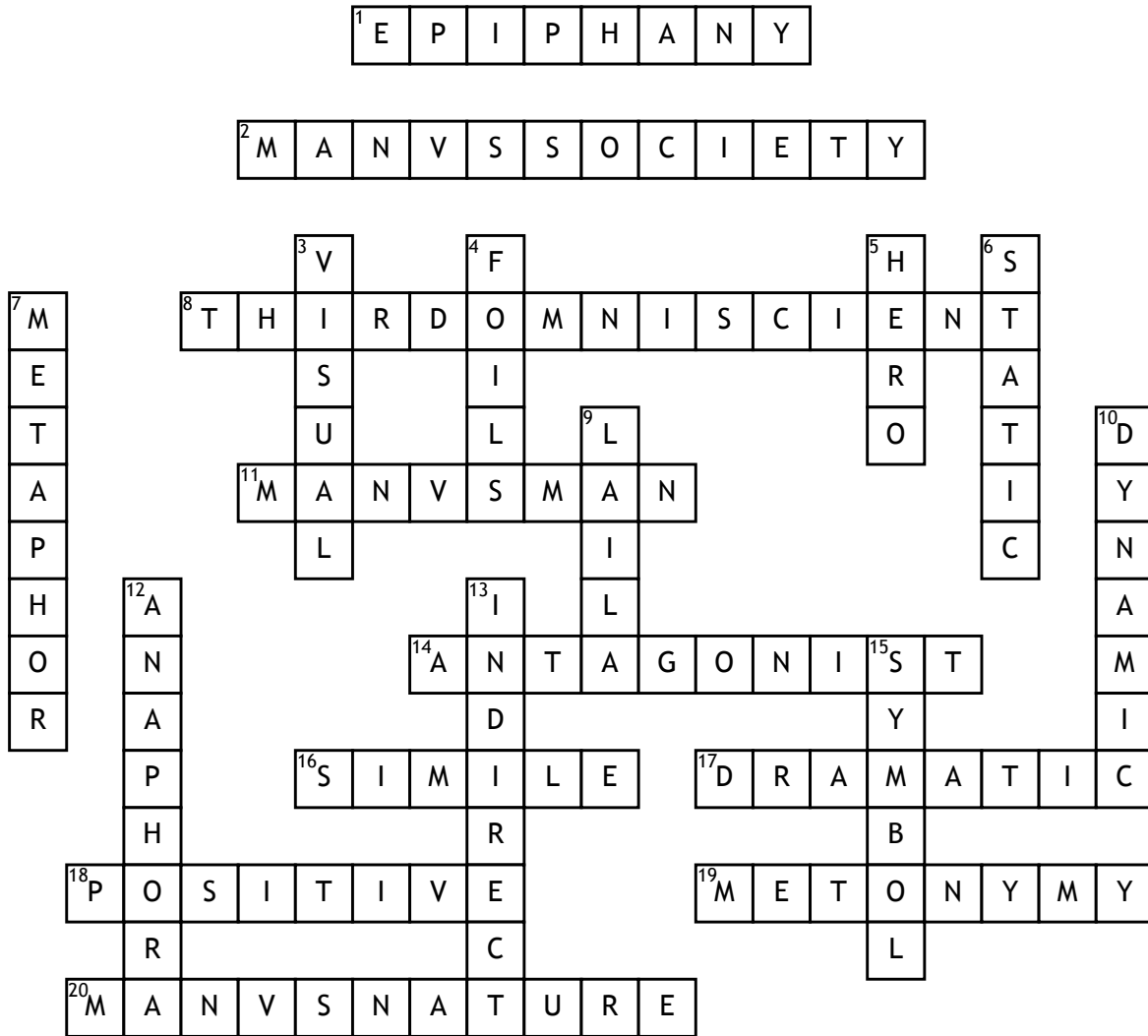


A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS



Across

1. After Mariam hits Rasheed in the head with a shovel Laila has a sudden realization that they would have to hide the body and run away. This "sudden realization" has another name, what is it's other name?
2. In Mariam's society, women are not allowed to attend public school so instead of staying illiterate Mariam gains a tutor to educate her. What external conflict does this represent?
8. According to the following quotes, what kind of narrator does this novel use? "As she walks to her desk at the front of the class, Laila thinks of the naming game they'd play again over dinner the night before."
11. Mariam, Laila and her children all live with the abusive Rasheed their everyday life is a constant battle with his violence and harsh words. What kind of external conflict does this represent?
14. Mariam struggles living with Rasheed, he is abusive and violent and is keeping Mariam of achieving her dreams. Is Rasheed a protagonist or antagonist?
16. What kind of figurative language is this? "Like a compass needle that points north, a man's accusing finger always finds a woman."
17. In the book Laila confesses her love to Tariq to the reader but does not tell Tariq, What type of irony is this?
18. What kind of tone does this quote exemplify? "For the first time in years, Laila hears music at Kubal's street corners."

19. Blessed is He in Whose hand is in the kingdom" What kind of figurative language is this?

20. Due to the bombs and destruction of their environment Laila and her family are forced to move. What type of external conflict does Laila deal with?

Down

3. "Sometimes these trails faded at mud bluffs overlooking the sea; other times they wandered down onto beaches where thick cedars, sapling alders, and vine maples, toppled by winter tides, lay with the tips of their desiccated branches buried in sand and gravel" What type of imagery is this?
4. Rasheed is a cruel man who believes woman should have no rights and only be there to be on their arms. But Mariam's father believed there would come a day where women would have all rights and go to school. This makes Rasheed and Mariam's father.....
5. Mariam becomes a mother who selflessly sacrifices her life so that Laila and her family can have the chance to live a happy one. When her death is upon her, Mariam expresses that she is not bitter about dying and is glad she got the chance to have a family and receive the love she had always wanted from her parents. What kind of archetypal character is Mariam?
6. Jalil is Mariam's father, he always tried to hide Mariam and her mother because he was ashamed of his mistake, even when Mariam's mother dies he keeps her in the house away from others. What kind of character is Jalil?

7. "Mammy was now the curator of their lives' museum and she, Laila, a mere visitor. A receptacle for their myths. The parchment on which Mammy meant to ink their legends." What literary device is used in this sentence?
9. After a terrible loss this young woman must sacrifice her hapiness to marry an abusive, yet wealthy man for her children's well being and their future.
10. Mariam's husband Rasheed was a kind yet firm man. After Mariam has multiple miscarriages Rasheed turns cruel and abusive. What is Rasheed's character type?
12. "Give sustenance, Allah. Give sustenance to me" What type of syntax does this represent?
13. "He has dark, shoulder length hair- a common thumbing of the nose at the departed Taliban, Laila has discovered- and some kind of scar interrupting his mustache on his left side. There is a photo on the windshield , on his side. It's of a young girl with pink cheeks and hair parted down the middle into twin braids." The author is letting you inference on the past and them. What type of characterization is this an example of?
15. The stream within the beginning of the novel is something which Mariam must cross in order to be a part of the city of Herat in order to see her father Jalil. What can this stream be identified as?