

Teaching Pack:

In the Sea There are Crocodiles

Cambridge IGCSE™

World Literature 0408

For examination from 2025



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Introduction

This *Teaching Pack* supports teachers and learners when studying Cambridge IGCSE World Literature set texts.

Set texts regularly rotate on the syllabus and may change from one year of examination to the next. Before you begin teaching, check the set text list for the year in which your candidates will take their examinations.

Teachers may use this teaching pack to engage their learners when introducing a set text, or as a revision tool.

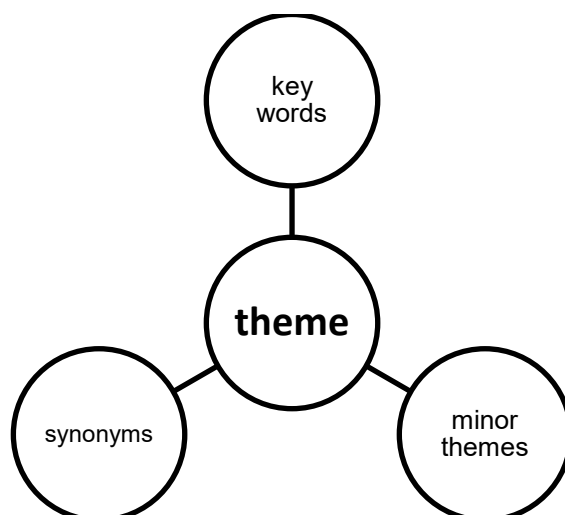
The content of these set text resources will need to be expanded on to cover what candidates are expected to know and be able to comment on in an examination.

To increase learners' understanding and appreciation of the set text we recommend learners to set up a **reading log**, which could include:

- brief synopses of chapters/acts (in no more than a couple of sentences in their own words)
- a timeline of events (useful when a narrative is arranged non-chronologically)
- a list or diagram of characters and their relationships with each other
- first impressions of main characters
- initial thoughts about the main themes or ideas in the text.

The key words we use for the themes in this *Teaching Pack* are not exhaustive.

We suggest teachers discuss synonyms and alternative key words for themes that are identified for a text. Create key major theme mind maps and then from each of those key themes map connected and subsidiary/minor themes.



Animation videos

This *Teaching Pack* can be used with the videos which were produced using the software *Video Scribe* www.videoscribe.co/en/, but a range of other alternative animation and storyboarding tools may equally be used:

- www.storyboardthat.com
Online digital storytelling tool – free and pay for subscriptions available
- <https://wonderunit.com/storyboarder/>
Storyboarding software – free to download, but has to be installed
- www.powtoon.com/edu-home/
Online video and animation creation – free and pay for subscriptions
- www.animaker.com
Online animated video creator – free and pay for subscriptions
- https://goanimate4schools.com/public_index
Online storyboard, scene and video creation tool – pay for subscription
- <http://plasq.com/apps/comiclife/macwin/>
Downloadable and app-based tools for creating comic books
- www.openoffice.org/product/impress.html
A tool for creating multimedia presentations
- <https://products.office.com/en-gb/powerpoint>
Microsoft PowerPoint for simple presentations as well as more complex multimedia presentations.

The teaching pack and videos aim to help learners to understand and think about the key events and themes of the text, key quotations and their meanings, the significance of character behaviour, relationships and actions and how characters are depicted in the set text being studied.

Lesson resources



Included in this pack are some resources to use with your learners. You may ask your learners to create their own worksheets similar to these, around another text, which they are studying:

Character summaries and quotations – learners create their own character summaries including quotation.

Character animations – after watching the animation, learners can work in pairs to fill in the blank worksheet.

Reflection – after reading the text / watching the videos, learners reflect, consider and explore.

Quiz – a fun quiz to test the learners' knowledge of the text before or after watching the videos.

1. Themes and text summary

Some themes which Fabio Geda explores include:

- Power
- Identity
- Relationships
- Conflict
- Culture
- Hope

In the Sea There are Crocodiles is a retrospective novel based on the true story of Enaiatollah (Enaiat) Akbari. The novel is narrated by Enaiat as he tells his dramatic and emotive story to author Fabio Geda. At times Geda and Enaiat converse in 'real-time' dialogue within the wider narrative. Geda captures the child-like and straightforward quality of Enaiat's voice as he recounts his journey. As a ten-year-old boy he is taken at night from his village in Afghanistan by his mother, and they journey to Pakistan. In Pakistan Enaiat wakes up one morning to find his mother has left and he is to continue his journey alone.

Afghanistan	<p>Enaiat starts his narrative on the night before his mother leaves the boarding-house in Pakistan. She takes the young boy to her breast for longer and asks him to remember three things: not to use drugs; not to use violence; not to cheat and steal. Enaiat promises these things and goes to sleep next to her. In the morning Enaiat wakes to find his mother has disappeared. The owner of the 'house' <i>kaka</i> Rahim tells Enaiat that his mother has returned home and that he is now alone; he also tells him that his mother left him a message: 'not to do the three things she told you not to do.'</p> <p>At this point Enaiat takes the narrative back to the night he and his mother left their home in the Ghanzi province. Under the cover of darkness, they travel on foot and via lorry with an unknown man, out of the province and towards Kandahar. The journey is dangerous and Enaiat and his mother rely on the man to help them find safe passage. As he recounts the journey, Enaiat explains that his village, Nava, was a beautiful yet dangerous place to live due to Taliban rule. Taliban closed the school and shot Enaiat's Maths teacher in front of the children. Taliban had promised to kidnap and enslave Enaiat and his brother in payment for his father's death and loss. His mother protected him for as long as she could, but a ten-year-old is harder to hide than a young child; this is where Enaiat's solo journey begins.</p>
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Pakistan	<p>On day one of Enaiat's solo journey he realises that he cannot communicate with anyone except <i>kaka</i> Rahim and that this isolates him and makes him vulnerable. He asks Rahim if he can stay and work for his board at the house and Rahim agrees he can have work and board for one day, but then he is on his own. The next morning Enaiat looks nervously out into the street and wonders which way to walk. Luckily, Rahim offers him the chance to stay in the house, but on the condition he works hard from sun up until sunset. He must do any work that is asked of him and he must do it well. The work is extremely hard and very long and Enaiat explains how difficult it was to understand what he needed to do when he couldn't understand the language.</p> <p>Eventually, once Rahim trusts that Enaiat is a good worker and is trustworthy, he orders him to start making the chay tea deliveries to the local shop keepers. Enaiat enjoys this work more as on the way back he can walk past the local school and listen to the children. After some time, Rahim recognises that Enaiat</p>
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is very good at this job as he does not drop the chay bowls and he counts the money carefully, often bringing back more than is expected.

One morning while delivering the chay, Osta Sahib (a shop owner) asks Enaiat to sit with him and take some chay. They talk about Enaiat's work and Osta Sahib makes him an offer to buy him merchandise to sell, and then share the profit. Enaiat accepts the offer and tells Rahim that he will be leaving.

Osta Sahib is true to his word and buys Enaiat the merchandise to sell, gives him advice and tells him where to sell. The work is tiresome and fruitless to begin with; Enaiat feels that he must annoy people to get them to notice him and to buy from him. It is also dangerous as others try to steal from him. During one fight episode, Enaiat makes friends with a group of Hazara boys who come to his aid. One of these boys is Sufi and they become firm friends.

After some time selling on the streets, Enaiat decides that he has had enough of being treated badly and makes a plan to travel to Iran. He takes advice from kaka Rahim who gives him the name of a people trafficker who will not cheat him. Enaiat and Sufi meet with the trafficker and agree to pay for their passage by working for the trafficker in Iran for three or four months. The journey starts by bus and finishes with Enaiat squashed under the feet of others, travelling by car. Eventually they both arrive in Kerman, Iran.

Iran

Enaiat tells the reader that he and Sufi arrive at a nice house in Iran, but Enaiat is ill with a fever. Over a week the traffickers nurse him with rest and little white pills until he is finally better. Then, he and Sufi leave the house for Kerman train station. The train to Qom is a dangerous journey, but it goes smoothly and Enaiat feels good; he feels like he is 'home'.

In Qom they take a bus to Isfahan and eventually arrive at the building site they are to work on and live at for four months. The work is hard labour and they work for ten or eleven hours a day, but Enaiat likes it. He works hard as a 'jack of all trades' and starts to be able to save a little bit of money. The men are friendly and he feels safe on the compound.

One night, after some months, Sufi tells Enaiat that he is going to leave to go to Qom where he feels it will be safer because there are more Afghans; he asks Enaiat to go with him. The two boys argue a little and that night Sufi leaves. In the morning Enaiat wakes to find his friend gone and it reminds him of the morning he woke to find his mother gone.

When the apartments are finished Enaiat and the men move to a smaller village called Baharestan. It is here that Enaiat has a private revolution; he starts leaving the compound where they work to go out. Enaiat likes it in Baharestan and because it's a small village he feels much safer. He becomes popular in the village, helping women carry their shopping and he is trusted and well liked.

As his confidence grows, Enaiat decides to visit Sufi in Qom. He makes the dangerous bus journey and meets Sufi, who is well and working in the same factory. They have a nice time in Qom, playing football and sleeping in the factory.

After a week Enaiat returns to Baharestan and to his work. Unfortunately, soon after his return the site is ambushed by the police. Nobody tries to escape and Enaiat explains, it is pointless. All the workers, including Enaiat, are captured, their heads are shaved and then they are driven to Herat, Afghanistan, the closest border to Iran. Enaiat and the men pay for the journey back to Baharestan, but on his return Enaiat realises that it doesn't feel safe. He decides to leave Baharestan and to join Sufi in Qom.

Enaiat has already made the journey to Qom safely once and so thinks he will be safe. However, on this bus journey, he is arrested by police and fears he'll be taken to one of the detention centres. He is actually taken to work in a kitchen. After three days of relentless hard work, he is released; he is the only boy to be released. From, here he walks to Qom.

In Qom, Enaiat finds work in the factory with Sufi; he does many different jobs and shows himself to be a good boy and a good worker. One day he gets asked to play football and again, he is good and feels a moment of pride in himself. During his time in the factory, he gets badly injured by a falling stone which stops him playing football.

Eventually, the police come and Enaiat is taken from the factory and roughly dumped back across the border in Afghanistan; here he has thoughts of returning home to his mother and siblings, but they are only thoughts and he decides to journey back to Iran. On the journey back to Iran, police stop them and beat them. Then, whilst walking they come under gunfire; Enaiat decides he has had enough of being treated so poorly and never getting anywhere and so he decides to try to get to Turkey.

Turkey

Enaiat pauses here to explain to Geda and the reader that at this stage in his journey he had reached the point of no return. Four and a half years had passed and he no longer thought about home and his family as he used to; he only existed.

The journey to Turkey with traffickers is very expensive, but Enaiat gets an offer to leave the stone cutting factory with a group of Afghan boys who will pay for his passage. The trafficker is the cousin of one of the boys, which means they may be safer. They buy shoes and waterproofs for their journey as instructed by the cousin; they will be journeying on foot across mountains.

The five boys join other 'illegals' and eventually they end up travelling on foot in a group of around seventy. For safety they walk by night and they sleep by day. The journey is long and hard, with each day passing slowly. Frequently they encounter gun fire and people die through exhaustion and injury. Eventually, and after twenty-six days, they reach Turkey.

On the boarder of Turkey, the surviving walkers are loaded onto a truck with a false bottom; the conditions are dark and very cramped, uncomfortable, and dangerous. For three days they travel in pain and fear with people moaning, screaming, and dying. Finally, they are unloaded and Enaiat notes that he wees blood for weeks.

It is hard for Enaiat to make a living in Turkey; there are not many jobs and poorly paid. Quickly, Enaiat decides to leave for Greece with some boys who have decided to leave and have saved enough money for the journey. Enaiat manages to fool the boys that he can speak English and will communicate for them if they pay his passage; they accept.

This time the passage from Turkey to Greece is by car and dinghy. The boys are driven to the coast by the trafficker, and then left with a dinghy and oars. They wait three nights and then they set sail for Greece, joking about crocodiles 'in the sea' as they go; the crocodiles are symbolic of the hidden dangers 'illegals' face as they make their journeys.

Greece

On the third night the boys and Enaiat set out in the damaged dinghy, heading across the water to the coast of Greece. The journey is hard and the waves are tall. The boys get scared and argue, until eventually they all fall asleep. When they wake they have washed up on the shore of Greece. However, they have no clothes and no provisions.

Enaiat walks to the nearest supermarket and sneaks in, looking to steal food and maybe some clothing. Unfortunately, the rest of the boys follow him and cause a disturbance that brings the police. Enaiat and another boy are captured and taken to the police cells. Enaiat fears what will happen if they are fingerprinted, so that night he and the other boy cry and shout and make a nuisance of themselves so that the night watch throw them out onto the street. They are successful and get thrown out.

Enaiat and the rest of the boys start the journey to Mytilene on foot, but after some time they argue. Enaiat walks away and stands in a phone box just as the others get arrested and beaten. He runs, not stopping for miles and when eventually he does stop, he falls asleep. Enaiat wakes up to an old lady who kindly feeds and clothes him, puts him on a bus with a ticket and gives him 50 Euros. Enaiat uses the money to buy a ticket for the ferry to Athens.

Whilst on the ferry Enaiat meets Jamal, a boy he knew from football in Iran. The two boys easily get work on the Olympic stadiums for two months and they earn the good wage of forty-five Euros a day. They work by day and sleep in the park at night, using each other for protection.

When the Olympic work ends, Enaiat decides to try to find passage to Italy. It takes many failed attempts to get on to lorries, but eventually, through his own ingenuity, Enaiat makes it onto a ship container he thinks is destined for Italy. This is a proud, but scary moment on his journey.

Italy

Enaiat waits for his moment to escape from the lorry after it drives into the country. However, as the container he is travelling in is hooked up off the back of the lorry, he decides he needs to move quickly. Enaiat jumps out and starts to run in the direction of the road; he sees a sign that reads 'Venice'.

Luckily, Enaiat meets a variety of strangers in Italy that help him navigate his way from Venice to Rome. In Rome after much investigation, Enaiat manages to get a mobile number for his old friend Payam. He calls and it is indeed his old friend; he now lives in Turin and asks Enaiat to come and join him.

After more kind help from strangers Enaiat is met by Payam at Turin station and from there he takes him to the Office of Foreign Minors to start the asylum process. During the lengthy process Enaiat is fostered by Marco and Danila and goes to live with them and start his 'new life'. The novel ends with Enaiat describing speaking to his mother on the phone, eight years after she left him in Pakistan and wondering how she was 'still alive' and how he 'was too'.

2. Character summaries and quotations

Enaiat Akbari

Enaiat Akbari is the main protagonist and narrates the story as a conversation with author Fabio Geda, of his solo journey away from Afghanistan and Taliban rule. He travels across a number of countries, encountering dangerous challenges, until he reaches asylum and a new life in Italy.

Ten-year-old Enaiat starts the Afghanistan story by explaining that no child expects to wake up in another country having been abandoned by their mother in the night. His voice is calm and thoughtful as he recounts the journey he and his mother took to Pakistan. Before his mother leaves she asks Enaiat to remember never to do three things: 'use drugs... use violence... cheat or steal.' She explains why each of these commands is important and Enaiat agrees to follow her wisdom. As the reader follows Enaiat on his journey it is clear that Enaiat has learned from her wisdom; everywhere he goes he earns the reputation of a good young man.

Ten-year-old Enaiat is compliant and respectful, considerate, and thoughtful. When he wakes up alone in the 'samavat' house in Pakistan, his first thought is that he must not let people take advantage of him. Within a day he has found work. The work is hard and the expectation of him unrealistic, but he always tries his best, never giving up. This attitude becomes characteristic of Enaiat as he travels from place-to-place; in many of the circumstances he finds himself in, it would be easy to give up, but Enaiat carries on with stoic determination.

In Pakistan, Enaiat meets a young Hazara boy called Sufi. Sufi defends Enaiat and his merchandise from some bullies and the two become friends. Sufi is the first real friend that Enaiat makes and they travel together for some time. Sufi is important in Enaiat's development as he helps Enaiat to feel confident and supported. Sometime later in their journey, when Sufi tells Enaiat he wants to leave for Qom, they argue, and after Sufi leaves Enaiat feels the same abandonment he felt after his mother left him.

After several repatriation experiences in Iran, Enaiat decides he will travel to Turkey. This decision takes Enaiat on a twenty-six-day mountain trek to the border of Turkey. Many are lost along the way, but Enaiat carries on, determined to reach his destination. It is during this harrowing experience that his narrative voice grows older, and he seems to mature as the protagonist.

Enaiat seems to mature again when he travels from Turkey to Greece. In this episode the reader sees Enaiat asserting himself as a leader and a captain of others, giving directions and making decisions. He even says confidently to the boys he is travelling with: 'I'm the oldest... I'm the captain.' At this point in the narrative, he is also physically more capable and his experiences have given him a wisdom beyond his years.

When Enaiat reaches Italy, the reader sees what a kind and humble young man he has become. He openly recognises the kindness of strangers as they help him navigate tickets and train stations and acknowledges that without this he would never have been able to get this far. Enaiat's emancipation as a capable and free young man shows the reader that even in the darkest of situations, hope shines bright.

Quotation	This suggests...
'Without school, life is like ashes.' Afghanistan	That Enaiat sees school as important. The simile that compares life without it to 'ashes' suggests that the loss of school extinguishes the flame/spark for life that young people have. School provides the colour and the passion; without it everything is cold and grey and empty.
'the decision to emigrate comes from a need to breathe... and hope of a better life is stronger than any other feeling.' Iran	That emigration from situations like Enaiat's, is literally lifesaving. 'To breathe' is vital to existence, as is emigration from dangerous environments such as Taliban ruled Afghanistan. The abstract noun 'hope' has more power than 'any other feeling', such as feelings of fear and vulnerability. It is the power of 'hope' that keeps Enaiat fighting his way to freedom and a better future.
'I knew she was still alive, and maybe it was also then that I realised, for the first time, that I was, too. I'm not quite sure how. But I was.' Italy	That despite distance, the bond between a parent and child is strong. Enaiat has travelled many miles away from his mother, over many years, yet he feels the connection to her still. The repetition of the first person 'I' suggests that this really is the 'first time' that Enaiat has consciously thought about himself and his survival story.

Mother

Enaiat's mother is presented as a nurturing and maternal presence, yet she is also wise and practical. The first image the reader has of her is as a traditional mother holding her child to her 'breast', soothing him to sleep. However, this image is juxtaposed by the advice that she gives him as she holds him. She commands him not to do 'drugs', not to 'use violence and finally not to 'cheat or steal'. Enaiat does not realise, but the reader understands that she is wisely preparing him for a life without her maternal protection.

Enaiat's mother is presented as independent, practical, and organised. She their journey across Afghanistan with the help of the mystery 'man'. An example of her preparation is the burqa she brings so that she can hide Enaiat in her skirts during tricky situations and 'hide the fact that she was a Hazara'. Enaiat's mother's love and bravery sees her act to defend her son's right to 'live' free from oppression and 'fear'.

On the surface, the abandonment of her ten-year child may seem callous and unmotherly, but in this case, it is a mother sacrificing her own feelings to give her child the chance of a 'life' that he cannot have if he stays with her. As Enaiat explains, 'Mother decided it was better to know I was in danger far from her, but on the way to a different future, than to know I was in danger near her, but stuck in the same old fear.' This is a mother's ultimate sacrifice, and it shows the strength and bravery of Enaiat's mother to save him.

Quotation	This suggests...
'takes your head and holds it against her breast for a long time, longer than usual and says, There are three things you must never do in life...' Afghanistan	That it was hard, yet essential for Enaiat's mother to leave him. The imagery of the child's 'head' against the 'breast' is maternal and has connotations of nurture, love, and protection. This soft imagery is juxtaposed by the hard reality of her 'warning' and the 'three' things Enaiat must remember.
'Mother decided it was better to know I was in danger far from her, but on the way to a different future, than to know I was in danger near her, but stuck in the same old fear.' Afghanistan	That Enaiat's mother is selfless and more focused on her son's life and future than her own. She suffers because she understands the 'danger' of abandoning her 10-year-old, but she gives him the opportunity to have a 'different' future; the vague adjective 'different' suggests that although she does not know what will happen to Enaiat, she knows it will not be the 'same old fear'.
'All I could hear through the receiver was breathing, soft and moist and slightly sharp. I realised that she, too, was crying.' Italy	That the years that the mother has been separated from her child, have been very challenging. She cannot speak, yet the triplet of sounds she makes suggest that her emotion is overwhelming. The antonyms 'soft' and 'sharp' suggest that these emotions are conflicting, complex, and difficult for her.

Sufi

Sufi is an Afghan boy that Enaiat meets in Pakistan. Sufi and his group defend the young Enaiat from thieves and bullies trying to steal his merchandise in the market. Despite a risk to himself, Sufi demonstrates compassion and sympathy in helping Enaiat. Sufi quickly becomes Enaiat's first real friend and become firm comrades.

Sufi's real name is Gioma, yet he earns himself the nickname Sufi due to his quiet demeanour and calm manner. He is thoughtful and reflective and can be seen thinking his way around situations and making informed choices about his future. Like Enaiat, he is also resilient and independent, and these qualities get him far in the story. In fact, it is Sufi's thoughts about his future safety that first split the two friends apart. Sufi feels that Qom will be a safer place to work, and he reasons that this is because there are more Afghans working there. In some respects, Sufi is correct and although Enaiat does not follow him the first time, later he does travel to Qom.

Despite Sufi's quiet, almost 'silent' manner, he can also be chaotic and Enaiat tells the reader there have been times when 'he caused more trouble than anyone else'. This perhaps reflects the chaotic and unpredictable life that 'illegals' lead as they fight to get themselves across borders to safety.

Quotation	This suggests...
'he liked to keep himself to himself, and was as calm and silent as a Sufi monk. Pakistan	That Sufi understands the importance of not drawing too much attention to yourself when you're vulnerable. The simile comparing him to a 'Sufi monk' presents him as having a sense of freedom to journey towards something better.
'I'm coming with you, Enaiat.' Pakistan	That Sufi likes Enaiat and is willing to leave behind the safety of the group of the Hazara boys he lives with. There is a confidence and an assertiveness to Sufi that the reader sees in his simple statement of intention to travel with Enaiat.
'Then one morning, when I woke up, Sufi was gone.' Iran	That the loss of Sufi is challenging for Enaiat. Sufi's disappearance during the night reminds Enaiat of the time his mother left and he woke up alone. The simplicity of the statement 'Sufi was gone' suggests the speed and ease with which people and relationships are lost on this journey.

Create your own character summaries including quotation tables:

[Character name]





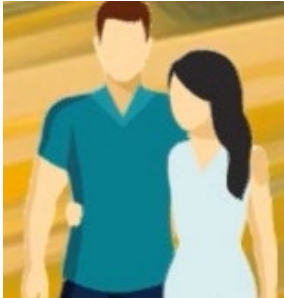
Quotation	This suggests...

3. Character animations





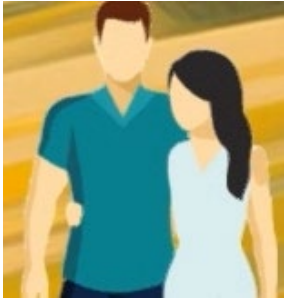
Can you identify the names of the different characters in the videos?

Character name	Character image
	
	
	
	
	

Character name	Character image
	
	
	

Here are the answers.

Character name	Character image
Enaiatollah (Enaiat) Akbari	
Enaiat's mother	
Sufi	
<i>kaka</i> Rahim	
Osta Sahib	

Character name	Character image
Jamal	
Payam	
Marco and Danila	

Now you have read the text, reflect on your thoughts:

Select a passage of key importance from the novel.

Consider the significant links between the content of the extract and the rest of the text.

Provide a brief overview of the content and organisation of the extract.

Create practice questions around the passage, for example:

- How does [author] make this such a memorable / significant moment in the story?
- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays [character's] attitude towards [character] at this moment in the novel.
- Explore the ways in which [author] makes this moment in the novel so [moving / exciting / sad, etc].

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Explore the characters in the novel

Create practice questions around the characters of the novel, for example:

- Explore the ways in which [author] portrays the differences between [character] and [character]?
- Explore the ways in which [author] strikingly portrays [character's] relationship with [character].
- How does the writer memorably depict the life of [character]?
- In what ways does [author] make [character] such a memorable / admirable character?

Choose **one** of your questions and complete the following activities:

Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.

Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.

Learn some key quotations.

Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

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Explore the themes of the novel

Create practice questions around a theme (listed in section 1), for example:

- How does [author] portray [theme] in the novel?
- In what ways does [author] convey [theme] in the novel?
- How does [author] present his ideas about [theme] in the novel?

Choose **one** of your questions and complete the following activities:

- Compile a QUOTATION + COMMENT table to record your ideas about specific characters.
- Add notes to each quotation about what it reveals about the character and their relevant contexts.
- Learn some key quotations.
- Answer the question. Peer-evaluate each other's answers.

Note examples of:

- irrelevant points (which perhaps narrate or describe)
- repeated points (where no more credit can be given)
- unsupported assertions (which do not constitute analysis)
- long quotations (which indicate a lack of clear focus).

Tick:

- ✓ points that are valid and thoughtful
- ✓ quotations that are concise and relevant
- ✓ critical comments on key words or aspects of structure and form.

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5. Quiz



1. What three things does Enaiat's mother warn him not to do?

- A) Not to use violence; not to go far from her; not to hurt others.
- B) Not to cheat; not to steal; not to use drugs.
- C) Not to use drugs; not to use violence; not to cheat and steal.
- D) Not to use violence; not to lose her; not to steal.

2. Once kaka Rahim trusts Enaiat, what job does he allow him to do?

- A) Take chay to the local school.
- B) Prepare the deliveries.
- C) Prepare the chay for delivery.
- D) Take chay to shopkeepers.

3. Who is the first actual friend that Enaiat makes?

- A) Sufi.
- B) kaka Rahim.
- C) Osta Sahib.
- D) Jamal.

4. What is the first thing that happens to Enaiat in Iran?

- A) He goes on a train journey.
- B) He feels like he is 'home'.
- C) He takes a bus ride to Isfahan.
- D) He becomes ill with a fever.

5. Which of these statements is false?

- A) Sufi leaves for Qom because he feels Isfahan is unsafe.
- B) Sufi will feel safer in Qom because there are more Afghans.
- C) Sufi asks Enaiat to go to Qom with him.
- D) Sufi leaves the next morning.

6. How does Enaiat travel from Iran to Turkey?

- A) On a bus.
- B) On foot across the mountains.
- C) On a train across the border.
- D) On a truck.

7. What are the crocodiles in the sea between Turkey and Greece symbolic of?

- A) The fun you can have with others.
- B) The danger of unknown wildlife.
- C) The hidden dangers 'illegals' face as they journey.
- D) The ability to joke in the face of danger.

8. What does Enaiat fear when he is arrested at the Greek supermarket?

- A) Being fingerprinted.
- B) Being sent home.
- C) Being beaten.
- D) Being left in a cell.

9. Which of these statements is false?

- A) In Greece Enaiat earns a good wage.
- B) In Greece Enaiat earns 45 Euros a day.
- C) In Greece Enaiat finds work easily.
- D) In Greece Enaiat earns a poor wage.

10. Who does Enaiat speak to at the end of the novel?

- A) Marco and Danila.
- B) His mother.
- C) Payam.
- D) Jamal.

Quiz answers

1. What three things does Enaiat's mother warn him not to do?

C) Not to use drugs; not to use violence; not to cheat and steal.

2. Once kaka Rahim trusts Enaiat, what job does he allow him to do?

D) Take the chay deliveries to shopkeepers.

3. Who is the first actual friend that Enaiat makes?

A) Sufi.

4. What is the first thing that happens to Enaiat in Iran?

D) He becomes ill with a fever.

5. Which of these statements is false?

D) Sufi leaves the next morning.

6. How does Enaiat travel from Iran to Turkey?

B) On foot across the mountains.

7. What are the crocodiles in the sea between Turkey and Greece symbolic of?

C) The hidden dangers 'illegals' face as they journey.

8. What does Enaiat fear when he is arrested at the Greek supermarket?

A) Being fingerprinted.

9. Which of these statements is false?

D) In Greece Enaiat earns a poor wage.

10. Who does Enaiat speak to at the end of the novel?

B) His mother.

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