Lesson Plans

Life of Pi by Yann Martel

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Introduction

The Life of Pi lesson plan contains a variety of teaching materials that cater to all learning styles. Inside you'll find 30 Daily Lessons, 20 Fun Activities, 180 Multiple Choice Questions, 60 Short Essay Questions, 20 Essay Questions, Quizzes/Homework Assignments, Tests, and more. The lessons and activities will help students gain an intimate understanding of the text; while the tests and quizzes will help you evaluate how well the students have grasped the material.

Target Grade: 7th-12th (Middle School and High School)

Length of Lesson Plan: Approximately 176 pages. Page count is estimated at 300 words per page. Length will vary depending on format viewed.

Completely Customizable!

Each lesson plan is downloadable in PDF and Word. The Word file is viewable with any PC or Mac and can be further adjusted if you want to mix questions around, add your own headers for things like "Name," "Period," and "Date." The Word file offers unlimited customizing options so that you can teach in the most efficient manner possible. Once you download the file, it is yours to keep and print for your classroom.

Lesson Plan Calendars

The Lesson Plan Calendars provide daily suggestions about what to teach. They include detailed descriptions of when to assign reading, homework, in-class work, fun activities, quizzes, tests and more. Use the entire lesson plan, or supplement it with your own curriculum ideas. Calendars cover one week, two week, four week and eight week units. Determine how long your Life of Pi unit will be, then use one of the calendars provided to plan out your entire lesson.

Chapter Abstracts

Chapter abstracts are short descriptions of events that occur in each chapter. They highlight major plot events and detail the important relationships and characteristics of important characters. The Chapter Abstracts can be used to review what the students have read, or to prepare the students for what they will read. Hand the abstracts out in class as a study guide, or use them as a "key" for a class discussion. They are relatively brief, but can serve to be an excellent refresher of the text for either a student or teacher.

Character and Object Descriptions

Character and Object Descriptions provide descriptions of the significant characters and objects/places in the book. These can be printed out and used as an individual study guide for students, a "key" for leading a class discussion, a summary review prior to exams, or a refresher for an educator. The character and object descriptions are also used in some of the quizzes and tests in this lesson plan. The longest descriptions run about 200 words. They become shorter as the importance of the character or object declines.
Multiple Choice Questions

The 180 Multiple Choice Questions in this lesson plan will test a student's recall and understanding of the text. Use these questions for quizzes, homework assignments or tests. The questions are broken out into sections, so they focus on specific chapters or acts within a book or play. This allows you to test and review the book as you proceed through the unit. Typically, there are 5-15 questions per chapter, act or section.

Short Essay Questions

The 60 Short Essay Questions listed in this section require a one to two sentence answer. They ask students to demonstrate a deeper understanding of the text by describing what they've read, rather than just recalling it. The short essay questions evaluate not only whether students have read the material, but also how well they understand and can apply it. They require more thought than a multiple choice question, but are shorter than the essay questions.

Essay Questions/Writing Assignments

These 20 Essay Questions/Writing Assignments can be used as essay questions on a test, or as stand-alone essay topics for a take-home or in-class writing assignment. Students should have a full understanding of the unit material in order to answer these questions. They often include multiple parts of the work and ask for a thorough analysis of the overall text. They nearly always require a substantial response. Essay responses are typically expected to be one (or more) page(s) and consist of multiple paragraphs, although it is possible to write answers more briefly. These essays are designed to challenge a student's understanding of the broad points in a work, interactions among the characters, and main points and themes of the text. But, they also cover many of the other issues specific to the work and to the world today.

Daily Lessons

This section of the lesson plan contains 30 Daily Lessons. Daily Lessons each have a specific objective and offer at least three (often more) ways to teach that objective. Lessons include classroom discussions, group and partner activities, in-class handouts, individual writing assignments, at least one homework assignment, class participation exercises and other ways to teach students about the text in a classroom setting. You can combine daily lessons or use the ideas within them to create your own unique curriculum. They vary greatly from day to day and offer an array of creative ideas that provide many options for an educator.

Fun Classroom Activities

Fun Classroom Activities differ from Daily Lessons because they make "fun" a priority. The 20 enjoyable, interactive classroom activities that are included will help students understand the text in fun and entertaining ways. Fun Classroom Activities include group projects, games, critical thinking activities, brainstorming sessions, writing poems, drawing or sketching, and countless other creative exercises. Many of the activities encourage students to interact with each other, be creative and think "outside of the box," and ultimately grasp key concepts from the text by "doing" rather than simply studying. Fun activities are a great way to keep students interested and engaged while still providing a deeper understanding of the work and its themes.
Quizzes/Homework Assignments

The Quizzes/Homework Assignments are worksheets that can be used in a variety of ways. They pull questions from the multiple choice and short essay sections, the character and object descriptions, and the chapter abstracts to create worksheets that can be used for pop quizzes, in-class assignments and homework. Periodic homework assignments and quizzes are a great way to encourage students to stay on top of their assigned reading. They can also help you determine which concepts and ideas your class grasps and which they need more guidance on. By pulling from the different sections of the lesson plan, quizzes and homework assignments offer a comprehensive review of the text in manageable increments that are less substantial than a full blown test.

Tests

Use the Test Summary page to determine which pre-made test is most relevant to your students' learning styles. This lesson plan provides both full unit tests and mid-unit tests. You can choose from several tests that include differing combinations of multiple choice questions, vocabulary questions, short answer questions, short essay questions, full essay questions, character and object matching, etc. Some of the tests are designed to be more difficult than others. Some have essay questions, while others are limited to short-response questions, like multiple choice, matching and short answer questions. If you don't find the combination of questions that best suits your class, you can also create your own test.

Create Your Own Quiz or Test

You have the option to Create Your Own Quiz or Test. If you want to integrate questions you've developed for your curriculum with the questions in this lesson plan, or you simply want to create a unique test or quiz from the questions this lesson plan offers, it's easy to do. Cut and paste the information from the Create Your Own Quiz or Test page into a Word document to get started. Scroll through the sections of the lesson plan that most interest you and cut and paste the exact questions you want to use into your new, personalized lesson plan.

Evaluation Forms

Use the Oral Reading Evaluation Form when students are reading aloud in class. Pass the forms out before you assign reading, so students will know what to expect. You can use the forms to provide general feedback on audibility, pronunciation, articulation, expression and rate of speech. You can use this form to grade students, or simply comment on their progress.

Use the Writing Evaluation Form when you're grading student essays. This will help you establish uniform criteria for grading essays even though students may be writing about different aspects of the material. By following this form you will be able to evaluate the thesis, organization, supporting arguments, paragraph transitions, grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc. of each student's essay.
Lesson Plan Calendar

Lesson plan calendars give you daily suggestions about what to teach. Determine how long your Life of Pi unit will be, then use one of the following calendars to plan out your entire lesson. In some cases, you may want to assign some of the reading over the weekend preceding the unit. This will give students some context for the start of the unit.

Definitions:

- **Review Chapter Abstracts** - Chapter abstracts are synopses of each chapter that you can use to review the reading assignments with your students.
- **Daily Lessons** - There are 30 daily lessons detailed in this lesson plan. Select a new daily lesson each day.
- **Fun Activities** - There are 20 fun activities in this lesson plan. They serve as a way for students to interact with the material in an enjoyable, educational way.
- **Read Aloud in Class** - Ask students to take turns reading aloud from where they left off in their most recent reading assignment. Use the Oral Reading Evaluation Form in this lesson plan to evaluate their reading skills.
- **In-Class Handout** - An in-class handout can be one of the quizzes/homework assignments, vocabulary games, worksheets, or an essay/writing assignment. It's something the students can complete and turn in during class, or begin in-class and take home to finish as a homework assignment.

One Week Lesson Calendar

Before the Unit Begins

Homework: Read through [Part 1 Chapter 29](#) | [Part 1 Chapter 30](#) | [Part 1 Chapter 31](#) | [Part 1 Chapter 32](#) of Life of Pi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1 - Introduce Unit</th>
<th>Day 2 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 3 - Quiz</th>
<th>Day 4 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 5 - Final Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 30</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 31</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 32</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons 1-8</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Two Week Lesson Calendar**

**Before the Unit Begins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1 - Introduce Unit</th>
<th>Day 2 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 3 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 4 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 5 - Quiz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 13</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 53</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 16</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>6-10</td>
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<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 53</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 30</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 31</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 45</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 54</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 32</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
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<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 53</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>10-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students Read Aloud in Class</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 53</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 30</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 31</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 45</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 54</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 32</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
<td>and study for quiz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Four Week Lesson Calendar**

**Before the Unit Begins**

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Two Week Lesson Calendar
Homework: Read through Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8 of Life of Pi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1 - Introduce Unit</th>
<th>Day 2 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 3 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 4 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 5 - Quiz</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 5</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 13</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 21</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 6</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 14</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 22</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 37</td>
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<td>Part 1 Chapter 7</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 15</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 23</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 30</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 8</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 16</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 24</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 31</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students Read Aloud in Class</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons 1-2</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 13</td>
<td>In-Class Handout</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons 3-4</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 5</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons 6-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 14</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 21</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities 4-6</td>
<td>In-Class Handout</td>
<td>Read Aloud in Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 15</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 22</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 29</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 37</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 16</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 23</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 30</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 31</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 24</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 32</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 40</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 6 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 7 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 8 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 9 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 10 - Mid Unit Test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 44</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 50</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 56</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 68</td>
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<td>Chapter 45</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 51</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 57</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 63</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 69</td>
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<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Lesson 8</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 11</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 11</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 11</td>
<td>Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 75</td>
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<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 51</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 57</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 62</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 68</td>
<td>and assign an Essay, due the week following the final test</td>
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<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Day 11 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 12 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 13 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 14 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 15 - Quiz</th>
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<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 74</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 80</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 86</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 89</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 90</td>
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<td>Chapter 75</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 81</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 83</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 89</td>
<td>Part 2 Chapter 91</td>
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<td>Review Test</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Daily Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 18</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 18</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 18</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
<td>21-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students Read Aloud in Class</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 83</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 89</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 92</td>
<td>Read Aloud in Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 81</td>
<td>and Part 2 Chapter 84</td>
<td>and Part 2 Chapter 90</td>
<td>and Part 2 Chapter 93</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and Part 2 Chapter 82</td>
<td>and Part 2 Chapter 91</td>
<td>and Part 2 Chapter 94</td>
<td>15-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td></td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 2 Chapter 92</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Four Week Lesson Calendar
### Eight Week Lesson Calendar

#### Before the Unit Begins

Homework: Read through **Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 of Life of Pi.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 16 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 17 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 18 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 19 - Review Unit</th>
<th>Day 20 - Final Test</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 2 Chapter 92</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 3 Chapter 95</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 3 Chapter 98</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons 29-30</td>
<td>Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 93</td>
<td>Chapter 96</td>
<td>Chapter 99</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2</td>
<td>Part 3 Chapter 97</td>
<td>Part 3 Chapter 100</td>
<td>Review for Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Study for the test</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons 27-28</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-24</td>
<td>25-26</td>
<td>27-28</td>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities 17-18</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
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<td>1 Activity from Fun Activities 19-20</td>
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<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 3 Chapter 95</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 3 Chapter 98</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 3 Chapter 98</td>
<td>1 Lesson from Daily Lessons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part 3 Chapter 96</td>
<td>Part 3 Chapter 99</td>
<td>Part 3 Chapter 100</td>
<td>1 In-Class Handout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>and choose a homework assignment from one of the Daily Lessons</td>
<td>Review for Test</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Homework Assignment: Study for the test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 1 - Introduce Unit</td>
<td>Day 2 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 3 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 4 - Review Unit</td>
<td>Day 5 - Quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
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<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 1</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 5</td>
<td>Review Chapter Abstracts up to Part 1 Chapter 9</td>
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<td>Part 1 Chapter 10</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 14</td>
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<td>Part 1 Chapter 7</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 11</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 15</td>
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<td>Part 1 Chapter 12</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 16</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students Read Aloud in Class</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Review Homework</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Lesson 1</td>
<td>Daily Lessons 2</td>
<td>Daily Lesson 3</td>
<td>Fun Activity 1</td>
<td>Fun Activity 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Class Handout</td>
<td>Fun Activity 1</td>
<td>In-Class Handout</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 9</td>
<td>Read Aloud in Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 5</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 10</td>
<td>Homework Assignment: Read through Part 1 Chapter 13</td>
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<td>Part 1 Chapter 11</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 15</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 19</td>
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<td>Part 1 Chapter 8 and complete the Daily Lesson</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 12</td>
<td>Part 1 Chapter 16</td>
<td>Read Aloud in Class</td>
<td>Read Aloud in Class</td>
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Chapter Abstracts

Chapter abstracts are short descriptions of events that occur in each chapter. They highlight major plot events and detail the important relationships and characteristics of characters and objects. The Chapter Abstracts can be used to review what the students have read, or to prepare the students for what they will read. Hand the abstracts out in class as a study guide, or use them as a "key" for a class discussion. They are relatively brief, but can serve to be an excellent refresher of the text for either a student or teacher.

Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4
Abstract

* Part 1, Chapter 1 introduces the main character in the first person. He relates how his academic study of religion and zoology brought him back to life.
* Part 1, Chapter 2 introduces an unnamed, small, slim man who lives in Scarborough, in the third person.
* Part 1, Chapter 3 tells the story by the main character of how he got his name. Mr. Francis Adirubasamy, Mamji, one of his father's good friends, is also introduced.
* Part 1, Chapter 4 is the introduction of the Pondicherry Zoo by the narrator. Pondicherry is the territory in India where Piscine grew up. Piscine grew up in and around the zoo and he discusses the nonsense that animals are not happy living in a zoo as well as the notion that people don't like zoos because they believe they are confining to the animals.

Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8
Abstract

* Part 1, Chapter 5 continues the story of how Piscine got his name, in particular, how he got the nickname of Pi in middle school.
* Part 1, Chapter 6 reintroduces the nameless character from Chapter 2. Unlike Chapter 2, it is written in the first person. The character is mentioned as a great cook who makes Western meals well, even though he lives in India, and keeps an abundant amount of food in his house.
* Part 1, Chapter 7 introduces one of Pi's favorite teachers from his youth, the Communist Atheist Mr. Satish Kumar. Mr. Kumar visited the zoo often, and eventually became Pi's favorite teacher and mentor and the reason Pi studied zoology. Pi also learned that atheists were just people with a different faith, though Pi acknowledges that he cannot tolerate agnostics.
* Part 1, Chapter 8 recounts when Pi's father told Pi about the two greatest dangers in the zoo, humans and anthropomorphism. To erase anthropomorphism in his children, Mr. Patel, Pi's father, marched his sons out to the tiger's den to watch the tiger consume a goat. The tour continued to many different stops, where Pi's father revealed how quickly and easily each animal could kill or maim the children.

Part 1 Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12
Abstract

* Part 1, Chapter 9 is an introduction to Pi's observations of animal behavior, in particular the art of being able to reduce the animals' flight distance. Pi believes it is an art to be able to reduce the animals' flight distance or the minimum distance they need from a human before they flee.
* Part 1, Chapter 10 is a further discussion of animal behavior, in particular the art of escape. Animals are usually escaping from something, rather than planning to escape to somewhere, in an inherent desire to feel safe.
* Part 1, Chapter 11 is the story of a female black leopard who escaped from the Zurich Zoo during the winter. The leopard remained on the loose for 10 weeks until found, shot and killed by a farm worker under a barn. The leopard had tried to fit into her new surroundings, existing quietly and living off roe-deer.

* Part 1, Chapter 12 is the nameless man continuing his story with Richard Parker on his mind, though the author is afraid he will stop. The author also visits his home, preparing an amazing vegetarian feast.

Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16 Abstract

* Part 1, Chapter 13 discusses the need for a well-defined social order in the animal kingdom, in particular the relationship between a lion and his keeper. Once the trainer can establish that he is the super-alpha male, his wishes will be granted. A trainer must make sure that he/she maintains dominance and that their alpha status is clearly understood.

* Part 1, Chapter 14 discusses the omega, the animal with the lowest social standing of the group. The omega animal sees that it can gain the most by maintaining closeness to the alpha male.

* Part 1, Chapter 15 introduces Pi's adult home as a temple, full of religious symbols and artifacts. There is a picture of Ganesha with an elephant head, a cross, a picture of the Virgin Mary of Guadalupe, and a photo of Kaaba, an Islamic religious symbol.

* In Part 1, Chapter 16, the reader learns that Pi is Hindu and remains faithful to the religion. Pi introduces a woman, Antieji, a Quebecois and his foster mother in Toronto.

Part 1 Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20 Abstract

* Part 1, Chapter 17 is Pi's introduction to Christianity and Jesus. He was on a vacation with his family and he visited a Christian Church for the first time. At the end of the chapter he told the minister that he wanted to become a Christian and the minister told him that he was already a Christian in his heart.

* Part 1, Chapter 18 is Pi's discovery of Islam. He was out exploring his town and found the Muslim quarter. He talked to a Muslim shopkeeper and watched the man pray.

* Part 1, Chapter 19 is another chapter about Pi's attraction to Islam. He went with the shopkeeper to a service. When he prayed there he felt connected to the religion.

* Chapter 20 introduces Mr. Satish Kumar, who shares the same surname as Pi's communist, atheist mentor. Mr. Kumar is a Sufi, a Muslim mystic. Together with the other Mr. Kumar, the men lead Pi to study Zoology and religion in college. Pi calls them the prophets of his youth.

Part 1 Chapter 21 | Part 1 Chapter 22 | Part 1 Chapter 23 | Part 1 Chapter 24 Abstract

* Part 1, Chapter 21 has the author sitting in a cafe, discussing with the reader what is being presented so that the reader will believe the forthcoming amazing story. He wants the reader to see that Pi's convictions are just as pure and deep as when he was a boy.

* In Part 1, Chapter 22, Pi used some of the phrases of divine consciousness. Pi imagined how atheists and agnostics discover their lives are mundane and non-spiritual only at their deaths.

* In Part 1, Chapter 23, Pi had his first experience with standing up for his beliefs, as his faith was challenged by all those in his life. Pi was comfortable with his practice of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. However, those around him were not and wanted him to choose only one religion. Pi reminded them that "all religions are true."
* In Part 1, Chapter 24, Ravi, Pi's older brother, found out about the meeting with Pi, his parents and the three religious men, and gave Pi grief to no end. Pi didn't share how he felt about the teasing from his brother.

**Part 1 Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28 Abstract**

* In Part 1, Chapter 25, Pi continued to be persecuted for his interfaith practices, feeling like he fit in no where and was not welcome anywhere. He had to adjust his religious convictions and practices to keep them undetected.
* In Part 1, Chapter 26, Pi decided he wanted a Christian baptism and a prayer rug to pray outside. He found out that his parents didn't really support his interfaith practices. But in the end they conceded to his wishes.
* In Part 1, Chapter 27, Pi overheard his parents talking about him, hoping that his religious fervor was a passing phrase. They wished Pi would be more normal. The reader learns that Pi's parents value progress and secularism, but not what Pi feels about his parents' discussion.
* In Part 1, Chapter 28, Pi talks about his prayer rug and how he has lost it. He also talks about the spot in his yard where he prayed. He recalls his baptism as an uncomfortable event, attended by his parents but not his brother. But the baptism for him felt like a cleansing.

**Part 1 Chapter 29 | Part 1 Chapter 30 | Part 1 Chapter 31 | Part 1 Chapter 32 Abstract**

* In Part 1, Chapter 29, Pi's father became fed up with the political direction of India and decided that the family must flee to Canada. Pi talks about the reasons his father decided the family needed to move--the political climate was not good for his livelihood. The reasons for moving to Canada are not revealed.
* In Part 1, Chapter 30, the author is back at Pi's home and he meets Pi's wife, who is of Indian descent. The reader learns the beginning and end of the story at the beginning of the book and the rest of the book fills in the middle and tells of Pi's adventures.
* In Part 1, Chapter 31, Pi invited his muslim mentor, Mr. Kumar, to the zoo. He had never been to the zoo before and was struck with wonder. This was the first and only time the two Mr. Kumars met and by chance at the zebra exhibit.
* In Part 1, Chapter 32, Pi discusses the strange living arrangements of some of the zoo animals, likening it to anthropomorphism. He explains that life sometimes has a brand of denial and craziness that enables it to survive.

**Part 1 Chapter 33 | Part 1 Chapter 34 | Part 1 Chapter 35 | Part 1 Chapter 36 Abstract**

* In Part 1, Chapter 33, the author and Pi look at photo albums. He identifies Richard Parker in one of the photos. There is a foreshadowing of a painful time between Pi's life in Toronto and leaving India, as well as a tragic end for Pi's family.
* In Part 1, Chapter 34, the Patel family sold the zoo. It took more than a year for all the paperwork to be completed--for the sale of the zoo and the transfer of the animals and for the family's immigration approval to Canada. Finally, the family was ready to move.
* In Part 1, Chapter 35, the Patel family departed for Canada on a cargo ship. Pi said goodbye to Mamji, and his mentors, the Mr.'s Kumar. He was excited at the departure, but his mother was sad. Pi ends the chapter saying that things don't always turn out as planned.
* In Part 1, Chapter 36, the author meets Pi's teenaged son, Nikhil, who is leaving for baseball practice, as well as Pi's small dog, Pi's daughter Usha, and a cat. By telling the reader about Pi's current life, the author shows that the story ends happily, no matter how difficult it gets in the middle.
Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 37, the ship sank, and Pi could not find his family. Pi recalls how he was in a life boat and the only familiar face he saw was Richard Parker, the tiger, in the water. He tried to get the tiger in the boat. When this happened, he realized that there is an adult tiger in his lifeboat and Pi threw himself overboard.
* In Part 2, Chapter 38, Pi was thrown overboard by crew members after they gave him a life jacket. Pi had been abruptly awakened, gone exploring and was attempting to return below deck as the ship was sinking, but the water blocked his way.
* In Part 2, Chapter 39, Pi landed on a tarp-covered life boat after he was thrown overboard. He also saw that a 500lb zebra was with him.
* In Part 2, Chapter 40, Pi was in the water, terrified. He saw sharks in the water so he climbed up on an oar, a few feet out of the water. The zebra and Richard Parker remained in the boat. If he had thought of his chances for survival he probably would have given up.

Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 41, Pi woke up and saw no other survivors. He worked his way down the oar onto the boat and looked over the tarp to see that, besides the hyena and zebra, he was the only survivor after the shipwreck. He believed that the tiger was gone.
* In Part 2, Chapter 42, Pi saw Orange Juice, the zoo's prize Borneo orangutan floating on a mound of bananas. Pi pulled the net she was sitting on into the boat and the orangutan laid on the tarp.
* In Part 2, Chapter 43, Pi was convinced he only had to endure the strange survival situation for a few hours. Pi was in the boat with the hyena and zebra, but there were hints that the tiger was still aboard, under the tarp.

Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 44, Pi spent the day and his first night at sea. During the day, he perched on his oar, keeping an eye on the animals in the boat. At night, Pi heard snarling, barking and squealing, and he was petrified, but there was nothing to be done.
* In Part 2, Chapter 45, daylight came and Pi clung to his hope of rescue, imagining what the reunion with his family would be like. He noticed that the hyena ate the leg of the zebra off overnight, and Orange Juice was seasick.
* In Part 2, Chapter 46, the second day passed and Pi waited for his rescuers who never arrived. Pi dreaded having to spend another night in the water, and saw a lot of sharks and fish swimming near the boat. The orangutan acknowledged but ignored Pi. Pi also found the zebra had been eaten from the inside out. Orange Juice roared, and the hyena roared as well. Pi came to accept by nightfall that his family was dead and he was overcome with grief. He spent the second night crying and grieving.

Part 2 Chapter 47 | Part 2 Chapter 48 | Part 2 Chapter 49 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 47, day dawned and Pi saw the zebra was still alive, but died by midday. The orangutan and the hyena were agitated, and the hyena took a run at the orangutan, killing her. Pi saw Richard Parker's enormous head at the end of the chapter, and he retreated to the back of the boat in disbelief and delirium, wondering whether he really saw the tiger or if it was just a bad dream.
* Part 2, Chapter 48 tells the story of how Richard Parker got his name.
* In Chapter 49, dawn breaks and Pi is too weak to move. The hyena hides behind the zebra carcass, and Pi now knows
the tiger is on board.

**Part 2 Chapter 50 | Part 2 Chapter 51 | Part 2 Chapter 52 Abstract**

* In Part 2, Chapter 50, Pi describes the lifeboat he was on, including its dimensions and its capacity. He used the details of the boat to his advantage, noting that necessity is the mother of invention.
* In Part 2, Chapter 51, Pi couldn't find drinking water, so he rolled back the tarp looking for some, only to reveal the tiger through a pile of life jackets. Pi also saw a locker. When Pi opened the locker, there were cans of drinking water, which he opened and drank, and a package of biscuits, which he devoured.
* In Part 2, Chapter 52, Pi did a complete inventory of each item included in the locker. After he completed the inventory, and with a full belly, Pi slept.

**Part 2 Chapter 53 | Part 2 Chapter 54 | Part 2 Chapter 55 Abstract**

* In Part 2, Chapter 53, Pi struggled with the reality that Richard Parker was in the boat. Pi fed the hyena and a rat to the tiger, and the tiger retreated. Pi also built himself a raft and got into it, tethering it to the boat. The end of the day brought rain.
* In Part 2, Chapter 54, the rain continued into the night and Pi didn't sleep, worried about his knots. He continued checking each knot and also fretted about the tiger, contemplating ways to kill the tiger.
* In Part 2, Chapter 55, the sun rose on the next day, and Pi fell asleep wrapped in his wet blanket, floating on the raft a good distance from the boat. He was exhausted and frozen to the bone. When the sun arose and his blanket dried, Pi woke up and found himself floating on his raft, a good distance away from the tiger, who looked enormous. Pi knew that one good storm would ruin his raft. He also doubted his plan to outlast the tiger, noting that once the tiger got hungry, a short swim would get the tiger out to the raft.

**Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58 Abstract**

* In Part 2, Chapter 56, Pi thought about fear and its ability to destroy life. Fear, Pi notes, is life's only true opponent, and will rattle your foundation if not repressed.
* In Part 2, Chapter 57, Pi found comfort in Richard Parker, who provided him companionship and purpose. The tiger made a Prusten for the first time. Pi blew a whistle from the locker and gave the tiger his first training session.
* In Part 2, Chapter 58, Pi read the survival manual, written by a British Royal Navy commander, that was included in the locker. The manual ends by telling the reader that if one has the will to survive he will. The manual provides basics on navigation as well, but all of these things were useless to Pi in his effort to tame the tiger. Pi realized he had to establish a territorial relationship with Richard Parker and build shelter to ensure his survival. Pi realized that he was in charge of his own survival.

**Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61 Abstract**

* In Part 2, Chapter 59, Pi approached the boat to get some food. Pi also learned about how to line the boat up parallel with the raft to gain an advantage over the tiger. Pi modified the raft with a mast and draped a blanket over it to create shelter.
* In Part 2, Chapter 60, Pi awakened in the middle of the huge moonlit sky, struck at how small he was and how minor his suffering felt in comparison to the grand stage upon which he sat.
* In Part 2, Chapter 61, Pi made bait out of the flying fish, and caught a dorado. He delivered his kill to Richard Parker, blowing the whistle so that the tiger knew where the food came from.
Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 62, Pi awakened after another restless night and Pi noticed the tiger was restless as well. So Pi created routine by collecting water, fishing, and taming the tiger.
* In Part 2, Chapter 63, Pi compares the length of his survival at sea, 227 days, with other survivors. He offers the keys for his survival, including staying occupied and having a fairly full daily schedule. He survived not by keeping track of time and the days, but rather, the time was marked by his daily routine and his adventures along the way.
* In Part 2, Chapter 64, Pi's suffering is detailed in the disintegration of his clothes and his salt water boils. Just as quickly as the dry heat of the sun warmed the boils, the salt water created new boils.

Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 65, Pi spent time trying to understand the navigational directions in the survival manual, but ended up just drifting, unable to control his direction and time, because he had no knowledge of constellations.
* In Part 2, Chapter 66, Pi discusses building a gaff for fishing. He fished voraciously with the gaff, catching as many fish as possible to keep Richard Parker satisfied.
* In Part 2, Chapter 67, Pi noticed the underside of his raft becoming its own little ecosystem full of sea life. Algae began growing and animal life, such as little shrimp, clear minnows, worms, chubby fish and crabs. Pi also noticed that the lifeboat is growing barnacles.

Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 68, Pi discusses his changing sleeping patterns, which resulted in him getting only one hour of sleep a night because of the stress and anxiety of his situation.
* In Part 2, Chapter 69, Pi saw lights in the distance and he set off flares. The smell of the flares triggered a childhood memory, because Pi related the smell of the flares to cumin. To this day, the smell of flares reminds him now of the ocean, and no longer of his childhood home.
* In Part, Chapter 70, Pi learned how to butcher turtles and found it difficult. It took him multiple turtles to learn a good technique. Pi kept the turtle's meat and gave the remainder of the turtle's body to the tiger, who thoroughly enjoyed it. After he fed the tiger and fled, Pi thought that he needed unlimited access to the tarp and locker on the boat.

Part 2 Chapter 71 | Part 2 Chapter 72 | Part 2 Chapter 73 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 71, Pi lays out a nine-step plan on taming the tiger. The plan included the use of a whistle to train the tiger not to trespass into Pi's territory. Pi connected the blowing of the whistle with nausea for the tiger, in order to avoid the behavior that led to the whistle blowing.
* In Part 2, Chapter 72, Pi wore a turtle shield while training the tiger. During the first session, Pi lost the shield when the tiger swatted at him and Pi fell off the boat, losing the shell to the bottom of the ocean. But Pi knew he must continue training and does, even though he lost his shield four more times before finally persisting in keeping a shield.
* In Part 2, Chapter 73, Pi wished for a book, and discusses his prior reading experiences with the Gideon Bible. Pi notes that the only reading material he had was the survival manual, which he read over and over. Pi also kept a diary, careful to write compactly so as to leave enough room. The diary entries weren't dated and cover mostly practical matters.
Part 2 Chapter 74 | Part 2 Chapter 75 | Part 2 Chapter 76 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 74, Pi found solace in his religious expressions, yet he had to continually reconsider his place in God's universe. He found it difficult to continue believing, loving and keeping his heart open. Pi also felt alone and full of despair. But he was confident his faith would re-emerge through the darkest times.

* In Part 2, Chapter 75, Pi sang Happy Birthday to his mother on her estimated birthday.

* In Part 2, Chapter 76, Pi discusses the tiger's feces. The disposal of the feces by the tiger was used as an example of Pi's dominance over the tiger.

Part 2 Chapter 77 | Part 2 Chapter 78 | Part 2 Chapter 79 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 77, Pi started starving when the food supplies ran too run low. He began eating the whole fish rather then peeling the skin, and every part of the turtles he caught. When his biscuits ran out, Pi became so desperate, he tried eating the tiger's feces, but there were no nutrients in it, so he spit it out and never tried again. Pi also found standing difficult as the starvation kicked in.

* In Part 2, Chapter 78, Pi discusses how he felt as though he was the victim of contradictions most of the time; the sky and the ocean, darkness and daylight, boredom and terror, life and death. Pi's life at sea was not living, but existing, and was difficult to maintain.

* In Part 2, Chapter 79, Pi and the tiger caught and eat sharks. Pi caught the sharks with his bare hands, and the tiger clubed them to death.

Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 80, Pi spent more time on the boat after facing down Richard Parker in this chapter. During a storm of flying fish, a large dorado landed in the boat. Pi was sure the tiger would kill him. But the tiger stared only for a few seconds, and then licked his nose and averted his gaze. Pi had won.

* In Part 2, Chapter 81, Pi attributes his survival to two things, the tiger's tendency toward sickness, and the fact that Pi provided all his food and water.

* In Part 2, Chapter 82, Pi was obsessed about drinking water. He collected rain water and used stills to turn sea water into drinking water, but the tiger and Pi still only narrowly survived. Pi gave as much to the tiger as the tiger could drink and eat, because if the tiger became desperate for food or water, Pi believed the tiger would kill him.

Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 83, a great storm kicked up one afternoon. The raft disappeared, the lifeboat was in bad shape, and much of the food Pi has stored was gone or ruined.

* In Part 2, Chapter 84, Pi and Richard Parker came eye-to-eye with a whale, and Pi discusses a group of dolphins.

* In Part 2, Chapter 85, Pi and the tiger experienced a fantastic lightening storm. The tiger was terrified, but Pi reveled in the close call with a lightening strike.

Part 2 Chapter 86 | Part 2 Chapter 87 | Part 2 Chapter 88 Abstract

* In Part 2, Chapter 86, Pi had a near-miss with a passing ship. Pi cried out afterward to the tiger that he loved him and could not make it without him, promising the tiger that he would deliver them to land.

* In Part 2, Chapter 87, the author describes one of Pi's methods of escapism, temporary asphyxiation using a "dream rag."
* In Part 2, Chapter 88, Pi came across a collection of trash floating in the water, including an empty, floating wine bottle. Pi took a page from his notebook, put a message in the bottle and sent the bottle afloat.

**Part 2 Chapter 89 | Part 2 Chapter 90 | Part 2 Chapter 91 Abstract**

* In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi's suffering became intense and Pi and the tiger were slowly dying. The sun and sea had eaten away at everything and both Pi and the tiger had lost weight. Pi spent the greater parts of the days sleeping in a semi-conscious state using his dream rag. Pi predicted his imminent death in his diary.
* In Part 2, Chapter 90, the tiger and Pi went temporarily blind. Another man appeared on another boat and was consumed by the tiger. It is unclear whether these are hallucinations or whether these events really took place.
* In Part 2, Chapter 91, Pi boarded the man's boat to scavenge for food and anything else of value after the tiger killed the man. It is unclear whether this actually took place or whether it was a hallucination of Pi's.

**Part 2 Chapter 92 | Part 2 Chapter 93 | Part 2 Chapter 94 Abstract**

* In Part 2, Chapter 92, Pi landed on an island, which turned out to be inhabited by algae and meerkats. Pi believed the island was cannibalistic after biting into six pieces of fruit with human teeth inside. Pi and the tiger reluctantly boarded the lifeboat and left the island.
* In Part 2, Chapter 93, Pi was completely exhausted and his thoughts turned to God for survival. Yet, death wouldn't come to him.
* In Part 2, Chapter 94, Pi and the tiger finally landed in Mexico, and Pi was extremely weak. The tiger jumped off the boat and, before disappearing forever, stopped for a few moments on the beach staring into the jungle. Pi wished the tiger would give a sign that concluded their relationship, but the tiger didn't. Pi cried, feeling alone and abandoned by his family and the tiger. Later in the day, Pi was found by some locals and taken by police to a hospital to recover. Mexicans and Canadians were generous and helped him.

**Part 3 Chapter 95 | Part 3 Chapter 96 | Part 3 Chapter 97 Abstract**

* In Part 3, Chapter 95, the author tells the story of two men from the Japanese Ministry of Transportation who were dispatched to the Mexican town where Pi was recovering to interview him regarding the sunken ship and his journey.
* In Part 3, Chapter 96, the interview with the Japanese officials began. The date was February 19, 1978. The men wanted to know how the ship sank and what happened to the cargo on the ship.
* In Part 3, Chapter 97, Pi told his story to the Japanese interviewers about the ship and his journey to Mexico.

**Part 3 Chapter 98 | Part 3 Chapter 99 | Part 3 Chapter 100 Abstract**

* In Part 3, Chapter 98, Pi finished telling his story, and the two men, in Japanese, remark that they found the story interesting. They excused themselves to take a short break.
* In Part 3, Chapter 99, the officials returned from their break and tell Pi that they demand to hear the real story, a story without animals. Pi complied. The men liked the story and leave.
* In Part 2, Chapter 100, the author recalls the letter he received from the Japanese official that recounted the interview with Pi to have been difficult and memorable.
Character Descriptions

This section provides a short description of all the major characters in the book. This can be printed out as a study guide for students, used as a "key" for leading a class discussion, or you can jump to the quiz/homework section to find worksheets that incorporate these descriptions into a variety of question formats.

Characters

**Piscine Molitor Patel** - The protagonist of this story, this character grew up at a zoo.

**Richard Parker** - This character is a Bengal tiger from Bangladesh.
Object Descriptions

This section provides a short description of all the major objects in the book. This can be printed out as a study guide for students, used as a "key" for leading a class discussion, or you can jump to the quiz/homework section to find worksheets that incorporate these descriptions into a variety of question formats.

Objects

Pondicherry, India  - This place is Pi's hometown.

Pacific Ocean  - This place is the cemetery for Pi's family and zoo animals, and serves as the location for most of the story.

Lifeboat  - This object serves as the home and shelter for Pi and Richard Parker for 227 days.
Multiple Choice Questions

This section contains 180 multiple choice questions about Life of Pi. Multiple choice questions test a student's recall and understanding of the text. Use these questions for chapter quizzes, homework assignments or tests. Jump to the quiz/homework section for the multiple choice worksheets.

Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4

1. The main character grew up in what country?
   a) India.
   b) Canada.
   c) Mexico.
   d) United States.

2. What was the main character named after?
   a) A famous landmark.
   b) His father.
   c) His grandfather.
   d) A swimming pool.

3. What did the main character think about the animals in the zoo?
   a) They were fearful of the other animals in the zoo.
   b) They would like to return to the wild.
   c) They were not happy living in the zoo.
   d) They were happy living in the zoo.

4. Who is Mamji?
   a) A respectful, affectionate term for an older person.
   b) A person who used to be a competitive swimmer.
   c) A person who worked for Pi's father at the zoo.
   d) A person who studied in England for two years.

5. In Part 1, Chapter 1, the main character tells about his experience in which location?
   a) An English restaurant.
   b) A Mexican restaurant.
   c) A Canadian hospital.
   d) A Mexican hospital.

6. The main character's father loved to talk about what subject?
   a) History.
   b) Zoology.
   c) Swimming.
   d) Animals.
Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8

Part 1 Chapter 8

1. The nameless male character introduced in Part 1, Chapter 2 reappears in Part 1, Chapter 6. Readers now learn what about this man?
   a) He likes to swim.  
   b) He works in the zoo.  
   c) He is a great cook with an extensive spice collection.  
   d) He teaches the main character about animals.

2. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?
   a) Lions.  
   b) Man.  
   c) Tigers.  
   d) Hippos.

3. What did Pi’s father tell him was the second greatest danger in the zoo?
   a) Man.  
   b) Animal cruelty.  
   c) Anthropomorphism.  
   d) Old buildings.

4. When Pi’s father took his sons on a tour of the zoo, which of the following statements is not true?
   a) His father told them not to try and pet a tiger.  
   b) His father showed them how quickly animals could kill them.  
   c) They watched a tiger eat a goat.  
   d) His father told them none of the animals could be touched.

5. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?
   a) Mr. Kumar was a Communist and atheist.  
   b) Mr. Kumar was an agnostic.  
   c) Mr. Kumar was a good looking man who believed in God.  
   d) Mr. Kumar was the reason Pi studied theology.

6. Pi and Mr. Kumar agreed on what?
   a) That Pi should spend more time studying.  
   b) On the sacredness of the zoo.  
   c) That all religions were basically the same.  
   d) On politics.

Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12

1. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?
   a) When the animals eat well.  
   b) When the animals reproduce.
c) When the animals get along with humans.
d) When the animals don't try to get out.

2. According to Pi, when do animals try to escape from the zoo?
   a) When they are hungry.
   b) When they want to return to their prior home.
   c) When they are unhappy.
   d) When they don't like their habitat.

3. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?
   a) She shared her habitat with a male that she did not get along with.
   b) She roamed the countryside killing small animals.
   c) She escaped during the day when the zookeeper left her cage open.
   d) She lived for ten weeks before she was captured.

4. In Part 1, Chapter 12, what do readers learn about the nameless man?
   a) He is a relative of the main character.
   b) He will probably remain nameless throughout the story.
   c) He is the main character.
   d) The author uses him only as a means to tell the story.

5. What is the purpose of the italicized chapters?
   a) To add some mysteriousness to the story.
   b) To tell the reader how the author discovered the story.
   c) To confuse the reader.
   d) To give the reader some background about the man.

6. According to Pi's father, what kind of an environment do animals seek?
   a) Comfortable.
   b) Happy.
   c) Safe.
   d) Free.

**Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16**

1. According to Pi, why will a lion in a zoo attack?
   a) It is mean.
   b) It is hungry.
   c) It doesn't like the trainer or zookeeper.
   d) Its territory is invaded.

2. Why must a circus lion trainer establish that he is the alpha male with respect to the lion?
   a) All lions want to be dominated.
   b) Only female lions are used in the circus.
   c) The lion must know who is boss, which will make it feel secure.
   d) The trainer must show the lion he is physically stronger.
3. What is the omega animal?
   a) The animal that is given the easiest tricks to learn.
   b) The one with the lowest social standing in their group.
   c) The one with the highest social standing in their group.
   d) The hardest animal to train.

4. What religion is Pi?
   a) Protestant.
   b) Catholic.
   c) Muslim.
   d) Hindu.

5. How important is religion to Pi?
   a) It is very important.
   b) It is somewhat important.
   c) It is not important at all.
   d) It is important depending on the circumstances.

6. Who is Antieji?
   a) Pi's aunt.
   b) Pi's foster mother in Toronto.
   c) Pi's best friend.
   d) Pi's cousin.

Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20

1. When Pi was 14, he went on a family vacation to Munmar and saw what on the top of three hills?
   a) Tea estates.
   b) Parks.
   c) Hotels.
   d) Religious temples.

2. Which is the following is not true about Pi's visit to a Christian church and his meeting with Father Martin?
   a) Pi went to a Hindu temple after he went to the Christian church.
   b) Pi told Father Martin that he wanted to become a Christian.
   c) Pi did not feel he belonged in the Christian church.
   d) Pi thought the story about Jesus to be odd.

3. How did Pi first learn about Islam?
   a) By talking to his friends.
   b) By studying at school.
   c) By listening to his parents.
   d) By discovering the Muslim section of his town.

4. As Pi was learning about Islam, he visited a Muslim shopkeeper. Which of the following statements is true?
   a) The shopkeeper took Pi to a mosque.
Pi bought Muslim prayer beads at the shop.
Pi didn't have dinner with the shopkeeper.
The shopkeeper asked Pi to leave when it was time to pray.

5. Who were the two men Pi called the "prophets of his youth"?
   a) Mamji and Pi's father.
   b) Satish Kumar, the atheist, and Mamji.
   c) Satish Kumar, the atheist, and Satish Kumar, the Sufi.
   d) Satish Kumar, the Sufi, and Mamji.

6. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?
   a) One day when he was riding his bike home from Mr. Kumar's, the Muslim.
   b) When he was praying in the Christian church.
   c) When he watched the Muslim shopkeeper.
   d) When he was praying in the mosque.

Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 21 | Part 1 Chapter 22 | Part 1 Chapter 23 | Part 1 Chapter 24

1. In Part I, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?
   a) To make the reader aware that the author likes Pi.
   b) To help the reader understand Pi better.
   c) To make the reader aware of the author's religious beliefs.
   d) To help the reader know what the author thinks.

2. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?
   a) They wanted him to choose one faith and practice it.
   b) They thought he was doing the right thing.
   c) They wanted him to stop exploring religions and settle on one.
   d) They were uncomfortable with his religious practices.

3. Which of the following statements is true about Pi's parents' practice of their religion?
   a) Pi's parents practiced their Hindu religion faithfully all the time.
   b) Pi's parents were not very religious.
   c) Pi's father was raised as a Hindu, but had been schooled as a Baptist.
   d) Pi's mother had a Hindu upbringing, but had been schooled as a Presbyterian.

4. What happened at the meeting with Pi's parents and his three religious teachers?
   a) They agreed Pi should continue exploring his religious beliefs.
   b) Each teacher thought Pi was more faithful to his religion than to the others.
   c) Each teacher thought their religions had similarities.
   d) They all agreed Pi could be a Hindu, Muslim, and Christian at the same time.

5. What did Pi say at the meeting of his parents and his religious teachers?
   a) He would think about they said.
   b) He just wanted to love God.
   c) He wanted to study more about the religions.
d) The religions were similar.

6. What happened after the meeting of Pi's parents and his religious teachers?
   a) Pi's family went out for ice cream.
   b) Pi went to bed.
   c) Pi went off by himself to think about the meeting.
   d) They all had tea together.

Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28

1. What did Pi do when he didn't feel as welcome to his interfaith practices as before?
   a) Changed Christian churches.
   b) Attended Hindu temple only at quiet times.
   c) Talked to his religious teachers.
   d) Lingered after Muslim prayers.

2. What was the response of Pi's father to his request for Christian baptism and a prayer rug?
   a) His father just wanted Pi to be happy.
   b) His father thought it was a good idea.
   c) His father said to talk to his mother about it.
   d) His father didn't question him about this decision.

3. What was the response of Pi's mother to his request for a Christian baptism and a prayer rug?
   a) His mother told him it was his father's decision.
   b) His mother did not concede to his wishes.
   c) His mother was supportive of him as soon as he asked.
   d) His mother conceded to his wishes, but only after he argued with her.

4. What do Pi's parents think about his being so religious?
   a) They just want Pi to be happy.
   b) They hope Pi's religious fervor is a passing phase.
   c) While they may not believe as Pi does, they encourage him.
   d) They think Pi should choose one religion, whichever one he wants.

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's prayer rug?
   a) It reminded him of the sacredness of the earth.
   b) He used it in the mosque.
   c) He lost it.
   d) He used it outside.

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's baptism?
   a) The actual baptism was, for him, as refreshing as a warm summer rain.
   b) His father, mother and brother came, even though it was against their will.
   c) It was an uncomfortable event for Pi.
   d) The actual baptism involved only a trickle of water poured over his head.
Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 29 | Part 1 Chapter 30 | Part 1 Chapter 31 | Part 1 Chapter 32

1. Which of the reasons listed below is NOT one of the reasons Pi's father decided to move the family to Canada?
   a) His father worried about the political situation in India.
   b) His father wanted to give Pi a broader view of life and religion.
   c) His father thought there would be changes in India because of Mrs. Ghandi.
   d) His father hoped to provide a better life for the family in Canada.

2. In Part 1, Chapter 30, what does the author say he learned about Pi when they met?
   a) That Pi's wife's name is Meena and she is a doctor.
   b) That Pi was married.
   c) That Pi was twice divorced.
   d) That Pi did not believe in marriage.

3. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi's life meet by chance at the zoo?
   a) Pi gave them both carrots to feed the zebras.
   b) The two Mr. Kumars discussed Pi's interfaith practices.
   c) Nothing. After an introduction they each went their separate ways.
   d) Pi invited both Mr. Kumars to stay for tea at the zoo.

4. Does the meeting at the zoo between the two Mr. Kumars have any special significance?
   a) Yes. It signifies that Pi has not yet assimilated what he has learned from the two Mr. Kumars.
   b) No, but it made Pi feel uncomfortable.
   c) Yes. It represents the two sides of Pi's character--his piety and his interest in creation.
   d) No. It was just an event that happened.

5. Pi's interest in which of the following is one of the themes that runs throughout the book?
   a) Zoology.
   b) Botany.
   c) Sociology.
   d) Politics.

6. Which of the following does Pi discuss as a strange living arrangement of animals?
   a) A mouse living with a viper.
   b) Monkeys living with a zebra.
   c) A cat living with a lion.
   d) Sheep living with a rhino.

Multiple Choice - Part 1 Chapter 33 | Part 1 Chapter 34 | Part 1 Chapter 35 | Part 1 Chapter 36

1. In Part 1, Chapter 33, when the author and Pi look through photos, what period in Pi's life has only a few photos?
   a) His time in Brazil.
   b) His time at the University of Toronto.
c) His life in India.
d) His wedding.

2. What does Pi lament to the author that he is forgetting?
a) What his brother looked like.
b) What his mother looked like.
c) What Richard Parker looked like.
d) What his father looked like.

3. After the family sold the zoo, why did it take a year before they could leave India for Canada?
a) The paperwork took that long.
b) Pi's mother took that long to get the house and everything ready.
c) No one wanted to buy the zoo animals.
d) No one wanted to buy the zoo.

4. Which of the following is true about Pi's family's departure from India?
a) The ship was delayed in its departure because of weather.
b) Other families on the ship were going to Canada as well.
c) The whole family was excited about going to Canada.
d) Pi was excited about leaving, but his mother was sad.

5. In Part 1, Chapter 36, who is not at Pi's home to welcome the author when the author meets again with Pi and his family?
a) Pi's wife.
b) Pi's son.
c) Pi's daughter.
d) Pi's cat.

6. Why does the author promise the reader a happy ending to Pi's tale?
a) So the reader will not feel so sad.
b) So the reader will continue reading the story.
c) He has no specific reason for doing this.
d) Because people like to read books with happy endings.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40

1. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?
a) He jumped into the boat from the ship.
b) Pi doesn't know how he got there.
c) He was there before Pi got in.
d) Pi helped him swim to the boat by throwing him a life buoy.

2. How did Pi end up in the lifeboat?
a) His father put him there as the ship was sinking.
b) He was thrown overboard and landed there.
c) He fell off the ship and swam to the lifeboat.
It was his assigned lifeboat and he went there as the ship sank.

3. Why did Pi throw himself out of the lifeboat?
   a) He thought he saw another lifeboat that might be safer.
   b) Someone called to him to swim to another boat.
   c) He realized he was in a boat with a Bengal tiger.
   d) He was hot and he thought he could cool off in the water.

4. Which of these events did not occur before the ship sank?
   a) According to Pi's brother, there had been some problem with the engines.
   b) There was a general alarm to alert everyone that the ship was sinking.
   c) Pi woke up and decided to go exploring.
   d) Pi found rising water blocking his way when he tried to return to his room.

5. What event showed that fortune was with Pi?
   a) He was mobile enough to get in the lifeboat.
   b) He didn't get killed by a falling zebra.
   c) He was not seasick.
   d) He went to sleep early the night before.

6. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?
   a) He knew the tiger would not hurt him.
   b) He wanted to get dry.
   c) There was a shark in the water.
   d) He was cold and tired.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43

1. When Pi got back into the lifeboat in Part 2, who did he see look out from under the tarp?
   a) The monkey.
   b) The hyena.
   c) The zebra.
   d) The tiger.

2. Symbolically, what does it mean when the storm clears?
   a) That good always follows bad.
   b) That the worst may be over.
   c) That there would be no more rain.
   d) That bad things happen to good people.

3. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?
   a) An orangutan.
   b) Another hyena.
   c) A monkey.
   d) A dog.
4. What did Pi do the first day in the lifeboat?
   a) He helped the animals on board.
   b) He made himself secure.
   c) He kept alert looking for survivors and rescue teams.
   d) He explored the lifeboat.

5. On the first day, what animals did Pi think were on the lifeboat?
   a) A hyena, a zebra, an orangutan, and a monkey.
   b) A hyena, a zebra, and an orangutan.
   c) A zebra, an orangutan, a dog, and a hyena.
   d) Two hyenas, a zebra, and a dog.

6. When the hyena began to act strangely, what did Pi do?
   a) Jumped back into the water.
   b) Tried to quiet the hyena by distracting it.
   c) Hid under the tarp.
   d) Sat still and thought about the predatory powers of the hyena.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46

1. As night fell on his first day in the lifeboat, why did Pi become scared?
   a) All answers are correct.
   b) It would be dark and rescue boats wouldn't see him.
   c) He didn't know what would happen.
   d) He knew the hyena was capable of hurting him.

2. During the first night on the lifeboat, what did the hyena do?
   a) Spent the night barking/howling.
   b) Chewed off the leg of the zebra.
   c) Slept on the tarp.
   d) Walked around the boat.

3. What does the author say was strange about the ecosystem in the lifeboat on the second day?
   a) The hyena and a human were in the same boat.
   b) The hyena was in the boat.
   c) The hyena and orangutan existed side by side and ignored each other.
   d) Two wild animals slept in the boat.

4. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?
   a) Swimming and sleeping.
   b) Crying with grief about his family.
   c) Walking about the boat.
   d) Sleeping.

5. When Pi saw a sea turtle near the boat, what did he do?
   a) Watched the turtle until it swam off.
b) Commanded the turtle to go for help.
c) Talked to the turtle.
d) Got into the water and swam with the turtle.

6. The author uses the animals as symbols of what?
   a) They are not symbols.
   b) Different aspects of human nature.
   c) Man's aggression.
   d) Pi or some part of him.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 47 | Part 2 Chapter 48 | Part 2 Chapter 49

1. After the hyena killed the zebra, what did the hyena do?
   a) Went to sleep.
   b) Tried to kill Pi.
   c) Jumped overboard.
   d) Killed Orange Juice.

2. Pi was becoming hopeless after the zebra was killed, so he decided to do what?
   a) Throw himself at the hyena for a fight to the death.
   b) Do nothing and wait to be rescued.
   c) Jump overboard and let the sharks kill him.
   d) Pray to God for deliverance.

3. What made Pi re-evaluate his position in the lifeboat?
   a) He imagined that he saw his mother.
   b) He thought he saw an island on the horizon.
   c) He thought he saw a rescue boat.
   d) He saw the tiger in the boat.

4. In Part 2, Chapter 48, Pi explains that the tiger got his name from what source?
   a) Pi when he was at the zoo.
   b) The author.
   c) A mix-up in paperwork.
   d) The Pondicherry zookeeper.

5. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?
   a) The hyena.
   b) Sleeping in the boat.
   c) Going hungry.
   d) The tiger.

6. Why does Pi think that the hyena did not attack him?
   a) Because the hyena wasn't hungry.
   b) Because the tiger was in the boat.
   c) Because the hyena had not yet gotten to him.
d) Because Pi had not yet gotten close enough to him.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 50 | Part 2 Chapter 51 | Part 2 Chapter 52**

1. What were along the interior perimeter of the boat?
   a) Lamps.
   b) Chairs.
   c) Benches.
   d) Shelves.

2. How large was the boat?
   a) 4 feet deep, 18 feet wide, 10 feet long.
   b) 10 feet deep, 4 feet wide, 18 feet long.
   c) 3.5 feet deep, 8 feet wide, 26 feet long.
   d) 26 feet deep, 8 feet wide, 3.5 feet long.

3. What did Pi not find after looking around on the boat?
   a) Drinking water.
   b) Food.
   c) Life jackets.
   d) Tarp.

4. What was under the tarp on the boat?
   a) The tiger.
   b) A pile of lifejackets.
   c) A locker.
   d) Biscuits.

5. Pi took inventory of what on the boat?
   a) A cage.
   b) The locker.
   c) A wooden trunk.
   d) A metal cupboard.

6. What separated Pi from the Tiger on the boat?
   a) A floor.
   b) A tarp.
   c) A table.
   d) A wall.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 53 | Part 2 Chapter 54 | Part 2 Chapter 55**

1. What convinced Pi he wasn't going to die?
   a) A friend.
b) A rat.
c) A voice.
d) Richard Parker.

2. What did Pi build a raft out of?
   a) Oars and floating logs.
   b) Life jackets and floating oars.
   c) Wood and rope.
   d) Logs and life jackets.

3. What did Richard Parker kill while Pi was building the raft?
   a) A hyena.
   b) A bird.
   c) A fish.
   d) A rat.

4. Pi did what with the raft after he built it?
   a) Set it free into the water.
   b) Tethered it to the boat.
   c) Used it to build a wall to block Richard Parker's view of him sleeping.
   d) Put it on the dry land to keep it safe.

5. What did Pi plan to do with Richard Parker the night after he finished the raft?
   a) Kill him and bury him on land.
   b) Keep him around for protection.
   c) Get rid of him and have the lifeboat to himself.
   d) Kill him and cast him off onto the raft, adrift in the sea.

6. What did Pi do when the sun rose the day after he built his raft?
   a) Moved closer to the tiger for protection.
   b) Fell asleep exhausted, wrapped in his warm blanket.
   c) Prepared to battle the tiger.
   d) Created a fishing line to use to catch food.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58**

1. What is life's only opponent, in the eyes of Pi?
   a) Fear.
   b) Death.
   c) Exhaustion.
   d) Power.

2. What did Pi call the tiger's snorting in and out?
   a) Gruften.
   b) Gresting.
   c) Prusten.
3. What did Pi plan to do with the tiger once the tiger expressed friendliness and harmlessness?
   a) Tame him.
   b) Leave him.
   c) Train him.
   d) Kill him.

4. What did Pi first use to communicate with the tiger after his hope returned?
   a) A stick from the boat.
   b) A wooden tube from the boat.
   c) His voice.
   d) A whistle from the locker.

5. What did a British Royal Navy commander write that Pi took the time to read?
   a) A manual on how to hunt and fish after being shipwrecked,
   b) A manual on British flora and fauna,
   c) A manual about the ocean tides and currents.
   d) A survival manual with practical advice on how to survive a shipwreck.

6. What did Pi finally realize after reading the manual written by a British Royal Navy commander?
   a) He was responsible for his own survival now.
   b) The tiger would not kill him.
   c) The ocean was going to become more fierce in future storms.
   d) The British had a keen sense on shipwrecks.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61

1. What did the boat do when the raft was next to it?
   a) Turned perpendicular to the waves and rolled unpleasantly.
   b) Turned parallel to the current and calmed in its rolling motion.
   c) Turned perpendicular to the current and flowed with it.
   d) Turned parallel to the waves, increasing the unpleasant rolling motion.

2. What did Pi smell when he was next to the boat?
   a) The tiger's urine.
   b) The smell of the ocean.
   c) The smell of rotting food.
   d) The smell of his wet blanket.

3. What did Pi do to modify the raft?
   a) Made a mast and found a compass in the locker to navigate with.
   b) Made a mast and draped a blanket over it to create shelter.
   c) Increased the depth of the raft by adding another layer of wood.
   d) Made the raft wider with more wood and rope.
4. How did Richard Parker react when Pi shouted a greeting to him?
   a) Growled and roared.
   b) Responded with the same sounds as before.
   c) Turned away from Pi, silent.
   d) Came closer to Pi to see what Pi wanted.

5. When Pi awoke in the middle of the night and saw the huge moonlit sky before him, what did he think about with regards to himself and the rest of the sea?
   a) How starless the sky was, and how empty his heart felt.
   b) How lonely the moon looked, and how lonely his heart was.
   c) How small he is and how vast the sea and the sky are.
   d) How there was no chance of ever surviving in such a vast sea.

6. Since Pi had no bait, what did he cut up to fish with in the morning, after his leather shoe was unsuccessful?
   a) The biscuits.
   b) The British naval manual.
   c) Flying fish.
   d) The tiger's droppings.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64

1. What did Pi bring to the tiger in the morning after they had both had a restless night's sleep?
   a) Two flying fish and a can of beans.
   b) Water in a bucket and two flying fish.
   c) Two dorado and biscuits.
   d) A can of beans and a biscuit.

2. What did Pi continue to use to communicate with the tiger?
   a) A stick.
   b) A whistle.
   c) Shouting.
   d) Hand gestures.

3. What did Pi make the lifeboat more and more into?
   a) A zoo habitat.
   b) A shelter.
   c) A tiger's den.
   d) A home.

4. How long had Pi been at sea when he calculated it?
   a) 282 days.
   b) 227 days.
   c) 104 days.
   d) 180 days.
5. What were two big events in Pi’s daily routine?
a) Eating and drinking water on his raft.
b) Talking with the tiger and fishing.
c) Collecting rainfall and catching turtles.
d) Taking his raft out for a while and feeding the tiger.

6. What of Pi’s disintegrated from the sun and salt?
a) His boat.
b) His clothes.
c) His food.
d) His raft.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67

1. What did Pi spend a lot of time in the manual reading about and studying?
a) How to make a shelter.
b) How to signal that he was alive.
c) Navigational directions.
d) The tide and current.

2. What did Pi fail to control as time passed on the liferaft?
a) His loneliness.
b) His faith.
c) His fear.
d) His direction.

3. What did Pi do to keep Richard Parker satisfied?
a) Caught as many fish as possible.
b) Did not get near him, leaving him alone.
c) Put him on the raft.
d) Talked to him while he petted him.

4. What equipment did Pi fish the most with?
a) His hands.
b) Hooks.
c) Poles.
d) Gaffs.

5. What else did Pi catch besides fish?
a) Sharks.
b) Eels.
c) Turtles.
d) Birds.

6. What happened to the underside of Pi’s raft?
a) It started breaking apart.
b) It started rotting.
c) It turned green with algae.
d) It became an ecosystem full of sea life.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70**

1. About how much did Pi sleep a night?
   a) Seven hours.
   b) An hour.
   c) Three hours.
   d) Five hours.

2. What did Pi do each time he thought he saw lights in the distance?
   a) Set off a flare.
   b) Yelled.
   c) Cried in happiness, then in pain, when the lights didn't come closer.
   d) Directed a broken mirror piece at the lights.

3. What did Pi have a hard time butchering?
   a) Fish.
   b) Eels.
   c) Sharks.
   d) Turtles.

4. What did the manual suggest Pi drink as a nutritious drink?
   a) Turtle blood.
   b) Sea Water.
   c) Tiger urine.
   d) Fish guts.

5. What did Pi share for food with Richard Parker after butchering it?
   a) Eel guts.
   b) Fish.
   c) Shark meat.
   d) Turtle meat.

6. What smell reminded Pi of childhood?
   a) The smell of the tiger.
   b) The smell of the flares.
   c) The smell of the sea.
   d) The smell of the fish.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 71 | Part 2 Chapter 72 | Part 2 Chapter 73**
1. How many steps were in Pi's plan to tame the tiger?
   a) Six.
   b) Five.
   c) Nine.
   d) Seven.

2. What did he do to provoke the tiger during training?
   a) Stole his tarp and used it to make a new mast on the raft.
   b) Pounced on him like a predator.
   c) Intruded on the neutral area.
   d) Poked him with a stick.

3. What was Pi careful to maintain with the tiger in his quest to be known by the tiger as the alpha male?
   a) Sufficient sleeping space.
   b) Plentiful food.
   c) Plentiful water.
   d) Eye contact.

4. What did the tiger associate with trespassing to remember to avoid it?
   a) A rocking boat and fish.
   b) Nausea and blowing the whistle.
   c) Nausea and exhaustion.
   d) Fish and the whistle.

5. What did Pi use, lose, and re-create, to protect himself while training the tiger?
   a) A shield made of wood from the benches in the boat.
   b) A turtle shell shield.
   c) A shield made of the locker door.
   d) A shield made of part of the raft.

6. What did Pi wish for in his quiet days on the liftboat?
   a) More food.
   b) To be rescued.
   c) A friend.
   d) A book.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 74 | Part 2 Chapter 75 | Part 2 Chapter 76

1. What did Pi find solace in, even though he had to continually reconsider his place in God's universe?
   a) Prayer.
   b) His religious expressions.
   c) His own thoughts.
   d) His religious memories.

2. On whose estimated birthday did Pi sing "Happy Birthday"?
   a) His mother's.
b) His brother's.
c) The tiger's.
d) His father's.

3. What was the tiger trying to do with his feces?
   a) Push them into the water.
   b) Eat them.
   c) Push them onto the raft.
   d) Hide them from Pi.

4. What was an act of deference by the tiger to Pi?
   a) Not lashing out at Pi.
   b) Being silent and gentle with Pi.
   c) Growling at Pi.
   d) Hiding his feces.

5. What emerged for Pi through the darkest times?
   a) His faith.
   b) His hope.
   c) His despair.
   d) His love for his mother.

6. What did Pi do to exert his dominance over the tiger?
   a) Cleaned the fish he caught in front of him.
   b) Conducted his daily routine in front of him.
   c) Cleaned the boat of the tiger's urine in front of him.
   d) Handled the tiger's feces in front of him.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 77 | Part 2 Chapter 78 | Part 2 Chapter 79

1. What did Pi start to follow after his food supplies run low?
   a) His normal routine.
   b) The recommended daily intake in the survival guide.
   c) The tiger, to where the tiger has sequestered fish.
   d) His faith, knowing he can catch more fish.

2. What happened as starvation began to set in?
   a) Pi spent all day rocking back and forth on the raft.
   b) Pi gave up the will to survive.
   c) Pi thought about killing and eating the tiger.
   d) Pi's body began to break down and standing was difficult.

3. What did Pi always feel at the center of?
   a) The circle of the sea.
   b) The circle of life.
   c) A circle of despair and hopelessness.
d) A huge circle made of sky and ocean.

4. **What were the greatest of contradictions, according to Pi?**
   a) The sea and the sky.
   b) Boredom and terror.
   c) Darkness of the night and the daylight.
   d) Faith and hopelessness.

5. **What sea creatures were around the boat most of the time?**
   a) Turtles.
   b) Sharks.
   c) Fish.
   d) Eels.

6. **What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?**
   a) Fish.
   b) Eels.
   c) Turtles.
   d) Sharks.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82**

1. **After Pi was nearly starving, what did a storm of flying fish bring onto the boat?**
   a) The raft.
   b) A large dorado.
   c) A shark.
   d) A turtle.

2. **What did the crouching tiger do when Pi turned to face him after the storm?**
   a) Leaned over the boat and clubbed at a fish.
   b) Licked his nose and averted his gaze.
   c) Growled at Pi.
   d) Lunged at Pi, aiming to kill him.

3. **When did Pi start spending more time on the lifeboat?**
   a) When the tiger moved to the raft.
   b) When the raft was ruined in the storm.
   c) When Pi lost his blanket to the sea during the storm.
   d) When the tiger did not attack him after the storm.

4. **What two things does Pi attribute his survival alongside Richard Parker with?**
   a) Richard Parker's tendency towards seasickness and Pi being the provider of food and water.
   b) His ignorance at the true dangers of Richard Parker and luck.
   c) The separate spaces of the raft and the lifeboat.
   d) His faith in his religion and his mother's love for him.
5. What was one thing Pi was concerned and obsessed about not having enough of?
   a) Tarps.
   b) Water.
   c) Space.
   d) Wood.

6. Why did Pi give generously to the tiger at the cost of his own hunger and thirst?
   a) If the tiger got mad at Pi, he would lunge and kill Pi.
   b) Pi believed in sharing with the tiger for mutual survival.
   c) If he didn't give generously to the tiger, Pi would not be fulfilling his religious needs.
   d) If the tiger became desperate for food, Pi knew his life would end quickly.

Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85

1. Where was Richard Parker's territory?
   a) Under the tarp and the raft.
   b) Under the tarp and the rest of the lifeboat.
   c) The lifeboat and the raft.
   d) Under the tarp and in the blackness beneath.

2. What did the great storm one afternoon take with it?
   a) Pi's little raft.
   b) The tiger.
   c) The tarp.
   d) The collected rainwater.

3. What did Pi manage to salvage after the great storm?
   a) His raft.
   b) One whistle.
   c) His fishing pole.
   d) His tarp.

4. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?
   a) Another lifeboat.
   b) A whale.
   c) A cargo boat.
   d) A shark.

5. What else did Pi see a group of, which stayed with him an entire day?
   a) Sea Lions.
   b) Sharks.
   c) Whales.
   d) Dolphins.

6. What type of storm was Pi struck with the beauty and wonder of?
   a) A hurricane.
b) A monsoon.
c) A lightning storm.
d) A thunder storm.

**Multiple Choice - Part 2 Chapter 86 | Part 2 Chapter 87 | Part 2 Chapter 88**

1. What kind of vessel came close to Pi and the tiger, bringing with it a hope of rescue, and later leaving Pi with a longing feeling and a promise to deliver the tiger to land?
   a) A canoe.
   b) A speedboat.
   c) A ship.
   d) A fishing troller.

2. What was one method of Pi's escapism?
   a) Sleeping during the daylight hours, dreaming of his future life on land.
   b) Temporarily dreaming of his childhood home and his family.
   c) Temporary asphyxiation by putting a cloth over his face.
   d) Temporarily stopping his breathing until he saw pure peace in his mind.

3. What was a 'dream rag'?
   a) A map of the sea in the manual.
   b) The tarp that protected Pi from the tiger.
   c) Pi's cloth that gave him amazing dreams and hallucinations.
   d) A cloth that silenced and pacified the tiger.

4. What was the collection of that Pi's lifeboat came along in the water?
   a) Sharks.
   b) Trash.
   c) Flying fish.
   d) Dead fish.

5. What did Pi recover from the water in the collection of something that came along?
   a) Rope.
   b) Dead fish.
   c) An empty, floating wine bottle.
   d) Drifting wood.

6. What did Pi use a page from his notebook for?
   a) To write a last will and testament.
   b) To write a note telling of his plight.
   c) To write a goodbye note to his mother.
   d) To write the dream from the previous night.
1. Once Pi's suffering became intense, what did he do with the greater part of his days?
   a) Slept in a semi-conscious state using his dream rag.
   b) Drank sea water, losing hope of survival.
   c) Trained the tiger more intensely then before.
   d) Fished, determined to catch more fish to alleviate his hunger.

2. What ran out before Pi was done writing in his diary?
   a) Room on the page.
   b) His hope.
   c) The ink in his pens.
   d) Daylight.

3. What did Pi discover, days after the tiger started rubbing his eyes and meowing?
   a) The tiger's blindness.
   b) The tiger's sore leg.
   c) The tiger's sensitivity.
   d) The tiger's gentleness.

4. What happened after Pi discovered he was blind?
   a) His mind cleared and he only saw peace.
   b) He laid down on the raft, convinced he would die.
   c) He went into a state of hallucination.
   d) He learned to trust the tiger for his food.

5. Whose voice did Pi start to hear after he discovered he was blind?
   a) The tiger's.
   b) His brother's.
   c) A man's.
   d) His mother's.

6. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man's boat to scavenge for food?
   a) Turtle meat, fish, biscuit crumbs, and water.
   b) Fish, shark meat, and crackers.
   c) Olives, water, and canned fish.
   d) Nothing. The man's boat was as empty as his.

1. What did Pi first see in the distance, that he dismissed as a hallucination?
   a) Trees.
   b) A hammock.
   c) A beach.
2. What was the island made out of, which Pi ate in massive quantity?
   a) Algae.
   b) Grass.
   c) Sand.
   d) Soil.

3. What did the tiger do when he and Pi landed on the shore of the small island?
   a) Saw a moving animal and raced after it, hunting it down and tearing it apart for food.
   b) Stayed close to Pi, now trained and secure in his presence.
   c) Leapt from the boat and disappeared over a ridge.
   d) Stayed on the boat, skeptical of the island.

4. After a few days when Pi started exploring the island, what small, furry, carnivorous animal did he find?
   a) Mongoose.
   b) Rabbits.
   c) Rats.
   d) Meerkats.

5. After spending a nights in the trees, what did the fruit of one tree reveal to Pi?
   a) The island had a plentiful amount of food.
   b) The island would be his new home.
   c) The island was carnivorous.
   d) The island was uninhabitable.

6. Where did Pi, Richard Parker, and the lifeboat, finally land?
   a) California.
   b) Mexico.
   c) Panama.
   d) Florida.

Multiple Choice - Part 3 Chapter 95 | Part 3 Chapter 96 | Part 3 Chapter 97

1. Where were the two men from who were dispatched to the town where Pi recovered in an effort to interview him?
   a) Canada.
   b) Mexico.
   c) Japan.
   d) United States.

2. How long did the two men dispatched to the town interview Pi for?
   a) 3 hours.
   b) 2 days.
   c) 3 days.
   d) 2 hours.
3. What was the date that Pi's interview with the officials began?
   a) April 17, 1998.
   b) January 12, 1968.

4. What did the interviewers feed Pi before he told them his story?
   a) Nothing.
   b) Fish.
   c) A sandwich.
   d) A cookie.

5. What did the interviewers want to know first?
   a) What food Pi had eaten to survive for the past few months.
   b) Who the tiger was and where Pi had been the past months.
   c) Where Pi had learned his survival techniques from.
   d) How the ship sank and what happened to the ship's cargo.

6. What did Pi tell to the interviewers?
   a) His story.
   b) His religious philosophies.
   c) That he won't say anything more until he goes home.
   d) Nothing. He is too exhausted to say anything.

Multiple Choice - Part 3 Chapter 98 | Part 3 Chapter 99 | Part 3 Chapter 100

1. What did the interviewers do after Pi finished telling them what he told them?
   a) Remarked to each other in Japanese that Pi was not very forthcoming about his experiences.
   b) Remarked to each other in Spanish that Pi was brilliant and his story was sad.
   c) Remarked to each other in Japanese that they found the story interesting and then took a short break.
   d) Talked to each other in Spanish, remarking that Pi had become unstable.

2. What did the interviewers tell Pi they thought about his story?
   a) That his family would be proud to have him return.
   b) That they didn't believe it.
   c) That they thought it was a story of heroism.
   d) That they thought it was so improbable it was amazing he had survived.

3. What did Pi tell the interviewers after they gave their impressions of Pi's story?
   a) A horribly gory tale about the shipwreck and his survival that didn't involve animals.
   b) That it didn't matter, he just wanted to go home.
   c) A story without animals and with four lifeboats and three surviving shipmates.
   d) That he didn't believe he was a hero or amazing, just that he was lucky.

4. What did the interviewing men decide had caused the ship to sink?
   a) Pi.
b) A horrible, perfect storm.
c) Nothing--the answer lies at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.
d) Pi's mother.

5. What did the officials say to the author about the interview with Pi?
   a) It was incomplete and unusual.
   b) It was hard but purposeful.
   c) It was amazing and heroic.
   d) It was difficult and memorable.

6. What did the final report say about Pi's knowledge of the reason the ship sank?
   a) Pi knew why the ship had sank but would never divulge the secret.
   b) Pi knew that the ship had sank because he had been the one to sink it.
   c) Pi had no conclusive knowledge.
   d) Pi had no real knowledge but was sure it had been because of bad luck.
Multiple Choice Answer Key

Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4
Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8
Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12

1. a. 2. d. 3. d. 4. b. 5. d. 6. c.
1. c. 2. b. 3. c. 4. d. 5. a. 6. b.
1. b. 2. d. 3. a. 4. c. 5. b. 6. c.

Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16
Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20

1. d. 2. c. 3. b. 4. d. 5. a. 6. b.
1. d. 2. c. 3. d. 4. a. 5. c. 6. a.
1. b. 2. d. 3. b. 4. b. 5. b. 6. a.

Part 1 Chapter 21 | Part 1 Chapter 22 | Part 1 Chapter 23 | Part 1 Chapter 24
Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28

1. a. 2. c. 3. d. 4. b. 5. b. 6. b.
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1. c. 2. b. 3. a. 4. d. 5. a. 6. b.

Part 1 Chapter 29 | Part 1 Chapter 30 | Part 1 Chapter 31 | Part 1 Chapter 32
Chapter 33 | Part 1 Chapter 34 | Part 1 Chapter 35 | Part 1 Chapter 36

2. Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40
Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43 | Part 2 Chapter 44

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Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer each question with the appropriate short response.

Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4

1. The main character grew up in what country?

2. What was the main character named after?

3. What did the main character think about the animals in the zoo?

4. Who is Mamji?

5. In Part 1, Chapter 1, the main character tells about his experience in which location?

6. The main character's father loved to talk about what subject?

Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8

1. The nameless male character introduced in Part 1, Chapter 2 reappears in Part 1, Chapter 6. Readers now learn what about this man?
2. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?

3. What did Pi's father tell him was the second greatest danger in the zoo?

4. When Pi's father took his sons on a tour of the zoo, which of the following statements is not true?

5. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?

6. Pi and Mr. Kumar agreed on what?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12**

1. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?

2. According to Pi, when do animals try to escape from the zoo?

3. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?

4. In Part 1, Chapter 12, what do readers learn about the nameless man?
5. What is the purpose of the italicized chapters?

6. According to Pi's father, what kind of an environment do animals seek?

Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16

1. According to Pi, why will a lion in a zoo attack?

2. Why must a circus lion trainer establish that he is the alpha male with respect to the lion?

3. What is the omega animal?

4. What religion is Pi?

5. How important is religion to Pi?

6. Who is Antieji?

Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20
1. When Pi was 14, he went on a family vacation to Munmar and saw what on the top of three hills?

2. Which is the following not true about Pi's visit to a Christian church and his meeting with Father Martin?

3. How did Pi first learn about Islam?

4. As Pi was learning about Islam, he visited a Muslim shopkeeper. Which of the following statements is true?

5. Who were the two men Pi called the "prophets of his youth"?

6. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?

Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 21 | Part 1 Chapter 22 | Part 1 Chapter 23 | Part 1 Chapter 24

1. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?

2. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?

3. Which of the following statements is true about Pi's parents' practice of their religion?
4. What happened at the meeting with Pi's parents and his three religious teachers?

5. What did Pi say at the meeting of his parents and his religious teachers?

6. What happened after the meeting of Pi's parents and his religious teachers?

Short Answer Questions - Part 1 Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28

1. What did Pi do when he didn't feel as welcome to his interfaith practices as before?

2. What was the response of Pi's father to his request for Christian baptism and a prayer rug?

3. What was the response of Pi's mother to his request for a Christian baptism and a prayer rug?

4. What do Pi's parents think about his being so religious?

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's prayer rug?

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's baptism?
1. Which of the reasons listed below is NOT one of the reasons Pi's father decided to move the family to Canada?

2. In Part 1, Chapter 30, what does the author say he learned about Pi when they met?

3. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi's life meet by chance at the zoo?

4. Does the meeting at the zoo between the two Mr. Kumars have any special significance?

5. Pi's interest in which of the following is one of the themes that runs throughout the book?

6. Which of the following does Pi discuss as a strange living arrangement of animals?

1. In Part 1, Chapter 33, when the author and Pi look through photos, what period in Pi's life has only a few photos?

2. What does Pi lament to the author that he is forgetting?
3. After the family sold the zoo, why did it take a year before they could leave India for Canada?

4. Which of the following is true about Pi's family’s departure from India?

5. In Part 1, Chapter 36, who is not at Pi’s home to welcome the author when the author meets again with Pi and his family?

6. Why does the author promise the reader a happy ending to Pi's tale?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40**

1. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?

2. How did Pi end up in the lifeboat?

3. Why did Pi throw himself out of the lifeboat?

4. Which of these events did not occur before the ship sank?

5. What event showed that fortune was with Pi?
6. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43**

1. When Pi got back into the lifeboat in Part 2, who did he see look out from under the tarp?

2. Symbolically, what does it mean when the storm clears?

3. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?

4. What did Pi do the first day in the lifeboat?

5. On the first day, what animals did Pi think were on the lifeboat?

6. When the hyena began to act strangely, what did Pi do?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46**

1. As night fell on his first day in the lifeboat, why did Pi become scared?
2. During the first night on the lifeboat, what did the hyena do?

3. What does the author say was strange about the ecosystem in the lifeboat on the second day?

4. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?

5. When Pi saw a sea turtle near the boat, what did he do?

6. The author uses the animals as symbols of what?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 47 | Part 2 Chapter 48 | Part 2 Chapter 49**

1. After the hyena killed the zebra, what did the hyena do?

2. Pi was becoming hopeless after the zebra was killed, so he decided to do what?

3. What made Pi re-evaluate his position in the lifeboat?

4. In Part 2, Chapter 48, Pi explains that the tiger got his name from what source?
5. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?

6. Why does Pi think that the hyena did not attack him?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 50 | Part 2 Chapter 51 | Part 2 Chapter 52

1. What were along the interior perimeter of the boat?

2. How large was the boat?

3. What did Pi not find after looking around on the boat?

4. What was under the tarp on the boat?

5. Pi took inventory of what on the boat?

6. What separated Pi from the Tiger on the boat?
Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 53 | Part 2 Chapter 54 | Part 2 Chapter 55

1. What convinced Pi he wasn't going to die?

2. What did Pi build a raft out of?

3. What did Richard Parker kill while Pi was building the raft?

4. Pi did what with the raft after he built it?

5. What did Pi plan to do with Richard Parker the night after he finished the raft?

6. What did Pi do when the sun rose the day after he built his raft?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58

1. What is life's only opponent, in the eyes of Pi?

2. What did Pi call the tiger's snorting in and out?
3. What did Pi plan to do with the tiger once the tiger expressed friendliness and harmlessness?

4. What did Pi first use to communicate with the tiger after his hope returned?

5. What did a British Royal Navy commander write that Pi took the time to read?

6. What did Pi finally realize after reading the manual written by a British Royal Navy commander?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61**

1. What did the boat do when the raft was next to it?

2. What did Pi smell when he was next to the boat?

3. What did Pi do to modify the raft?

4. How did Richard Parker react when Pi shouted a greeting to him?

5. When Pi awoke in the middle of the night and saw the huge moonlit sky before him, what did he think about with regards to himself and the rest of the sea?
6. Since Pi had no bait, what did he cut up to fish with in the morning, after his leather shoe was unsuccessful?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64

1. What did Pi bring to the tiger in the morning after they had both had a restless night's sleep?

2. What did Pi continue to use to communicate with the tiger?

3. What did Pi make the lifeboat more and more into?

4. How long had Pi been at sea for when he calculated it?

5. What were two big events in Pi's daily routine?

6. What of Pi's disintegrated from the sun and salt?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67

1. What did Pi spend a lot of time in the manual reading about and studying?
2. What did Pi fail to control as time passed on the liferaft?

3. What did Pi do to keep Richard Parker satisfied?

4. What equipment did Pi fish the most with?

5. What else did Pi catch besides fish?

6. What happened to the underside of Pi's raft?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70**

1. About how much did Pi sleep a night?

2. What did Pi do each time he thought he saw lights in the distance?

3. What did Pi have a hard time butchering?

4. What did the manual suggest Pi drink as a nutritious drink?
5. What did Pi share for food with Richard Parker after butchering it?

6. What smell reminded Pi of childhood?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 71 | Part 2 Chapter 72 | Part 2 Chapter 73**

1. How many steps were in Pi's plan to tame the tiger?

2. What did he do to provoke the tiger during training?

3. What was Pi careful to maintain with the tiger in his quest to be known by the tiger as the alpha male?

4. What did the tiger associate with trespassing to remember to avoid it?

5. What did Pi use, lose, and re-create, to protect himself while training the tiger?

6. What did Pi wish for in his quiet days on the liftboat?
Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 74 | Part 2 Chapter 75 | Part 2 Chapter 76

1. What did Pi find solace in, even though he had to continually reconsider his place in God's universe?

2. On whose estimated birthday did Pi sing "Happy Birthday"?

3. What was the tiger trying to do with his feces?

4. What was an act of deference by the tiger to Pi?

5. What emerged for Pi through the darkest times?

6. What did Pi do to exert his dominance over the tiger?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 77 | Part 2 Chapter 78 | Part 2 Chapter 79

1. What did Pi start to follow after his food supplies run low?

2. What happened as starvation began to set in?
3. What did Pi always feel at the center of?

4. What were the greatest of contradictions, according to Pi?

5. What sea creatures were around the boat most of the time?

6. What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82

1. After Pi was nearly starving, what did a storm of flying fish bring onto the boat?

2. What did the crouching tiger do when Pi turned to face him after the storm?

3. When did Pi start spending more time on the lifeboat?

4. What two things does Pi attribute his survival alongside Richard Parker with?

5. What was one thing Pi was concerned and obsessed about not having enough of?
6. Why did Pi give generously to the tiger at the cost of his own hunger and thirst?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85

1. Where was Richard Parker's territory?

2. What did the great storm one afternoon take with it?

3. What did Pi manage to salvage after the great storm?

4. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?

5. What else did Pi see a group of, which stayed with him an entire day?

6. What type of storm was Pi struck with the beauty and wonder of?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 86 | Part 2 Chapter 87 | Part 2 Chapter 88

1. What kind of vessel came close to Pi and the tiger, bringing with it a hope of rescue, and later leaving Pi with a longing feeling and a promise to deliver the tiger to land?
2. What was one method of Pi's escapism?

3. What was a 'dream rag'?

4. What was the collection of that Pi's lifeboat came along in the water?

5. What did Pi recover from the water in the collection of something that came along?

6. What did Pi use a page from his notebook for?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 89 | Part 2 Chapter 90 | Part 2 Chapter 91

1. Once Pi's suffering became intense, what did he do with the greater part of his days?

2. What ran out before Pi was done writing in his diary?

3. What did Pi discover, days after the tiger started rubbing his eyes and meowing?

4. What happened after Pi discovered he was blind?
5. Whose voice did Pi start to hear after he discovered he was blind?

6. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man’s boat to scavenge for food?

Short Answer Questions - Part 2 Chapter 92 | Part 2 Chapter 93 | Part 2 Chapter 94

1. What did Pi first see in the distance, that he dismissed as a hallucination?

2. What was the island made out of, which Pi ate in massive quantity?

3. What did the tiger do when he and Pi landed on the shore of the small island?

4. After a few days when Pi started exploring the island, what small, furry, carnivorous animal did he find?

5. After spending a nights in the trees, what did the fruit of one tree reveal to Pi?

6. Where did Pi, Richard Parker, and the lifeboat, finally land?

Short Answer Questions - Part 3 Chapter 95 | Part 3 Chapter 96 | Part 3 Chapter 97
1. Where were the two men from who were dispatched to the town where Pi recovered in an effort to interview him?

2. How long did the two men dispatched to the town interview Pi for?

3. What was the date that Pi's interview with the officials began?

4. What did the interviewers feed Pi before he told them his story?

5. What did the interviewers want to know first?

6. What did Pi tell to the interviewers?

**Short Answer Questions - Part 3 Chapter 98 | Part 3 Chapter 99 | Part 3 Chapter 100**

1. What did the interviewers do after Pi finished telling them what he told them?

2. What did the interviewers tell Pi they thought about his story?

3. What did Pi tell the interviewers after they gave their impressions of Pi's story?
4. What did the interviewing men decide had caused the ship to sink?

5. What did the officials say to the author about the interview with Pi?

6. What did the final report say about Pi's knowledge of the reason the ship sank?
Short Answer Key

Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4

1. The main character grew up in what country?
   India.

2. What was the main character named after?
   A swimming pool.

3. What did the main character think about the animals in the zoo?
   They were happy living in the zoo.

4. Who is Mamji?
   A person who used to be a competitive swimmer.

5. In Part 1, Chapter 1, the main character tells about his experience in which location?
   A Mexican hospital.

6. The main character's father loved to talk about what subject?
   Swimming.

Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8

1. The nameless male character introduced in Part 1, Chapter 2 reappears in Part 1, Chapter 6. Readers now learn what about this man?
   He is a great cook with an extensive spice collection.

2. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?
   Man.

3. What did Pi’s father tell him was the second greatest danger in the zoo?
   Anthropomorphism.

4. When Pi’s father took his sons on a tour of the zoo, which of the following statements is not true?
   His father told them none of the animals could be touched.
5. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?

Mr. Kumar was a Communist and atheist.

6. Pi and Mr. Kumar agreed on what?

On the sacredness of the zoo.

Part 1 Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12

1. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?

When the animals reproduce.

2. According to Pi, when do animals try to escape from the zoo?

When they don't like their habitat.

3. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?

She shared her habitat with a male that she did not get along with.

4. In Part 1, Chapter 12, what do readers learn about the nameless man?

He is the main character.

5. What is the purpose of the italicized chapters?

To tell the reader how the author discovered the story.

6. According to Pi's father, what kind of an environment do animals seek?

Safe.

Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16

1. According to Pi, why will a lion in a zoo attack?

Its territory is invaded.

2. Why must a circus lion trainer establish that he is the alpha male with respect to the lion?

The lion must know who is boss, which will make it feel secure.
3. What is the omega animal?

*The one with the lowest social standing in their group.*

4. What religion is Pi?

*Hindu.*

5. How important is religion to Pi?

*It is very important.*

6. Who is Antieji?

*Pi’s foster mother in Toronto.*

---

**Part 1 Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20**

1. When Pi was 14, he went on a family vacation to Munmar and saw what on the top of three hills?

*Religious temples.*

2. Which is the following is not true about Pi’s visit to a Christian church and his meeting with Father Martin?

*Pi did not feel he belonged in the Christian church.*

3. How did Pi first learn about Islam?

*By discovering the Muslim section of his town.*

4. As Pi was learning about Islam, he visited a Muslim shopkeeper. Which of the following statements is true?

*The shopkeeper took Pi to a mosque.*

5. Who were the two men Pi called the “prophets of his youth”?

*Satish Kumar, the atheist, and Satish Kumar, the Sufi.*

6. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?

*One day when he was riding his bike home from Mr. Kumar's, the Muslim.*

---

**Part 1 Chapter 21 | Part 1 Chapter 22 | Part 1 Chapter 23 | Part 1 Chapter 24**
1. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?

*To help the reader understand Pi better.*

2. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?

*They were uncomfortable with his religious practices.*

3. Which of the following statements is true about Pi's parents' practice of their religion?

*Pi's parents were not very religious.*

4. What happened at the meeting with Pi's parents and his three religious teachers?

*Each teacher thought Pi was more faithful to his religion than to the others.*

5. What did Pi say at the meeting of his parents and his religious teachers?

*He just wanted to love God.*

6. What happened after the meeting of Pi's parents and his religious teachers?

*Pi's family went out for ice cream.*

Part 1 Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28

1. What did Pi do when he didn't feel as welcome to his interfaith practices as before?

*Changed Christian churches.*

2. What was the response of Pi's father to his request for Christian baptism and a prayer rug?

*His father said to talk to his mother about it.*

3. What was the response of Pi's mother to his request for a Christian baptism and a prayer rug?

*His mother conceded to his wishes, but only after he argued with her.*

4. What do Pi's parents think about his being so religious?

*They hope Pi's religious fervor is a passing phase.*

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's prayer rug?

*He used it in the mosque.*
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's baptism?

*His father, mother and brother came, even though it was against their will.*

Part 1 Chapter 29 | Part 1 Chapter 30 | Part 1 Chapter 31 | Part 1 Chapter 32

1. Which of the reasons listed below is NOT one of the reasons Pi's father decided to move the family to Canada?

*His father wanted to give Pi a broader view of life and religion.*

2. In Part 1, Chapter 30, what does the author say he learned about Pi when they met?

*That Pi was married.*

3. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi's life meet by chance at the zoo?

*Pi gave them both carrots to feed the zebras.*

4. Does the meeting at the zoo between the two Mr. Kumars have any special significance?

*Yes. It represents the two sides of Pi's character--his piety and his interest in creation.*

5. Pi's interest in which of the following is one of the themes that runs throughout the book?

*Zoology.*

6. Which of the following does Pi discuss as a strange living arrangement of animals?

*A mouse living with a viper.*

Part 1 Chapter 33 | Part 1 Chapter 34 | Part 1 Chapter 35 | Part 1 Chapter 36

1. In Part 1, Chapter 33, when the author and Pi look through photos, what period in Pi's life has only a few photos?

*His life in India.*

2. What does Pi lament to the author that he is forgetting?

*What his mother looked like.*

3. After the family sold the zoo, why did it take a year before they could leave India for Canada?

*The paperwork took that long.*
4. Which of the following is true about Pi's family's departure from India?

Pi was excited about leaving, but his mother was sad.

5. In Part 1, Chapter 36, who is not at Pi's home to welcome the author when the author meets again with Pi and his family?

Pi's wife.

6. Why does the author promise the reader a happy ending to Pi's tale?

So the reader will continue reading the story.

Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40

1. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?

Pi helped him swim to the boat by throwing him a life buoy.

2. How did Pi end up in the lifeboat?

He was thrown overboard and landed there.

3. Why did Pi throw himself out of the lifeboat?

He realized he was in a boat with a Bengal tiger.

4. Which of these events did not occur before the ship sank?

There was a general alarm to alert everyone that the ship was sinking.

5. What event showed that fortune was with Pi?

He didn't get killed by a falling zebra.

6. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?

There was a shark in the water.

Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43

1. When Pi got back into the lifeboat in Part 2, who did he see look out from under the tarp?

The hyena.

2. Symbolically, what does it mean when the storm clears?
That the worst may be over.

3. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?

_An orangutan._

4. What did Pi do the first day in the life boat?

_He kept alert looking for survivors and rescue teams._

5. On the first day, what animals did Pi think were on the lifeboat?

_A hyena, a zebra, and an orangutan._

6. When the hyena began to act strangely, what did Pi do?

_Sat still and thought about the predatory powers of the hyena._

**Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46**

1. As night fell on his first day in the lifeboat, why did Pi become scared?

_All answers are correct._

2. During the first night on the lifeboat, what did the hyena do?

_Chewed off the leg of the zebra._

3. What does the author say was strange about the ecosystem in the lifeboat on the second day?

_The hyena and orangutan existed side by side and ignored each other._

4. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?

_Crying with grief about his family._

5. When Pi saw a sea turtle near the boat, what did he do?

_Commanded the turtle to go for help._

6. The author uses the animals as symbols of what?

_Pi or some part of him._

**Part 2 Chapter 47 | Part 2 Chapter 48 | Part 2 Chapter 49**

1. After the hyena killed the zebra, what did the hyena do?
Killed Orange Juice.

2. Pi was becoming hopeless after the zebra was killed, so he decided to do what?

Throw himself at the hyena for a fight to the death.

3. What made Pi re-evaluate his position in the lifeboat?

He saw the tiger in the boat.

4. In Part 2, Chapter 48, Pi explains that the tiger got his name from what source?

A mix-up in paperwork.

5. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?

The hyena.

6. Why does Pi think that the hyena did not attack him?

Because the tiger was in the boat.

Part 2 Chapter 50 | Part 2 Chapter 51 | Part 2 Chapter 52

1. What were along the interior perimeter of the boat?

Benches.

2. How large was the boat?

3.5 feet deep, 8 feet wide, 26 feet long.

3. What did Pi not find after looking around on the boat?

Drinking water.

4. What was under the tarp on the boat?

The tiger.

5. Pi took inventory of what on the boat?

The locker.

6. What separated Pi from the Tiger on the boat?

A tarp.
Part 2 Chapter 53 | Part 2 Chapter 54 | Part 2 Chapter 55

1. What convinced Pi he wasn't going to die?

*A voice.*

2. What did Pi build a raft out of?

*Life jackets and floating oars.*

3. What did Richard Parker kill while Pi was building the raft?

*A hyena.*

4. Pi did what with the raft after he built it?

*Tethered it to the boat.*

5. What did Pi plan to do with Richard Parker the night after he finished the raft?

*Get rid of him and have the lifeboat to himself.*

6. What did Pi do when the sun rose the day after he built his raft?

*Fell asleep exhausted, wrapped in his warm blanket.*

Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58

1. What is life's only opponent, in the eyes of Pi?

*Fear.*

2. What did Pi call the tiger's snorting in and out?

*Prusten.*

3. What did Pi plan to do with the tiger once the tiger expressed friendliness and harmlessness?

*Tame him.*

4. What did Pi first use to communicate with the tiger after his hope returned?

*A whistle from the locker.*

5. What did a British Royal Navy commander write that Pi took the time to read?

*A survival manual with practical advice on how to survive a shipwreck.*
6. What did Pi finally realize after reading the manual written by a British Royal Navy commander?

*He was responsible for his own survival now.*

**Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61**

1. What did the boat do when the raft was next to it?

*Turned parallel to the waves, increasing the unpleasant rolling motion.*

2. What did Pi smell when he was next to the boat?

*The tiger's urine.*

3. What did Pi do to modify the raft?

*Made a mast and draped a blanket over it to create shelter.*

4. How did Richard Parker react when Pi shouted a greeting to him?

*Responded with the same sounds as before.*

5. When Pi awoke in the middle of the night and saw the huge moonlit sky before him, what did he think about with regards to himself and the rest of the sea?

*How small he is and how vast the sea and the sky are.*

6. Since Pi had no bait, what did he cut up to fish with in the morning, after his leather shoe was unsuccessful?

*Flying fish.*

**Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64**

1. What did Pi bring to the tiger in the morning after they had both had a restless night's sleep?

*Water in a bucket and two flying fish.*

2. What did Pi continue to use to communicate with the tiger?

*A whistle.*

3. What did Pi make the lifeboat more and more into?

*A zoo habitat.*

4. How long had Pi been at sea for when he calculated it?
227 days.

5. What were two big events in Pi’s daily routine?

Collecting rainfall and catching turtles.

6. What of Pi’s disintegrated from the sun and salt?

His clothes.

Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67

1. What did Pi spend a lot of time in the manual reading about and studying?

Navigational directions.

2. What did Pi fail to control as time passed on the liferaft?

His direction.

3. What did Pi do to keep Richard Parker satisfied?

Caught as many fish as possible.

4. What equipment did Pi fish the most with?

Gaffs.

5. What else did Pi catch besides fish?

Turtles.

6. What happened to the underside of Pi’s raft?

It became an ecosystem full of sea life.

Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70

1. About how much did Pi sleep a night?

An hour.

2. What did Pi do each time he thought he saw lights in the distance?

Set off a flare.

3. What did Pi have a hard time butchering?
4. What did the manual suggest Pi drink as a nutritious drink?

*Turtle blood.*

5. What did Pi share for food with Richard Parker after butchering it?

*Turtle meat.*

6. What smell reminded Pi of childhood?

*The smell of the flares.*

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**Part 2 Chapter 71 | Part 2 Chapter 72 | Part 2 Chapter 73**

1. How many steps were in Pi’s plan to tame the tiger?

*Nine.*

2. What did he do to provoke the tiger during training?

*Intruded on the neutral area.*

3. What was Pi careful to maintain with the tiger in his quest to be known by the tiger as the alpha male?

*Eye contact.*

4. What did the tiger associate with trespassing to remember to avoid it?

*Nausea and blowing the whistle.*

5. What did Pi use, lose, and re-create, to protect himself while training the tiger?

*A turtle shell shield.*

6. What did Pi wish for in his quiet days on the liftboat?

*A book.*

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**Part 2 Chapter 74 | Part 2 Chapter 75 | Part 2 Chapter 76**

1. What did Pi find solace in, even though he had to continually reconsider his place in God’s universe?

*His religious expressions.*

2. On whose estimated birthday did Pi sing "Happy Birthday"?
3. What was the tiger trying to do with his feces?

*Hide them from Pi.*

4. What was an act of deference by the tiger to Pi?

*Hiding his feces.*

5. What emerged for Pi through the darkest times?

*His faith.*

6. What did Pi do to exert his dominance over the tiger?

*Handled the tiger's feces in front of him.*

**Part 2 Chapter 77 | Part 2 Chapter 78 | Part 2 Chapter 79**

1. What did Pi start to follow after his food supplies run low?

*The recommended daily intake in the survival guide.*

2. What happened as starvation began to set in?

*Pi's body began to break down and standing was difficult.*

3. What did Pi always feel at the center of?

*A huge circle made of sky and ocean.*

4. What were the greatest of contradictions, according to Pi?

*Boredom and terror.*

5. What sea creatures were around the boat most of the time?

*Sharks.*

6. What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?

*Sharks.*

**Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82**

1. After Pi was nearly starving, what did a storm of flying fish bring onto the boat?
A large dorado.

2. What did the crouching tiger do when Pi turned to face him after the storm?

*Licked his nose and averted his gaze.*

3. When did Pi start spending more time on the lifeboat?

*When the tiger did not attack him after the storm.*

4. What two things does Pi attribute his survival alongside Richard Parker with?

*Richard Parker's tendency towards seasickness and Pi being the provider of food and water.*

5. What was one thing Pi was concerned and obsessed about not having enough of?

*Water.*

6. Why did Pi give generously to the tiger at the cost of his own hunger and thirst?

*If the tiger became desperate for food, Pi knew his life would end quickly.*

**Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85**

1. Where was Richard Parker's territory?

*Under the tarp and in the blackness beneath.*

2. What did the great storm one afternoon take with it?

*Pi’s little raft.*

3. What did Pi manage to salvage after the great storm?

*One whistle.*

4. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?

*A whale.*

5. What else did Pi see a group of, which stayed with him an entire day?

*Dolphins.*

6. What type of storm was Pi struck with the beauty and wonder of?

*A lightning storm.*
1. What kind of vessel came close to Pi and the tiger, bringing with it a hope of rescue, and later leaving Pi with a longing feeling and a promise to deliver the tiger to land?

A ship.

2. What was one method of Pi's escapism?

Temporary asphyxiation by putting a cloth over his face.

3. What was a 'dream rag'?

Pi's cloth that gave him amazing dreams and hallucinations.

4. What was the collection of that Pi's lifeboat came along in the water?

Trash.

5. What did Pi recover from the water in the collection of something that came along?

An empty, floating wine bottle.

6. What did Pi use a page from his notebook for?

To write a note telling of his plight.

Part 2 Chapter 89 | Part 2 Chapter 90 | Part 2 Chapter 91

1. Once Pi’s suffering became intense, what did he do with the greater part of his days?

Slept in a semi-conscious state using his dream rag.

2. What ran out before Pi was done writing in his diary?

The ink in his pens.

3. What did Pi discover, days after the tiger started rubbing his eyes and meowing?

The tiger's blindness.

4. What happened after Pi discovered he was blind?

He went into a state of hallucination.

5. Whose voice did Pi start to hear after he discovered he was blind?
6. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man's boat to scavenge for food?

*Turtle meat, fish, biscuit crumbs, and water.*

**Part 2 Chapter 92 | Part 2 Chapter 93 | Part 2 Chapter 94**

1. What did Pi first see in the distance, that he dismissed as a hallucination?

*Trees.*

2. What was the island made out of, which Pi ate in massive quantity?

*Algae.*

3. What did the tiger do when he and Pi landed on the shore of the small island?

*Leapt from the boat and disappeared over a ridge.*

4. After a few days when Pi started exploring the island, what small, furry, carnivorous animal did he find?

*Meerkats.*

5. After spending a nights in the trees, what did the fruit of one tree reveal to Pi?

*The island was carnivorous.*

6. Where did Pi, Richard Parker, and the lifeboat, finally land?

*Mexico.*

**Part 3 Chapter 95 | Part 3 Chapter 96 | Part 3 Chapter 97**

1. Where were the two men from who were dispatched to the town where Pi recovered in an effort to interview him?

*Japan.*

2. How long did the two men dispatched to the town interview Pi for?

*3 hours.*

3. What was the date that Pi’s interview with the officials began?

*February 19, 1978.*
4. What did the interviewers feed Pi before he told them his story?

A cookie.

5. What did the interviewers want to know first?

*How the ship sank and what happened to the ship's cargo.*

6. What did Pi tell to the interviewers?

*His story.*

**Part 3 Chapter 98 | Part 3 Chapter 99 | Part 3 Chapter 100**

1. What did the interviewers do after Pi finished telling them what he told them?

*Remarked to each other in Japanese that they found the story interesting and then took a short break.*

2. What did the interviewers tell Pi they thought about his story?

*That they didn't believe it.*

3. What did Pi tell the interviewers after they gave their impressions of Pi's story?

*A horribly gory tale about the shipwreck and his survival that didn't involve animals.*

4. What did the interviewing men decide had caused the ship to sink?

*Nothing--the answer lies at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.*

5. What did the officials say to the author about the interview with Pi?

*It was difficult and memorable.*

6. What did the final report say about Pi's knowledge of the reason the ship sank?

*Pi had no conclusive knowledge.*
Short Essay Questions

The 60 short essay questions listed in this section require a one to two sentence answer. They ask students to demonstrate a deeper understanding of the text. Students must describe what they've read, rather than just recall it.

Short Essay Question - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4

1. The book begins in Part 1, Chapter 1 with many unanswered questions. What are some of these questions?

2. Who is the character introduced in Part 1, Chapter 2?

Short Essay Question - Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8

3. How did Pi get his name?

4. In Part 1, Chapter 7, Pi discusses his teacher, Mr. Kumar. How are they similar and different?

Short Essay Question - Part 1 Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12

5. In Part1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses what observation about animal behavior?
6. How does the female black leopard in Part 1, Chapter 11 try to blend in with her environment after escaping from the Zurich Zoo?

**Short Essay Question - Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16**

7. How is the lion in the zoo in Part 1, Chapter 13 an example of the well-defined social order of animals?

8. Who is Ganesha in Chapter Part 1, 15?

**Short Essay Question - Part 1 Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20**

9. How does Pi react to the story of Jesus in Part 1, Chapter 17?

10. How did Satish Kumar influence Pi's studies?
11. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?

12. In Part 1, Chapter 23, the author discusses the "three wise men." Who are they?

13. In Part 1, Chapter 25, why did Pi not feel as though he fit in anywhere?

14. How do Pi’s parents view him in Part 1, Chapter 27?

15. Where and why did Pi’s father move the family in Part 1, Chapter 29?

16. In Part 1, Chapter 31, what do Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kumar represent in terms of Pi?
17. What part of Pi’s life seems painful, as the author is with Pi looking through photo albums in Part 1, Chapter 33?

18. What does the closing sentence of Part 1, Chapter 35 foreshadow?

19. In Part 1, Chapter 38, what pivotal event of the book takes place?

20. In Part 1, Chapter 39, where did Pi end up after being thrown overboard?

21. In Part 2, Chapter 41, what is noted as having helped Pi stay alive after the shipwreck?
22. In Part 2, Chapter 43, what did Pi believe is off the lifeboat, as he convinced himself he only had to survive a few hours in the lifeboat before search and rescue teams arrive by ship?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46

23. How are the zebra and the orangutan anthropomorphized in Part 2, Chapter 45?

24. How is the zebra like Pi in Part 2, Chapter 46?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 47 | Part 2 Chapter 48 | Part 2 Chapter 49

25. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

26. How does the tiger get his human name in Part 2, Chapter 48? How is he like Pi?
27. In Part 2, Chapter 50, Pi says, "How true it is that necessity is the mother of invention, how very true." What does this quote reference?

28. In Part 2, Chapter 51, readers see Pi's persistence pay off as he finds food and water. How did Pi find the food and water?

29. What did Pi and Richard Parker kill and eat in Part 2, Chapter 53? What is it's symbolism?

30. In Part 2, Chapter 54, Pi worried about what to do with the tiger. Discuss his conclusions.

31. What did Pi say about fear in Part 2, Chapter 56?
32. In Part 2, Chapter 57, readers have their first encounter with "Prusten." What is it?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61

33. How did Pi learn to use the ocean to his benefit against the tiger in Part 2, Chapter 59?

34. How did Pi put his crisis in perspective in Part 2, Chapter 60?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64

35. How did Pi's daily routine start showing through in Part 2, Chapter 62, a week since the ship sank?

36. What is one small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67

37. What did Pi really achieve by studying the navigational directions in the survival manual in Part 2, Chapter
38. Why did Pi find himself distracted & entertained by the underside of the raft in Part 2, Chapter 67?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70

39. How was Pi's sleep effected by his stress in Part 2, Chapter 68?

40. What is the symbolism of the flares in Part 2, Chapter 69?

Short Essay Question - Part 2 Chapter 71 | Part 2 Chapter 72 | Part 2 Chapter 73

41. Discuss Pi's training sequence for trespassing with the tiger in Part 2, Chapter 71.

42. In Part 2, Chapter 72, Pi created a shell shield out of a turtle shell. Discuss his persistence in maintaining his shield.
43. The author discusses Pi's maintenance of his religious practices in Part 2, Chapter 74. Discuss Pi's religious reaction to his predicament.

44. In Part 2, Chapter 76, the author discusses Pi and the tiger's behavior regarding the tiger's feces. What does their behavior signify?

45. Pi started to take on some of the tiger's traits in Part 2, Chapter 77. Why?

46. In Part 2, Chapter 79, Pi was entertained by the tiger's behavior with the sharks. Explain.

47. In Part 2, Chapter 80, Pi started spending more time on the lifeboat. Why?
48. In Part 2, Chapter 81, what did Pi attribute his survival with the tiger to?

49. What did Pi and the tiger encounter in Part 2, Chapter 84 after the great storm?

50. What event in Part 2, Chapter 85 seemed to suggest that Pi was impressed and appreciated natural wonders? What was Pi's reaction to the event?

51. Discuss the encounter with the other ship in Part 2, Chapter 86.

52. Discuss the "dream rag," first discussed by Pi in Part 2, Chapter 87.
53. In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi reached his lowest point in the crisis, and did what? What was Richard Parker's state during this time?

54. In Part 2, Chapter 90, how did another man enter the story?

55. In Part 2, Chapter 92, Pi and Richard Parker landed on an island. Why didn't they stay?

56. In Part 2, Chapter 94, how did Pi and Richard Parker part ways on the beach in Mexico?

57. In Part 2, Chapter 95, who were dispatched to Mexico to meet Pi, and why?
58. In Part 3, Chapters 96 and 97, Pi told the Japanese officials what about his ordeal?

**Short Essay Question - Part 3 Chapter 98 | Part 3 Chapter 99 | Part 3 Chapter 100**

59. In Part 3, Chapters 98 and 99, the Japanese officials interviewed Pi about his story. Why do you think that the officials did not believe Pi?

60. In Part 3, Chapter 100, the author receives a letter from Japanese officials about their interview with Pi. They remark that they found Pi to have had amazing fortitude to survive his ordeal. Why did they find his ordeal so amazing?
1. The book begins in Part 1, Chapter 1 with many unanswered questions. What are some of these questions?

Some of the unanswered questions in Part 1, Chapter 1 include: Why is the main character in Mexico? Why is he in the hospital? Is he immigrating? Why would the Mexicans bestow food and clothing gifts on him?

2. Who is the character introduced in Part 1, Chapter 2?

A small, slim man with an Indian complexion is the new, unnamed character in Part 1, Chapter 2. The man is purposeful in his movements and wears a warm, winter coat, even though the weather is mild.

3. How did Pi get his name?

Pi's real name is Piscine Molitor Patel. Before he changed schools, no one could pronounce "Piscine" and so he got called names instead. Once he moved schools, he introduced himself with his full name, and then, "...known to all as Pi Patel." The name stuck.

4. In Part 1, Chapter 7, Pi discusses his teacher, Mr. Kumar. How are they similar and different?

Pi and Mr. Kumar have differing views on religion. Pi is religious, but Mr. Kumar is an atheist. Pi is tolerant though, and without compromising his own beliefs, feels kinship with Mr. Kumar. They agree on the sacredness of the zoo. Mr. Kumar calls the zoo a temple, and Pi calls it his paradise.

5. In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses what observation about animal behavior?

In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses that it is an art to be able to reduce the animals' flight distance, which is the minimum distance they need from a human before they flee. If the animals are at ease around humans, they are relaxed enough to live and reproduce.

6. How does the female black leopard in Part 1, Chapter 11 try to blend in with her environment after escaping from the Zurich Zoo?

The female black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo had existed quietly, living off roe-deer, trying to blend in with her new surroundings.

7. How is the lion in the zoo in Part 1, Chapter 13 an example of the well-defined social order of animals?

The lion does not attack because it is hungry, but because the ring is its territory. The trainer must establish early on that he is the super-alpha male, and then the lion will obey all his wishes. It is a matter of brain over brawn.

8. Who is Ganesha in Chapter Part 1, 15?

Ganesha is the god that represents one who overcomes obstacles and enjoys good luck, wisdom and learning. It is in the entry way of the man's home, shown as a picture with an elephant's head.

9. How does Pi react to the story of Jesus in Part 1, Chapter 17?
Although Pi is Hindu, he is moved, as well as bothered, by the story of Jesus. He hears the story from a priest at the local church that he goes to investigate. He finds Jesus odd for having to pay the price for the sins of mankind; he can’t imagine why a god would subject himself to torture, pain and death. Pi felt that the god is too human and is bothered.

10. How did Satish Kumar influence Pi’s studies?

Kumar was one of two men who drove Pi to study zoology and religion in college. Pi calls Kumar one of the prophets of his youth.

11. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?

The author provides an interlude that helps the reader understand what is being presented, and sets the reader up for an amazing story, believable only if it happens to an amazing person.

12. In Part 1, Chapter 23, the author discusses the "three wise men." Who are they?

The three wise men are the author’s three mentors/instructors in Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity.

13. In Part 1, Chapter 25, why did Pi not feel as though he fit in anywhere?

Pi maintained his religious convictions and practices, though he has had to adjust them to make them work for him. He believed in many of the interfaith practices he has learned, and feels further enlightened then those around him.

14. How do Pi’s parents view him in Part 1, Chapter 27?

Pi’s parents wished he were more normal. They question how he got to be so religious, especially during a time of progress and modernization in India.

15. Where and why did Pi’s father move the family in Part 1, Chapter 29?

Pi’s father moved the family from India to Canada because Pi’s father was fed up with the political direction of India.

16. In Part 1, Chapter 31, what do Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kumar represent in terms of Pi?

Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kumar represent the two sides of Pi, his piety and his interest in creation. They also represent the two sides of his character.

17. What part of Pi’s life seems painful, as the author is with Pi looking through photo albums in Part 1, Chapter 33?

The time between Pi’s life in Toronto and leaving India is poisoned with pain, foreshadowing that something terrible happens to Pi’s family.

18. What does the closing sentence of Part 1, Chapter 35 foreshadow?

The closing sentence of Part 1, Chapter 35 foreshadowssomething terrible will happen, probably on the ship on the way to Canada.
19. In Part 1, Chapter 38, what pivotal event of the book takes place?

In Part 1, Chapter 38, the ship sank and Pi was tossed overboard with a life jacket by three crew members.

20. In Part 1, Chapter 39, where did Pi end up after being thrown overboard?

Pi miraculously landed on a tarp-covered lifeboat, along with a 500-pound zebra.

21. In Part 2, Chapter 41, what is noted as having helped Pi stay alive after the shipwreck?

The sharks, the sea, the tiger, and the lifeboat are all noted as helping Pi stay alive after the shipwreck.

22. In Part 2, Chapter 43, what did Pi believe is off the lifeboat, as he convinced himself he only had to survive a few hours in the lifeboat before search and rescue teams arrive by ship?

In Part 2, Chapter 43, Pi believed the tiger was off the lifeboat. Pi noticed the hyena was agitated until it finally collapsed in a small space behind the zebra. But he was convinced that were the tiger still there, he would not be alive. However, the author hints that the tiger is still there.

23. How are the zebra and the orangutan anthropomorphized in Part 2, Chapter 45?

The author writes that Pi noticed that the hyena ate off the leg of the zebra during the night, causing the zebra suffering. Pi also looked for and found the orangutan at the front of the boat, seasick. In the ecosystem of the world, the orangutan and the hyena would never have met, but here they were, tossed into this strange boat together.

24. How is the zebra like Pi in Part 2, Chapter 46?

Like the zebra, Pi's hope and soul were being eaten alive from the inside out. The remaining animals exhibit the power of nature to preserve itself in the face of destruction.

25. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

The deaths of the beautiful zebra and the gentle, loving orangutan show the battle between the forces of life and death. Pi had anthropomorphized the orangutan, remembering how it had was analogous to his own mother. All that remained at the end are Pi and the two agents of death, the tiger and the hyena.

26. How does the tiger get his human name in Part 2, Chapter 48? How is he like Pi?

The tiger is named after the hunter who shot his mother. The hunter, Richard Parker, shot his mother with tranquilizing darts in an effort to find a man-eating panther. The hunter found the tiger cub in some shrubbery. Both were sent to Pondicherry Zoo, where the paperwork was mixed up and the name of the hunter, Richard Parker, was mistaken for the cub. The name stuck. Like Pi, the tiger was an orphan, having lost his mother.

27. In Part 2, Chapter 50, Pi says, "How true it is that necessity is the mother of invention, how very true." What does this quote reference?

Pi is taking stock of the boat in Part 2, Chapter 50, describing his new, temporary home in great detail. As time goes on, he notices more and more details about the boat and uses them to his advantage.
28. In Part 2, Chapter 51, readers see Pi’s persistence pay off as he finds food and water. How did Pi find the food and water?

Pi didn’t find drinking water as he looked around the boat, but decided to roll more of the tarp back, knowing the tiger’s den was beneath it. He was urged by his primal need to survive. He saw a locker and lifted the lid, discovering many items including cans of water. He didn’t see any can openers, so he opened the cans against the tarp hooks to get the water out. He also found biscuits in the locker.

29. What did Pi and Richard Parker kill and eat in Part 2, Chapter 53? What is it’s symbolism?

In Part 2, Chapter 53, Richard Parker began to growl, the hyena let out a high-pitched scream, and Richard Parker attacked it, killing it swiftly. A rat then appeared, and Pi threw it to Richard Parker, who gobbled it up. Pi was starting to discover his strong will to live, and the survival of life and the animal kingdom as a book theme continues to emerge.

30. In Part 2, Chapter 54, Pi worried about what to do with the tiger. Discuss his conclusions.

Pi worried about what to do with the tiger, and devised numerous plans to get rid of him so that he could have the lifeboat all to himself. He thought about pushing the tiger into the water, killing him with morphine from the locker, attacking him with the weapons from the locker, choking him with a rope, poisoning him, or just waiting for him to die. He knew he would not be able to out-muscle the tiger, so he must outsmart him. His plans provided him hope and purpose and a reason to continue living.

31. What did Pi say about fear in Part 2, Chapter 56?

Pi said, "[fear] is life's only true opponent." Pi believes if fear is not dealt with, it will rattle your foundation and spread through your soul like cancer. Fear must be repressed and its darkness exposed by the light of day, or else it has the power to destroy hope and faith.

32. In Part 2, Chapter 57, readers have their first encounter with "Prusten." What is it?

Prusten is a quiet tiger call to express friendliness and harmlessness. It is a look of contentment by the tiger. The tiger snorts out of his nostrils once and then again.

33. How did Pi learn to use the ocean to his benefit against the tiger in Part 2, Chapter 59?

When the raft was next to the boat, Pi noticed that the boat turned parallel to the waves, increasing the unpleasant rolling motion that caused the tiger’s nausea. When the raft was perpendicular to the current, the raft flowed with it.

34. How did Pi put his crisis in perspective in Part 2, Chapter 60?

In Part 2, Chapter 60, Pi was awakened during the night to see the huge moonlit sky before him. He was terrified at the relative smallness of himself against the vast sea and sky. He felt his suffering was minor in comparison to the grand stage he was sitting in. He marveled and felt terror at the same time.

35. How did Pi's daily routine start showing through in Part 2, Chapter 62, a week since the ship sank?

A week after the ship had sunk, Pi’s morning routine consisted of waking up in the morning and collecting water and fishing, both for himself and the tiger. He started taming the tiger, taking more control of his surroundings. He also
starting finding ways to keep himself occupied, including through fishing. His days became full of meaning, and he was eating, drinking, and even sleeping somewhat.

36. What is one small detail of Pi’s suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64?

One small detail of Pi’s suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64 was that Pi’s clothes had disintegrated from the sun and salt, so he had been without clothes for months. With no clothes and being wet for the most part, Pi had developed painful salt water boils that prevented him from finding a comfortable resting position. The boils healed with sun, but new ones developed when his skin got wet again.

37. What did Pi really achieve by studying the navigational directions in the survival manual in Part 2, Chapter 65?

Pi had no knowledge of the constellations, so trying to use celestial navigation int he survival manual was fruitless. He had no means to propel himself either, so he ended up just drifting, unable to control his direction as time & distance passed. However, Pi had always gotten spiritual direction from the sky, and continued to do so.

38. Why did Pi find himself distracted & entertained by the underside of the raft in Part 2, Chapter 67?

By Part 2, Chapter 67, the underside of the raft had become a little ecosystem full of sea life. Algae, little shrimp, minnows, worms, chubby fish and crabs were appearing on the underside of the raft. Pi also noticed the hull of the lifeboat was growing barnacles; he watched these with great entertainment and they provided him peace for his anxiety-ridden body.

39. How was Pi's sleep effected by his stress in Part 2, Chapter 68?

By Part 2, Chapter 68, due to stress and anxiety, Pi was only getting an hour or so of sleep every night. In comparison, the tiger was relaxed and slept almost all of the time.

40. What is the symbolism of the flares in Part 2, Chapter 69?

The smell of the flares instantly transports Pi back to his hometown and a better time and place because they smell just like cumin. They signal that Pi’s hope and will to live were still alive, because he set off the flares just in case the lights in the distance were ships.

41. Discuss Pi's training sequence for trespassing with the tiger in Part 2, Chapter 71.

Pi planned a nine-step training sequence for the tiger. He would provoke the tiger to intrude on the neutral area, but not so much so that the tiger intrudes on Pi's territory. He would maintain eye contact with the tiger in the quest to become the alpha male. If the tiger trespassed, Pi would blow his whistle and trip his ankle, causing the boat to move sideways, making the tiger hopelessly nauseous. Eventually the tiger would associate the blowing of the whistle with nausea and avoid the trespassing behavior.

42. In Part 2, Chapter 72, Pi created a shell shield out of a turtle shell. Discuss his persistence in maintaining his shield.

During the first session with the turtle shell shield, the tiger swatted at Pi, causing Pi to fall off the boat and lose the shield. Pi was persistent however. He knew training had to continue; it was a necessity. He also knew the tiger didn't
want to fight another predator, him, unless it was absolutely necessary. Pi lost four more shields before he persisted with training and never lost another shield.

43. The author discusses Pi's maintenance of his religious practices in Part 2, Chapter 74. Discuss Pi's religious reaction to his predicament.

Pi had to modify his religious rituals to fit the situation. He found it difficult to remain open to God, to feel love and to believe God is listening to his prayers. He felt so alone and full of despair, but continued to have faith that he would come through the ordeal.

44. In Part 2, Chapter 76, the author discusses Pi and the tiger's behavior regarding the tiger's feces. What does their behavior signify?

The tiger tried to hide his feces, signaling deference to Pi. If the tiger were to have flaunted them, it would have been a sign of dominance. Pi took advantage of this deference and exerted his dominance by handling the tiger's feces in front of him to make him feel nervous, but not provoked.

45. Pi started to take on some of the tiger's traits in Part 2, Chapter 77. Why?

Pi's food supplies was low by Part 2, Chapter 77, even after following the recommended daily intake according to the survival guide, Pi started to starve. As he became more desperate, he started eating like an animal, no longer fussing with cleaning and peeling fish, but instead eating them whole, thankful just to have them.

46. In Part 2, Chapter 79, Pi was entertained by the tiger's behavior with the sharks. Explain.

Normally during sunrise and sunset, sharks were all around the lifeboat. Pi would catch the sharks with his bare hands as they swam past, and then throw them over to the tiger's area of the boat. The tiger would play with the shark, club them to death, and eat them. Pi enjoyed watching the tiger and how he responded to the shark, not having any experience with predatory fish.

47. In Part 2, Chapter 80, Pi started spending more time on the lifeboat. Why?

During a flying fish storm, a fish landed on the boat. Pi picked the fish up and saw the tiger starring at him. He turned to face the tiger, sure his end had come. Pi stared down the tiger because his raft and whistle weren’t nearby. The stare lasted for a few seconds, and then the tiger licked his nose & averted his gaze. Pi had won. From then on, he spent more time on the lifeboat, even sleeping on the tarp with his back to the tiger.

48. In Part 2, Chapter 81, what did Pi attribute his survival with the tiger to?

In Part 2, Chapter 81, Pi attributed his survival to Richard Parker's tendency towards seasickness and the fact that Pi provided all the tiger's food and water. These things gave Pi power over the tiger.

49. What did Pi and the tiger encounter in Part 2, Chapter 84 after the great storm?

After the great storm, Pi and Richard Parker encountered a whale. Pi was awakened by the whale's blowhole, and looked over the edge of the boat into the eye of the whale. Pi thought that the whale was looking for a mate, but changed his mind after he investigated Pi and his companion, the tiger.
50. What event in Part 2, Chapter 85 seemed to suggest that Pi was impressed and appreciated natural wonders? What was Pi's reaction to the event?

Pi and the tiger experienced a fantastic lightning storm in Part 2, Chapter 85. Pi was struck by the beauty and wonder, though the tiger was terrified. Pi reveled in the close call of a lightening strike, but seemed genuinely happy thinking of the hugeness and majesty of the universe. This is also when Pi began to see the tiger as a person, rather than an animal.

51. Discuss the encounter with the other ship in Part 2, Chapter 86.

In Part 2, Chapter 86, Pi saw a ship coming towards them and thought it was his family coming to rescue him. He had only seen a ship one other time during his ordeal. The ship didn't see Pi. The ship bore down on his lifeboat, passing Pi, never noticing Pi and the tiger. Pi and the tiger looked longingly after the ship, and Pi cried out that he loved the tiger, promising the tiger he would deliver him to dry land.

52. Discuss the "dream rag," first discussed by Pi in Part 2, Chapter 87.

The dream rag is a cloth Pi would put over his face to help him experience amazing dreams and hallucinations. It was one of the tools Pi used as a method of escape by temporary asphyxiation.

53. In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi reached his lowest point in the crisis, and did what? What was Richard Parker's state during this time?

In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi stopped writing in his journal, after he predicted his imminent death. He spent most of his days sleeping in a semi-conscious state, using his dream rag to hallucinate. Richard Parker was also close to death, as his coat began to fall out.

54. In Part 2, Chapter 90, how did another man enter the story?

In Part 2, Chapter 90, Richard Parker went blind, followed a few days later by Pi's blindness. Pi was barely alive and resolved to die. He said his goodbyes to Richard Parker, then heard a voice speaking to him. He had a lengthy conversation with the voice about food, and realized that it must be Richard Parker, and that the other man was also blind. The two men embraced and wept, falling onto the tarp. The other man grabbed Pi, spoke of eating him, but then the man moved onto Richard Parker's territory and the tiger consumes him.

55. In Part 2, Chapter 92, Pi and Richard Parker landed on an island. Why didn't they stay?

Although the island provided a lot of algae for Pi to eat, all was not what it seemed. Pi found meerkats on the island, which slept in the trees and ate the dead fish that populated the island ponds every night. When he opened up a piece of fruit from one of the trees, he found a human tooth in each fruit. Pi, convinced that the island was cannibalistic, left the island in his lifeboat with Richard Parker.

56. In Part 2, Chapter 94, how did Pi and Richard Parker part ways on the beach in Mexico?

Richard Parker jumped off the boat, stopping for a few moments on the beach while staring into the jungle, and then walked off. Pi wanted the tiger to turn around, make some sign to conclude their relationship, but he didn't. Pi felt abandoned by Richard Parker after that and cried, wishing he had said something to the tiger who had saved his life.

57. In Part 2, Chapter 95, who were dispatched to Mexico to meet Pi, and why?
Japanese officials were dispatched to hear Pi's story about his shipwreck ordeal in the sea. They were sent to Mexico, where Pi had landed after so many days on the sea.

58. In Part 3, Chapters 96 and 97, Pi told the Japanese officials what about his ordeal?

Pi told the Japanese official about his story from the very beginning, on how the ship sank and what happened to the cargo on the ship. Pi attempted to provide as much detail as possible.

59. In Part 3, Chapters 98 and 99, the Japanese officials interviewed Pi about his story. Why do you think that the officials did not believe Pi?

Pi's story included the tiger, which was an animal personification. The officials did not believe that a real survival story could include a tiger who was tamed and calm, living in concert with Pi on a small lifeboat.

60. In Part 3, Chapter 100, the author receives a letter from Japanese officials about their interview with Pi. They remark that they found Pi to have had amazing fortitude to survive his ordeal. Why did they find his ordeal so amazing?

Pi had not only survived a shipwreck, weather, and a lack of food and water, but he had managed to do so in the company of an adult tiger. The tiger lived with Pi, in such close radius for the duration of his ordeal. The officials believed it took courage and intelligence for Pi to have survived that long alone with a tiger, in the sea.
These 20 essay questions can be used as essay questions on a test, or as stand-alone essay topics for a take-home or in-class writing assignment. Students should have a full understanding of the text in order to answer these questions. They ask for a thorough analysis of the text.

1. What is the definition of a hero? Is there a hero in this story? If so, who is it? If not, why not? Support your answers with examples from the text.

2. What is the definition of anthropomorphism? What role does it play in the book? Why is it important to the story? Please support your answers with examples from the text.

3. Using examples from the book, which one of the animals in the zoo is most like Pi and why?

4. Pi's ordeal involves his faith in God, his faith in himself, and his will to survive. Discuss each of these, using specific examples from the book.

5. What makes Pi's ordeal so difficult for the Japanese interviewers to believe? Would it have been easier if the Pi had described the tiger as Richard Parker, a human?

6. At many times in the book, Pi nears death, as he runs low on food and the will to live. Using specific examples from the book, discuss some of these events and what Pi learns about himself through the events.

7. Pi develops a friendship with the tiger over time, through both taming and training. Explain the process Pi used to tame and train the tiger. Why would a training process be beneficial? Why couldn't Pi simply do this in one day? Why do you think a tiger would want to be trained?

8. When Pi finds the first island, he leaves it out of fear of the island being cannibalistic. Discuss what the symbolism of this island is to Pi and to the overall story.
9. There are multiple storms during the story. Each storm leaves Pi with a new vision and attitude about his ordeal and the future. Pick one such storm and describe the storm, its immediate effects on Pi, and its overall effect on the larger story themes.

10. One of the themes of the story is the survival of life. How do the animals, besides the tiger, play a role in this theme?

11. Both the raft and the lifeboat prove critical to Pi's success, but in different ways. Discuss why it was important to Pi's mind to have both the raft and the lifeboat. What would have happened if Pi had never been able to make the raft? What if Pi had lost the lifeboat?

12. Pi learns he must out-smart the tiger, because he is unable to out-muscle him. Describe, using specific examples from the book, some ways that you believe Pi out-smarts the tiger. How does the tiger not know what Pi is doing? Is the tiger dumber then Pi? Does the tiger focus on different things then Pi? Did the tiger allow himself to be outsmarted?

13. In the early chapters, there are different descriptions of animal behavior. Choose one, and compare and contrast it to a later animal behavior or event in the book that has the same characteristics.

14. Is Richard Parker a human or a tiger? Using Chapter 2, the early chapters about animal behavior, and Richard Parker's behavior once shipwrecked, describe whether you believe he is a human or a tiger.

15. Describe how the "circle of life and death" is exhibited before the shipwreck in the zoo, and after the shipwreck in the lifeboat.

16. Which animals in the book are most like people in Pi's life? Use specific examples to explain why you chose various animals and what similar characteristics to their human counterparts they exhibit.

17. What is the role of turtles in the book? Using specific examples from before the shipwreck as well as after, describe their importance to the book.

18. How do Pi's religious views shape his view of his ordeal?
19. What is the role of Pi's diary in his ordeal? Is it important? Is it just "filler?" Why?

20. What is the significance of Orange Juice and the hyena in the story?
Daily Lessons

This section contains 30 daily lessons. Each one has a specific objective and offers at least three (often more) ways to teach that objective. Lessons include classroom discussions, group and partner activities, in-class handouts, individual writing assignments, at least one homework assignment, class participation exercises and other ways to teach students about the text in a classroom setting. Use some or all of the suggestions provided to work with your students in the classroom and help them understand the text.

Lesson 1

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 The purpose of this lesson is to study how stories in the first person and third person differ, and what difference it makes to the reader.

1) Class Activities: Have the class define what the first-person and third-person narrative styles are. Make sure that they understand the first person uses "I" and tends to be a narrative form, while the third person uses the "he/she" pronouns. Then have the class brainstorm about what types of words are best used in each style.

2) Class Discussion: Ask the class to think back to the news reports they heard about the Presidential election, and anything they might have seen or heard on the TV/radio/internet. Ask them if the majority of the information was in the first or third person. Ask them which one was more persuasive, hearing the candidate speak in the first person or hearing/reading the media's interpretation third person.

3) Group Activity: Have the class split into groups and identify passages in the book that are in the first or third person. Then have each group try re-writing a small section/passage into the alternate voice.

4) Class Discussion: Why do stories in the first person tend to be more persuasive than stories in the third person? Is it because you are hearing actual emotion and experiences, rather than something that can be fabricated? Is it because the word "I" brings a personal element to the speech? What other famous speeches have you heard in the first person that are persuasive (MLK and "I have a dream" is one example).

5) Homework: Write a short story in the first person. Then re-write the short story in the third person. Be prepared to discuss whether the two stories still mean the same thing, and convey the same emotions and ideas.

6) Homework: Take a news story from the past week. Write an account of the event in the first-person. You can make up details if there are not enough details in the news story.

Lesson 2

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 5 | Part 1 Chapter 6 | Part 1 Chapter 7 | Part 1 Chapter 8 The goal of this lesson is to understand naming: how and why it happens, what purpose it serves and what makes a name.

1) Group Activity: Have each small group make a list of the names of the characters in the book: both what they call themselves and what others call them. Then have the class assign a meaning to each name: include who created the name for the character and why. Each small group should then create a list of characteristics the character has, based on what they know about the names. Share these lists with the class.
2) Group Activity: Remain in small groups. Have the small groups pick out, or create, the "best" name they can think of, and why it is the best name. They can choose to make something up, or pick a name of a person, place or thing. Then present these to the class and vote on the best name. Declare one a winner.

3) Class Discussion: What is a name? Who gives it to us and why? Is it only our name if we respond to it, or does someone calling us the name make it ours? Why are people named after other people, places and things? Is it to honor them, or a lack of imagination?

4) Homework: Pick a name of a person in the book that you think you resemble. Write a short essay about why their name, and the history behind their name, resembles you and your history.

5) Homework: Make a list of names that people call you, or that you call yourself. Write a short essay explaining how each of these names came to be, and what they tell people about you.

Lesson 3

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 9 | Part 1 Chapter 10 | Part 1 Chapter 11 | Part 1 Chapter 12 This lesson will focus on the behavior of animals and how it relates to the behavior of humans.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Ask each small group to come up with a list of animal behaviors that they have gleaned from the book--both good and bad behaviors--and why the animals act that way. Share these lists with the class, and make sure all groups have all the answers. Then ask each group to pick an animal that they feel most resembles their behavior, and why. Share the results with the class.

2) Class Activity: Have the class come together as a whole. Using the list of animal behaviors, have the class come up with similar behaviors for humans under similar circumstances. For instance: The animals in the zoo reproduce often because they are well-socialized and stress free. The class needs to come up with what humans do when they are well-socialized and stress free.

3) Class Discussion: Why is there so much time spent on animals in the book? What does learning about animals tell us about the characters? Is there a character that is resembling the animals? Or are we learning about human behavior by watching animals?

4) Homework: Write a short essay about the links between animal behavior and human behavior. Be sure to include specific examples from the text.

5) Homework: Using only what you know about animal behavior, write a series of metaphors and similes that describe common human actions. One example might be: humans caught in the middle of something bad are like deer in the headlights. Create at least 15 similes and metaphors.

Lesson 4

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16 This lesson will focus on why the author spends a lot of time on animal behavior, and what it might lead us to be able to understand.

1) 1) Writing Activity: Have each student write a journal entry as they come in. The topic for the entry is: Why is the author teaching us about animal behavior? Share the answers of these journals with the class.
2) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Have each small group answer the following question: Why do we need to know about the background of characters in a book? Some of the answers will include: to better understand them and to predict what will happen to them. Some groups might also answer with: to judge the character. Then hold a debate, with each small group arguing why their answer is correct. Declare a winner.

3) Class Discussion: What does knowing about the background of the character tell us about the characters themselves? Does it help us understand them? Judge them? Sympathize with them? Why would the author want us to know this information? Do you think it will be helpful? Or is this merely additional information that has nothing to do with the story?

4) Homework: Make a list of all the characters you have encountered so far in the story. Write a short paragraph for each character that details why learning about animal behavior is important for that character.

5) Homework: Do some research and come up with at least one way in which humans use animal behavior to tell other people something. Write a short essay describing what the behavior is and how it communicates ideas to other humans.

Lesson 5

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 17 | Part 1 Chapter 18 | Part 1 Chapter 19 | Part 1 Chapter 20 This lesson focuses on the role of religion in Pi's life.

1) 1) Individual & Class Activity: Have each student make a timeline of religious events that happened in Pi’s life so far. The timeline should include his introduction to the various religions and any discoveries he made. Then select a few people to share theirs with the class, and create a “class timeline” based on those presentations. Add things to them in case they are missing.

2) Group Activity: Pi embraced the different views of various religions. Have the class break into small groups and decide what Pi believes in. The answer that you are looking for is that Pi believes God is God, no matter where he is found.

3) Class Discussion: Why is knowing Pi's religious views important? Do they shape the way in which Pi views and interacts with the world? Or are they merely parts of his character? What can the religious views of Pi's family tell us about them? Why is Pi drawn to various religions, without seeming to pick one?

4) Homework: Write an essay about whether you agree, or disagree (using examples from the book) with the following statement: Pi is a religious explorer and a mystic.

5) Homework: Research more about one of the faiths mentioned in the book (it cannot be your own faith, if you have one). Write a short essay that summarizes the basic beliefs and practices of that faith.

Lesson 6

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 21 | Part 1 Chapter 22 | Part 1 Chapter 23 | Part 1 Chapter 24 Pi researches various religions, which sometimes have conflict beliefs (or different beliefs) as the argument between the three religious leaders shows. This lesson's goal is to focus on how people may have many, and sometimes even opposite or contrary, sides to their characters--just as Pi follows many religions that have opposite, and sometimes contrary, beliefs.
1) Partner Activity: With a partner, make a list of the character traits that Pi possesses, citing examples from the book. Then look at this list and identify which, if any, traits are in conflict with other traits. Do the same thing for at least one other character in this chapter. Include traits that Pi uses in relation to the various religions (prays with a Muslim, prays with the Christians etc).

2) Group Activity: Have the class break into small groups. Have each small group identify times in their lives when people have seemed to have opposite sides to their character. One example of this might be a time when a nurturing mother punishes her children. Then have each small group identify times when people have had many sides, maybe not opposites but just different, side to their character. Another example might be a teacher they had who is also a graduate student, or someone who owns a car but prefers to walk places. Then have each group present their findings.

3) Class Discussion: Discuss why people can have multiple sides to their characters. What enables humans to do this? Is it that we have brains? Is it that we have many interests? Is it that we can rationalize different behaviors for different situations? Is it simply that we can have many interests? Why can humans have these multiple, and sometimes opposite sides?

4) Class Discussion: Why can Pi follow different beliefs simultaneously? How can he reconcile the various beliefs together? What statement does Pi make that brings all the beliefs together?

5) Homework: Pi states that Gandhi said "all religions are true." Write a short essay about what principle, in America, this resembles and why.

6) Homework: Make a chart that shows the major beliefs of the religions Pi has investigated. Then write a short essay that shows how these beliefs are, or are not, in conflict with each other.

Lesson 7

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28 One of the ways to learn about characters, other than what they say about themselves, is how other characters interact with them. This lesson focuses on learning about characters through what they say, what they do, and what others say or do about them.

1) Class Activity: Have the class brainstorm ways that an author could tell the reader things about a character other than having the character tell the reader about themselves, or make statements that say "This character is (insert quality here)." Some answers are asides from other characters, the interactions they have with other characters, descriptions and insults called by other characters, etc.

2) Group Activity: Then have the class break into small groups. Assign each small group one of the ways from the list they created in Activity 1. Then ask each small group to define the characters in the book based on the way you assigned them. Then share these answers with the class. Have a discussion about what this means for the characters in the book.

3) Group Activity: Have each small group write down information they do not know, that they would like to know about a character. Then trade that list with another small group. Then each small group, with their traded lists, must come up with a way that the author could have conveyed that information. Share the results with the class.

4) Class Discussion: Why is it hard for an author to use means other than a statement of traits, to give a character traits? Is it because readers like things simple - so being told that character Y is honest makes it easier to read the book than having the author show that character Y is honest? Or is it because it is easier for the author to make the statement, then create a character through actions? Which way does this author seem to prefer?
5) Homework: Take your favorite character in the book so far. Write a description of that character without using anything the character says or does, but instead what others say or do about the character.

6) Homework: Pretend you are making this book into a play. Write stage directions, including costuming and scenery, for one of major scenes or events in the book that would convey the other character’s impression of each other. Make sure to include an explanation for why you chose each thing you did.

Lesson 8

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 29 | Part 1 Chapter 30 | Part 1 Chapter 31 | Part 1 Chapter 32 A literary device authors use in writing is mentioning events early on, or concepts early on, that come back to haunt the characters or define events later in the story. The Life of Pi uses this literary device throughout the novel. One of the ways it is used is to have the events that happen to the characters early reappear later, or be related to later events. One example of this is how the author leads the story, since the beginning, with hints that something is going to happen to Pi’s parents. The goal of this lesson is to understand how to use foreshadowing, and how it is used in the story.

1) 1) Class Activity: Have the class brainstorm together--without the use of a dictionary--to come up with a definition of foreshadowing. Then using that definition, have each person think of one thing in the book that was foreshadowed and how it was foreshadowed. Have them write that idea down. Then split them up into small groups and have them share their responses.

2) Group Activity: Have the class break up into small groups. Give each group a chapter, or a section of the book. Have them find any instances of foreshadowing that they can. Then have them write what they think should have happened, based on the information given in the foreshadowing moment. Have the small groups present their findings to the class.

3) Class Discussion: Are there events in our lives that are foreshadowed? Is committing a crime foreshadowing a stay in jail? Is foreshadowing a device to use to predict the future, or is it only good for writing when you can write the whole future and you don't have to deal with what might be? Do TV shows and movies use foreshadowing? How do they do it? Can you only tell when something is being foreshadowed when you are on the outside? Is foreshadowing like fate?

4) Homework: Why is foreshadowing used in The Life of Pi? Is it an effective tool to use in telling the story and keeping you interested in the story? Please write a short essay that answers these questions, using examples from the text.

5) Homework: Make a list of events in your life that were foreshadowed by earlier events. One such example would be that your arrival in high school was foreshadowed by your entering into elementary school. Or your community service was foreshadowed by your desire to help others when you were a small child. Create this list. Then create a list of events that have occurred which might foreshadow something to come, and what that something might be.

Lesson 9

Objective: Part 1 Chapter 33 | Part 1 Chapter 34 | Part 1 Chapter 35 | Part 1 Chapter 36 In any story, characters have to develop. If the characters stayed the same, there would be no story. Characters develop through their experiences in the story. The goal of this lesson is to learn more about character development: how it works, where characters change, and what effect(s) those change(s) might have.
1) Group Activity: Have the class break into small groups. Then have each group describe who Pi was at the beginning of the book, and who the character is now. Each group must identify the points in the story where the character changed. Then have the small groups present these to the class. This exercise can also be done for smaller characters in the story.

2) Group Activity: Have each small group take their same character and decide where that character should go in the story (or should have gone in the case of a character who is already dead). Then have each group identify the way the character would get from where they are, to where they want to be. Make sure that each group identifies events that develop certain characteristics to get the character from point A to point B. Then share these with the class.

3) Class Discussion: What is character development? How does it occur in a story? What types of things does an author do to a character to make them change? How does this happen in your favorite books? Is the change an author makes in a character always obvious? How do you know the character is developing?

4) Homework: Pretend you are an author writing a new book. Create your main character. Then, in outline form, detail how the main character goes from the start of the book to where they are at the end of the book. Include events, characteristics and opportunities the character might have and change along the way.

5) Homework: Think of your favorite famous person or book character, and a movie or book they were in. Then create a timeline showing where they started and where they ended up at the end. Make sure to list characteristics the character had at the beginning, and what they had at the end. Then include the events along the way that made them change.

Lesson 10

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40 This lesson focuses on the desire of life to survive. When Pi landed in the lifeboat, he wanted to survive. When Pi jumped into the water after being on the boat with a tiger, he still wanted to survive. It was survival that made Pi perch on an oar. Obviously, this instinct must be strong in humans. Therefore, this lesson focuses on it.

1) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Have each small group find instances in the zoology chapters where the primary action for the animals' behavior was survival. Then compare those behaviors to Pi's actions after he discovered the boat was sinking. What is similar or different about animals and human's need to survive? Share the results with the class.

2) Class Debate: Divide the class into two groups. One group should argue that Pi would have a better chance in the water with the sharks, and what his actions should have been. The other group argues that Pi's actions were the best chance for survival. Have a debate. Choose a winner at the end.

3) Class Discussion: Why do humans, like animals, want to survive? What drives us to survive? What are some actions humans take to ensure their survival? How are these similar or different to actions animals take to ensure their survival? Is our survival dependent on anything? Is animal survival dependent on anything?

4) Homework: Write a short essay explaining why Pi would, knowingly, haul a tiger onto the lifeboat with him. Use examples and knowledge presented in the book previously to explain his actions.

5) Homework: Pretend you are Pi. After you were thrown into the lifeboat, what were you thinking? Write a short essay about what your next steps are, what your concerns are, and how you are going to survive.
Lesson 11

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43 This lesson will focus on what the animals on the lifeboat mean and what they symbolize. Pi is stuck on the boat with them, and the story must have been told with these animals for a reason. It follows that these animals symbolize something.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Have them make a list of the animals that are, or were, in the boat with Pi. Then have them mark which animals are predators, and which are prey. Based on this exercise, have each class determine which animals will survive, and why. Share the results with the class.

2) Group Activity: Keep the class in small groups. Assign each small group one of the following animals: Sharks, tiger, orangutan, hyena, zebra. Have each group make a list of the activities of each animal, and the state of each animal as Pi crawls back into the boat. Then ask each group to decide what each animal symbolizes to Pi and why. Share the results with the class.

3) Class Discussion: Why would these animals be chosen to be on the lifeboat with Pi? Why would the tiger be one of the first animals Pi rescues? Why would Pi rescue a tiger? What is the tiger to Pi? Which of the animals symbolize death? After all, Pi has been through a tragedy and seen people die or knows they are dead. Something must symbolize death. What is it?

4) Homework: Decide which animal in the world symbolizes you. Write a short essay about why the animal symbolizes you.

5) Homework: If you were stuck on a lifeboat, which animals would you like to be stuck with? Assume that you get to choose, when you tell the story to other people. What actions would those animals take?

Lesson 12

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46 This lesson will focus on the changes from day to night on the boat and how they are significant to Pi.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Have them discuss in their group the differences in Pi's mood, attitude and mind between the daytime and the night time. Have the groups also discuss the animals and their differences in behavior, if any, from day and night. Have each group write on the board what they have come up with.

2) Class Discussion: Group the class back together and discuss the different things the groups have come up with. Discuss with the class how the daylight symbolizes different things from the night.

3) Class Discussion: Discuss with the class what they would feel like, shipwrecked in the middle of the sea, and whether they think they would have different feelings whether it was day or night.

4) Homework: If you were shipwrecked, what things would you do during the day v. things you would do at night? Would you be more scared during one time or the other? What sorts of feelings would be more prominent during the different times?
Lesson 13

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 47 | Part 2 Chapter 48 | Part 2 Chapter 49 When faced with his situation with the animals on the shipwreck, Pi found amazing courage to continue. This lesson will focus on courage, and how it has helped humans in the past and in Pi's story.

1) 1) Class & Group Activity: Brainstorm a class definition of courage. Then divide the class into small groups and have each small group come up with ways that Pi has shown courage in his action. Share these answers with the class.

2) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. With just the knowledge they have, and the class definition of courage, have each small group think of the most courageous person they can. This can be a living, dead, or fictional person. Each small group should prepare a presentation on why their choice is the most courageous, and how their choice is like Pi (showing courage in the face of death). Share these with the class.

3) Class Discussion: What makes a person courageous? Is it something they are born with, like hair color, or something that develops through training and practice? Or is it none of those, and is instead something that comes out when needed in desperate situations? Why would one person be more courageous than another? What kinds of situations tend to draw out courage in someone?

4) Homework: Pi is not the only one on the boat. He has three animals with him. Which of the animals is acting with the most courage and why? Use the class definition of courage as your guide. Write a short essay that explains your answer.

5) Homework: Think of a time when you acted courageously. Write a short essay that explains the situation, how you responded, and why you think your response was courageous.

Lesson 14

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 50 | Part 2 Chapter 51 | Part 2 Chapter 52 In Chapter 50, Pi notes that necessity is the mother of invention, and sees his situation as proof of that statement. This lesson will focus on what kind of inventions necessity has "mothered" throughout the book, and in real life.

1) 1) Class & Group Activity: Before class: have the phrase "necessity is the mother of invention" written on the board. As the students come into class, have them brainstorm ways that this statement has been proven true throughout the book. Then divide the class into small groups and have them discuss their responses, and present the responses to the class.

2) Group Activity: Before class: Create a list of inventions (some suggestions are electricity, the light bulb, television, internet, computers, cars, gas stations) that we, today, consider necessary to our lives. The have the students take the list and rank the inventions in the order that they think are "necessary." So if electricity is the most necessary thing, that would get a number one and so on. Have each small group take their number one invention and think of a way they could recreate this if they were shipwrecked on an island. Then share these stories with the class.

3) Class Discussion: Was Pi inventive in his actions? Or was he simply being logical? If he was inventive, what in his background helped him out? Or was he simply inspired by something to be inventive? Can you be inspired to invent something without any prior knowledge? Could you invent a new computer to help seizure patients if you knew nothing of computers and nothing of seizure disorders?
4) homework: Think of an invention that you would like to create. Write a short essay that describes what the invention is, and what types of knowledge you would have to have to create it. Be sure to include what the invention does, and what problem(s) it solves, if any.

**Lesson 15**

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 53 | Part 2 Chapter 54 | Part 2 Chapter 55 A theme that has emerged, and is particularly shown in Chapter 55, is that sometimes when we logically look at a situation, there seems to be no hope—even if there can be hope. This lesson will explore how that theme occurs in the book and in real life.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Have each small group develop a "thought chain" for Pi's thoughts and actions when looking at his situation on the boat. This chain should be logical in that it looks at the situation without feelings, and simply reports thoughts and actions. It should link Pi from the time he got on the lifeboat through the end of Chapter 55. Then share these chains with the class so that everyone gets all of the events on their chain.

2) Group Activity: Keep the class in small groups. Have each group pick a side in the following debate: Logic is the best way to get out of the shipwreck or living day to day is the best way to get out of the shipwreck. Have each small group develop a speech to convince others of their opinion. Each speech should include examples of actions and emotions from the book. Then have each small group present their speech to the class.

3) Class Discussion: Why is logic sometimes the best solution for a problem? What are some situations where logic is the best solution? Mazes and math problems? Or are there other situations too - like getting lost? When is going without logic the best way? When you are fighting with your significant other? When you are trying to coax people to believe you? Or will logic always win out? Can logic and emotions co-exist to create better arguments and plans?

4) Homework: Create a logical solution to Pi's problems on the shipwreck. Write an essay that explains your answer to Pi's problems, and why the logical solution will be the one that works.

5) Homework: Think of a problem that exists in the world today. Then write an essay that includes a definition of the problem and a possible solution. The solution must involve logic and non-logic parts.

**Lesson 16**

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58 Fear is present in Pi's life: he fears death, and he fears the tiger. This lesson will focus on fear and how it can paralyze us or help us.

1) 1) Class & Group Activity: Create a class definition of fear. Then divide the class into small groups. Have each small group create a list of actions, thoughts and statements that Pi makes while telling his story that show he is afraid of the tiger. Do the same for Pi being afraid of death. Then switch these lists with another group. Have the second group write a description for how Pi overcomes each of his "fear" actions. Give the lists back to the original group and discuss the answers that each group gave for the "fear" actions.

2) Class & Group Activity: As a class - create a list of fears that people have (this is people in general, not just the members of the class). Then have the class divide into small groups and write out ways to overcome those fears. Share the results with the class.

3) Class Discussion: Fear can be an overwhelming emotion. What are some times in the book where it overwhelms Pi?
Can you empathize with those moments? Does it make sense that fear can overwhelm him? What about when the fear transforms in Pi? Does it make sense for his fear to have gone away without his situation really changing? Or does it signal something else in Pi? Maybe he is going mad from loneliness and fear? Can fear also be motivating Pi to attempt things he wouldn’t normally try?

4) Homework: Write your own story. Create a situation that is full of fear for the main character, and then have the character find motivation in fear to do something extraordinary. Write a summary at the end of the story about whether this was easy or hard, and why.

5) Homework: Find a story that has been told by someone else--in the news, history books, or a novel--where fear has motivated someone to do extraordinary things. Write an essay that includes a summary of what the situation was and how it was handled, and why it was handled that way. Include your reasoning for why the solution was extraordinary and why fear was the motivator. Then answer the following question in your essay: Would you be able to do the same thing?

Lesson 17

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61 In this series of chapters, Pi works on taming the tiger. This lesson will focus on how and why he does this, along with the symbolic meaning of taming the tiger.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into small groups. Have each small group make a list of ways that Pi is taming the tiger. This list should include what Pi is doing, and how Pi is establishing dominance over the tiger in his training. Then share these lists with the class and discuss why this is important.

2) Group Activity: Keep the class in their small groups. Each small group should create a metaphor for "taming the tiger" that would be something else Pi is taming besides the tiger. Once the metaphor is created, the small group should be able to explain why they created the metaphor they did. Present these to the class. One example might be that Pi is taming his fear as he is taming the tiger.

3) Class Discussion: Why is Pi taming the tiger? What is his goal in taming the tiger? With all the metaphors the class created for taming the tiger, take the time to discuss each one. Is Pi taming the tiger to tame his fear? To strengthen his courage? To tame his fear of death and starvation? Or simply out of necessity?

4) Homework: Think of something you have "tamed" in your life. Write a short essay about how you tamed it an why.

5) Homework: Research taming tigers. Is Pi taking the same steps that you found in your research? Write a plan for how Pi should proceed to tame the tiger.

Lesson 18

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64 This lesson discusses the importance of routine.

1) 1) Class Discussion: As a class, discuss Pi's daily routine. What sorts of things did he do? What didn't he do? Why was this routine important to Pi? Or wasn't it? What role did time play in Pi's life?

2) Individual Activity: Have each student think about their life's routine. Are there different things that they do everyday? Every other day? Every week?
3) Class Discussion: Discuss as a class various student routines. Look for differences and commonalities in the routines. It may help to have some students write their routines on the board, to provide more teaching tools.

4) Homework: Why is routine important in your life? What would you do without a daily routine? Are there things you want to add to your daily routine? Remove? Why?

Lesson 19

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67 This lesson looks at the stars & constellations in their navigational role.

1) 1) Class Activity: Before class: locate and photocopy examples of when explorers or other individuals used the stars and constellations for navigation. In class: have each student read the examples you have photocopied.

2) Class Discussion: As a class, discuss why the stars and the constellations are important in navigation. Do they play a symbolic role as well as a practical one? How/why did these individuals use the stars/constellations? Why was Pi’s effort to do so fruitless?

3) Group Activity: Have the students break into small groups and discuss: What does it say about our world, that everyone uses the same sky to navigate from?

4) Class Discussion: Bring the class back together & have a discussion on what the different groups came up with.

6) Homework: research a particular star or constellation. When does it appear? What does it mean? Where did it come from? Is there any example of someone using it to tell a story or to navigate somewhere?

Lesson 20

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70 This lesson discusses the idea of triggers for memories.

1) 1) Class Discussion: As a class, discuss the flare event in Part 2, Chapter 69. Discuss what the event triggered in Pi, and why the trigger occurred. Discuss what Pi later associates the same trigger with.

2) Group Activity: In small groups, have the students discuss some common group triggers and their responses. These can be things such as "what we do when we hear the school bell ring," to "what we do at a red light."

3) Class Discussion: Come back together as a class and discuss the different common triggers the groups came up with. Are any the same? Do people disagree with the actions that resulted?

4) Homework: Identify three pet peeves--things that are triggered by certain events. What are the triggers? What are the events that result? What are your feelings about them?

Lesson 21

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 71 | Part 2 Chapter 72 | Part 2 Chapter 73 This lesson focuses on planning and purpose to reach a goal.
1) Class Discussion: Discuss as a class Pi’s nine-step plan to tame the tiger, and his turtle shell shield. Was the shield important to Pi mentally and physically while he was taming the tiger? What would have happened if Pi had not had the shield?

2) Writing Activity: Individually, have the students write about how they have made a plan to reach a goal in the past. Have them detail their plan, step by step.

3) Class Discussion: Bring the class back together and discuss why planning is critical. Are small goals easier to reach? Is it harder to know what to do if you just have a big huge goal to reach?

4) Homework: Write a plan for you to become a better student. Make small goals and steps to get to your bigger goal.

Lesson 22

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 74 | Part 2 Chapter 75 | Part 2 Chapter 76 This lesson teaches students about the impact of religious rituals on peoples' lives, and Pi's religious rituals on his life.

1) Group Activity: Before class: collect research materials on Islam, Hinduism, Christianity and any other religion you choose. Preferably have one religion per small group. In class: break the class into small groups. Have each small group research a different religion, in particular, the religious rituals of the religion, and the impact of the rituals on the religious peoples' lives. Have each group prepare and share two different rituals with the class.

2) Class Discussion: Discuss as a class the role that religious rituals played in Pi's life, in particular, during his ordeal on the sea. Focus on the notion of the repetitive, known event and the idea of the familiar as reasons why rituals may be important. Does the class believe that Pi would have had an easier time if he hadn't of done religious rituals? Or done more religious rituals?

3) Homework: have each student write about three rituals in their lives, religious or non-religious, and why the rituals are important to them.

Lesson 23

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 77 | Part 2 Chapter 78 | Part 2 Chapter 79 This lesson addresses how a character can be changed by looking at their good and bad sides together.

1) Class Discussion: In Chapters 77-78, Pi suffers from being down and unsure about his future. He seems to be sad and depressed. In the class, discuss how the author builds Pi's character using these seemingly "negative" events. How does the author use these events to contradict earlier, happier times? How does the author use these events to teach us something about Pi?

2) Partner Discussion: With a partner, discuss whether the students think that people can change themselves through life experiences. What are some life experiences students have had that have changed their perspective or their personality?

3) Writing Assignment: Have each student discuss what they believe causes people to change. Is it the ups and downs? Is it outside influences? What caused Pi to change? Was it his own spirituality? Was it his desperation? Did Pi really change? What positive influences or events in Pi's life have changed him?
4) Homework: Read Part 2, Chapters 80, 81, & 82.

Lesson 24

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82 This lesson focuses on surpassing goals, such as Pi did, when he successfully trained the tiger and then co-existed with the tiger.

1) 1) Class Discussion: As a class, discuss Pi's quest to tame the tiger and gain power over the tiger. Did it take a long time? Were there critical events that occurred? What was Pi thinking about? How did Pi come up with his plan? Was it hard or easy? How did Pi know the tiger was trained? Did he recognize he had reached his goal? How?

2) Group Activity: Have the students break off into small groups and discuss Pi's story, and the impact of the taming of the tiger and his power struggle. What would have happened if Pi had been unable to tame the tiger? Did Pi need, or did he just want, the power he received by taming the tiger? Did it make a difference to Pi's survival?

3) Class Discussion: Bring the class back together for a discussion of the impact of the tiger-Pi power struggle on the entire story.

4) Homework: write about a time in your life where you met and surpassed a goal. Did it give you more power? What did you feel like? Did you need a long term plan to do it? Was it hard to do?

Lesson 25

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85 This lesson is about how space and scope of events and things matters.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into groups. Have each group come up with a list of the following: a recent massive natural disaster, the tallest building in the world, the largest animal in the world, the largest house in the world, etc.

2) Group Discussion: Have the students discuss in their groups why they chose these things. Have they seen them in person? Just in photographs?

3) Class Discussion: Bring the class together for a discussion on size and scope. Are things scarier or bigger because they are closer or further away? Do we, as humans, have the ability to perceive scope?

4) Writing Activity: Discuss in writing the different size and scope events of these chapters: the great storm, the lightening storm, the whale. What is Pi's reaction to these events? What does Pi feel about the scale and scope of them?

5) Homework: Think about two animals: one large, one small. Discuss why humans treat the two animals the way they do. Is there awe for the large animal and contempt for the smaller animal? Do we run away from the large animal and kill the smaller animal? How do you think Pi felt when he came across similar situations during his ordeal?

Lesson 26

**Objective:** Part 2 Chapter 86 | Part 2 Chapter 87 | Part 2 Chapter 88 This lesson focuses on the ideas of hope and survival.
Lesson 26

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 89 | Part 2 Chapter 90 | Part 2 Chapter 91 This lesson teaches the students about the importance of dreams to Pi.

1) 1) Writing Activity: Have each student write about an important dream in their lives. Once all the students have written about their dreams, have them dissect the dream: Who was in their dream? Are they people in their lives or symbols of people in their lives? What sorts of symbology is in the dream? What was the result of the dream?

2) Class Discussion: Discuss with the students how dreams are important in their lives. Discuss whether the students feel dreams are random, or whether they foreshadow future events in their lives.

3) Partner Discussion: With your partner, discuss how Pi's dreams affect him. In particular, how Pi's dreams in Chapters 89-91. How is the reader suppose to know they are dreams and not real events? Does it matter? How important are Pi's dreams to him?

4) Group Activity: Have groups of 3-5 students discuss the relationship between their dreams & Pi's dreams. Do the students believe Pi's dreams are similar or different? Why?

5) Homework: locate someone else’s dream in a book, a magazine or on the internet. Bring a copy of the dream into class the next day, and answer these questions: What is the dream about? Why is the dream important? What role does the dream play in the person's life?

Lesson 28

Objective: Part 2 Chapter 92 | Part 2 Chapter 93 | Part 2 Chapter 94 This lesson plan focuses on the symbolism of life and death.

1) 1) Group Activity: Separate the class into groups. Assign groups equally to life and death. Have the life group explore Chapters 92-94 and pull out the items and events that symbolize life. Have the death group explore Chapters 92-94 and pull out the items and events that symbolize life. Once the group has identified their symbolism, have each group look
through the book to see if the same symbols appear elsewhere. If so, have them identify where and in what context. Have each group write their answers on the board, but put all of the life groups' answers together & all of the death groups' answers together.

2) Class Discussion: Have a class discussion on the symbology that the students have identified. Did Pi identify the same sorts of symbols? Do the symbols seem to appear repeatedly? What do the symbols tell us about Pi?

3) Writing Activity: Have the student write about one of symbols their group selected during the group work. Discuss what the symbol means, how the symbol is important to Pi and important to the story as a whole.

4) Homework: Read part 3, Chapters 95, 96, & 97.

Lesson 29

Objective: Part 3 Chapter 95 | Part 3 Chapter 96 | Part 3 Chapter 97 This lesson focuses on the role of oral history and stories in various cultures, just as Pi's story becomes a sort of oral history for him.

1) 1) Group Activity: Divide the class into teams of three. In each team, have each student tell one story from their past. Gather the class back together. Randomly choose one student. Have the student tell the story of another student from their group. Then ask the person whose story was told whether they felt that the student gave an accurate story. Repeat as many times as class allows.

2) Class Discussion: Discuss with the class the idea of telling stories, and why it is important for stories to be told. Discussion questions: Is it harder to retell someone else's story? Is it better to write a story down or to tell it orally? Are some stories easier to remember then others? Why?

3) Partner Discussion: Discuss with a partner why Pi's story might be memorable. Is it more memorable as an oral tradition or as a written tradition? Why might telling Pi's story be important?

4) Homework: look up a fable or story on the computer or in a book. Write about the following questions: Is it memorable? Why? What's the lesson of the story/fable, if any? What are things that are easier to remember? Harder to remember? Would it be more effective as a written or an oral story?

Lesson 30

Objective: Part 3 Chapter 98 | Part 3 Chapter 99 | Part 3 Chapter 100 The goal of this lesson is to determine what it takes to believe a story.

1) 1) Class Debate: Divide the class into two groups. One group believes Pi's story with the animals, and the other group believes the story without the animals. Have a debate about why one story is more believable than the other. Declare one side a winner.

2) Group Activity: Break the class into small groups. Have each small group come up with a list of questions they have that they believe make the animal story unbelievable. These cannot be the same questions brought up in the book. Then exchange the questions with another group, and answer their questions. Then exchange the papers back. Have each small group make a presentation about what their questions were, and did the answers the other group gave make them believe the animal story.
3) Class Discussion: What makes a story believable? Is it details? Is it plausibility? Is it the character and whether you believe the person telling the story? What makes a story unbelievable? Is it that nothing like some of the things in the story have ever been seen? Is it because of the location of the story? Is it the person telling the story? Why do you believe one story more than another?

4) Homework: Write an alternate story that Pi could have told the officials that they would have believed. Make sure to include a description of why your story is believable.

5) For homework: Write a story about an event that happened. Then critique your story. What makes it believable? What questions would a skeptic ask?
Fun Classroom Activities

The 20 enjoyable, interactive classroom activities that are included will help your students understand the text in amusing ways. Fun Classroom Activities include group projects, games, critical thinking activities, brainstorming sessions, writing poems, drawing or sketching, and more that will allow your students to interact with each other, be creative, and ultimately grasp key concepts from the text by "doing" rather than simply studying.

1. What would you want with you?

Put the students in small groups. Have each group come up with a list of five things that they would want to have if they were shipwrecked. Instruct them that the items must be specific—"water bottle" v. "water." Then have the student groups compare lists with each other. Have a class discussion about what was popular to have with them when shipwrecked and why you may want certain things with you and not other things.

2. Shipwrecked!

Push the desks against the walls and upon entering, have the students leave their backpacks by the door. Seat all the students in the center of the room. Then tell the students they have been shipwrecked. In small groups, have them discuss what they would do and in what order.

3. Research Project

After doing the first fun activity, take the list that the students generated of "things they would want with them if shipwrecked" and expand the list to include enough items so that there are as many items as there are students. Cut the list up into strips, so that there is one item per strip. Put the strips in a jar or bowl. Have the students draw a slip. Then, have them write a short essay or do another sort of interactive media project (Powerpoint, drawing, presentation, etc.) on the history of that item.

4. Small Group Take-Home Project

Divide the students into small groups depending on a randomized method (first name, alphabetically, 1-2-3-4-5-6 count-off, etc). Have each group meet and put together a short presentation on a body of water where they would like to be marooned. Have them include things such as a map, geographical features, survival features (warm water, marine life, etc).

5. Short Story

Have each student write a short, fictionalized story about someone being shipwrecked and marooned alone in the sea.

6. Shipwreck Trip!

The day before, assign the students a homework assignment of bringing in one thing they would want to take with them if they were marooned. The next day in class, take all the students out to the football or sports field at the school. Allow them to only bring with them the one item they brought in for their homework assignment. Randomly divide the class into groups. Have them discuss in their group why their items would be helpful or why they might be useless. Rearrange the class into different groups and repeat. After a few iterations, take the class back into the classroom and de-brief the exercise, discussing why some items are more useful, or why "useful" can be defined both practically and otherwise (i.e.
a water purifier v. a bible).

7. **What animal are you?**

Discuss the idea of anthropomorphism in class. Have each student identify two animals: 1) An animal that they feel their personality is closest with; 2) An animal they feel opposite of. Write a short essay on why they chose each animal.

8. **Design a Zoo**

Have the class design a zoo. What animals would they include? Why? Discuss ideas of animal behavior and characteristics. Then, try and have the students link as many animals as possible to characters in the book, depending on the characteristics of the animals and the personalities of the characters in the book.

9. **Book Review**

Write a book review of the Life of Pi that would make Oprah want to review it in her book club.

10. **India**

Break the class into small groups. Have each group research a different part of India: the diversity of people, the diversity of religion, the climate, the wildlife, etc. Have each group report back to the class what they have learned.

11. **Am I more like X or more like Y?**

In Life of Pi, Pi struggles with self-identification. Take the desks, push them against the walls. Have the students line up in two lines facing each other. Read them a list of things. If they feel that the statement applies to them, they take one step forward. If they don't, they stay put. After people look around, have them step back into their lines. This activity shows students that unlike Pi, they are never alone—there is always someone questioning just as they are.

Sample statements:
1. I don't know what I want to be when I grow up.
2. I am often insecure with myself or my decisions.
3. There are things in my past I would like to re-do.
4. There are some things I want to learn about that aren't in the school textbooks.

12. **Zoos!**

Break the students into small groups. Have each group learn about a different animal from the Life of Pi--their behaviors, environment, etc. Have each group present their findings to the class.

Animals: Orangutan, Tiger, Zebra, Hyena, Panther, etc. Chapter 8 has a list of additional animals if needed.

13. **Model UN**

Break the class into small groups. Have two to three groups research each of the following countries: India, Canada, and Mexico. Narrow their research down to topics you want to discuss in class, such as culture, people, economy in 1970s. Then have the groups with the same country sit together. As a full class, discuss the differences between the countries. Why might Pi's father, back in the 1970s, want to move his family to Canada from India? What was Mexico, Pi's ultimate
14. What was that?

Have each student research a word that they don't understand from the Life of Pi. Have them write a short essay on the word--its origins, its use, its meaning, and some examples of situations in which the words might be used. Next, have them first group by same word (e.g., everyone who wrote on the word "tiger" would be together). Then group them by word-topic (e.g., all the "animals" together, all the "philosophy" words together). Have them discuss their words in their small groups. Then have the class come together and write all the words on the board and discuss them. This helps to increase the vocabulary of the students.

15. Newspaper/Web Clip

Have each student bring into class a story of a shipwreck or similar event that you find on the Web or in a newspaper. Create a bulletin board with all the articles.

16. Poem

Have each student write a poem about being shipwrecked--what they would feel, what they would be thinking about, what they would wish for.

17. Mosaic

Have each student bring in five photos, pictures or other type of print out of five graphics that remind them of the Life of Pi. Create a classroom bulletin board with all of the pictures. Have each student select three pictures that aren't their own and write a short story involving those three pictures.

18. Frisbee

Take the students out to a field. Break the class into groups of five or so, creating an even number of groups. Have two groups play a game of Frisbee. Each team member tosses the Frisbee to another. When they toss it, they have to state something about the Life of Pi. If they fail to state something when they toss, or the Frisbee hits the ground, the other team gets the Frisbee. Mark out goal lines for each team. If they pass the goal line, the team gets a point. The most points wins.

19. Journal

Have the students maintain a journal for five days. In class the fifth day, discuss the effect of journaling. Did the students like it? What sorts of things did they include in the journals? Then discuss what Pi may/may not have included in his diary while he was shipwrecked.

20. Longer story

Have a student start a story of a shipwreck. Have them write two sentences. Have the next student add the next two sentences. At the end, have the last student read it out loud!
Worksheets and Evaluation Forms

The following worksheets may come in handy for grading in-class student performance.

Note: These forms are included as printable Word and PDF files with your purchase.

Oral Reading Evaluation Sheet
Reading Assignment Sheet
Writing Evaluation Form
Oral Reading Evaluation Sheet

Name: _____________________________  Period: ___________________________

5 = Above Average  3 = Average  1 = Below Average

Audibility - Projecting your voice so your audience can hear and understand you.

5 4 3 2 1

Pronunciation - Ability to recognize words before you say them and pronounce all the sounds correctly.

5 4 3 2 1

Articulation - Using your tongue, mouth and lips to pronounce all the sounds correctly.

5 4 3 2 1

Vocal Variety/Expression - Using appropriate pitch, volume and flow.

5 4 3 2 1

Rate - Reading a speed, or pace that is easy to follow.

5 4 3 2 1

Comments:
# Reading Assignment Sheet

Name: _____________________________    Period: _____________________________

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Writing Evaluation Form

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________

5 = Above Average 3 = Average 1 = Below Average

Clear thesis or position

5 4 3 2 1

Relevant supporting arguments

5 4 3 2 1

Transitions between paragraphs

5 4 3 2 1

Clarity of expression

5 4 3 2 1

Strong conclusion

5 4 3 2 1

Grammar

5 4 3 2 1

Spelling
Quizzes & Homework Assignments

Use these as possible quizzes for your lesson plans. Alternatively, they can be used as homework assignments. They are designed to test your students' understanding or the material at different stages throughout the unit. You may easily create your own tests using our Quiz and Test Generator related to this product.

One Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 to Part 2 Chapter 77 | Part 2 Chapter 78 | Part 2 Chapter 79

Two Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 to Part 2 Chapter 62 | Part 2 Chapter 63 | Part 2 Chapter 64

Four Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 to Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40

Four Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 2 Chapter 74 | Part 2 Chapter 75 | Part 2 Chapter 76 to Part 2 Chapter 89 | Part 2 Chapter 90 | Part 2 Chapter 91

Eight Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 to Part 1 Chapter 13 | Part 1 Chapter 14 | Part 1 Chapter 15 | Part 1 Chapter 16


Eight Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 1 Chapter 25 | Part 1 Chapter 26 | Part 1 Chapter 27 | Part 1 Chapter 28 to Part 2 Chapter 37 | Part 2 Chapter 38 | Part 2 Chapter 39 | Part 2 Chapter 40

Eight Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43 to Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46

Eight Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 2 Chapter 59 | Part 2 Chapter 60 | Part 2 Chapter 61 to Part 2 Chapter 65 | Part 2 Chapter 66 | Part 2 Chapter 67

Eight Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70 to Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82

Eight Week Lesson Plan Quiz - Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85 to Part 2 Chapter 92 | Part 2 Chapter 93 | Part 2 Chapter 94
This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?
   a) When the animals eat well.
   b) When the animals get along with humans.
   c) When the animals reproduce.
   d) When the animals don't try to get out.

2. What did Pi's father tell him was the second greatest danger in the zoo?
   a) Old buildings.
   b) Man.
   c) Anthropomorphism.
   d) Animal cruelty.

3. What were two big events in Pi's daily routine?
   a) Talking with the tiger and fishing.
   b) Collecting rainfall and catching turtles.
   c) Eating and drinking water on his raft.
   d) Taking his raft out for a while and feeding the tiger.

4. What did Pi say at the meeting of his parents and his religious teachers?
   a) The religions were similar.
   b) He wanted to study more about the religions.
   c) He just wanted to love God.
   d) He would think about they said.

5. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?
   a) There was a shark in the water.
   b) He was cold and tired.
   c) He knew the tiger would not hurt him.
   d) He wanted to get dry.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. When Pi saw a sea turtle near the boat, what did he do?
2. When Pi awoke in the middle of the night and saw the huge moonlit sky before him, what did he think about with regards to himself and the rest of the sea?

3. What was under the tarp on the boat?

4. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?

5. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. c.
2. c.
3. b.
4. c.
5. a.

Short Answer Key

1. When Pi saw a sea turtle near the boat, what did he do?

*Commanded the turtle to go for help.*

2. When Pi awoke in the middle of the night and saw the huge moonlit sky before him, what did he think about with regards to himself and the rest of the sea?

*How small he is and how vast the sea and the sky are.*

3. What was under the tarp on the boat?

*The tiger.*

4. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?

*Crying with grief about his family.*

5. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?

*There was a shark in the water.*
Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. What do Pi's parents think about his being so religious?
   a) They think Pi should choose one religion, whichever one he wants.
   b) They hope Pi's religious fervor is a passing phase.
   c) They just want Pi to be happy.
   d) While they may not believe as Pi does, they encourage him.

2. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?
   a) To make the reader aware of the author's religious beliefs.
   b) To make the reader aware that the author likes Pi.
   c) To help the reader understand Pi better.
   d) To help the reader know what the author thinks.

3. Why must a circus lion trainer establish that he is the alpha male with respect to the lion?
   a) All lions want to be dominated.
   b) The lion must know who is boss, which will make it feel secure.
   c) The trainer must show the lion he is physically stronger.
   d) Only female lions are used in the circus.

4. What did Pi continue to use to communicate with the tiger?
   a) A stick.
   b) Hand gestures.
   c) A whistle.
   d) Shouting.

5. What separated Pi from the Tiger on the boat?
   a) A table.
   b) A tarp.
   c) A floor.
   d) A wall.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did Pi first use to communicate with the tiger after his hope returned?
2. When Pi was 14, he went on a family vacation to Munmar and saw what on the top of three hills?

3. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?

4. What did Pi make the lifeboat more and more into?

5. What is the purpose of the italicized chapters?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. b.
2. c.
3. b.
4. c.
5. b.

Short Answer Key

1. What did Pi first use to communicate with the tiger after his hope returned?

A whistle from the locker.

2. When Pi was 14, he went on a family vacation to Munmar and saw what on the top of three hills?

Religious temples.

3. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?

To help the reader understand Pi better.

4. What did Pi make the lifeboat more and more into?

A zoo habitat.

5. What is the purpose of the italicized chapters?

To tell the reader how the author discovered the story.
This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Directions:** Circle the correct answer.

1. After the family sold the zoo, why did it take a year before they could leave India for Canada?
   - a) No one wanted to buy the zoo.
   - b) No one wanted to buy the zoo animals.
   - c) Pi's mother took that long to get the house and everything ready.
   - d) The paperwork took that long.

2. In Part 1, Chapter 30, what does the author say he learned about Pi when they met?
   - a) That Pi was twice divorced.
   - b) That Pi did not believe in marriage.
   - c) That Pi was married.
   - d) That Pi's wife's name is Meena and she is a doctor.

3. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?
   - a) Lions.
   - b) Hippos.
   - c) Tigers.
   - d) Man.

4. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?
   - a) When the animals eat well.
   - b) When the animals get along with humans.
   - c) When the animals don't try to get out.
   - d) When the animals reproduce.

5. What is the omega animal?
   - a) The one with the lowest social standing in their group.
   - b) The hardest animal to train.
   - c) The one with the highest social standing in their group.
   - d) The animal that is given the easiest tricks to learn.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Directions:** Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did Pi's father tell him was the second greatest danger in the zoo?
2. Which is the following is not true about Pi's visit to a Christian church and his meeting with Father Martin?

3. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?

4. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?

5. What religion is Pi?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. d.
2. c.
3. d.
4. d.
5. a.

Short Answer Key

1. What did Pi’s father tell him was the second greatest danger in the zoo?
   
   *Anthropomorphism.*

2. Which is the following is not true about Pi’s visit to a Christian church and his meeting with Father Martin?

   *Pi did not feel he belonged in the Christian church.*

3. According to the author, which of the following was a reason why Pi decided to get back into the lifeboat?

   *There was a shark in the water.*

4. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?

   *To help the reader understand Pi better.*

5. What religion is Pi?

   *Hindu.*
Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. When did Pi start spending more time on the lifeboat?
   a) When Pi lost his blanket to the sea during the storm.
   b) When the tiger did not attack him after the storm.
   c) When the raft was ruined in the storm.
   d) When the tiger moved to the raft.

2. What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?
   a) Eels.
   b) Sharks.
   c) Fish.
   d) Turtles.

3. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?
   a) A whale.
   b) Another lifeboat.
   c) A cargo boat.
   d) A shark.

4. What was the tiger trying to do with his feces?
   a) Eat them.
   b) Hide them from Pi.
   c) Push them into the water.
   d) Push them onto the raft.

5. What ran out before Pi was done writing in his diary?
   a) Daylight.
   b) His hope.
   c) Room on the page.
   d) The ink in his pens.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did the great storm one afternoon take with it?
2. What was one thing Pi was concerned and obsessed about not having enough of?

3. Where was Richard Parker's territory?

4. What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?

5. After Pi was nearly starving, what did a storm of flying fish bring onto the boat?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. b.  
2. b.  
3. a.  
4. b.  
5. d.

Short Answer Key

1. What did the great storm one afternoon take with it?

*Pi's little raft.*

2. What was one thing Pi was concerned and obsessed about not having enough of?

*Water.*

3. Where was Richard Parker's territory?

*Under the tarp and in the blackness beneath.*

4. What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?

*Sharks.*

5. After Pi was nearly starving, what did a storm of flying fish bring onto the boat?

*A large dorado.*
Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?
   a) When the animals don't try to get out.
   b) When the animals eat well.
   c) When the animals get along with humans.
   d) When the animals reproduce.

2. What is the omega animal?
   a) The animal that is given the easiest tricks to learn.
   b) The hardest animal to train.
   c) The one with the highest social standing in their group.
   d) The one with the lowest social standing in their group.

3. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?
   a) Mr. Kumar was the reason Pi studied theology.
   b) Mr. Kumar was an agnostic.
   c) Mr. Kumar was a good looking man who believed in God.
   d) Mr. Kumar was a Communist and atheist.

4. According to Pi, why will a lion in a zoo attack?
   a) Its territory is invaded.
   b) It doesn't like the trainer or zookeeper.
   c) It is hungry.
   d) It is mean.

5. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?
   a) She roamed the countryside killing small animals.
   b) She escaped during the day when the zookeeper left her cage open.
   c) She lived for ten weeks before she was captured.
   d) She shared her habitat with a male that she did not get along with.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. In Part 1, Chapter 1, the main character tells about his experience in which location?
2. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?

3. Who is Mamji?

4. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?

5. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. d.
2. d.
3. d.
4. a.
5. d.

Short Answer Key

1. In Part 1, Chapter 1, the main character tells about his experience in which location?

A Mexican hospital.

2. According to Pi, when have successful zookeepers created a healthy environment for the animals?

When the animals reproduce.

3. Who is Mamji?

A person who used to be a competitive swimmer.

4. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?

Man.

5. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?

She shared her habitat with a male that she did not get along with.
This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. How did Pi first learn about Islam?
   a) By discovering the Muslim section of his town.
   b) By studying at school.
   c) By talking to his friends.
   d) By listening to his parents.

2. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?
   a) They were uncomfortable with his religious practices.
   b) They wanted him to stop exploring religions and settle on one.
   c) They thought he was doing the right thing.
   d) They wanted him to choose one faith and practice it.

3. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?
   a) To help the reader understand Pi better.
   b) To make the reader aware of the author's religious beliefs.
   c) To make the reader aware that the author likes Pi.
   d) To help the reader know what the author thinks.

4. Which is the following not true about Pi's visit to a Christian church and his meeting with Father Martin?
   a) Pi went to a Hindu temple after he went to the Christian church.
   b) Pi did not feel he belonged in the Christian church.
   c) Pi thought the story about Jesus to be odd.
   d) Pi told Father Martin that he wanted to become a Christian.

5. Who were the two men Pi called the "prophets of his youth"?
   a) Mamji and Pi's father.
   b) Satish Kumar, the atheist, and Mamji.
   c) Satish Kumar, the Sufi, and Mamji.
   d) Satish Kumar, the atheist, and Satish Kumar, the Sufi.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. Who were the two men Pi called the "prophets of his youth"?
2. What happened after the meeting of Pi's parents and his religious teachers?

3. What happened at the meeting with Pi's parents and his three religious teachers?

4. How did Pi first learn about Islam?

5. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. a.
2. a.
3. a.
4. b.
5. d.

Short Answer Key

1. Who were the two men Pi called the "prophets of his youth"?

   *Satish Kumar, the atheist, and Satish Kumar, the Sufi.*

2. What happened after the meeting of Pi's parents and his religious teachers?

   *Pi's family went out for ice cream.*

3. What happened at the meeting with Pi's parents and his three religious teachers?

   *Each teacher thought Pi was more faithful to his religion than to the others.*

4. How did Pi first learn about Islam?

   *By discovering the Muslim section of his town.*

5. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?

   *They were uncomfortable with his religious practices.*
This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Directions:** Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following does Pi discuss as a strange living arrangement of animals?
   a) A cat living with a lion.
   b) A mouse living with a viper.
   c) Monkeys living with a zebra.
   d) Sheep living with a rhino.

2. Pi's interest in which of the following is one of the themes that runs throughout the book?
   a) Botany.
   b) Politics.
   c) Zoology.
   d) Sociology.

3. What does Pi lament to the author that he is forgetting?
   a) What his mother looked like.
   b) What Richard Parker looked like.
   c) What his father looked like.
   d) What his brother looked like.

4. In Part 1, Chapter 33, when the author and Pi look through photos, what period in Pi's life has only a few photos?
   a) His life in India.
   b) His time at the University of Toronto.
   c) His time in Brazil.
   d) His wedding.

5. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?
   a) Pi doesn't know how he got there.
   b) Pi helped him swim to the boat by throwing him a life buoy.
   c) He jumped into the boat from the ship.
   d) He was there before Pi got in.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Directions:** Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What was the response of Pi's mother to his request for a Christian baptism and a prayer rug?
2. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?

3. What event showed that fortune was with Pi?

4. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi's life meet by chance at the zoo?

5. In Part 1, Chapter 33, when the author and Pi look through photos, what period in Pi's life has only a few photos?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. b.
2. c.
3. a.
4. a.
5. b.

Short Answer Key

1. What was the response of Pi’s mother to his request for a Christian baptism and a prayer rug?

*His mother conceded to his wishes, but only after he argued with her.*

2. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?

*Pi helped him swim to the boat by throwing him a life buoy.*

3. What event showed that fortune was with Pi?

*He didn't get killed by a falling zebra.*

4. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi’s life meet by chance at the zoo?

*Pi gave them both carrots to feed the zebras.*

5. In Part 1, Chapter 33, when the author and Pi look through photos, what period in Pi’s life has only a few photos?

*His life in India.*
Quiz: Part 2 Chapter 41 | Part 2 Chapter 42 | Part 2 Chapter 43 to Part 2 Chapter 44 | Part 2 Chapter 45 | Part 2 Chapter 46

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________

This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

**Multiple Choice Questions**

*Directions:* Circle the correct answer.

1. On the first day, what animals did Pi think were on the lifeboat?
   a) A hyena, a zebra, an orangutan, and a monkey.
   b) A zebra, an orangutan, a dog, and a hyena.
   c) A hyena, a zebra, and an orangutan.
   d) Two hyenas, a zebra, and a dog.

2. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?
   a) A dog.
   b) Another hyena.
   c) A monkey.
   d) An orangutan.

3. Symbolically, what does it mean when the storm clears?
   a) That bad things happen to good people.
   b) That the worst may be over.
   c) That there would be no more rain.
   d) That good always follows bad.

4. When the hyena began to act strangely, what did Pi do?
   a) Sat still and thought about the predatory powers of the hyena.
   b) Jumped back into the water.
   c) Tried to quiet the hyena by distracting it.
   d) Hid under the tarp.

5. What does the author say was strange about the ecosystem in the lifeboat on the second day?
   a) The hyena was in the boat.
   b) The hyena and orangutan existed side by side and ignored each other.
   c) Two wild animals slept in the boat.
   d) The hyena and a human were in the same boat.

**Short Answer Questions**

*Directions:* Answer the question with a short answer.

1. On the first day, what animals did Pi think were on the lifeboat?
2. When the hyena began to act strangely, what did Pi do?

3. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?

4. As night fell on his first day in the lifeboat, why did Pi become scared?

5. What does the author say was strange about the ecosystem in the lifeboat on the second day?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. c.
2. d.
3. b.
4. a.
5. b.

Short Answer Key

1. On the first day, what animals did Pi think were on the lifeboat?

A hyena, a zebra, and an orangutan.

2. When the hyena began to act strangely, what did Pi do?

Sat still and thought about the predatory powers of the hyena.

3. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?

An orangutan.

4. As night fell on his first day in the lifeboat, why did Pi become scared?

All answers are correct.

5. What does the author say was strange about the ecosystem in the lifeboat on the second day?

The hyena and orangutan existed side by side and ignored each other.
Name: _____________________________  Period: ___________________________
This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. What happened to the underside of Pi’s raft?
   a) It became an ecosystem full of sea life.
   b) It started rotting.
   c) It started breaking apart.
   d) It turned green with algae.

2. What did Pi smell when he was next to the boat?
   a) The smell of the ocean.
   b) The smell of his wet blanket.
   c) The smell of rotting food.
   d) The tiger’s urine.

3. What else did Pi catch besides fish?
   a) Sharks.
   b) Turtles.
   c) Birds.
   d) Eels.

4. What did Pi spend a lot of time in the manual reading about and studying?
   a) The tide and current.
   b) How to make a shelter.
   c) Navigational directions.
   d) How to signal that he was alive.

5. How long had Pi been at sea for when he calculated it?
   a) 180 days.
   b) 104 days.
   c) 227 days.
   d) 282 days.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did Pi do to keep Richard Parker satisfied?
2. What else did Pi catch besides fish?

3. What of Pi’s disintegrated from the sun and salt?

4. What did the boat do when the raft was next to it?

5. What were two big events in Pi’s daily routine?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. a.
2. d.
3. b.
4. c.
5. c.

Short Answer Key

1. What did Pi do to keep Richard Parker satisfied?

*Caught as many fish as possible.*

2. What else did Pi catch besides fish?

*Turtles.*

3. What of Pi’s disintegrated from the sun and salt?

*His clothes.*

4. What did the boat do when the raft was next to it?

*Turned parallel to the waves, increasing the unpleasant rolling motion.*

5. What were two big events in Pi’s daily routine?

*Collecting rainfall and catching turtles.*
Quiz: Part 2 Chapter 68 | Part 2 Chapter 69 | Part 2 Chapter 70 to Part 2 Chapter 80 | Part 2 Chapter 81 | Part 2 Chapter 82

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________

This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. When did Pi start spending more time on the lifeboat?
   a) When Pi lost his blanket to the sea during the storm.
   b) When the tiger moved to the raft.
   c) When the tiger did not attack him after the storm.
   d) When the raft was ruined in the storm.

2. What did Pi wish for in his quiet days on the liftboat?
   a) More food.
   b) A book.
   c) A friend.
   d) To be rescued.

3. On whose estimated birthday did Pi sing "Happy Birthday"?
   a) His father's.
   b) His mother's.
   c) The tiger's.
   d) His brother's.

4. What sea creatures were around the boat most of the time?
   a) Eels.
   b) Sharks.
   c) Fish.
   d) Turtles.

5. What did Pi use, lose, and re-create, to protect himself while training the tiger?
   a) A shield made of part of the raft.
   b) A shield made of the locker door.
   c) A shield made of wood from the benches in the boat.
   d) A turtle shell shield.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did Pi wish for in his quiet days on the liftboat?
2. What did Pi start to follow after his food supplies run low?

3. What did Pi use, lose, and re-create, to protect himself while training the tiger?

4. What sea creatures were around the boat most of the time?

5. What did Pi do to exert his dominance over the tiger?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. c.
2. b.
3. b.
4. b.
5. d.

Short Answer Key

1. What did Pi wish for in his quiet days on the liftboat?

A book.

2. What did Pi start to follow after his food supplies run low?

The recommended daily intake in the survival guide.

3. What did Pi use, lose, and re-create, to protect himself while training the tiger?

A turtle shell shield.

4. What sea creatures were around the boat most of the time?

Sharks.

5. What did Pi do to exert his dominance over the tiger?

Handled the tiger's feces in front of him.
Quiz: Part 2 Chapter 83 | Part 2 Chapter 84 | Part 2 Chapter 85 to Part 2 Chapter 92 | Part 2 Chapter 93 | Part 2 Chapter 94

Name: _____________________________  Period: ___________________________

This quiz consists of 5 multiple choice and 5 short answer questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. After spending a night in the trees, what did the fruit of one tree reveal to Pi?
   a) The island was uninhabitable.
   b) The island would be his new home.
   c) The island was carnivorous.
   d) The island had a plentiful amount of food.

2. What did Pi recover from the water in the collection of something that came along?
   a) An empty, floating wine bottle.
   b) Rope.
   c) Drifting wood.
   d) Dead fish.

3. Whose voice did Pi start to hear after he discovered he was blind?
   a) The tiger's.
   b) His mother's.
   c) His brother's.
   d) A man's.

4. What did Pi use a page from his notebook for?
   a) To write a note telling of his plight.
   b) To write the dream from the previous night.
   c) To write a goodbye note to his mother.
   d) To write a last will and testament.

5. What did the tiger do when he and Pi landed on the shore of the small island?
   a) Saw a moving animal and raced after it, hunting it down and tearing it apart for food.
   b) Stayed close to Pi, now trained and secure in his presence.
   c) Stayed on the boat, skeptical of the island.
   d) Leapt from the boat and disappeared over a ridge.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. After spending a night in the trees, what did the fruit of one tree reveal to Pi?
2. What did Pi discover, days after the tiger started rubbing his eyes and meowing?

3. What did Pi manage to salvage after the great storm?

4. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?

5. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man's boat to scavenge for food?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. c.
2. a.
3. d.
4. a.
5. d.

Short Answer Key

1. After spending a nights in the trees, what did the fruit of one tree reveal to Pi?

*The island was carnivorous.*

2. What did Pi discover, days after the tiger started rubbing his eyes and meowing?

*The tiger's blindness.*

3. What did Pi manage to salvage after the great storm?

*One whistle.*

4. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?

*A whale.*

5. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man's boat to scavenge for food?

*Turtle meat, fish, biscuit crumbs, and water.*
Tests

Six pre-generated tests are included for your convenience. There is a mid-book test and a final test produced with three distinct levels of difficulty. You may easily create your own tests using our Quiz and Test Generator related to this product.

Easy Mid-Book Test - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 - Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58

Easy Final Test - Complete Book

Medium Mid-Book Test - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 - Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58

Medium Final Test - Complete Book

Hard Mid-Book Test - Part 1 Chapter 1 | Part 1 Chapter 2 | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Part 1 Chapter 4 - Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58

Hard Final Test - Complete Book
Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. In Part 1, Chapter 21, what is the author's purpose in writing about what he thinks after interviewing Pi?
   a) To make the reader aware of the author's religious beliefs.
   b) To help the reader know what the author thinks.
   c) To help the reader understand Pi better.
   d) To make the reader aware that the author likes Pi.

2. In Part 1, Chapter 1, the main character tells about his experience in which location?
   a) A Canadian hospital.
   b) An English restaurant.
   c) A Mexican hospital.
   d) A Mexican restaurant.

3. Why must a circus lion trainer establish that he is the alpha male with respect to the lion?
   a) All lions want to be dominated.
   b) Only female lions are used in the circus.
   c) The lion must know who is boss, which will make it feel secure.
   d) The trainer must show the lion he is physically stronger.

4. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?
   a) Mr. Kumar was a good looking man who believed in God.
   b) Mr. Kumar was an agnostic.
   c) Mr. Kumar was the reason Pi studied theology.
   d) Mr. Kumar was a Communist and atheist.

5. What did Pi plan to do with the tiger once the tiger expressed friendliness and harmlessness?
   a) Tame him.
   b) Train him.
   c) Kill him.
   d) Leave him.

6. Pi was becoming hopeless after the zebra was killed, so he decided to do what?
   a) Do nothing and wait to be rescued.
   b) Pray to God for deliverance.
   c) Jump overboard and let the sharks kill him.
   d) Throw himself at the hyena for a fight to the death.

7. What did Pi call the tiger's snorting in and out?
   a) Gresting.
   b) Gruften.
8. As Pi was in the lifeboat, what animal floated by and got into the boat?
   a) A dog.
   b) An orangutan.
   c) Another hyena.
   d) A monkey.

9. The author uses the animals as symbols of what?
   a) They are not symbols.
   b) Different aspects of human nature.
   c) Pi or some part of him.
   d) Man's aggression.

10. What religion is Pi?
    a) Hindu.
    b) Muslim.
    c) Protestant.
    d) Catholic.

11. What were along the interior perimeter of the boat?
    a) Shelves.
    b) Lamps.
    c) Chairs.
    d) Benches.

12. Pi did what with the raft after he built it?
    a) Tethered it to the boat.
    b) Put it on the dry land to keep it safe.
    c) Used it to build a wall to block Richard Parker's view of him sleeping.
    d) Set it free into the water.

13. What is life's only opponent, in the eyes of Pi?
    a) Fear.
    b) Power.
    c) Exhaustion.
    d) Death.

14. How did Pi end up in the lifeboat?
    a) His father put him there as the ship was sinking.
    b) He fell off the ship and swam to the lifeboat.
    c) He was thrown overboard and landed there.
    d) It was his assigned lifeboat and he went there as the ship sank.

15. What did Pi finally realize after reading the manual written by a British Royal Navy commander?
    a) He was responsible for his own survival now.
    b) The British had a keen sense on shipwrecks.
    c) The tiger would not kill him.
    d) The ocean was going to become more fierce in future storms.
Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. The author uses the animals as symbols of what?

2. Who is Mamji?

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's prayer rug?

4. In Part 1, Chapter 12, what do readers learn about the nameless man?

5. What did Pi plan to do with the tiger once the tiger expressed friendliness and harmlessness?
Easy Mid-Book Test - Answer Key

Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. c.
2. c.
3. c.
4. d.
5. a.
6. d.
7. d.
8. b.
9. c.
10. a.
11. d.
12. a.
13. a.
14. c.
15. a.

Short Answer Key

1. The author uses the animals as symbols of what?

Pi or some part of him.

2. Who is Mamji?

A person who used to be a competitive swimmer.

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's prayer rug?

He used it in the mosque.

4. In Part 1, Chapter 12, what do readers learn about the nameless man?

He is the main character.

5. What did Pi plan to do with the tiger once the tiger expressed friendliness and harmlessness?

Tame him.
Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. What does Pi lament to the author that he is forgetting?
   a) What his father looked like.
   b) What Richard Parker looked like.
   c) What his mother looked like.
   d) What his brother looked like.

2. What was the reaction of Pi's parents to Pi's explorations and practices of various religions?
   a) They thought he was doing the right thing.
   b) They wanted him to choose one faith and practice it.
   c) They were uncomfortable with his religious practices.
   d) They wanted him to stop exploring religions and settle on one.

3. What did the tiger associate with trespassing to remember to avoid it?
   a) Nausea and exhaustion.
   b) Nausea and blowing the whistle.
   c) A rocking boat and fish.
   d) Fish and the whistle.

4. Pi took inventory of what on the boat?
   a) The locker.
   b) A metal cupboard.
   c) A wooden trunk.
   d) A cage.

5. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?
   a) Going hungry.
   b) The tiger.
   c) Sleeping in the boat.
   d) The hyena.

6. How did Pi end up in the lifeboat?
   a) It was his assigned lifeboat and he went there as the ship sank.
   b) His father put him there as the ship was sinking.
   c) He was thrown overboard and landed there.
   d) He fell off the ship and swam to the lifeboat.

7. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?
   a) When he was praying in the mosque.
   b) When he watched the Muslim shopkeeper.
   c) When he was praying in the Christian church.
   d) One day when he was riding his bike home from Mr. Kumar's, the Muslim.
8. What did Pi first use to communicate with the tiger after his hope returned?
   a) A stick from the boat.
   b) A wooden tube from the boat.
   c) A whistle from the locker.
   d) His voice.

9. Why did Pi give generously to the tiger at the cost of his own hunger and thirst?
   a) If the tiger became desperate for food, Pi knew his life would end quickly.
   b) Pi believed in sharing with the tiger for mutual survival.
   c) If the tiger got mad at Pi, he would lunge and kill Pi.
   d) If he didn't give generously to the tiger, Pi would not be fulfilling his religious needs.

10. Symbolically, what does it mean when the storm clears?
    a) That there would be no more rain.
    b) That the worst may be over.
    c) That bad things happen to good people.
    d) That good always follows bad.

11. After a few days when Pi started exploring the island, what small, furry, carnivorous animal did he find?
    a) Rats.
    b) Meerkats.
    c) Mongoose.
    d) Rabbits.

12. What did the tiger like to lean over the edge of the boat and club to death, then eat?
    a) Turtles.
    b) Sharks.
    c) Fish.
    d) Eels.

13. What did Pi and Richard Parker come eye to eye with after the great storm?
    a) A shark.
    b) A whale.
    c) A cargo boat.
    d) Another lifeboat.

14. In Pi's story, which of these statements is true about the black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo?
    a) She roamed the countryside killing small animals.
    b) She escaped during the day when the zookeeper left her cage open.
    c) She lived for ten weeks before she was captured.
    d) She shared her habitat with a male that she did not get along with.

15. How important is religion to Pi?
    a) It is not important at all.
    b) It is somewhat important.
    c) It is very important.
    d) It is important depending on the circumstances.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.
1. What did Pi continue to use to communicate with the tiger?

2. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?

3. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?

4. After the hyena killed the zebra, what did the hyena do?

5. What was Pi careful to maintain with the tiger in his quest to be known by the tiger as the alpha male?
Easy Final Test - Answer Key

Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. c.
2. c.
3. b.
4. a.
5. d.
6. c.
7. d.
8. c.
9. a.
10. b.
11. b.
12. b.
13. b.
14. d.
15. c.

Short Answer Key

1. What did Pi continue to use to communicate with the tiger?
   
   A whistle.

2. How did Richard Parker end up in the lifeboat with Pi?
   
   Pi helped him swim to the boat by throwing him a life buoy.

3. How did Pi spend his second night on the lifeboat?
   
   Crying with grief about his family.

4. After the hyena killed the zebra, what did the hyena do?
   
   Killed Orange Juice.

5. What was Pi careful to maintain with the tiger in his quest to be known by the tiger as the alpha male?
   
   Eye contact.
Mid-Book Test (up to Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58)

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________

This test consists of 5 multiple choice, 5 short answer, and 10 short essay questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. What convinced Pi he wasn't going to die?
   a) A friend.
   b) Richard Parker.
   c) A rat.
   d) A voice.

2. After the hyena killed the zebra, what did the hyena do?
   a) Jumped overboard.
   b) Went to sleep.
   c) Tried to kill Pi.
   d) Killed Orange Juice.

3. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?
   a) One day when he was riding his bike home from Mr. Kumar's, the Muslim.
   b) When he was praying in the mosque.
   c) When he watched the Muslim shopkeeper.
   d) When he was praying in the Christian church.

4. What did a British Royal Navy commander write that Pi took the time to read?
   a) A survival manual with practical advice on how to survive a shipwreck.
   b) A manual on how to hunt and fish after being shipwrecked.
   c) A manual about the ocean tides and currents.
   d) A manual on British flora and fauna.

5. During the first night on the lifeboat, what did the hyena do?
   a) Walked around the boat.
   b) Spent the night barking/howling.
   c) Slept on the tarp.
   d) Chewed off the leg of the zebra.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What was the main character named after?
2. What separated Pi from the Tiger on the boat?

3. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?

4. What did Pi do when he didn't feel as welcome to his interfaith practices as before?

5. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?

**Short Essay Questions**

**Directions:** Answer the questions with a short paragraph.

1. In Part 1, Chapter 31, what do Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kumar represent in terms of Pi?

2. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?

3. How does Pi react to the story of Jesus in Part 1, Chapter 17?
4. What did Pi and Richard Parker kill and eat in Part 2, Chapter 53? What is it's symbolism?

5. How does the tiger get his human name in Part 2, Chapter 48? How is he like Pi?

6. How are the zebra and the orangutan anthropomorphized in Part 2, Chapter 45?

7. In Part 1, Chapter 39, where did Pi end up after being thrown overboard?

8. How do Pi's parents view him in Part 1, Chapter 27?

9. In Part 2, Chapter 43, what did Pi believe is off the lifeboat, as he convinced himself he only had to survive a few hours in the lifeboat before search and rescue teams arrive by ship?

10. The book begins in Part 1, Chapter 1 with many unanswered questions. What are some of these questions?
Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. d.
2. d.
3. a.
4. a.
5. d.

Short Answer Key

1. What was the main character named after?
   
   A swimming pool.

2. What separated Pi from the Tiger on the boat?
   
   A tarp.

3. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?
   
   The hyena.

4. What did Pi do when he didn't feel as welcome to his interfaith practices as before?
   
   Changed Christian churches.

5. What animal do zookeepers think of as the most dangerous animal in the zoo?
   
   Man.

Short Essay Answer Key

1. In Part 1, Chapter 31, what do Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kumar represent in terms of Pi?
   
   Mr. Kumar and Mr. Kumar represent the two sides of Pi, his piety and his interest in creation. They also represent the two sides of his character.

2. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?
   
   The author provides an interlude that helps the reader understand what is being presented, and sets the reader up for an amazing story, believable only if it happens to an amazing person.

3. How does Pi react to the story of Jesus in Part 1, Chapter 17?
   
   Although Pi is Hindu, he is moved, as well as bothered, by the story of Jesus. He hears the story from a priest at the local church that he goes to investigate. He finds Jesus odd for having to pay the price for the sins of mankind; he can’t imagine why a god would subject himself to torture, pain and death. Pi felt that the god is too human and is bothered.
4. What did Pi and Richard Parker kill and eat in Part 2, Chapter 53? What is its symbolism?

In Part 2, Chapter 53, Richard Parker began to growl, the hyena let out a high-pitched scream, and Richard Parker attacked it, killing it swiftly. A rat then appeared, and Pi threw it to Richard Parker, who gobbled it up. Pi was starting to discover his strong will to live, and the survival of life and the animal kingdom as a book theme continues to emerge.

5. How does the tiger get his human name in Part 2, Chapter 48? How is he like Pi?

The tiger is named after the hunter who shot his mother. The hunter, Richard Parker, shot his mother with tranquilizing darts in an effort to find a man-eating panther. The hunter found the tiger cub in some shrubbery. Both were sent to Pondicherry Zoo, where the paperwork was mixed up and the name of the hunter, Richard Parker, was mistaken for the cub. The name stuck. Like Pi, the tiger was an orphan, having lost his mother.

6. How are the zebra and the orangutan anthropomorphized in Part 2, Chapter 45?

The author writes that Pi noticed that the hyena ate off the leg of the zebra during the night, causing the zebra suffering. Pi also looked for and found the orangutan at the front of the boat, seasick. In the ecosystem of the world, the orangutan and the hyena would never have met, but here they were, tossed into this strange boat together.

7. In Part 1, Chapter 39, where did Pi end up after being thrown overboard?

Pi miraculously landed on a tarp-covered lifeboat, along with a 500-pound zebra.

8. How do Pi's parents view him in Part 1, Chapter 27?

Pi's parents wished he were more normal. They question how he got to be so religious, especially during a time of progress and modernization in India.

9. In Part 2, Chapter 43, what did Pi believe is off the lifeboat, as he convinced himself he only had to survive a few hours in the lifeboat before search and rescue teams arrive by ship?

In Part 2, Chapter 43, Pi believed the tiger was off the lifeboat. Pi noticed the hyena was agitated until it finally collapsed in a small space behind the zebra. But he was convinced that were the tiger still there, he would not be alive. However, the author hints that the tiger is still there.

10. The book begins in Part 1, Chapter 1 with many unanswered questions. What are some of these questions?

Some of the unanswered questions in Part 1, Chapter 1 include: Why is the main character in Mexico? Why is he in the hospital? Is he immigrating? Why would the Mexicans bestow food and clothing gifts on him?
Final Test

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________
This test consists of 5 multiple choice, 5 short answer, and 0 short essay questions.

Multiple Choice Questions

**Directions:** Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following statements is true about Pi's parents’ practice of their religion?
   a) Pi's parents practiced their Hindu religion faithfully all the time.
   b) Pi's parents were not very religious.
   c) Pi's father was raised as a Hindu, but had been schooled as a Baptist.
   d) Pi's mother had a Hindu upbringing, but had been schooled as a Presbyterian.

2. What was one method of Pi's escapism?
   a) Temporarily dreaming of his childhood home and his family.
   b) Temporarily stopping his breathing until he saw pure peace in his mind.
   c) Sleeping during the daylight hours, dreaming of his future life on land.
   d) Temporary asphyxiation by putting a cloth over his face.

3. Does the meeting at the zoo between the two Mr. Kumars have any special significance?
   a) No, but it made Pi feel uncomfortable.
   b) Yes. It represents the two sides of Pi's character--his piety and his interest in creation.
   c) Yes. It signifies that Pi has not yet assimilated what he has learned from the two Mr. Kumars.
   d) No. It was just an event that happened.

4. What was the response of Pi’s mother to his request for a Christian baptism and a prayer rug?
   a) His mother did not concede to his wishes.
   b) His mother conceded to his wishes, but only after he argued with her.
   c) His mother told him it was his father's decision.
   d) His mother was supportive of him as soon as he asked.

5. Why did Pi give generously to the tiger at the cost of his own hunger and thirst?
   a) If the tiger became desperate for food, Pi knew his life would end quickly.
   b) If he didn't give generously to the tiger, Pi would not be fulfilling his religious needs.
   c) Pi believed in sharing with the tiger for mutual survival.
   d) If the tiger got mad at Pi, he would lunge and kill Pi.

Short Answer Questions

**Directions:** Answer the question with a short answer.

1. How did Richard Parker react when Pi shouted a greeting to him?
2. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?

3. What happened after Pi discovered he was blind?

4. What did the interviewers want to know first?

5. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man's boat to scavenge for food?

Short Essay Questions

Directions: Answer the questions with a short paragraph.

1. What is one small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64?

2. In Part 2, Chapter 79, Pi was entertained by the tiger's behavior with the sharks. Explain.

3. In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi reached his lowest point in the crisis, and did what? What was Richard Parker's state during this time?
4. What did Pi really achieve by studying the navigational directions in the survival manual in Part 2, Chapter 65?

5. How does the female black leopard in Part 1, Chapter 11 try to blend in with her environment after escaping from the Zurich Zoo?

6. In Part 2, Chapter 90, how did another man enter the story?

7. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?

8. The author discusses Pi's maintenance of his religious practices in Part 2, Chapter 74. Discuss Pi's religious reaction to his predicament.

9. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

10. In Part 1, Chapter 25, why did Pi not feel as though he fit in anywhere?
Medium Final Test - Answer Key

Multiple Choice Answer Key

1. b.
2. d.
3. b.
4. b.
5. a.

Short Answer Key

1. How did Richard Parker react when Pi shouted a greeting to him?

   Responded with the same sounds as before.

2. When did Pi feel that God was very close to him?

   One day when he was riding his bike home from Mr. Kumar's, the Muslim.

3. What happened after Pi discovered he was blind?

   He went into a state of hallucination.

4. What did the interviewers want to know first?

   How the ship sank and what happened to the ship's cargo.

5. What did Pi find when he boarded the other man's boat to scavenge for food?

   Turtle meat, fish, biscuit crumbs, and water.

Short Essay Answer Key

1. What is one small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64?

   One small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64 was that Pi's clothes had disintegrated from the sun and salt, so he had been without clothes for months. With no clothes and being wet for the most part, Pi had developed painful salt water boils that prevented him from finding a comfortable resting position. The boils healed with sun, but new ones developed when his skin got wet again.

2. In Part 2, Chapter 79, Pi was entertained by the tiger's behavior with the sharks. Explain.

   Normally during sunrise and sunset, sharks were all around the lifeboat. Pi would catch the sharks with his bare hands as they swam past, and then throw them over to the tiger's area of the boat. The tiger would play with the shark, club them to death, and eat them. Pi enjoyed watching the tiger and how he responded to the shark, not having any experience with predatory fish.

3. In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi reached his lowest point in the crisis, and did what? What was Richard Parker's state during
this time?

In Part 2, Chapter 89, Pi stopped writing in his journal, after he predicted his imminent death. He spent most of his days sleeping in a semi-conscious state, using his dream rag to hallucinate. Richard Parker was also close to death, as his coat began to fall out.

4. What did Pi really achieve by studying the navigational directions in the survival manual in Part 2, Chapter 65?

Pi had no knowledge of the constellations, so trying to use celestial navigation in the survival manual was fruitless. He had no means to propel himself either, so he ended up just drifting, unable to control his direction as time and distance passed. However, Pi had always gotten spiritual direction from the sky, and continued to do so.

5. How does the female black leopard in Part 1, Chapter 11 try to blend in with her environment after escaping from the Zurich Zoo?

The female black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo had existed quietly, living off roe-deer, trying to blend in with her new surroundings.

6. In Part 2, Chapter 90, how did another man enter the story?

In Part 2, Chapter 90, Richard Parker went blind, followed a few days later by Pi’s blindness. Pi was barely alive and resolved to die. He said his goodbyes to Richard Parker, then heard a voice speaking to him. He had a lengthy conversation with the voice about food, and realized that it must be Richard Parker, and that the other man was also blind. The two men embraced and wept, falling onto the tarp. The other man grabbed Pi, spoke of eating him, but then the man moved onto Richard Parker’s territory and the tiger consumes him.

7. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?

The author provides an interlude that helps the reader understand what is being presented, and sets the reader up for an amazing story, believable only if it happens to an amazing person.

8. The author discusses Pi’s maintenance of his religious practices in Part 2, Chapter 74. Discuss Pi’s religious reaction to his predicament.

Pi had to modify his religious rituals to fit the situation. He found it difficult to remain open to God, to feel love and to believe God is listening to his prayers. He felt so alone and full of despair, but continued to have faith that he would come through the ordeal.

9. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

The deaths of the beautiful zebra and the gentle, loving orangutan show the battle between the forces of life and death. Pi had anthropomorphized the orangutan, remembering how it had was analogous to his own mother. All that remained at the end are Pi and the two agents of death, the tiger and the hyena.

10. In Part 1, Chapter 25, why did Pi not feel as though he fit in anywhere?

Pi maintained his religious convictions and practices, though he has had to adjust them to make them work for him. He believed in many of the interfaith practices he has learned, and feels further enlightened than those around him.
Mid-Book Test (up to Part 2 Chapter 56 | Part 2 Chapter 57 | Part 2 Chapter 58)

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________
This test consists of 5 short answer questions, 10 short essay questions, and 1 (of 3) essay topics.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did Pi build a raft out of?

2. What did Pi do the first day in the life boat?

3. What made Pi re-evaluate his position in the lifeboat?

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi's prayer rug?

5. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi's life meet by chance at the zoo?

Short Essay Questions

Directions: Answer the questions with a short paragraph.
1. How are the zebra and the orangutan anthropomorphized in Part 2, Chapter 45?

2. How do Pi’s parents view him in Part 1, Chapter 27?

3. What does the closing sentence of Part 1, Chapter 35 foreshadow?

4. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

5. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?

6. In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses what observation about animal behavior?

7. In Part 2, Chapter 43, what did Pi believe is off the lifeboat, as he convinced himself he only had to survive a few hours in the lifeboat before search and rescue teams arrive by ship?

8. What did Pi and Richard Parker kill and eat in Part 2, Chapter 53? What is it's symbolism?
9. How is the lion in the zoo in Part 1, Chapter 13 an example of the well-defined social order of animals?

10. How does Pi react to the story of Jesus in Part 1, Chapter 17?

Essay Topics

Directions: Select JUST 1 of the 3 essay topics and write a few paragraphs of response.

1. What is the definition of a hero? Is there a hero in this story? If so, who is it? If not, why not? Support your answers with examples from the text.

2. What is the significance of Orange Juice and the hyena in the story?

3. At many times in the book, Pi nears death, as he runs low on food and the will to live. Using specific examples from the book, discuss some of these events and what Pi learns about himself through the events.
Short Answer Key

1. What did Pi build a raft out of?

*Life jackets and floating oars.*

2. What did Pi do the first day in the life boat?

*He kept alert looking for survivors and rescue teams.*

3. What made Pi re-evaluate his position in the lifeboat?

*He saw the tiger in the boat.*

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pi’s prayer rug?

*He used it in the mosque.*

5. What happened when the two Mr. Kumars in Pi’s life meet by chance at the zoo?

*Pi gave them both carrots to feed the zebras.*

Short Essay Answer Key

1. How are the zebra and the orangutan anthropomorphized in Part 2, Chapter 45?

*The author writes that Pi noticed that the hyena ate off the leg of the zebra during the night, causing the zebra suffering. Pi also looked for and found the orangutan at the front of the boat, seasick. In the ecosystem of the world, the orangutan and the hyena would never have met, but here they were, tossed into this strange boat together.*

2. How do Pi’s parents view him in Part 1, Chapter 27?

*Pi’s parents wished he were more normal. They question how he got to be so religious, especially during a time of progress and modernization in India.*

3. What does the closing sentence of Part 1, Chapter 35 foreshadow?

*The closing sentence of Part 1, Chapter 35 foreshadows something terrible will happen, probably on the ship on the way to Canada.*

4. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

*The deaths of the beautiful zebra and the gentle, loving orangutan show the battle between the forces of life and death. Pi had anthropomorphized the orangutan, remembering how it had was analogous to his own mother. All that remained at the end are Pi and the two agents of death, the tiger and the hyena.*

5. How does Part 1, Chapter 21 set the reader up for the remainder of the story?
The author provides an interlude that helps the reader understand what is being presented, and sets the reader up for an amazing story, believable only if it happens to an amazing person.

6. In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses what observation about animal behavior?

In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses that it is an art to be able to reduce the animals’ flight distance, which is the minimum distance they need from a human before they flee. If the animals are at ease around humans, they are relaxed enough to live and reproduce.

7. In Part 2, Chapter 43, what did Pi believe is off the lifeboat, as he convinced himself he only had to survive a few hours in the lifeboat before search and rescue teams arrive by ship?

In Part 2, Chapter 43, Pi believed the tiger was off the lifeboat. Pi noticed the hyena was agitated until it finally collapsed in a small space behind the zebra. But he was convinced that were the tiger still there, he would not be alive. However, the author hints that the tiger is still there.

8. What did Pi and Richard Parker kill and eat in Part 2, Chapter 53? What is it's symbolism?

In Part 2, Chapter 53, Richard Parker began to growl, the hyena let out a high-pitched scream, and Richard Parker attacked it, killing it swiftly. A rat then appeared, and Pi threw it to Richard Parker, who gobbled it up. Pi was starting to discover his strong will to live, and the survival of life and the animal kingdom as a book theme continues to emerge.

9. How is the lion in the zoo in Part 1, Chapter 13 an example of the well-defined social order of animals?

The lion does not attack because it is hungry, but because the ring is its territory. The trainer must establish early on that he is the super-alpha male, and then the lion will obey all his wishes. It is a matter of brain over brawn.

10. How does Pi react to the story of Jesus in Part 1, Chapter 17?

Although Pi is Hindu, he is moved, as well as bothered, by the story of Jesus. He hears the story from a priest at the local church that he goes to investigate. He finds Jesus odd for having to pay the price for the sins of mankind; he can’t imagine why a god would subject himself to torture, pain and death. Pi felt that the god is too human and is bothered.

**Essay Topics Answer Key**

Answers for Essay Topics are not included as there are an unlimited number of possible responses.
Final Test

Name: _____________________________ Period: ___________________________

This test consists of 5 short answer questions, 10 short essay questions, and 1 (of 3) essay topics.

Short Answer Questions

Directions: Answer the question with a short answer.

1. What did the tiger do when he and Pi landed on the shore of the small island?

2. What did Pi share for food with Richard Parker after butchering it?

3. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?

4. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?

5. What was the date that Pi's interview with the officials began?

Short Essay Questions

Directions: Answer the questions with a short paragraph.

1. In Part 2, Chapter 80, Pi started spending more time on the lifeboat. Why?
2. Discuss Pi's training sequence for trespassing with the tiger in Part 2, Chapter 71.

3. Who is Ganesha in Chapter Part 1, 15?

4. In Part 1, Chapter 39, where did Pi end up after being thrown overboard?

5. In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses what observation about animal behavior?

6. Pi started to take on some of the tiger's traits in Part 2, Chapter 77. Why?

7. In Part 2, Chapter 50, Pi says, "How true it is that necessity is the mother of invention, how very true." What does this quote reference?

8. What is one small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64?
9. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

10. How was Pi's sleep effected by his stress in Part 2, Chapter 68?

Essay Topics

Directions: Select JUST 1 of the 3 essay topics and write a few paragraphs of response.

1. Which animals in the book are most like people in Pi's life? Use specific examples to explain why you chose various animals and what similar characteristics to their human counterparts they exhibit.

2. What makes Pi's ordeal so difficult for the Japanese interviewers to believe? Would it have been easier if the Pi had described the tiger as Richard Parker, a human?

3. There are multiple storms during the story. Each storm leaves Pi with a new vision and attitude about his ordeal and the future. Pick one such storm and describe the storm, its immediate effects on Pi, and its overall effect on the larger story themes.
Short Answer Key

1. What did the tiger do when he and Pi landed on the shore of the small island?

_Leapt from the boat and disappeared over a ridge._

2. What did Pi share for food with Richard Parker after butchering it?

_Turtle meat._

3. Who was Mr. Satish Kumar?

_Mr. Kumar was a Communist and atheist._

4. As Pi was losing hope, his courage rose and what did he no longer fear?

_The hyena._

5. What was the date that Pi's interview with the officials began?

_February 19, 1978._

Short Essay Answer Key

1. In Part 2, Chapter 80, Pi started spending more time on the lifeboat. Why?

_During a flying fish storm, a fish landed on the boat. Pi picked the fish up and saw the tiger starring at him. He turned to face the tiger, sure his end had come. Pi stared down the tiger because his raft and whistle weren't nearby. The stare lasted for a few seconds, and then the tiger licked his nose & averted his gaze. Pi had won. From then on, he spent more time on the lifeboat, even sleeping on the tarp with his back to the tiger._

2. Discuss Pi's training sequence for trespassing with the tiger in Part 2, Chapter 71.

_Pi planned a nine-step training sequence for the tiger. He would provoke the tiger to intrude on the neutral area, but not so much so that the tiger intrudes on Pi's territory. He would maintain eye contact with the tiger in the quest to become the alpha male. If the tiger trespassed, Pi would blow his whistle and trip his ankle, causing the boat to move sideways, making the tiger hopelessly nauseous. Eventually the tiger would associate the blowing of the whistle with nausea and avoid the trespassing behavior._

3. Who is Ganesha in Chapter Part 1, 15?

_Ganesha is the god that represents one who overcomes obstacles and enjoys good luck, wisdom and learning. It is in the entry way of the man's home, shown as a picture with an elephant's head._

4. In Part 1, Chapter 39, where did Pi end up after being thrown overboard?

_Pi miraculously landed on a tarp-covered lifeboat, along with a 500-pound zebra._
5. In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses what observation about animal behavior?

In Part 1, Chapter 9, Pi discusses that it is an art to be able to reduce the animals' flight distance, which is the minimum distance they need from a human before they flee. If the animals are at ease around humans, they are relaxed enough to live and reproduce.

6. Pi started to take on some of the tiger's traits in Part 2, Chapter 77. Why?

Pi's food supplies was low by Part 2, Chapter 77, even after following the recommended daily intake according to the survival guide. Pi started to starve. As he became more desperate, he started eating like an animal, no longer fussing with cleaning and peeling fish, but instead eating them whole, thankful just to have them.

7. In Part 2, Chapter 50, Pi says, "How true it is that necessity is the mother of invention, how very true." What does this quote reference?

Pi is taking stock of the boat in Part 2, Chapter 50, describing his new, temporary home in great detail. As time goes on, he notices more and more details about the boat and uses them to his advantage.

8. What is one small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64?

One small detail of Pi's suffering that the author describes in Part 2, Chapter 64 was that Pi's clothes had disintegrated from the sun and salt, so he had been without clothes for months. With no clothes and being wet for the most part, Pi had developed painful salt water boils that prevented him from finding a comfortable resting position. The boils healed with sun, but new ones developed when his skin got wet again.

9. The zebra and Orange Juice are killed in Part 2, Chapter 47, and symbolize what?

The deaths of the beautiful zebra and the gentle, loving orangutan show the battle between the forces of life and death. Pi had anthropomorphized the orangutan, remembering how it had was analogous to his own mother. All that remained at the end are Pi and the two agents of death, the tiger and the hyena.

10. How was Pi's sleep effected by his stress in Part 2, Chapter 68?

By Part 2, Chapter 68, due to stress and anxiety, Pi was only getting an hour or so of sleep every night. In comparison, the tiger was relaxed and slept almost all of the time.

**Essay Topics Answer Key**

Answers for Essay Topics are not included as there are an unlimited number of possible responses.