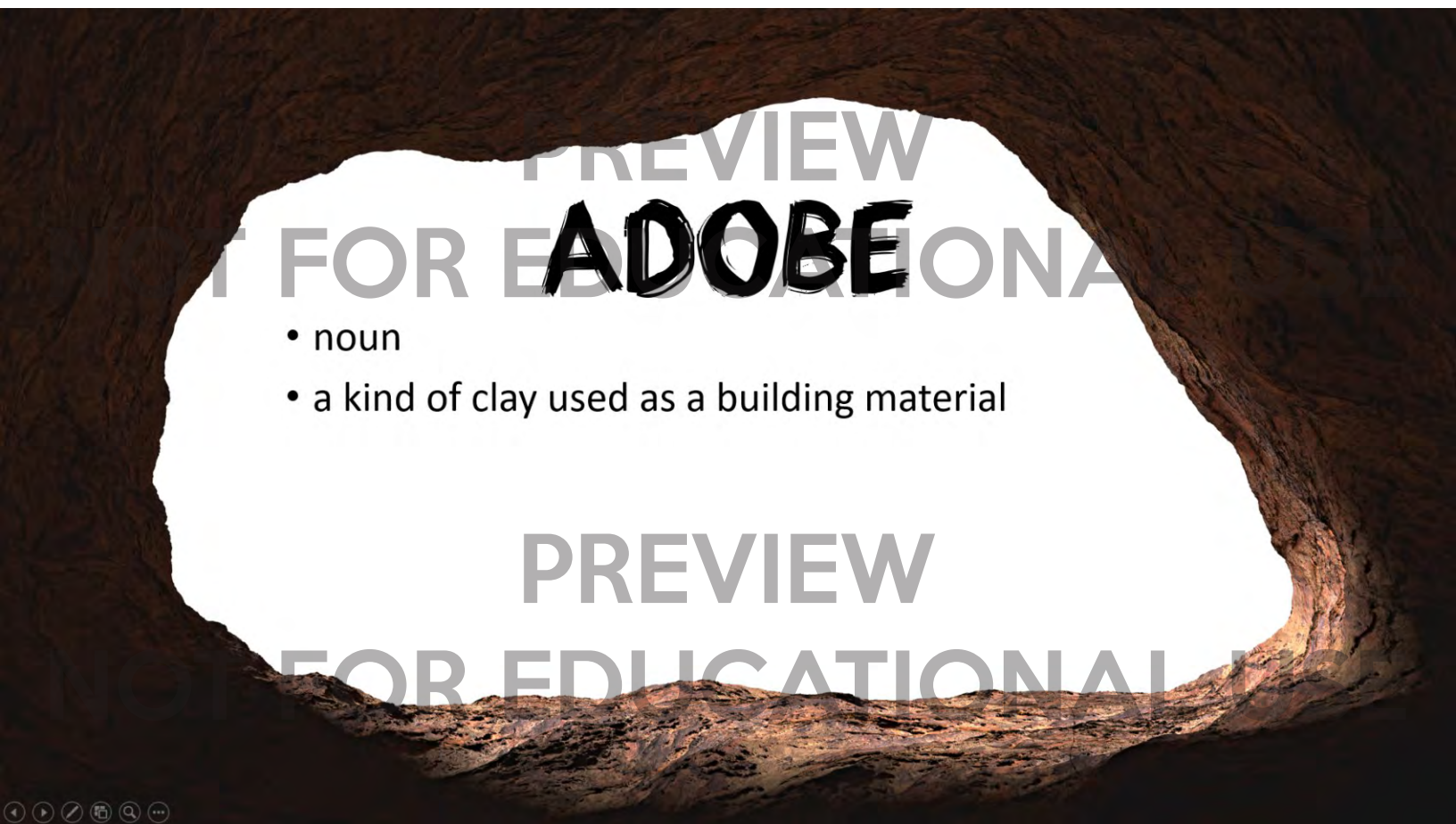


PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

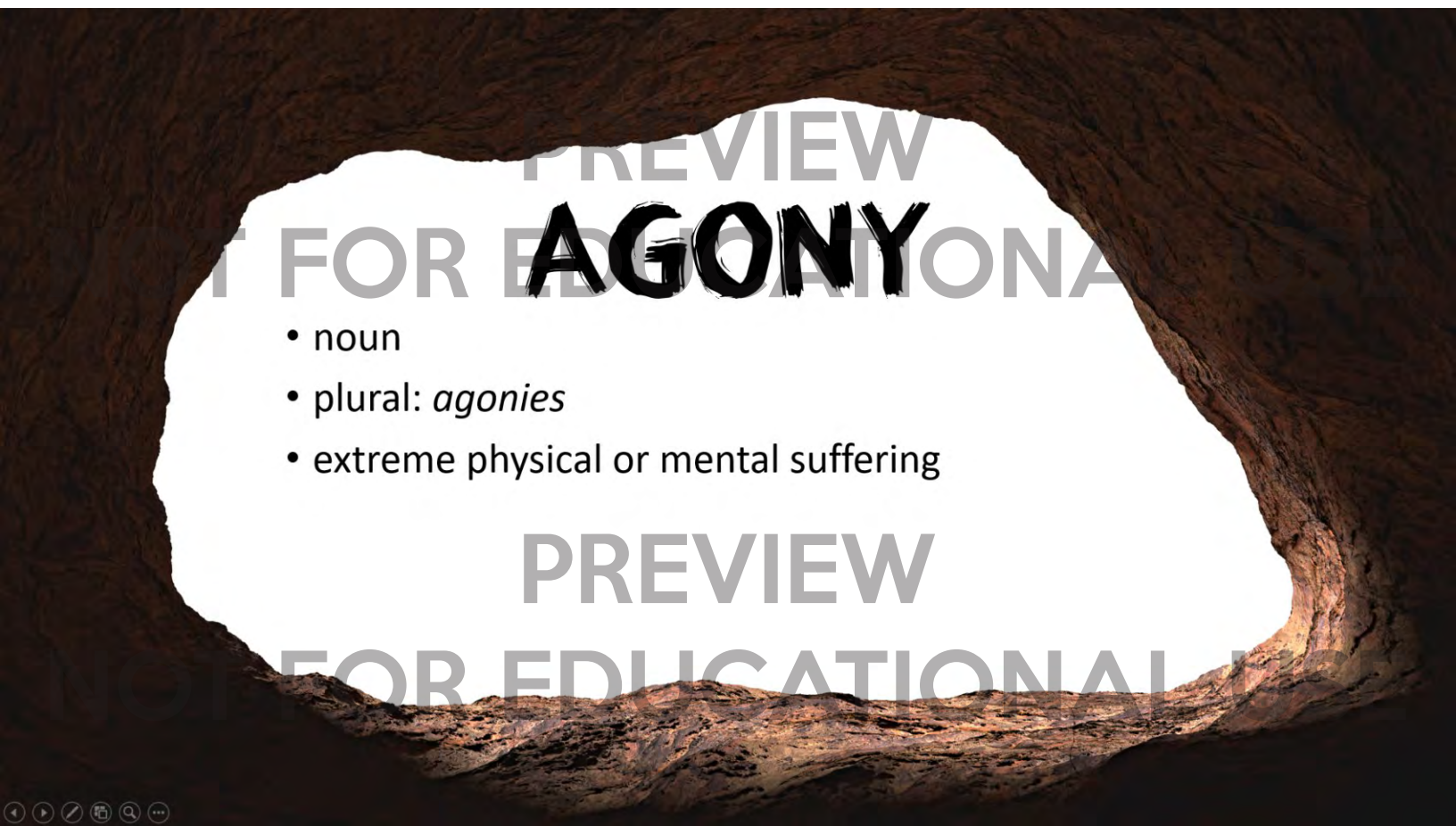
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



- noun
- a kind of clay used as a building material

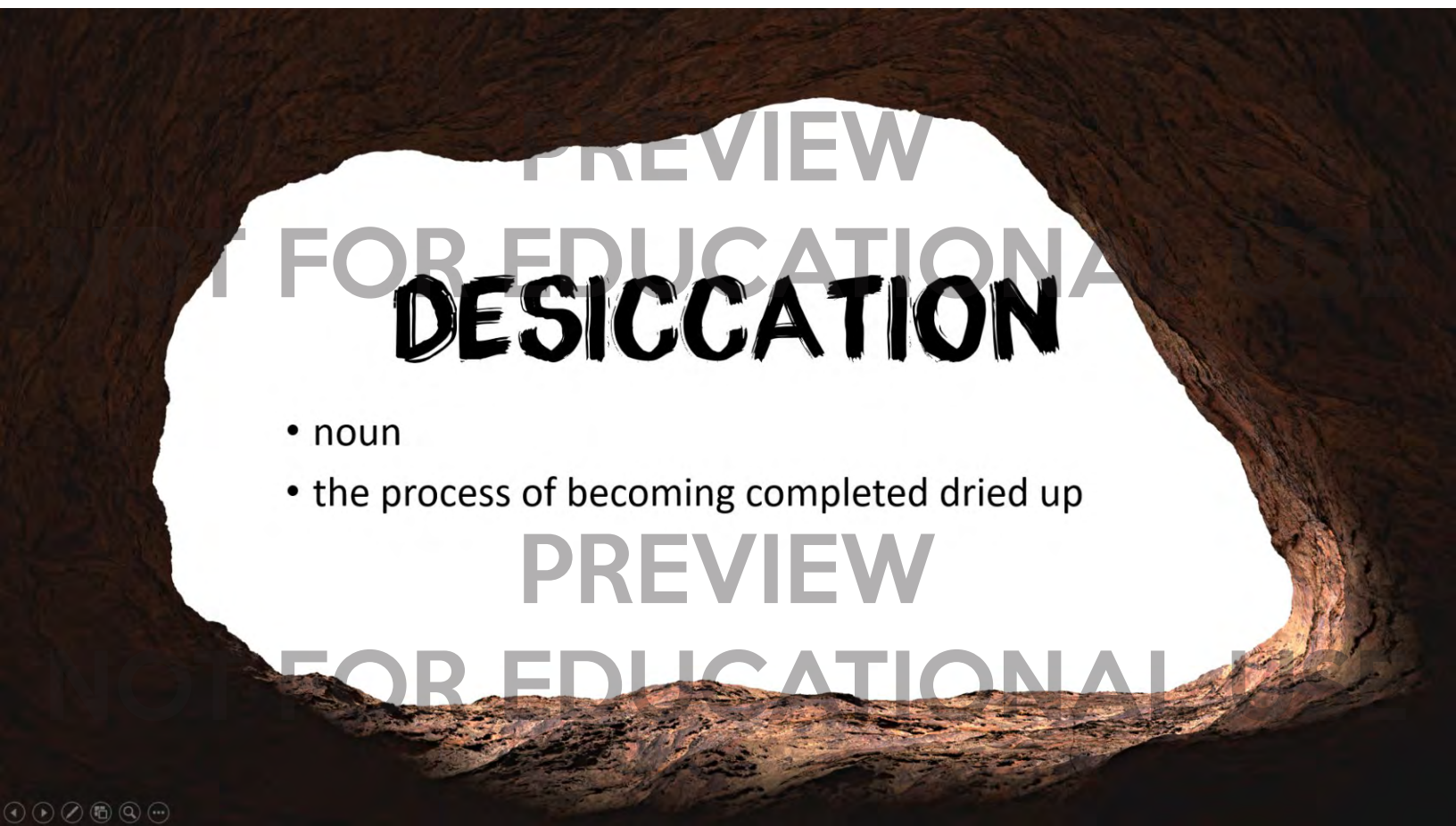
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

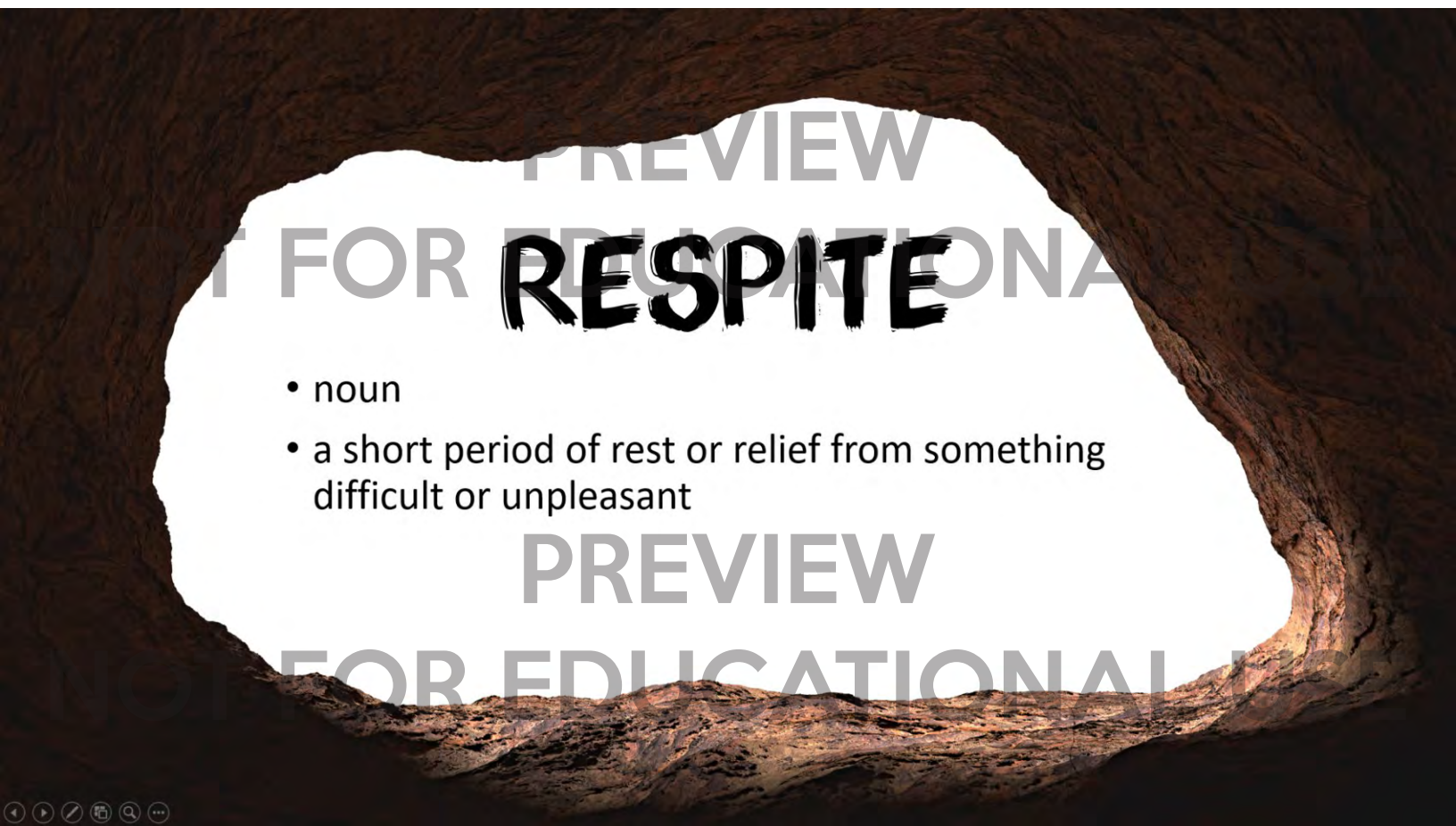
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



- noun
- the process of becoming completely dried up

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

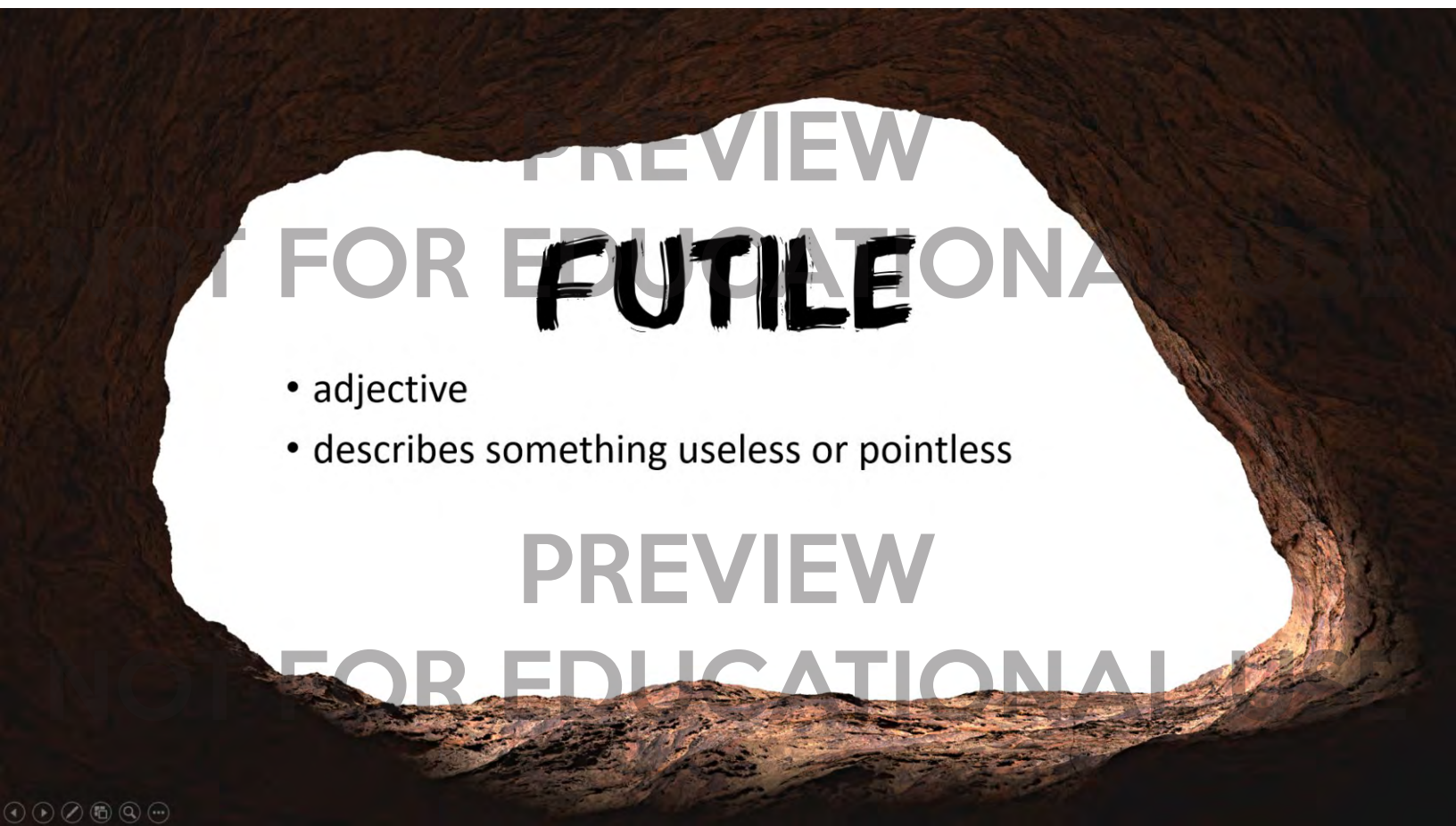
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



- noun
- a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

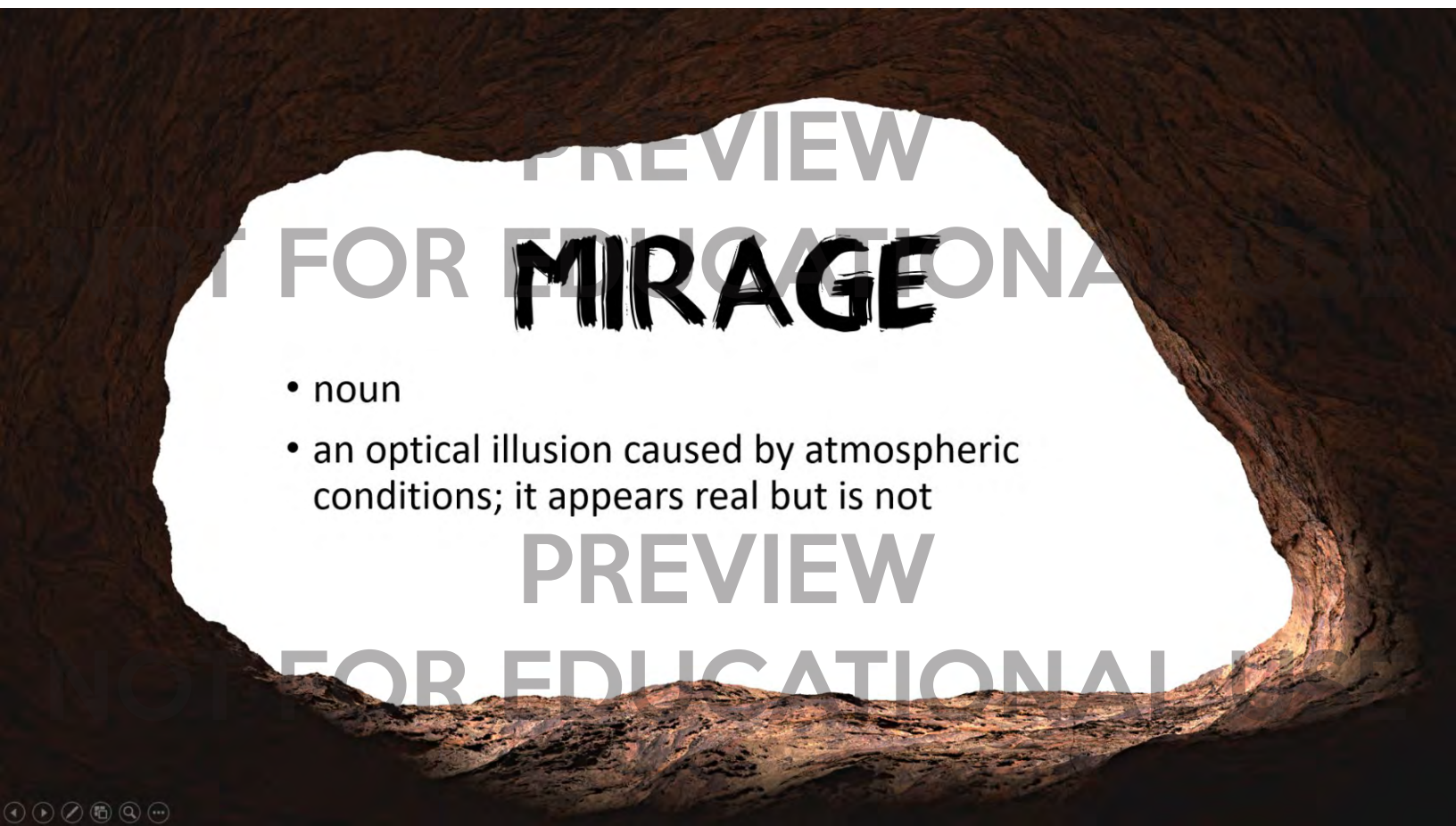
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



- adjective
- describes something useless or pointless

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

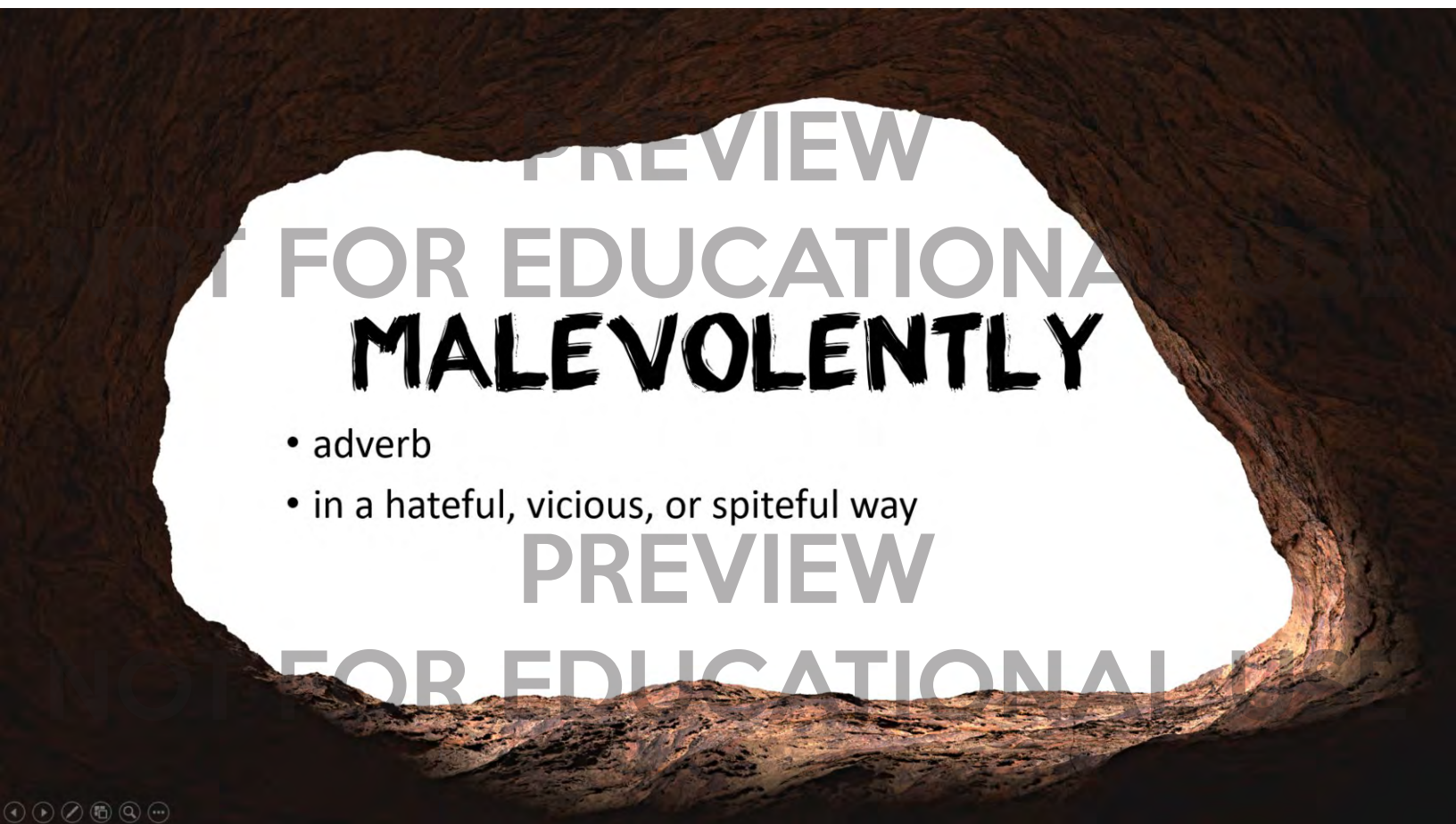
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



- noun
- an optical illusion caused by atmospheric conditions; it appears real but is not

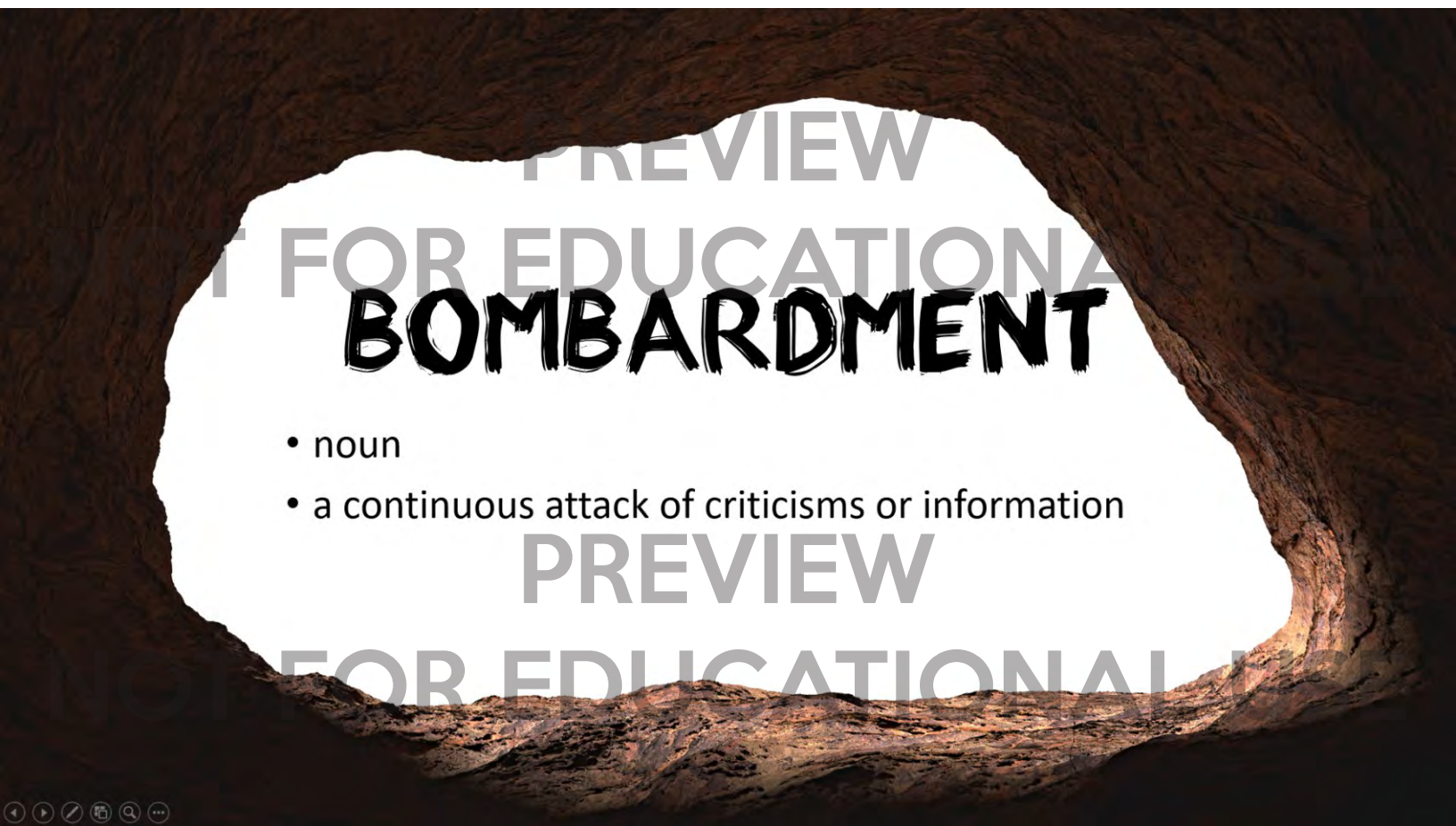
PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

VERTIGO

- noun
 - a dizzy confused state of mind; a sensation of feeling off balance
- PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



DELIRIUM

- noun
- a mental state in which you are confused, disoriented, and not able to think clearly

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Name:

Date:

Before Reading

Part 1: In one paragraph, write a short story using all of the following words.

cave
memory

sun
eight

scientist
avalanche

metal
telepathy

seed
battle

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

Part 2: Bucket List

Create a bucket list below of at least 10 life experiences, goals, or achievements you want to accomplish during your lifetime. For example: travel to Paris, learn chess, run a marathon... After you create your list, explain which task will be the most difficult to achieve and which task will be the simplest to achieve. How long do you think it will take you to fulfill your entire list?

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Name:

Date:

“Frost and Fire” by Ray Bradbury
Vocabulary

adobe	noun	
agony	noun	
desiccation	noun	
respite	noun	
futile	adjective	
mirage	noun	
malevolently	adverb	
bombardment	noun	
vertigo	noun	
delirium	noun	

Name:

Date:

“Frost and Fire” (1946) by Ray Bradbury
Reading Questions

1. What is the setting of the story? How does it affect the mood? Provide textual evidence to support your answer.

2. What is the main conflict of this story?

3. How do Sim's mother and father react differently to Sim's birth? Why?

4. What is *racial memory*?

5. What is the significance of Sim's first word?

6. How does one make an enemy according to Dark?

7. Who are "the scientists"? Why do people hate them?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

8. What does Dienc say the scientists have tried to do already in order to reach the seed?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

9. Why does Chion want to fight the others in the farthest cliffs? Why does Sim go with him?

PREVIEW

10. How does Lyte prove her loyalty to Sim?

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

11. What happens to Lyte and Sim once they get inside the ship?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

12. What do the following lines imply about being human? "You're human. I understand you. There's nothing to forgive." What does it say about Sim's character?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

13. How will Lyte and Sim help the others?

PREVIEW

14. What is the story's resolution?

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Name:

Date:

After Reading Discussion Questions

1. What is the importance of the setting in this story?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

2. Compare and contrast Sim and Dark. What makes them who they are?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

3. What is the theme of this story? What is Bradbury's universal message?

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

4. Albert Einstein famously warned in 1948, "I do not know how the Third World War will be fought, but I can tell you what they will use in the Fourth — rocks!" Explain the meaning of this quote and how it applies to Bradbury's story.

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

5. Why do you think Bradbury included details of war on this planet? What statement is he making about humanity?

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

6. Why is youth so coveted? Do you believe people desire longevity in today's world?

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

7. What is one benefit of living a lifetime in such a short timespan?

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

8. What does it mean to be human? Are you happy to be human or would you like to be something else?

PREVIEW
NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Name:

Date:

“Frost and Fire” by Ray Bradbury
Literary Analysis

Directions: find examples of the following literary devices from the story. Explain their meaning, effect, or significance.

	Example from the story:	Meaning/Significance:
Metaphor		
Metaphor		
Simile		
Simile		
Imagery		

Imagery

PREVIEW

Imagery

Personification

PREVIEW

Personification

Irony

PREVIEW

Symbolism

PREVIEW

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

NOT FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Name:

Date:

“Frost and Fire” by Ray Bradbury
“Fire and Ice” Poem by Robert Frost

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.

But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

1. What is the poem about?

2. In the poem, what does ice symbolize? What does fire symbolize?

3. How are ice and fire similar to each other though they are a clear juxtaposition?

4. What does the speaker believe about fire? Do you agree or disagree?

5. Which characters in Bradbury's "Frost and Fire" represent "fire" and which ones represent "ice"? What message do Robert Frost and Ray Bradbury have in common?

6. The final sentence in Bradbury's story is "The nightmare was over at last." Do you think this line is too optimistic? What would the speaker of this poem believe? Explain.

“Frost and Fire” by Ray Bradbury — Suggested Lesson Procedure

1. Assign students the before reading activities. Part 1 gives students a preview of what the story will be about by exposing them to words directly from the text. Students will start to think about the meanings of these words and how they could possibly connect with one another in a narrative. If students don't know the meaning of any of the words, encourage them to try to use the words anyway. Give students only 5 minutes for this activity; then, have a handful of volunteers read their stories out loud.
2. Part 2 of the before reading activities asks students to make a bucket list. This gets students thinking about all the things they would like to accomplish in their lifetime and how long it will take them to achieve these goals. This activity will help students consider the perspective of characters in the story who only live for 8 days and must accomplish a lifetime of goals in a week's time.
3. Review the vocabulary from the story using the Powerpoint presentation. Have students copy the definitions on their graphic organizers.
4. Read the short story “Frost and Fire” and have students answer the reading questions as they go. This will take ~90 minutes.
5. Put students in groups and assign the after reading discussion questions.
6. Assign students the literary analysis graphic organizer. I allow students to work in pairs or independently on this assignment.
7. Read the poem “Fire and Ice” by Robert Frost as a class. Have students answer the questions that follow. Review answers through class discussion.

Note to teachers: Due to copyright law, I am unable to offer a full text version of the story. If you enter “Frost and Fire Full Text by Ray Bradbury ” into any search engine, you will find a copy of the story available for you to print and use in class. Here is the link I used: [Full Text Frost and Fire](#)

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to email me at
chompingatthelit@gmail.com

Name:

Date:

Before Reading

Part 1: In one paragraph, write a short story using all of the following words.

cave
memory

sun
eight

scientist
avalanche

metal
telepathy

seed
battle

Answers will vary.

Part 2: Bucket List

Create a bucket list below of at least 10 life experiences, goals, or achievements you want to accomplish during your lifetime. For example: travel to Paris, learn chess, run a marathon... After you create your list, explain which task will be the most difficult to achieve and which task will be the simplest to achieve. How long do you think it will take you to fulfill your entire list?

Answers will vary.

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

Name:

Date:

"Frost and Fire" by Ray Bradbury
Vocabulary

adobe	noun	a kind of clay used as a building material
agony	noun	extreme physical or mental suffering
desiccation	noun	the process of becoming completely dried up
respite	noun	a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant
futile	adjective	describes something useless or pointless
mirage	noun	an optical illusion caused by atmospheric conditions; it appears real but is not
malevolently	adverb	in a hateful, vicious, or spiteful way
bombardment	noun	a continuous attack of criticisms or information
vertigo	noun	a dizzy confused state of mind; a sensation of feeling off balance
delirium	noun	a mental state in which you are confused, disoriented, and not able to think clearly

Name:

Date:

“Frost and Fire” (1946) by Ray Bradbury
Reading Questions

1. What is the setting of the story? How does it affect the mood? Provide textual evidence to support your answer.

The story is set somewhere in the caves where people live and hide from the harsh conditions outside. Their location is on a planet like Mercury where humans are affected by solar radiation because of their proximity to the sun. "It was an unbearable planet."

"The nights burned with cold, the days were like torches of fire. It was a violent, impossible world. The people lived in the cliffs to escape the incredible ice and the day of flame."

The mood of the story begins hopeless, traumatic, horrifying, disturbing, and depressing. When Sim is born, there is nothing but death and screams surrounding him. "Everywhere he looked was horror." Because of the treacherous conditions outside, the characters are all deformed and aging at a rapid rate. This causes the characters to be under a copious amount of stress. For Sim, who was just born, he has nothing to look forward to in life while his parents argue whether they should bother keeping him alive at all.

2. What is the main conflict of this story?

The main conflict in this story is man vs nature. The characters cannot live in the environment they are born. The solar radiation quickened their pulse, thickened their skin, and changed their blood. "They melted like waxen images, their faces collapsed inward on their sharp bones, their teeth protruded. One minute their faces were mature, fairly smooth, alive, electric. The next minute a desiccation and burning away of their flesh occurred." Most importantly, in this environment, humans only live for 8 days.

3. How do Sim's mother and father react differently to Sim's birth? Why?

Sim's father wants to kill Sim because he doesn't see the point of life. Life is only 8 days in length and it's described as nightmarish. It's Sim's parents last day alive, so his father is feeling out of control and hopeless. Sim's mother threatens to kill Sim's father if he tries to hurt the children. She is protective of her kids and her maternal instincts take over. Sim's mother has hope for her children and believes there is chance they will have a longer life. "There may be a future for him! He may live longer than us, and be young!"

4. What is *racial memory*?

Humans crashed on the planet 10,000 days ago; they died in a week, leaving their children to do likewise. Between the time their ancestors crashed and present day, humans have adapted and developed both racial memory and telepathy. Telepathy is communication of thoughts or ideas by means other than the known senses. Racial memory is the phenomenon where you inherit the memories of your ancestors. This means Sim was born knowing about the experiences of his family members that came before him.

5. What is the significance of Sim's first word?

Sim's first word is "why." This foreshadows that Sim will seek an answer to the problems they face. Sim is probably asking *why* is life on this planet the way it is? *Why* do his parents have to die so soon? His inquisitive and curious nature will develop as he becomes a man.

6. How does one make an enemy according to Dark?

Enemies are made over things like stolen foods whereas gifts of long grasses make friends. Enemies also come from opinions and thoughts. In five seconds you've made an enemy for life.

7. Who are "the scientists"? Why do people hate them?

The scientists are a group of people with the common goal to reach the spaceship on the mountain in order to escape the planet. People hate the scientists because it was the scientists' fault that they had been placed upon this terrible world. They are the scapegoats for why humans are living on this planet in the first place. They "steal" people's time by experimenting ways to expand life. People have lost friends and families sooner than expected because of their "experiments." People view them as arrogant because they think they can solve the problem. They think they are saviors.

8. What does Dienc say the scientists have tried to do already in order to reach the seed?

Dienc says they have tried salves and ointments, suits of stone and bird-wing and, recently, crude metals. None of which worked.

9. Why does Chion want to fight the others in the farthest cliffs? Why does Sim go with him?

According to Chion, there are three extra days for those who live in the Northern cliffs. There is something about the mineral in them that protects you from radiation. Sim needs more time to reach the mountain. He's not as concerned with living longer as he is with gaining more time to reach the spaceship.

10. How does Lyte prove her loyalty to Sim?

Lyte does not go with Chion even though Sim is badly injured. Lyte would rather die with Sim than survive with Chion. After Sim defeats Nhoj, Lyte stays by Sim's side. Although Lyte can stay in the new caves for a few more days, she tells Sim she will follow him to the ship.

11. What happens to Lyte and Sim once they get inside the ship?

Their heart rates slow down and they struggle to breathe; then, they both black out and pass out. After a few days they realize they are still living and they are still young. The metal ship is protecting them from the sun that ages them and stalls the acceleration of their lives.

12. What do the following lines imply about being human? "You're human. I understand you. There's nothing to forgive." What does it say about Sim's character?

Self-preservation is human nature. We all want to live longer and look out for our own families and best self-interests. Lyte wants to stay young and not risk their lives because they've risked so much already. Sim convinces her that there's more to gain. "I need workers. Men to heal this ship. We'll get on our feet now, you and I, and find food, eat, and see if the ship is movable. I'm afraid to try to move it myself. It's so big. I'll need help." They need more people to operate the ship and they have their siblings to think about. Sim is wise, mature, brave, and understanding. He does not judge Lyte for wanting to stay safe.

13. How will Lyte and Sim help the others?

Using a lever on the ship, Sim can use fire to melt the ice and create a river that reaches the cliffs. He will tell the people about his discovery and show them the way back to the ship. He plans to evacuate everyone from the planet.

14. What is the story's resolution?

Sim takes over as commander and they get the ship working again. Lyte tells him she had a dream that she lived on a cold-hot planet. Sim told her to forget the nightmare and the ship rises and takes off into space.

After Reading Discussion Questions

1. What is the importance of the setting in this story?

The cliffs that Sim lived in provide a shield from the harsh environment outside. It was always a risk to leave the cliffs because it made the characters vulnerable. The Northern cliffs that Sim stayed in before leaving for the seed was different from the ones he was born in because it slowed down his pulse and reduced the effects of the radiation, so he was able to live another three days. Without those extra days he wouldn't have been able to make it to the seed. The seed was placed far enough away from the cliffs to add to the drama of the story. It posed as a constant obsession for the inhabitants of the cliffs. It would always hold their salvation, but always seemed unreachable. Once Sim had made it, the seed stopped him and Lyte from aging all together.

2. Compare and contrast Sim and Dark. What makes them who they are?

Answers will vary. Dark is driven by fear. She doesn't want to die sooner than she has to. She would rather enjoy the limited lifespan they are granted as opposed to Sim who is willing to push the boundaries and seek knowledge in hopes of potentially prolong life. Sim is independent and brave because after he reaches the stage of adolescence, he starts a journey on his own in his desperate need to find the scientists. He is a curious character since the beginning of the story always wondering and asking questions. This is directly opposed to Dark who would rather stay "in the dark" and accept the life they know. It's interesting to analyze what motivates these characters—in terms of the "nature vs. nurture" argument, the two don't experience much nurture. Because of their accelerated lifespan, Dark and Sim only know their parents for 1-2 days. They are brother and sister, but their personalities can mostly be attributed to nature. They were born with certain character traits that drive them. It is possible that Sim is braver because he feels like he has less to lose as the youngest child. Dark may feel she has more of a responsibility to stay alive for her brother's sake and so she is less willing to risk it all.

3. What is the theme of this story? What is Bradbury's universal message?

This story's theme is that human life is incredibly short and it is important to appreciate every moment of it. Bradbury's message to all humans is don't conform to what you're told without asking questions and seeing what else is out there. Fight for the quality life you want.

4. Albert Einstein famously warned in 1948, "I do not know how the Third World War will be fought, but I can tell you what they will use in the Fourth — rocks!" Explain the meaning of this quote and how it applies to Bradbury's story.

Answers will vary. Einstein realized that science and technology can bring progress as easily as they can bring regression and destruction. Like the Second World War survivors, the characters have regressed to a caveman-like period, but are aware of a past when there was civilization and longevity. Einstein developed the atomic bomb during World War II and knew the horrific consequences of using the bomb. He was strongly opposed to the atomic bomb because of its devastating abilities to kill thousands of people and destroy cities. He implies that after an atomic bomb is used, there will be nothing left but rocks. In Bradbury's story, they fight with stones and rocks as Einstein predicted.

5. Why do you think Bradbury included details of war on this planet? What statement is he making about humanity?

Answers will vary. "Wasn't life short enough without fighting, killing?" Bradbury is suggesting that even if humans only lived for 8 days, we would still participate in war. Bradbury is saying that as long as one group of people is perceived to be more powerful than others, there will be battles. "Those who live in the best cliffs think they are better than us. That is always man's attitude when he has power." Additionally, the spaceship that crashed on the planet is implied to be there because there was a war of some kind. The entire story is an example of how war can destroy nature and atmosphere.

6. Why is youth so coveted? Do you believe people desire longevity in today's world?

Answers will vary.

7. What is one benefit of living a lifetime in such a short timespan?

Answers will vary. People might not spend time worrying about yesterday, and they would just focus on NOW and being in the present.

8. What does it mean to be human? Are you happy to be human or would you like to be something else?

Answers will vary. The Dalai Lama believes human's prime purpose in life is to help others. And if you cannot help them, at least do not hurt them. Egoism is run by the two things, the rush of pleasure and the rush of being able to do. We are equal beings and must avoid being egoistic and practice compassion to make others happy.

Name:

Date:

“Frost and Fire” by Ray Bradbury
Literary Analysis

Directions: find examples of the following literary devices from the story. Explain their meaning, effect, or significance.

There are multiple correct responses. Answers will vary.

	Example from the story:	Meaning/Significance:
Metaphor	Adolescence was a sheet of lightning.	A stroke of lightning is about 30 microseconds. This metaphor implies that childhood is over in a flash (very quickly).
Metaphor	Behind them the river was frozen into a blue-white snake of cold solidity.	The frozen river was beautiful and had blue and white designs similar to a snake. The colors swirled in a pattern that was pleasing to look at, but just like a snake, the frozen river could be deadly.
Simile	The valley air was like a wine filtered between mountains.	Filtration in winemaking is when fermented wine is passed through a screen to sieve all the unwanted leftover grape must and fermentation particles out. The meaning of this simile is that the mountains are like the sieve filtering out people as if they are wine. Someone was just crushed by a boulder and their body is like the grapes of wine, no longer seen or needed; now their corpse is left behind.
Simile	The delicate fingers hung like charred twigs from her atrophied wrists.	Sim is imagining how horrible it will be to watch Lyte age and die. He compares her fingers to charred twigs because he knows her fingers will be burned, thin, and fragile near the end of life.

Imagery	At dawn the ice thawed into creeks and rivers, at sunset the day fire died and cooled. In the intervals of even, livable temperature the people lived, ran, played, loved, free of the caverns; all life on the planet jumped, burst into life. Plants grew instantly, birds were flung like pellets across the sky.	In these lines, the narrator describes the only time of day where the planet's environment is bearable. The description is beautiful and appeals to both the sense of touch and sight. It tells readers that a very small portion of life was enjoyable and not every second was misery.
Imagery	Father gave Sim to his mother and harvested the momentary, volatile crop, thrust scarlet, blue, yellow fruits into a fur sack which hung at his waist.	This scene describes Sim's first outing after he is born. His senses were being honed to a fine edge and he's recognizing colors for the first time.
Imagery	And a man loomed up, insane and wild and terrible. A man with a dying face. Old, withered by winds, baked like adobe in the heat.	This imagery describes Sim's father when Sim first sees him. It sets the mood of the scene which is horrifying and scary. Sim's father is a frightening figure, with a melted face. This imagery instills fear in Sim about dying on this planet. This motivates him to find another way to live instead of succumbing to the solar radiation.
Personification	Sim took a quick glance at the sky, which was beginning to bruise with the coming night.	The sky "bruises" giving it human characteristics. It means the color of the sky was turning a dark blue and purple.
Personification	Thunder snarled in the mountains.	A snarl is an aggressive growl. The thunder "snarling" implies danger is coming and the noise warns Sim about the incoming avalanche.

<p>Irony</p>	<p>1) The nightmare of living was begun.</p> <p>2) This dial measured time! Millions of hours of time! But how could that be?</p> <p>3) "I dreamed I lived in caves in a cliff on a cold-hot planet where people grew old and died in eight days."</p>	<p>Situational irony: Life is typically thought of as a gift, especially new life. When you are born you have endless possibilities. In this dystopian world, life is a dreadful nightmare you are born into.</p> <p>Dramatic irony: When Sim finds the dial on the ship, he doesn't understand the reason for its existence. Readers know that he has found something like a clock and that people use clocks because they typically live for longer than 8 days.</p> <p>Verbal irony: Lyte says this line at the end of the story, knowing full-well it was no dream. She says this for humorous effect and out of relief that they have found a way off the planet which was more like a nightmare she'd like to forget.</p>
<p>Symbolism</p>	<p>Dark and Lyte</p>	<p>Dark's name represents her absence of light, where light represents hope and knowledge. She tells Sim, "Live your life, don't cut it in half trying to reach that silly metal thing on the mountain." Dark would rather stay ignorant even if it means living a grim, hopeless life.</p> <p>In direct opposition, is Lyte, like the word "light." She motivates and encourages Sim to discover more. She says, "There is purpose in everything." Lyte symbolizes hope for a better future; the thought of losing her motivates Sim to keep exploring ways to live longer.</p>

“Frost and Fire” by Ray Bradbury
“Fire and Ice” Poem by Robert Frost

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I’ve tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.

But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

1. What is the poem about?

The poem is about the end of the world and how the emotions, temperament, and attitudes of society will be the cause of an apocalypse.

2. In the poem, what does ice symbolize? What does fire symbolize?

Fire stands for desire and greed—people want more out of life and will do whatever it takes to gain it, such as cause war over it. Ice stands for coldness and cruelty—people do nothing to help others in the community; they solely focus on themselves and let others suffer.

3. How are ice and fire similar to each other though they are a clear juxtaposition?

Both fire and ice are strong emotions that are selfish in nature. Both are deadly or destructive in their own way. Either way, human beings let their emotions rule them and according to the speaker, this will be the downfall of civilization.

4. What does the speaker believe about fire? Do you agree or disagree?

The speaker believes the world will end in fire rather than ice. Answers will vary.

5. Which characters in Bradbury’s “Frost and Fire” represent “fire” and which ones represent “ice”? What message do Robert Frost and Ray Bradbury have in common?

If you apply this poem to the story, fire represents taking action, desiring more, and fighting for a longer life, as opposed to ice which represents being frozen, doing nothing, and accepting life as it is. Sim, Lyte, and even Chion all represent characters who are driven by their desires for more and so they represent “fire.” Dark and other characters who would not leave the cliffs represent the “frost” or “ice” because they stay put and live out their short lives as they are told they must. Both authors believe conflict is inevitable because humans let their emotions rule them.

6. The final sentence in Bradbury’s story is “The nightmare was over at last.” Do you think this line is too optimistic? What would the speaker of this poem believe? Explain.

The speaker of the poem would most likely argue that while one nightmare is over, another one will inevitably begin. Mankind will always be selfish at the cost of others.