

SYNOPSIS

In early September, while walking on an asphalt road in Wisconsin, the narrator's walking tour is interrupted by a tattooed man, also walking on the road, looking for a job. The illustrated man tells the narrator that his illustrations predict the future. At night, the pictures change—they move. When the two men camp for the evening, the narrator watches the illustrated man sleep, and lies fascinated as eighteen tales take place on the man's flesh:

"The Veldt"—George and Lydia Hadley have bought a "machine home" which serves its occupants in the most modern, complete way. The children, Wendy and Peter, have a nursery which, through electronics and odorophonics, brings the children's play thoughts to apparently real, living, three dimensional life. The children have recently been spending too much time fantasizing an African veldt, ferocious lions and all. When George and Lydia try to control the children, and forbid them from using the room, Wendy and Peter subsequently lock their parents into the nursery, where they are killed and devoured by the conjured up lions.

"Kaleidoscope"—A rocket, traveling through space, suddenly explodes. The rocket men are thrown from the wreckage "like a dozen wriggling silverfish" scattered in all directions. Barkley, Stone, Hollis, Stimson, Applegate, and Lespere maintain contact with one another only by means of radio, because they are traveling tens of thousands of miles away from one another. Each man contemplates the value both of his life and his impending death. Hollis, falling toward Earth, contemplates how his burning body will enter Earth's atmosphere. At the same time, a small boy and his mother on a country road in Illinois take pleasure in the sight of a "shooting star."

"The Other Foot"—A rocket ship, piloted by some of the few surviving white men after Earth's atomic war, is about to land on Mars, where all of the blacks had migrated after they had left Earth twenty or more years ago. Hattie and her husband Willie remember the days of prejudice on Earth, but their children have never even seen a white man. Under the leadership of Willie, the population of Mars prepares revengeful treatment now that the shoe is on the other foot. However, logic and reason win out, and the remorseful white men are received as equals.

"The Highway"—In Mexico, the primitive-living Hernando farms his land in peace, listening to a highway, usually crowded with American tourists, which runs past his land. One day Hernando and his wife realize that something is wrong, for the big road is empty of traffic. Suddenly, however, thousands of automobiles flood the highway.

Hernando is told by one group of Americans that the atomic war has come, and everyone is heading north to meet it. Hernando continues his plowing.

"The Man"—Captain Hart and his crew of space travellers are puzzled over why the inhabitants of a newly-discovered planet are not rushing to the ship to greet them. Everyone seems not to care. Lieutenant Martin investigates, and reports that their arrival is an anti-climax, because it has happened apparently a day after Christ had arrived. The inhabitants therefore were at peace and tranquillity and were not necessarily interested in space travel.

Though the "man" cannot be found, Martin and a few other members of the crew believe—and choose to stay on the planet. The skeptical Captain Hart, however, takes off again, in pursuit of whatever peace and tranquillity man always seeks, yet refuses to recognize when he has found it.

"The Long Rain"—is a descriptive narrative concerned with the climate of the planet Venus. Three men: the Lieutenant, Simmons, and Pickford are shipwrecked on Venus, and they seek shelter from the perpetual, steaming rain of the planet. Only the lieutenant is able to maintain his sanity and reach the shelter of the Sun Dome.

"The Rocket Man"—Doug's father's occupation is that of a rocket man—a space traveller who is away from home for three months at a time. The job is dangerous, and Doug's mother wishes that her husband give up his job. At the same time Doug admires his father's heroic adventures. The father takes another flight, and dies when his ship is pulled off course, into the sun.

"The Fire Balloons"—Episcopal priests set out in their rocket ship called the "Crucifix" to be the first missionaries on Mars. Father Peregrine wishes to find new forms of Martian life, new sins, and convert those peoples, whereas the more practical Father Stone would rather do spiritual work among the Earthmen who inhabit First Town, a situation of settlement similar to the frontier towns of the old days of the American West.

When Father Peregrine insists on converting a species of Martians who embody glowing blue spheres, he learns from the species that they have already been visited by Him and are already cleansed and at peace. Peregrine is told that it is his own kind that still needs cleansing.

"The Last Night of the World"—The story is a brief discussion between a husband and wife on a quiet evening. They discuss similar dreams that they and all of their friends have had concerning this evening to be the last before the end of the world. Calmly and resignedly they put their children to bed and say good night to each other.

"The Exiles"—The literary spirits of William Shakespeare, Edgar Allen Poe, Ambrose Bierce, and many

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many other writers are taking refuge on Mars, after their writings have been banned on Earth. As long as one copy of their published works still exists, each writer of the supernatural has a chance for survival of spirit. However, a rocket ship from the planet Earth arrives. The crew is carrying the last copies of the writings of all of these exiled authors. As the crew burns these books in the name of science and progress, a wave of death travels across the Martian landscape.

"No Particular Night or Morning"—This story is an exploration of the philosophy of existence. Hitchcock and Clemens are the main characters in a dialogue of a crew of rocket men travelling in the midst of the millions of miles of nothingness of space. Hitchcock insists in believing only in what is right in front of him at the moment. His mind snaps, and he leaves the protection of the rocket ship and is last seen floating away into nothingness.

"The Fox and the Forest"—It is 2155 A.D. and the world has become a great mess of war and destruction. Roger and Ann Kristen, employees involved with bomb making, take a vacation with Time Travel Inc. They flee to peaceful Mexico in 1938. When they attempt to run away and lose themselves in this other world, a search team from their own time pursues them, and returns them to 2155 A.D.

"The Visitor"—Leonard Mark, a telepathic, is deposited on Mars in the midst of other men who have also been exiled from Earth because of their contagious diseases. One of the men, Saul, realizes Mark's telepathic ability to work tricks with others' minds—and has Mark make New York appear on the Martian landscape. Shortly, all of the exiles become possessive and greedy, each demanding Mark exclusively for himself—as if Mark were property. In the middle of their fighting and arguing, Mark is accidentally killed—leaving the exiles with nothing.

"The Concrete Mixer"—Etil refuses to join the Martian invasion of Earth, because he is convinced that Mars will lose. However, he is forced to choose impressment into service rather than death. When the Martians do invade Earth, they are not opposed, but rather welcomed by the Earthlings. . . only to be conquered psychologically by the "melting-pot" attitude of the Americans. Thus, instead of taking over and conquering, the Martians are consumed as if they were in a concrete mixer.

"Marionettes, Inc."—Braling, a dominated married man, purchases a mechanical duplicate of himself from the company called Marionettes, Inc. Because of his robot substitute, he is able to plan a vacation away from his wife to Rio. Smith, Braling's friend, pursues the possible purchase of his own mechanical double for the same reason. Bad luck comes to both. On one hand Braling Two overtakes his human owner, locks him away, and runs off to Rio with Mrs. Braling. On the other hand, Smith finds out that his wife all along had replaced herself with her own marionette.

"The City"—Earthmen once devastated an obscure planet, and a few survivors constructed a mechanical city which would take revenge if any Earthmen should ever return. Twenty thousand years later, a spaceship from Earth does land. Jensen, Jones, Hutchinson, and crew are

covertly analyzed by the eyes, ears, and nose of the city. When the mechanisms verify the men to be Earthmen for sure, their bodies are "gutted" and the insides replaced by robotics which would duplicate human behavior. These bodies—filled with disease culture—return to Earth.

"Zero Hour"—Because adults never pay attention to the fantasies of their children, aliens are able to conquer Earth by means of recruiting all the children to organize their successful invasion.

"The Rocket"—Fiorello Bodoni, a poor junk dealer, can only afford to buy one of the very expensive tickets for one member of his large family to travel on a rocket. He uses the money instead to buy a scrap, full-scale model aluminum mockup of the newest design rocket. Bodoni rigs this rocket electronically so that it simulate a real ride through space. His children, believing themselves to be on a real rocket, ride through space for six days.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Ray Bradbury, born August 22, 1920, lived in Waukegan, Illinois until he was 14. After his family moved to California, he began, while still in high school, *FUTURE FANTASIA*. This was an outlet for his writing that he mimeographed quarterly. His first sale was a short story in 1941. During this time he sold newspapers and did odd jobs to free his time to continue writing. Although early in his career Bradbury produced mainly science fiction short stories for pulp magazines, he became known after 1945 for serious works on social, cultural, religious and racial issues. His varied output includes well over a thousand short stories, as well as novels, stage and television plays and movie adaptations. Despite his imaginative adventures on earth and in space, Bradbury prefers not to drive a car and dislikes flying. His active interests include little theatre groups and drama clubs, painting in oils and watercolors, ceramics, and collecting primitive masks.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Ray Bradbury's *The Illustrated Man* is a collection of short stories written for copyright between the years 1947 to 1950. The majority of the stories deal with interplanetary space travel to either Mars or Venus. One must remember that these story lines are dependent solely upon Bradbury's imagination, for they were written before even the first satellites were launched into orbit. Though each story is independent from every other, they are laced together by common themes. Machinery and modern inventions which serve man, occasionally go awry, sometimes destroy, and sometimes take over appear in "The Veldt," "The City," "The Fox and the Forest," and "Marionettes, Inc." Fear of nuclear war and the atom bomb surfaces as a theme in "The Other Foot," "The Highway" and "The Last Night of the World." The negative sides of human nature are exposed in "Exiles," "The Other Foot," "The Fox and the Forest," "The Visitor," and "Marionettes, Inc." The exploration and conquering of other worlds by Earthmen or of Earth by aliens is a theme involved in "The Man," "The

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Long Rain," "The Fire Balloons," "The Concrete Mixer," "The City," and "Zero Hour". Bradbury also presents space travel as a less than comfortable adventure in the stories "Kaleidoscope," "The Long Rain," "The Rocket Man," and "No Particular Night or Morning". Most stories are written at the readability level of grade six, but appeal to readers above grade eleven. The reason for the more mature interest level is that so many of the stories rely on abstract ideology and leave much conclusion upon the evaluative ability of the reader.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the purposes of science fiction, and how such kind of literature can serve as an instrument not only for entertainment but also for social comment and possibly for theological speculation.
2. To stimulate the imagination.
3. To evoke speculation concerning the future of the human race.
4. To discriminate between fantasy which is based on ideals alone — and science fiction which is based on reality.
5. To recognize and discuss the social implications of the events as they happen in the various stories in the collection of *The Illustrated Man*.
6. To identify and interpret the use of allusion in the collection—for example, Rima, the weird sisters, Ambrose Bierce, and other authors of the supernatural.
7. To compare the individual and societal problems that may confront future generations with the problems of today.

MEANING STUDY

Below are words, phrases, sentences, or thought units that have particular meaning in the story. Explain the meaning each has in this book. Page numbers are given so that you can note the context from which the item is taken.

1. "Everyone wants to see the pictures, and yet nobody wants to see them". (p. 2—Prologue)
(This is a statement said by the illustrated man to the narrator. The idea involved here deals with the concept of curiosity versus fear. Men are very curious about the future and would like to see the stories on the illustrated man's body. However, the future does not always hold the best of times, and especially when an individual realizes his own future, he would rather have not known about it after all.)
2. "You smoke a little more every morning and drink a little more every afternoon and need a little more

sedative every night. You're beginning to feel unnecessary, too." (p. 10—"The Veldt")

(These words spoken by Lydia to George Hadley are Bradbury's way of giving his readers the message that they must be wary of modern technological devices, and to be sure that the convenience of the machinery does not reduce the amount of inventiveness and initiative of the human race.)

3. "There were differences between memories and dreams." (p. 24—"Kaleidoscope")
(As the rocket men are floating aimlessly through space, the character Hollis resents Lespere, because Lespere has "done" things, and fulfilled many of his dreams—whereas Hollis has never really fulfilled his dreams. The difference between memories and dreams is that memories mean dreams fulfilled, and dreams simply mean inactivity.)
4. "Seems like for the first time today I really seen the white man—I really seen him clear." (p. 38—"The Other Foot")
(Unclouded by prejudice, Willis finally sees the white man as a lonely man. He realizes that the time for being foolish is over. Human nature must advance. He can see that man, white or black, is even now. He thinks that it is time for all to start over—equal.)
5. "... they've got something you'll never have—a little simple faith." (p. 47—"The Man")
(Martin says to Captain Hart that the population of the planet believes. Faith is a concept based solely on the mind—it does not require any concrete proof. For many people faith comes easily. For many other practical people, faith is a very difficult concept to understand.)
6. "Leaving old sins here. And on Mars to find new sins." (p. 75—"The Fire Balloons")
(Father Joseph Daniel Peregrine, as an Episcopal missionary, wishes to find alien civilizations which, because of their difference from humanity, have a code of morals and ethics which would be completely different from human morals and ethics. Sins that would pertain to human nature, then, would not necessarily pertain to alien nature. The evils that would, however, emanate from alien nature, would therefore be "new" sins. Father Peregrine wishes to recognize the "human in the inhuman." Father Stone, a more practical man, would prefer "to recognize the inhuman in the human."—p. 82—)
7. "Christ will fill any vessel that is offered. Bodies or globes, He is there, and each will worship the same thing in a different guise." (p. 87—"The Fire Balloons")
(This statement by Father Peregrine is a very basic, yet very difficult theological concept, something argued about by many religions for centuries. If a

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certain religion's "god" is considered to be perfect, then that god is limitless, especially not limited by physical form. It is man who "predicates" physical form of his god. Some religions make God to be a man. Other religions—especially the primitive ones—identify their gods in the form of animals or elements of nature. To Father Peregrine, therefore, it doesn't matter what "vessel" Christ appear in.)

8. "It has come into your mind now that we are lilies of the field; we toil not, neither do we spin." (p. 89—"The Fire Balloons")

(This is a reference to the New Testament verse in Matthew 7. The species of Martians tells Father Peregrine by means of telepathy that they have been visited by the Creator, and that they are cleansed and at peace. A parallel is made by the species and the biblical parallel to the lilies of the field and the birds of the air—natural elements under the care of God which have no need to be cared for by mankind.)

9. "...they haven't the imagination. Those clean young rocket men with their antiseptic bloomers and fish-bowl helmets, with their new religion. About their necks, on gold chains, scalpels." (p. 99—"The Exiles")

(These words reflect Bradbury's concern about science and scientific proof overwhelming man's ability to imagine and fantasize. If there is no room for fantasy, there may soon be no room for religion. Man will become a creature whose knowledge is based only on concrete evidence. He will lose his ability to conclude through logic. His "new religion" will be only belief in that which is evident by scientific means.)

10. "No, I don't believe in anything that doesn't exist and act in my presence." (p. 109—"No Particular Night or Morning")

(a reinforcement of the meaning in previous number 9)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the book.

Questions 1-2 Literal Level

1. How does Ray Bradbury make use of machines within the stories?

(Machinery and inventions are used to serve man, to take over when they get too complicated, to be used as a weapon, and even to take revenge. In "The Fox and the Forest", the time machine serves both as a tool for Roger and Ann Kristen to use for purposes of getting a vacation, and also as a means to escape

the reality of the evil world of 2155 A.D. In "The Veldt", Bradbury's mechanical house serves mankind too well. It makes George and Lydia Hadley lazy, dependent, and takes over the parenting role for Wendy and Peter. The "doubles" in "Marionettes, Inc." are useful for convenience, but when used for illegal or immoral purposes, they take over and punish man. Bradbury believes that there will be awesome power in machinery for the future, and that, as in "The City", machines can be programmed to perform functions thousands of years after their inventors have disappeared from existence.

2. What do the stories have to say about the atom bomb and nuclear war?

(The "Manhattan Project" in Chicago and the bombing of Japan at the end of World War II happened at the same time that Bradbury was writing the stories for this collection. Therefore the notion of the atomic war was relatively new at the writing of the stories. Tremendous fear took place over the world for its own self-destruction. This fear presents itself in "The Highway". Americans, those responsible for the inventing of the atom bomb, are going north through Mexico to meet the end of the world. The other parts of "the world" are not aware of the great significance of the atom bomb. This is signified in the lack of knowledge by Hernando, who goes on plowing, and who questions what they mean by "the world." The story "The Other Foot" also serves as a means for Bradbury to warn the public about atomic war. Black man had run away from the white man's invention, migrating to Mars. When the white man devastates his world, he relies on the "wiser" black man to help him start again.)

Questions 3-6 Interpretive Level

3. Why do most of the stories deal with Mars—only one planet away from Earth?

(Not only Mars, but also Venus, another neighboring planet. One must remember that all of these stories were written before the 1950's, when America and the world was just beginning to get involved in space technology. Satellites at this time were still a hopeful venture. The concept of going to Mars or Venus was something literally "fantastic" to anyone living in the 1950's. Today we have space probes which leave the galaxy. We have accomplished much more than what we read now in this collection of stories. We are more knowledgeable, and in many ways our technology has advanced beyond some of the technology thought up by Bradbury.)

4. What is Bradbury's concern over religion?

(Religion has always been somewhat at odds with science. Religion is based on belief of intangibles,

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whereas science and scientific knowledge is based on empirical proof. Bradbury is concerned that future technological discovery will overwhelm the basic idea of man's ability to imagine, to rationalize, and to philosophize. He seems to wish that, in spite of the awesome knowledge gained through science, man will still hold on to the notion of a god. From another point of view, as is evidenced in "The Man", Bradbury wants to show us that we must have faith in ourselves and in the human nature with which we have been blessed.)

5. For what reasons are the writers' spirits banished in "The Exiles"?

(Students who have read FAHRENHEIT 451 will understand more easily the concept of the banished spirits of the writers who have dealt with the supernatural, the occult, and the fantastic. As do many other science fiction writers, Bradbury fears and predicts that future societies will exercise too much control on the individual. Control of the individual may forfeit what we understand to be our human rights: right to religion, freedom of speech, freedom of expression, etc. If a future society wishes complete "control", then the freedom of ideas and expression of those ideas must be suppressed. Any literature which may cause the reader to "think" or to "imagine" or to use his logical process would have to be burned. "The Exiles" is an allegory which expresses fear for such a future society.)

6. What does Etil mean when he uses the term "the concrete mixer"?

(Perhaps a good parallel for the "concrete mixer" would be what America calls its "melting pot". In a sense, the story is both a celebration of the American society and a negative comment about its shallowness. When the Martians try to invade and conquer Earth, they unexpectedly are welcomed "into" the society. They are, if you will, so "mixed" into the ways of Earthmen that they get swallowed up and conquered themselves.)

Questions 7 and 8 Critical Level

7. Why does "The Last Night of the World" seemingly have an unfinished ending?

(It is not Bradbury's aim in this story to describe what the end of the world would be like. Conversation between the young married couple discusses the question of whether the world will end by atomic war or germ warfare or whatever other means possible. The answer is irrelevant. The main purposes for the seeming emptiness of the end is that Bradbury's concern is to express the total resignation through his characters to the concept that one day the world will indeed end, and there is nothing man can do about it.)

8. Compare or contrast the character of the illustrated man with the character of Fiorello Bodoni in "The Rocket".

(Many critics have tried to make Bradbury both a part of the illustrated man and a part of Fiorello Bodoni. Bradbury has expressed that the children are his greatest audience, and that he takes joy in entertaining them with his short stories, similar to the way Fiorello uses the imagination of his own children to make them happy and experience space travel. From an adult point of view, the illustrated man takes up where Fiorello leaves off. The illustrated man works with the "adult", and not the child. He does not necessarily entertain, but rather shows reality. Reality may be entertaining, but it may not be. He makes no effort to hide reality from those who read his body.)

Questions 9 and 10 Creative Level

9. Imagine that you have been put into suspended animation and are awakened fifty years from now. Orally or in writing describe the American lifestyle that you think you might find. How would life be the same? How would life be different? Which elements in the collection of ILLUSTRATED MAN stories would probably be true to reality?
10. Assume that another planet has been discovered capable of sustaining human life. Assume further that a practical method has been developed for sending colonists to this planet. Would you be one of the colonists or would you stay at home? Explain the reasons for your choice. Try to answer the questions on more than one level. Include theological speculation for your choice.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

- Using the most recent books or articles on the Solar System, research the conditions that are now known to exist on the planet Mars. Prepare a class report on these conditions. If illustrations depicting the surface of Mars are available, post them on the bulletin board. Use the material found to decide whether or not Bradbury's stories would be possible to happen.
- Ray Bradbury suggests that Earthmen could learn a great deal from themselves and from some alien Martian species. Clearly he believes that Western Civilization, especially American culture, contains self-destructive elements. Granted that our civilization and culture are not ideal, how would you change them? Describe what you believe would be an ideal human society.

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TEACHING NOTES

3. Compare "The Exiles" with Ray Bradbury's novel *Fahrenheit 451*. Note in particular the philosophy of learning, the supernatural, and the value of the imagination in both.
4. After consulting articles in popular scientific magazines dealing with space exploration, defend or condemn the use of tax money to support the American space program.
Consider the following questions:
 - What is the value of space exploration?
 - Could the money spent on the space program be better used to solve problems on our own planet?
 - Does the space program pay for itself through technological spinoff?
 - Will space exploration ultimately provide mankind with more living space?
5. Those students who take art or are good at art may wish to sketch a composite of their conception of the physical appearance of a "Fire Balloon" or any other character or setting within the collection of stories.
6. Write an ending which would extend the events of the story "The Last Night of The World" beyond the last line on page 94.

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Dandelion Wine
Fahrenheit 451
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I Sing the Body Electric
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S is for Space
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COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Vocabulary (20 points)

Match each underlined word with its definition listed below. Write the letter of the definition in the space provided.

- _____ 1. "Now the hidden odorophonics were beginning to blow a wind over the middle of the baked veldtland." (p.8)
- _____ 2. "They're insufferable. They come and go when they like." (p.13)
- _____ 3. "Paranoia is thick around here today." (p.17)
- _____ 4. "This is a bad way to die. It brings all the bile out." (p.25)
- _____ 5. "Some charlatan wanders through, whispering sweet nothings in their ears." (p.47)
- _____ 6. "I stared down upon the brilliant motes of meteor dust." (p.66)
- _____ 7. "I feel you'll be resilient. The job is yours." (p.77)
- _____ 8. "...women with scintilla eyes and white oyster bodies. ..." (p.83)
- _____ 9. "The bull was dead. The fire was out of the bamboo tubes and he was expended." (p.115)
- _____ 10. "Just a little respite. A night or so, once a month even." (p.159)

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|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| A. anger | E. sparkling | H. false, fake |
| B. rest and relief | F. not to be endured | I. used up |
| C. elastic | G. persecution | J. dealing with the senses of smell and hearing |
| D. speck, particle | | |

Part II: Matching (20 points)

Match the story name with the phrase that best describes the story line. Place the letter of the phrase in the space provided.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. "The Veldt" | A. Venus's environment |
| _____ 2. "Kaleidoscope" | B. looking for Christ, truth, and peace |
| _____ 3. "The Other Foot" | C. supernatural and fantastic literature |
| _____ 4. "The Man" | D. mechanical nursery |
| _____ 5. "The Long Rain" | E. invasion of Martians |
| _____ 6. "The Fire Balloons" | F. prejudice, retaliation, and understanding |
| _____ 7. "The Exiles" | G. robots |
| _____ 8. "The Fox and the Forest" | H. floating aimlessly in space |
| _____ 9. "The Concrete Mixer" | I. time machine |
| _____ 10. "Marionettes, Inc." | J. faith and peace like lilies of the field |

Part III: Fill in the Blank (20 points)

In the space provided, choose a story from the list provided and write the name of the story which best fits each of Bradbury's themes.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. man may become too dependent upon machinery |
| _____ | 2. space is a dangerous frontier to explore |
| _____ | 3. prejudice is a weakness of human nature |
| _____ | 4. man may destroy himself with the atom bomb |
| _____ | 5. man must overcome hostile environments |
| _____ | 6. religion belongs to all creatures |
| _____ | 7. envy and greed will cause death |
| _____ | 8. listen to the fantasies of children |

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- _____ 9. accept the end of the world with resignation
_____ 10. do not suppress imagination

"The Other Foot"	"The Veldt"	"Last Night of the World"
"The Highway"	"Zero Hour"	"Rocket Man"
"The Visitor"	"The Fire Balloons"	"The Long Rain"
"The Exiles"		

Part IV: Multiple Choice (40 points)

Complete each of the following statements with the best response. Indicate your choice by writing the letter of the appropriate response in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The illustrated man had a blank spot on his back which was reserved for (a) his own future (b) the past (c) each person's particular story (d) his death.
- _____ 2. The author meets the illustrated man (a) in Wisconsin (b) in space (c) on Mars (d) on Venus.
- _____ 3. Peter and Wendy retaliated against their parents by conjuring up (a) new parents (b) robots (c) lions (d) devils.
- _____ 4. "Kaleidoscope" is concerned with (a) the Milky Way (b) the nine planets (c) twelve space men (d) shooting stars.
- _____ 5. The people on Mars prepare for the coming of the white men from Earth by (a) building weapons (b) making signs (c) hiding their wealth (d) preparing to flee to still another planet.
- _____ 6. Hernando asks his wife what the Americans mean by the use of the term (a) the world (b) space (c) atom bomb (d) martian.
- _____ 7. In "The Man" the rocket men are searching for (a) new worlds (b) different species of aliens (c) rich minerals (d) peace and quiet.
- _____ 8. It always rained on (a) Mars (b) Venus (c) Saturn (d) the Tundra.
- _____ 9. Doug admired most (a) his mother (b) space aliens (c) inventors (d) his father.
- _____ 10. The Fire Balloons were (a) a Martian weapon (b) a lighthouse for spaceships (c) a martian species (d) an invention of Father Peregrine.
- _____ 11. The question raised in "The Fire Balloons" concerns itself with (a) prejudice (b) salvation (c) power (d) freedom of speech.
- _____ 12. The exiles are really from (a) Earth (b) Mars (c) literature (d) art.
- _____ 13. Hitchcock is considered to be (a) a scholar (b) a hero (c) insane (d) incompetent as a leader.
- _____ 14. Leonard Mark had the gift of (a) leadership (b) bilocation (c) faith (d) telepathy.
- _____ 15. In "The Concrete Mixer" Etil refused to (a) go to war (b) ride a rocket to Venus (c) believe in aliens (d) travel in time.
- _____ 16. "The City" was created for the purposes of (a) colonization (b) exile (c) revenge (d) refuge.
- _____ 17. Braling Two is the name of a (a) planet (b) rocket (c) robot (d) disease.
- _____ 18. The "zero hour" was actually (a) 2 o'clock (b) 3 o'clock (c) 4 o'clock (d) 5 o'clock.
- _____ 19. According to Mink, parents are dangerous because they do not believe in (a) children's fantasies (b) Martians (c) God (d) themselves.
- _____ 20. Fiorello Bodoni's rocket was (a) a piece of scrap (b) in the air for eight days (c) stolen from the government (d) a failure.

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COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Vocabulary (20 points)

Match each underlined word with its definition listed below. Write the letter of the definition in the space provided.

- _____ 1. "Remarkable how the nursery caught the telepathic emanations of the children's minds. (p.10)
- _____ 2. "So now you admit you have been conjuring up Africa." (p.14)
- _____ 3. "They were meteors, senseless, each going to a separate and irrevocable fate." (p.20)
- _____ 4. "Don't they realize how big this is? Are they that blase?" (p.43)
- _____ 5. "They'll do anything— blaspheme, lie, cheat. . ." (p. 48)
- _____ 6. "Aren't we running from our lives here? . . .or is it sloth?" (p.75)
- _____ 7. "And the Fire Balloons, lit by an indulgent grandfather, steadied in his massively tender hands." (p.80)
- _____ 8. ". . .and all the vile flotsam and jetsam of the retreating sea of imagination." (p.102)
- _____ 9. "Your brain was still on Mars, thinking, crenulated, like an abandoned torch." (p.142)
- _____ 10. "The city waited with its black, obsidian walls." (p.163)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. laziness | F. unchangeable |
| B. magically call forth | G. speak with irreverence |
| C. volcanic-glass | H. radiations |
| D. irregularly | I. spoiling |
| E. unconcerned | J. debris |

Part II: Matching (20 points)

Match the story name with the name that indicates one of its major characters. Place the letter of the name of the character in the space provided.

- _____ 1. "Kaleidoscope"
- _____ 2. "The Other Foot"
- _____ 3. "The Long Rain"
- _____ 4. "The Fire Balloons"
- _____ 5. "The Highway"
- _____ 6. "No Particular Night or Morning"
- _____ 7. "The Visitor"
- _____ 8. "Zero Hour"
- _____ 9. "The Rocket"
- _____ 10. "The Concrete Mixer"

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A. Father Peregrine | F. Hernando |
| B. Mark | G. Simmons |
| C. Hollis | H. Hitchcock |
| D. Bodoni | I. Mink |
| E. Willie | J. Etil |

THE ILLUSTRATED MAN

Part III: Fill in the Blank (20 points)

Choose a story from the list provided, and in the space provided, write the name of the story which best fits each of Bradbury's themes.

- _____ 1. man may become too dependent upon machinery
- _____ 2. space is a dangerous frontier
- _____ 3. the truth exists around us if we look
- _____ 4. does reality exist only through concrete evidence?
- _____ 5. the future of Earth society may be evil
- _____ 6. human nature is complex, and cannot be overcome or changed
- _____ 7. be careful that space exploration by Earth men does not mean space devastation
- _____ 8. one of man's most valuable traits is his imaginative ingenuity
- _____ 9. freedom of expression is a value to protect
- _____ 10. perhaps the more primitive a man is, the more he is at peace

"The City"

"Kaleidoscope"

"The Man"

"Marionettes, Inc."

"The Concrete Mixer"

"No Particular Night or Morning"

"The Highway"

"The Fox and the Forest"

"The Exiles"

"The Rocket"

Part IV: Multiple Choice (40 points)

Complete each of the following statements with the best response. Indicate your choice by writing the letter of the appropriate response in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The illustrated man's pictures moved (a) constantly (b) only when stared at (c) only in the evening (d) at his wishful command.
- _____ 2. The illustrations were tattooed by (a) a witch (b) an old sailor (c) an alien (d) a priest.
- _____ 3. George and Lydia Hadley admit to each other that they have been relying too much on (a) the babysitter (b) one another (c) the service of the house (d) the psychologist.
- _____ 4. Hollis admired Lespere for the man's (a) dreams (b) intelligence (c) strength (d) memories.
- _____ 5. Willie Johnson first wanted, then abandoned the notion of (a) space travel (b) revenge (c) money (d) planetary conquest.
- _____ 6. "The Highway" is a busy road which crosses through (a) Canada (b) Mexico (c) the United States (d) Australia.
- _____ 7. In "The Man" the space travellers are greeted with (a) hostility (b) cheers (c) gifts (d) indifference.
- _____ 8. In "The Long Rain" the Venusians destroy the (a) rocket (b) Earth (c) Sun Dome (d) jungle.
- _____ 9. The rocket man's space ship (a) fell into the sun (b) crashed on Mars (c) exploded in space (d) became lost in space.
- _____ 10. The Fire Balloons saved the life of (a) Earthmen (b) Father Peregrine (c) the "Man" (d) New Town.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAN

- _____ 11. In "The Last Night of the World" the husband and wife discuss the dreams they have had in common with (a) one another (b) their children (c) books they have read (d) each other, their neighbors and friends.
- _____ 12. The exiles are destroyed by (a) bombs (b) gas (c) guns (d) fire.
- _____ 13. In "The Visitor" Mars was considered to be (a) a refuge (b) a jail (c) a diseased colony (d) the new frontier.
- _____ 14. Leonard Mark could produce illusions of (a) the past (b) New York (c) life on Mars (d) the future.
- _____ 15. The term "concrete mixer" applies best to (a) the Martian army (b) the time machine (c) the Earth people (d) the rocket ship.
- _____ 16. The slogan of Marionettes, Inc. is (a) "never dangle" (b) "speak not for yourself" (c) "man before machine" (d) "no strings attached".
- _____ 17. In "The City" the rocket returns to Earth with (a) no passengers (b) new freedom (c) disease culture (d) alien advisors.
- _____ 18. In "The Zero Hour" the children's friend was (a) Mink (b) Mrs. Morris (c) Anna (d) Drill.
- _____ 19. Every child was equipped with a (a) yo-yo (b) gun (c) code (d) uniform.
- _____ 20. In "The Epilogue", the narrator leaves the illustrated man because he sees (a) the end of the world (b) his own death (c) all 18 stories (d) the need to move on.

COMPREHENSION TEST A ANSWER KEY

Part I: Vocabulary

- 1. J 6. D
- 2. F 7. C
- 3. G 8. E
- 4. A 9. I
- 5. H 10. B

Part II: Match

- 1. D 6. J
- 2. H 7. C
- 3. F 8. I
- 4. B 9. E
- 5. A 10. G

Part III: Fill in Blank

- 1. the Veldt 6. the Fire Balloons
- 2. the Rocket Man 7. the Visitor
- 3. the Other Foot 8. Zero Hour
- 4. the Highway 9. Last Night . . .
- 5. the Long Rain 10. the Exiles

Part IV: Multiple Choice

- 1. C 11. B
- 2. A 12. C
- 3. C 13. C
- 4. C 14. D
- 5. D 15. A
- 6. A 16. C
- 7. D 17. C
- 8. B 18. D
- 9. D 19. B
- 10. C 20. A

COMPREHENSION TEST B ANSWER KEY

Part I: Vocabulary

- 1. H 6. A
- 2. B 7. I
- 3. F 8. J
- 4. E 9. D
- 5. G 10. C

Part II: Match

- 1. C 6. H
- 2. E 7. B
- 3. G 8. I
- 4. A 9. D
- 5. F 10. J

Part III: Fill in Blank

- 1. Marionettes, Inc. 6. Concrete Mixer
- 2. Kaleidoscope 7. The City
- 3. the Man 8. The Rocket
- 4. No Particular Night . . . 9. The Exiles
- 5. Fox and Forest 10. The Highway

Part IV: Multiple Choice

- 1. C 11. D
- 2. A 12. D
- 3. C 13. C
- 4. D 14. B
- 5. B 15. C
- 6. B 16. D
- 7. D 17. C
- 8. C 18. D
- 9. A 19. A
- 10. B 20. B



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