The Kite Runner – Discussion Questions

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All page numbers are from

Chapter 1: December 2001

1. Describe the narrator of the book.

2. Whose voice whispers to the narrator and what does it say?

3. During his phone call, what had Rahim Khan told the narrator he must do, and what were his final words to the narrator?

4. Find examples of figurative language that the author uses in the opening chapter of the novel.

Chapter 2

5. Describe Hassan.

6. Compare and contrast the narrator’s house to Hassan’s house.

7. Describe Hassan’s mother and what happened to her after Hassan’s birth.

8. Describe the scene with Hassan and the narrator when they take the forbidden shortcut through the military barracks. What happens and how do the two boys respond?


10. The narrator finds a book that explains the main problems between the Hazaras and Pashtuns. Explain the problem and tell how the prejudice at least partially explains the difference in the lives between the narrator and Hassan.

11. Explain how Hassan and Amir became such close friends.

12. Explain the quotation from page 8: “People say that eyes are windows to the soul.”
Chapter 3

13. Describe Baba.

14. Explain the gift that Baba builds for the community. What does this tell the reader about Baba?

15. Amir lies to his father and tells him that Hassan is ill. Why does he do this and what does this tell the reader about Amir?

16. Explain this quotation from page 15: “The problem, of course, was that Baba saw the world in black and white. And he got to decide what was black and what was white. You can’t love a person who lives that way without fearing him too. Maybe even hating him a little.”

17. Amir is confused by conflicting religious views between his home and the school. Explain.

18. According to the father, what is the only sin? Explain what he means.

19. Explain the pivotal experience from Baba’s childhood.


21. Why is Amir’s father so concerned about his son? How does Rahim Khan respond to Baba’s concerns?

22. Explain the quotation from page 22: “A boy who won’t stand up for himself becomes a man who can’t stand up to anything.”

23. How do you think Amir must have felt as he overheard this discussion between his father and Rahim Khan?

Chapter 4

24. Explain the circumstances of Ali’s adoption.

25. Compare Amir and Hassan’s relationship to the relationship of their fathers.

26. Explain the quotation on page 25: “Never mind any of those things. Because history isn’t easy to overcome. Neither is religion. In the end, I was a Pashtun and he was a Hazara, I was Sunni and he was Shi’a, and nothing was ever going to change that. Nothing.”

27. Describe some of the adventures that Amir and Hassan experience together. What do these experiences tell us about Afghanistan during Amir’s childhood? How are these experiences different from Afghanistan today?
28. Explain how the author uses the concepts of illiteracy and literacy to describe the differences in the two boys.

29. Explain the significance of the story about the word “imbecile.”

30. Describe the scene when Amir writes his first story and tells his father and Rahim Khan about it. Why is this scene so important? What does it tell us about each of these characters?

31. What is Hassan’s reaction when he hears Amir’s first story?

Chapter 5

32. Describe the action of July 17, 1973. How do the main characters react?

33. Describe Assef. Why are the boys so afraid of him?

34. How and why does Hassan threaten Assef? What does this action tell us about Hassan?

35. What threat does Assef issue?

36. How much time expires between the confrontation between Assef and the boys and the final birthday scene in the chapter?

37. What birthday gift does Baba give Hassan? Why does Amir think this is ironic?

Chapter 6

38. Explain why Amir loves the icy season.

39. Describe Ahmed and how he differs from Amir. Why do you think the author included his story in this chapter?

40. Explain this quotation from page 49: “Baba and I lived in the same house, but in different spheres of existence. Kites were the one paper-thin slice of intersection between those spheres.”

41. Amir compares kite fighting to war. Find specific analogies, similes, and metaphors that he uses in this chapter to form this comparison.

42. Explain what a kite runner does and why Amir considers Hassan to be the best kite runner.

43. What happened to the kite runner who climbed a tree? Why do you think Hosseini includes this story? What does it tell the reader about kite runners and this society?
44. Amir tells the story of having a discussion with Hassan and seeing his face change. Explain what happens in this scene. What purpose does the scene serve?

45. Describe the conversation that Baba and Amir have the night before the biggest kite championship. What does this scene tell the reader about Baba? What does the scene tell the reader about Amir?

46. What does Amir tell Hassan he will buy him one day? Why do you think he will do this?

47. Define “Inshallah.” [The definition is given on the final page of the chapter.]

Chapter 7

48. Explain the dream that Hassan has.

49. Find at least two sentences where figurative language is used to describe the kites.

50. Describe the kite competition and the actions that Amir and Hassan take.

51. How do Amir and Hassan feel at the end of the competition?

52. How does Amir think his father will react?

53. When Amir tells Hassan to run after the blue kite, what does Hassan yell back to Amir? Where did this statement occur earlier in the book?

54. On page 67 the narrator states: “Then he smiled his Hassan smile and disappeared around the corner. The next time I saw him smile unabashedly like that was twenty-six years later, in a faded Polaroid photograph.” Explain what you think this quotation means.

55. How does Amir believe his father will greet him when he returns after his win in the competition?

56. Describe the place where the three boys have trapped Hassan. What symbolism might this scene establish?

57. Explain what Assef tells Hassan about sacrificing himself for Amir. How does Hassan react?

58. Locate the statement that Amir makes about how his life might have been different. What does this statement tell the reader about Amir?

59. What memories flood Amir’s mind as he witnesses the assault on Hassan?

60. How does Hassan behave during and after the assault?

61. To what does Amir compare Hassan’s look? What do you think he means?
62. On page 77 Amir states, “I had one last chance to make a decision. One final opportunity to decide who I was going to be. I could step into that alley, stand up for Hassan – the way he’d stood up for me all those times in the past – and accept whatever would happen to me. Or I could run. . . . In the end, I ran.” Explain what he means. Why had Amir run away? (Be careful! Read this page a second time.)

63. What symbolism can you find in the scene where Amir and Hassan meet 15 minutes after the assault? Explain.

64. How is Amir greeted when he returns home? How does Amir react?

65. Go back and re-read the opening paragraph in the book. What do you now understand?

Chapter 8

66. Describe the changes in Hassan’s behavior.

67. What does Ali ask Amir, and how does Amir respond?

68. What happens during the trip to Jalalabad? Why is Amir first excited when his father agrees to go, and why does he quickly become discouraged?

69. What does Amir say aloud one night when he could not sleep? Who hears? Explain the significance of this scene?

70. Why is Amir upset when he sees the pomegranate tree again?

71. Explain the discussion between Amir and Hassan when Hassan asks Amir what he has done wrong?

72. Why do you think Amir is so upset with Hassan’s loyalty?

73. What question does Amir asks that upsets his father? How does Baba respond?

74. Describe the episode with Amir throwing a pomegranate at Hassan. Why is this scene significant? What is Amir trying to do? How does Hassan react?

75. Describe Amir’s birthday party. What brings him joy and what upsets him?

76. What do Amir and Rahim Khan discuss? Why is this story so significant?

77. What does Amir almost tell Rahim Khan? Why do you think he does not tell him?

78. Why is Amir upset in the flickering light during the fireworks?
Chapter 9

79. How does Amir feel when he looks around at all of his presents? Why does he feel this way?

80. What gift does he treasure? Why?


82. How does Amir “frame” or set-up Hassan for punishment? Why do you think he does this?

83. What happens when Amir tells his father about the theft?

84. Why does Amir flinch? What does Amir now realize?

85. What do Hassan and Ali decide to do afterwards? Why do you think they do this? How does Baba react?

86. What does Amir realize when Ali looks at him in “his cold, unforgiving” way (106)?

87. What makes Baba cry for the first time?

88. What is left in the corner of Hassan’s shack? Why do you think he did this?

89. Describe the weather at the end of the chapter. What might this symbolize?

Chapter 10

90. Describe what Amir and his father do when Amir is 18. What do they take with them?

91. Why had the men kept this a secret?

92. How has Afghanistan changed in the last couple of years?

93. How does Baba defend a young woman?

94. What happens?

95. How does Amir respond? What does he think of his father’s actions?

96. Baba states: “Tell him I’ll take a thousand of his bullets before I let this indecency take place” (116). What memory flashes before Amir when he hears his father state this? Why?

97. Why does Baba attack Karim?
98. Why must people hide in the basement? Describe the basement.

99. How has Kamal changed since the last time Amir had seen him? Why had he changed?

100. What is ironic about his change? (Look at page 71 if you don’t remember.)

101. Why does Baba pick up a handful of dirt?

102. When Baba tells Amir to think of something happy while they ride inside a fuel truck, what memory does Amir recall?

103. What disturbing event happens at the end of the chapter? Why does this happen? How does it affect Amir?

Chapter 11

104. Explain this quotation: “Baba loved the idea of America. It was living in America that gave him an ulcer” (125).

105. Explain the violent scene in the store. Why had Baba responded in this manner? How does Amir react?

106. Explain the story about the food stamps. What does this story tell us about Baba?

107. How does Baba react when Amir graduates from high school?

108. At the end of the night when Baba and Amir celebrate his graduation, what does Baba say that disturbs Amir?

109. Explain the quotation: “I didn’t want to sacrifice for Baba anymore. The last time I had done that, I had damned myself.”

110. How does Baba feel about Amir’s plans to become a writer?

111. What story does Baba tell Amir about Soraya?

Chapter 12

112. Explain the problems that Amir encounters as he tries to spend time with Soraya?

113. Why can’t he just ask her out on a date? How does Soraya’s mother feel about Amir?

114. How do traditional Afghan dating customs differ from American customs?

115. What are Soraya’s career plans? Why does she want to do this? Why does her father reject these plans?
116. Explain Baba’s sickness. How does he respond to it? How does Amir respond to his father's illness?

117. Why is Baba so upset with Dr. Schneider? What does this tell the reader about Baba?

118. Explain this quotation from page 157: “What’s going to happen to you, you say? All those years, that’s what I was trying to teach you, how to never have to ask that question.”

119. Describe the scene where Amir and Soraya meet in the hospital when Baba is so ill. (This is the time of their first touch.) Why is this scene so important to Amir?

120. When his father is very ill, what does Amir ask his father to do for him? How does his father respond? Why?

121. What does Soraya tell Amir in their first telephone conversation? How does Amir respond?

122. At the end of the chapter, Amir states that he envied Soraya. Explain.

**Chapter 13**

123. Describe the lafz ceremony. How does this ceremony differ from American customs?

124. What thoughts go through Amir’s mind during the wedding ceremony? Why?

125. Explain the poignancy of the scene with the leather bound book. Why does Amir cry? Why is this scene so significant?

126. Describe General Taheri. Compare and contrast him with Baba.

127. *The Kite Runner* illustrates many examples of double standards for men and women. Cite some of these examples. How do the major characters feel about these different standards?

128. Describe the scene where Soraya’s father brings her home after she had run off with a man when she was a teenager. What does this scene tell the reader about Soraya and about her father?

129. What gift does the general give Amir when they move into their new home? What does this gift show about the general?

130. On the night when Amir celebrates the publication of his first book, his thoughts wander when he is alone after Soraya has fallen asleep. Explain his thoughts.
131. Why was Afghanistan forgotten (184)?
132. Describe the problems that Amir and Soraya encounter when they decide to have children. How do they react? How do Soraya's parents react?

Chapter 14

133. In what year and month does the chapter begin? Compare this time period to the time period of the opening of the novel.
134. Why has Rahim Khan called Amir? How does Amir react to the call?
135. How have Amir and Soraya changed in the last decade?
136. On page 192, Amir states: "I knew he knew." Explain what he means. How does he know?
137. How have the general and his wife changed?
138. Describe Amir's dreams. What might these dreams tell us about Amir?
139. What does Amir do the following week?

Chapter 15

140. Describe Peshawar.
141. Describe Rahim Khan.
142. What is Rahim Khan unable to remember? Why is this surprising?
143. Explain what happened to Rahim Khan at the soccer stadium. From this story, what do we learn about the changes in Afghanistan?
144. Describe what happened to Afghanistan when the Northern Alliance moved in.
145. Why had Rahim Khan danced when the Taliban came to power in Afghanistan?
146. What happened to the orphanage? Again, what does this tell us about the changes in Afghanistan?
147. On page 201, Rahim Khan states: "Yes, hope is a strange thing. Peace at last. But at what price?" Explain.
148. Describe Rahim Khan's health.
149. Rahim Khan states on page 201: “I see America has infused you with the optimism that has made her so great. That's very good. We're a melancholic people, we Afghans, aren't we?” Explain what he means.

150. What does Amir learn about Hassan?

Chapter 16

151. Who narrates this chapter?

152. How had Rahim Khan spent his time in Baba’s house after Baba and Amir had left?

153. How does Rahim Khan describe Hassan when he first finds him? How does Hassan greet Rahim Khan?

154. What disturbing news about Ali does Hassan tell?

155. How does Hassan first respond when Rahim Khan asks him to move back to Kabul? Why does he change his mind?

156. How and why had Hassan learned to read? What does this tell us about how he has changed?

157. How does Hassan behave when he moves back to Baba’s house? Why does Rahim Khan have trouble understanding this?

158. Explain what happens when Sanaubar, Hassan’s mother, returns home. How does Hassan respond?

159. Describe Sohrab and how the family changes after he arrives.

160. How does the author use kite running to explain how things have changed in Kabul?

Chapter 17

161. Explain the contents of the letter that Rahim Khan gives Amir.

162. How does the letter affect Amir?

163. Describe Kabul as Hassan depicts it in his letter.

164. What do we learn about the pomegranate tree? How might this be symbolic?

165. What disturbing news about Hassan and his wife does Rahim Khan tell Amir?
166. How does Amir respond to this news? What thoughts go through his mind?


168. Look at page 221. What quotation about Amir does Rahim Khan interject? How does Amir respond?

169. Explain the shocking news that Rahim Khan tells Amir at the end of the chapter. How does Amir react?

Chapter 18

170. Explain the memories of Hassan and Baba that Amir resurrects.

171. On page 225, Amir calls Baba a thief. Explain.

172. Amir says that he may have been called to Pakistan to atone for both his own and his father's sins. Explain what he means.

173. What does Amir finally decide to do? Why?

Chapter 19

174. Describe Farid and his family. Why is he so bitter?

175. Explain why Farid is so rude to Amir.

176. How had Amir prepared for the trip to Afghanistan?

177. Explain why Amir rejects Rahim Khan’s admonition to wait a few days before leaving.


179. Why do Farid and his brother argue during Amir’s visit. What does this tell us about both men?

180. What does Amir tell the brothers that changes how both of them feel about him?

181. What makes Amir cringe? Why?

182. The story of the gift of the wristwatch is one of the most poignant stories in the novel. Explain.

183. Describe the dream/nightmare that Amir has that night? What significance does it have?
184. What is Amir’s final gift to the family? What does this gift tell us about him?

Chapter 20

185. Explain how Afghanistan has changed since the last time Amir had been there.

186. Describe the Taliban and what Amir learns about them.

187. Amir’s interaction with the old beggar is extremely important to him. Describe the beggar and explain why Amir is so interested in him.

188. What specific information does Amir learn about his mother?

189. Explain Amir’s first encounter with the Taliban in the truck. What mistake does Amir make?

190. Describe the orphanage.

191. Why is Zaman so afraid of Amir at first? How does Amir convince him to open the door and listen to him?

192. Describe Zaman.

193. Why does Farid attack Zaman? How does Amir stop the fight?

194. Zaman explains why he has allowed several children to be mistreated. Why has he done this? Do you agree with what he has done?

195. What does Amir learn about Sohrab?

196. What advice about finding Sohrab does Zaman give Amir?

Chapter 21

197. As Farid and Amir drive toward the stadium, what shocking scenes do they see?

198. Describe and explain the “Street of Guests.”

199. What memory does Amir recall when he sees the pink house?

200. Describe what Amir sees when he walks around his old house. How does he feel about the changes?

201. On page 263, Farid says to Amir: “Nothing that you remember has survived. Best to forget.” Do you agree with Farid? How does Amir respond?

202. Describe the pomegranate tree scene. Where have we seen this tree previously in the book? How might this tree be symbolic?
203. Describe the hotel room where Farid and Amir spend the night.

204. Amir states that he doesn’t mind paying the exorbitant cost for the hotel room. Why not? Explain.

205. Define Mullah Nasruddin jokes. Why do you think the author includes this scene in the book?

206. Describe the scene that Farid and Amir find inside the stadium. How do they both feel as they enter?

207. Find the passage where Amir remembers what Baba had said about clerics many years before. How prescient was Baba?

208. Describe how the man and woman were stoned. What do the clerics do? How do they justify their actions? How do the people in the crowd react? How does Amir react?

209. How do the men set up an appointment with the man in the black sunglasses?

Chapter 22

210. Describe the house where Amir goes to meet the man with black sunglasses.

211. How does Amir feel as he awaits the meeting? (Find and read the paragraph where he shares his thoughts.)

212. Describe the man he meets. What does Amir notice on the man’s arms? What do you think this means?

213. What do the men do to Amir before they talk to him?

214. What stories of violence does the man tell Amir? Why do you think he tells these stories?

215. On page 277, the man states: “You don’t know the word ‘liberating’ until you’ve done that, stood in a roomful of targets, let the bullets fly, free of guilt and remorse, knowing you are virtuous, good, and decent. Knowing your doing God’s work. It’s breathtaking.” Explain the quotation. How do you think he became this way?

216. Amir is told that he could be arrested for treason. Explain. Why is this ironic?

217. Describe Sohrab?

218. How does the man treat Sohrab?
219. Who does the man reveal himself to be and how does Amir respond?

220. When Amir offers to pay for the boy, what does the man tell him about his own family?

221. The man says that he had an epiphany in prison. What happened to him? What is the epiphany that he experiences?

222. What is his mission?

223. Describe Sohrab’s eyes.

224. What rules does the man set up for the fight? (He tells the guards and Amir.) Why is the fight unfair?

225. A story in italics appears at the bottom of page 287. What do you think this is?

226. Describe the fight between the man and Amir.

227. Why does Amir start to laugh? What does he mean when he says he is “healed”?

228. What does Sohrab do when it is obvious that the man is going to kill Amir? What do his actions remind you of? (Go back and look at page 42.)

229. What happens to the man?

230. How do Amir and Sohrab escape?

Chapter 23

231. In the opening of the chapter, the reader discovers the meaning of the vignette on page 287. Explain.

232. Why does the author leave so much space between the paragraphs on pages 294 and 295? (What purpose does the space serve?)

233. What dream about the bear does Amir recall? How has the dream changed?

234. Describe Amir’s injuries.

235. What may be symbolic about one of Amir’s injuries? Explain.

236. How does Sohrab behave when he first sees Amir in the hospital?

237. Explain what Rahim Khan has done.

238. Why is Amir concerned about a tall bearded man he sees in the hospital?
239. Summarize Rahim’s letter to Amir.

240. Why does Farid think Amir should leave the hospital as soon as possible?

241. What phrase does Farid state that causes Amir to cry? Why does it make him cry?

242. How does Amir try to establish a relationship with Sohrab?

243. What dream does Amir have the night after he plays panjpar with Sohrab? Why is this disturbing?

244. What does Farid tell Amir about Betty and John Caldwell? What do you think has happened?

245. At the end of the chapter Amir recalls Rahim’s statement that there’s a “way to be good again.” What do you think he meant?

Chapter 24

246. Describe the mosque that fascinates Sohrab.

247. Describe the scene when Farid and Amir say good-bye.

248. Explain how Amir reacts when he discovers that Sohrab is missing. What does he do? Who helps him? Why?

249. According to Mr. Feyyaz, what is wrong with Afghans? Explain what he means.

250. Why is Sohrab so upset and how does Amir comfort him?

251. On page 318, Amir remembers something he read: “There are a lot of children in Afghanistan, but little childhood.” Explain the quotation.

252. What disturbing question about God does Sohrab ask Amir. How does Sohrab respond?

253. How does Sohrab respond when Amir asks him if he would like to come to America with him?

254. How does Sohrab react when Amir tells him that the two of them are related and that his father never knew?

255. What are the two mullahs on television discussing and what do they decide? What does this tell the reader about some of the Muslims in Pakistan? How does it differ from America?
256. How does Amir respond when Sohrab tells him that he doesn’t want to go back to an orphanage?

257. How does Soraya react when Amir calls her and tells her about Sohrab? What does he ask her to do?

258. What does Raymond Andrews tell Amir when he questions him about adopting Sohrab? Why is Amir so upset with Andrews?

259. When he leaves his office, what does Amir learn about Andrews’s behavior and how it has changed?

260. Describe Amir’s meeting with Omar Faisal. What advice does he give Amir?

261. After whom was Sohrab named?

262. Explain what Sohrab says about sour apples. How does he apply this concept to moving to America?

263. What upsets Sohrab?

264. Explain the great news Amir learns in a telephone call as Sohrab takes a bath.

265. Explain the little information the reader learns at the end of the chapter. What do you think has happened?

Chapter 25

266. Describe Amir’s feelings as he waits in the hospital. To what earlier experience does he compare these feelings? Why?

267. For the first time in the book, Amir seriously feels the need to pray. Explain what he does and the promises he makes to God.

268. Describe Sohrab when Amir sees him after he knows the boy will survive.

269. During one dream, Amir thinks that the man he sees is one of the doctors, but he discovers he is someone else. Who? Why do you think this man appears in his dreams?

270. Why does the hotel manager ask Amir to leave? How does Amir respond?

271. Why does Amir take his copy of the Shahnamah to the hospital? What does he hope to accomplish? Explain

272. What does Sohrab tell Amir that he really wants? (Careful, he says several things.)
273. On the bottom of page 354, why does the author include part of the passage in italics? What are Amir’s thoughts?

274. How have Amir and Sohrab’s relationship changed?

275. To what earlier experience with Hassan does Amir now compare himself?

276. On page 356, Amir says, “Something was lost between Sohrab and me.” Explain.

277. What glimpse of Sohrab’s life for the next year do we receive?

278. On page 354, the narrator states: “Perspective was a luxury when your head was constantly buzzing with a swarm of demons.” Explain.

279. Explain the point of the inclusion of the story about movie endings.

280. Describe “Sunday’s tiny miracle.”

281. Rahim Khan had stated to Amir: “Your father was a man torn between two halves.” What does Amir believe this means? When he thinks of this concept at the end of the book, what does he realize?

282. What discussion about Sohrab do Amir and the general have? Why does the general say he needs to know everything? What word does Amir forbid him to say again? Why?

283. What changes does Amir see after the Twin Towers fell?

284. What project do Amir and Soraya become involved in? Why? To what project of his father’s is this similar?

285. When does the action at the end of the book take place? (Month and year)

286. Where does the general go after 9/11? Why?

287. What can the reader infer about Amir’s religious life at the end of the book?

288. Describe the kite scene at the end of the book.

289. On the final page of the book, Amir says, “For you, a thousand times over.” Explain why he says this.

Final Discussion

290. Go back and re-read the opening paragraph of the book. Explain the paragraph.
In the opening chapter Amir recalls that Rahim Khan had stated, "There is a way to be good again." What had he meant? Do you think Amir has sufficiently atoned for his earlier mistakes? Explain.

Loyalty and betrayal play major roles in the novel. Explain.

Describe the friendship between Amir and Hassan. How and why does it change?

By reading *The Kite Runner*, we get a better understanding of how life has changed in Afghanistan. Describe Kabul when Amir was a small child and then describe how it changes through the years. Amir says at one point in the book that he wishes that his home could once again be the way it was when he was younger. How would you feel if your home town or country changed as Amir’s home changed? What would you lose?

*The Kite Runner* illustrates the brutality of some individuals, but it also shows the enduring kindness and goodness of several characters. Give examples of each. How do you think it is possible for people to be so different? Use examples from the book to illustrate your ideas.

Throughout his life, Amir had a difficult relationship with his father. Describe his relationship. How do you think their relationship might have differed if Baba had been honest with Amir about his relationship to Amir? How do you think their relationship might have been different if Amir’s mother had not died?

For most people, Assef is the most disturbing character in the book. Describe the nature of his evil. Do you think anything could have been done to temper his violence? Do you think he would have become as violent if Afghanistan had not been overtaken by the Taliban?

Describe how the book deals with religion, both the devout followers, those with no religion, and the extremists.

Compare and contrast the lives of Baba and General Teheri in America. Why do you think they are so different?

Throughout the book, the reader sees many examples where women are treated as second-class citizens. Give examples. How do you think these women dealt with such discrimination.

Discrimination is not restricted to the gender of individuals. Give additional examples of discrimination in the novel.
302. Dreams often give readers a glimpse into a character's thoughts and feelings. Give examples of dreams that appear in the book that help us better understand Amir.

303. Flying kites is an important motif that runs through the book. Explain what we learn about the characters and about the conflicts of the book by looking only at the scenes involving kites.


305. *The Kite Runner* gives several examples of the sacrifice of animals. Explain and tell how this idea of sacrifice is also applied to characters in the book.

306. Explain the major themes of the novel.


308. How different would the novel be if the author had used a different point of view? Does the first person narration help or hurt the book?

309. Of all of the characters in the novel, who would you most like to meet or know? Why?

310. Some people think *The Kite Runner* is too violent for high school students to read. Do you agree or disagree? Do you think the book would be as effective if the author had mollified some of the violent scenes?

311. Good literature stays with the reader. Even years after we have read a book, we can still recall important themes, characters, or actions. What will you most remember about *The Kite Runner*? Why?