For full credit, each question must be answered:

- 1) in your own legible handwriting (not typed),
- 2) in blue or black ink,
- 3) with direct quotations from the novel that are properly parenthetically cited and highlighted.

## Before reading . . .

- 1. How does the library of Congress classify this book?
- 2. What is the significance of Lahiri's **dedication**?
- 3. Fully explain the significance and symbolism of the epigraph.

## Regarding the text . . .

- How is this a bildungsroman novel (apprenticeship, "coming-of-age")? How does Lahiri's structure of 12 chapters reinforce this? <u>Chapter 1</u>
- 5. What is the **setting**?
- 6. What type of **narration** does Lahiri employ?
- When the audience first meets her, we are told that, "... nothing feels normal to Ashima" (6). Cite at least six examples (pp. 1-11) of where her "old" culture in India is in conflict with her "new" culture "in a foreign land" (6).
- 8. What is, "... the closest thing [Ashima] had ever experienced to the touch of a man" (8)? **Metaphorically**, what is the effect?
- 9. Cite the **humor** on p. 10? What is Lahiri's purpose with this **tone** shift?
- 10. In Cambridge, what has Ashima "come to know" (11) about Ashoke? (Combine this with Lahiri's **direct characterization** on p. 9 to develop a detailed description.)
- 11. Cite two universal "experiences" found on pp. 11-12.
- 12. Describe the development of Ashoke's, "ability to read" (12).
- 13. His mother "was always convinced that her oldest son" would be "reading a book the moment he died" (13). How is this **ironic**?
- 14. Who is Ghosh and what does he advise Ashoke to do? Cite the quote. (16)
- 15. What is Ashoke's reply? Compare this with **Emily Dickinson**'s, "I never saw a moor."
- 16. What do we learn in the **flashback** beginning with, "[o]ne day, in the earliest hours of October 20, 1961..." (14)? (Include details of Ashoke's accident, his injuries and the newspaper headline, and examples of Lahiri's use of **aural imagery**.)
- 17. Explain, "He was born twice in India, and then a third time in America" (22).