**Hot Seat Questions for Parts II and III**

1. Part Two is called “The Sieve and the Sand”. Look up the definition of a sieve. Imagine being a child on the beach playing with a sieve. If one were to relate the sand to the tangible truth and the human mind to the sieve, what statement do you think Ray Bradbury is suggesting with this metaphor?
2. Define narcissism and hedonism. Choose one or both of these words and relate them to the character of Mildred.
3. What is Faber’s flaw? Define and describe it.
4. How is the theme “deeper meanings are necessary for life” conveyed in part 2 of the novel?
5. Faber uses the metaphor that “we are living in a time when flowers are trying to live on flowers, instead of growing on good rain and black loam.” How does this relate to the way he feels books have “rape[d]” and “left for the flies” and Jesus being a “regular peppermint stick now”? What is he trying to say about their society? See p. 81-83 for a closer read.
6. Find one Biblical allusion in part 2 and discuss its significance to the novel.
7. How does part 2 of *F451* demonstrate how the nature of technology is both beneficial yet manipulative?
8. Explain Montag’s realization about himself as expressed in the following quote: “Now he knew that he was two people, that he was, above all, Montag who knew nothing, who did not even know himself a fool, but only suspected it….His mind would well over at last and he would not be Montag any more. He would be Montag-plus Faber, fire plus water, and then, one day, after everything had missed and simmered and worked away in silence, there would be neither fire nor water, but wine. Out of two separate and opposite things, a third…Even now he could feel the start of the long journey, the leave-taking, the going away from the self he had been” (Bradbury 102-103).
9. Describe Montag’s treatment of Mildred’s friends.
10. Beatty ignores one alarm on Montag. What happens that finally made him decide to arrest Montag?
11. Describe Montag’s escape from society. What part seems most interesting and why?
12. Why do Granger and the others accept Montag?
13. What had Granger’s grandfather said everyone must do? How is that an explanation to Montag of why Montag doesn’t miss Mildred?
14. What is the future for Montag? How has he changed?
15. Why did the author choose to use butterflies? Mirrors? The Phoenix? Choose ONE and explain its relevance to the novel.
16. Describe the significance of the title of Part Three: Burning Bright.

17. When Montag says, “His voice is like butter” when describing Captain Beatty what does he mean by this? What is the author’s purpose by including this simile?

(p. 89)

18. How does Beatty act hypocritical in Part III?

19. In Part III, how is Montag not as different from Mildred, Beatty and the others as he may have thought?

20. What happens to Captain Beatty in the end?

21. Find 2 examples of figurative language used in part III and state how it enhances the text.

22. What change is evident in Montag in Part III?