**Symbiosis School, Nashik.**

**Std : X Term I (2020-21)**

**Subject : English Language & Literature**

**Lesson 4 : From the Diary Of Anne Frank.Worksheet - 20**

**By Anne Frank**

**“Laziness might be attractive, but work gives satisfaction.”**

**-Anne Frank**

**Word Meanings**

Listless- with no energy or interest  
Brooding- engaged in or showing deep thought about something that makes one sad, angry, or worried.  
Prompted- provoke

Confide- to tell personal things privately to a person that one trusts  
Liable- likely (here)

Enhance- intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of.  
Plunge- jump or dive quickly

Adorable- lovable, cute  
Emigrated- leave one's own country in order to settle permanently in another.  
Plunked- to put down

Farewell- an act of parting or of making someone’s departure

Intended- planned  
Solemn- characterized by deep sincerity  
Dedication- commitment

Quaking- shake or tremble  
Staked- bet, chanced  
Pleading- to make an emotional appeal  
Glances- take a brief or hurried look  
Outbursts- a sudden release of strong emotion  
Dummies- an object designed to resemble and serve as a substitute for the real or usual one  
Unpredictable- not able to be predicted; changeable

Not to lose heart- not be discouraged

Old fogey- an old fashioned person  
Annoyed- slightly angry; irritated  
Chatterbox- a person who likes to chatter; talkative  
Jotted- write (something) quickly

Ramble- to talk or write at length in a confused or inconsequential ways  
Convincing- capable of causing someone to believe that something is true or real; powerful  
Trait- quality  
Inherited- derived genetically from one's parents or ancestors.

Proceeded- to begin a course of action  
Incorrigible- not able to be changed  
Mistress- a woman in a position of authority or control

Roared- laughed (here)  
Exhausted- completely used up  
Ingenuity- the quality of being clever, original and inventive  
Verse- writing arranged with a metrical rhythm, typically having a rhyme  
Ridiculous- deserving or inviting derision or mockery; absurd

**Introduction**

Anne Frank's *Diary is*not a novel or a tale of the imagination. It is the diary kept by a young Jewish girl for the two years she was forced to remain in hiding by the Nazi persecution of the Jews of Europe. Between June 1942 and August 1944, from Anne's thirteenth birthday until shortly after her fifteenth birthday, Anne Frank recorded her feelings, her emotions, and her thoughts, as well as the events that happened to her, in the diary which her father had given her as a birthday present. Together with her parents and her sister, Margot, the Van Daan family (consisting of a husband, a wife, and a son, Peter, two years older than Anne) and, later on, an elderly dentist named Mr. Düssel, Anne lived in a set of rooms at the top of an old warehouse in Amsterdam, Holland, concealed behind a hidden door and a bookcase. During the day, when people worked in the office and in the warehouse below, Anne and the others had to keep very quiet, but at night they could move around more freely, though of course they could not turn on any lights nor show in any way that the house was inhabited.

The *Diary*is many things at one and the same time. It is an amusing, enlightening, and often moving account of the *process of adolescence,*as Anne describes her thoughts and feelings about herself and the people around her, the world at large, and life in general. It is an accurate record of the way a young girl grows up and matures, in the very special circumstances in which Anne found herself throughout the two years during which she was in hiding. And it is also a vividly terrifying description of *what it was like to be a Jew —*and in hiding — at a time when the Nazis sought to kill *all*the Jews of Europe.

Above all, Anne was an ordinary girl, growing up, and eventually dying, but she was an *ordinary*girl growing up in *extraordinary*times. She loved life and laughter, was interested in history and movie stars, Greek mythology, and cats, writing, and boys. In the few entries which she wrote before the family went into hiding, we discover something of the world of a child growing up in Holland in 1942. Anne went to school, had girl friends and boyfriends, went to parties and to ice-cream parlors, rode her bike, and *chattered*(an understatement) in class. In fact, Anne chattered so much that, as a punishment for her talkativeness, she had to write several essays on the subject of "A Chatterbox." Much of this chatty quality of hers, however, spills over onto the pages of her diary, where we often feel as if she is a good friend who is confiding in us. Although the world of that period is divided from us by more than mere years, Anne's voice is very contemporary, and many of her thoughts and problems are very much like those of any youngster growing up both then and now.

Anne Frank did *not*survive the concentration camps to which she was sent after her little group was discovered. Of all the eight people who hid in the "Secret Annexe" in Amsterdam, only Anne's father survived. The pages of Anne's diary, which the Nazis left scattered on the floor when they arrested the group in hiding, were kept by the two young women who had worked in the office and had faithfully supplied the little group with food and other provisions. When Mr. Frank returned after the war, they gave him the pages of Anne's diary, and he eventually published them. And so, although Anne died, as the Nazis had intended, her spirit lives on, through her *Diary,*stronger and clearer by far than any brute force or blind hatred.

**Summary of From the Diary of Anne Frank**

In this article, you will be reading From the Diary of Anne Frank Summary which is based on the background of World War II. This is an autobiography of a young girl Anne Frank, who expresses her thought in a diary. Her father has gifted the Diary on her 13th birthday, which she calls with the name of ‘Kitty’. Anne Frank is a Jewish girl who is hiding during World War II, in order to avoid the Nazis. She shares her experience and the story during her time of depression. Also, she hides in the secret annexe on the Prinsengracht 263 in Amsterdam with seven other people. She lives there for two years and describes all her experiences in the Diary. Thus, she puts her energy into studying and writing, gaining knowledge of politics and literature. After her death, she becomes world famous because of the Diary.

The author feels that it is strange and unusual for her to write a diary because it is the first time she is doing it. She feels that in the future no one will read about a young girl’s past experiences. But then she puts these thoughts away and decides to write her thoughts. The author is feeling very lonely as she has no friends to talk to. She wants to give her need of friend a shape, hence decides to name the diary as “kitty”. The writer feels that the paper has more capacity to absorb thoughts rather than people who have low patience level. She has a good time with friends but cannot share everything with them as they are not true friends. She refers to her father as the most lovable who presents her the Diary on her 13th birthday.

On June 20, 1942, she mentions how her class is nervous about their results. The author says that the only subject she is unsure about is mathematics. She and her friend, G are trying to stop the students from making noise, but to no avail. According to the author, about the quarter of the class should not pass as they do not participate in any activities.

Anne recalls how the maths professor is constantly irritated by her talkativeness. While talking in his classes he gives her extra homework as punishment. The first punishment is to write an essay on “Chatterbox”, which the author thinks as weird. She imagines about the topic and decides to present concrete arguments in support of talking. She writes that she will try to better herself but cannot eliminate talking completely. The professor finds it amusing but allots another topic after she did not change her nature.

The topic is An incorrigible chatterbox which refers to a habit that is difficult to change. After keeping an eye on her, the professor gives her another topic, Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox, as a punishment. She runs out of thought after writing two times on a similar topic. She decides to write her third topic in the form of a poem and writes a satire and luckily the professor takes it lightly. The professor recites the entire poem in front of the class and the author talked uninterruptedly after this.

#### ****Conclusion of From the Diary of Anne Frank****

In the story From the Diary of Anne Frank, we can conclude that a young student needs to talk and feel joyous in order to stay mentally fit.

**Historical Background**

The events recounted in Anne Frank's diary take place during World War II, in which almost all the countries of Europe, as well as the U.S.A. and Japan, were involved to a greater or lesser extent between 1939 and 1945. The reasons for the war are many and varied, some blaming the harsh conditions and economic penalties imposed on Germany after its defeat in World War I, others claiming that it was the weakness of the European countries after Hitler's rise to power in Germany. That had it not been for Hitler and his policies, the war would not have taken place.

The Nazis were engaged in a systematic attempt to kill off certain sections of the population — primarily Jews and Gypsies — both within Germany and in the countries which they occupied, claiming that they were "racially inferior." In some cases, these people were made to work as slaves before they were killed so that the Germans could benefit as much as possible from their labor. To implement this scheme, the Germans established huge "concentration camps, throughout Europe. Jews and other people were sent there in cattle trains, and upon arrival, their heads were shaved and their arms were tattooed with numbers; in addition, they were stripped of their clothes and whatever possessions they still had. They were made to work and were subjected to the strictest discipline and the most inhumane conditions before they were gassed in special chambers and their bodies burned, the Nazis assembled large numbers of Jews and machine-gunned them all as they stood on the edge of huge pits which they had dug themselves. In other places, the Nazis herded all the local Jews into the synagogue and then set it on fire.

Throughout World War II, the Nazis destroyed maximum Jews from Europed and by the time the war had ended, they had succeeded in killing six million of them, two-thirds of the total number of Jews in the world.

The Nazis were as efficient in setting up the machinery of death as they were in manufacturing arms. Over the years, they perfected a system of obtaining lists of *all*the Jewish inhabitants of a particular place and making them all wear a distinguishing mark in the form of a yellow star, and then loading them into crowded cattle cars and dispatching them by train to concentration camps. There, they were either worked until they died, starved to death, or gassed.

Anne writes in her diary that it was apparent to a number of "outsiders" — for example, the man who supplied their bread, as well as the greengrocer who provided their vegetables — that people were in hiding, but these Dutch people kept the group's secret, and even added extra rations when they could.

Anne Frank's family, having moved to Holland from Germany in an attempt to escape Nazi persecution, and after living in hiding in the middle of Nazi-occupied Holland for two years, was discovered by the Nazis and sent to various concentration camps. All the members of the group in hiding, with the exception of Anne's father, Otto Frank, perished in those camps.

**Character Sketch**

### 1) Anne Frank

The author of the diary, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Anne is a lively, curious girl of thirteen at the beginning of the play. Anne was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany, and was four years old when her father moved to Holland to find a better place for the family to live. She is very intelligent and perceptive, and she wants to become a writer. Anne grows from an innocent, tempestuous, precocious, and somewhat petty teenage girl to an empathetic and sensitive thinker at age fifteen. She remains optimistic throughout the months they are in hiding and always makes the best of the situation she is in. As her diary reveals, she is very introspective and creative and has a vivid imagination. Anne dies of typhus in the concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen in late February or early March of 1945.

### ****2) Otto Frank:**** Anne’s polite and practical father, Mr. Frank is the head of the “attic family.” His calmness and patience are an asset in the cramped attic and a comfort to Anne, who is very close to him.

Anne’s father. Otto is practical and kind, and Anne feels a particular kinship to him. He was born on May 12, 1889, into a wealthy Frankfurt family, but the family’s international-banking business collapsed during the German economic depression that followed World War I. After the Nazis came to power in Germany, Otto moved to Amsterdam in 1933 to protect his family from persecution. There he made a living selling chemical products and provisions until the family was forced into hiding in 1942. Otto is the only member of the family to survive the war, and he lives until 1980.

**3) Mr.Keesing:** Mr Keesing was an old maths teacher at Anne’s school.He was very strict by Nature. He would not tolerate anyone talking in his class. Naturally, he remained quiet annoyed with Anne who was no doubt the Chatterbox.He would punish her by giving her extra homework. Anne would stuff her assigned homework with such funny contents that not only the class but even Mr Keesing felt greatly delighted. But Mr Keesing still failed to stop Anne's habit of chattering in the class. With the intention of making a mockery of Anne he gave her an essay to write on the topic: ‘Quack, Quack, Quack,’ Mrs Chatterbox. Anne wrote her essay in the form of a story in verse. It told the story of a mother duck and a father swan. The father bites his three ducklings to death because they quacked too much. The father in the poem is clearly Mr Keesing and the ducklings are the children of his class. Luckily Mr Keesing took the joke the right way. He enjoyed this poem and read it  to several classes. He stopped giving Anne any extra homework. He allowed her to talk in the class. He even started making jokes with the children. Thus we see how even Mr Keesing got infected by Anne's sense of humour.

**4) Mr. Koophius or Mr. Kraler:** Mr. Koophuis had met Mr. Frank in Amsterdam in 1923, when they both had business dealings there. This association continued intermittently until 1933, when the Franks moved to Amsterdam and the business relationship and personal friendship between the two men grew. In 1941, Koophuis took over Mr. Frank's place in the Travis company — otherwise, the firm would have been confiscated or liquidated as a Jewish business. It was Koophuis, together with Kraler, who proposed that the Franks use the back of the business building as a refuge. They helped the Franks move furniture and household items there, by stealth and at night, in order to avoid detection.

When a postcard reached the Franks in 1942, ordering Margot to report to the reception center at the Westerbork camp, everyone knew that the time to act had finally come. Mr. Koophuis was instrumental in ensuring that the secret of the group in hiding was kept, even though this raised many technical difficulties, particularly when the ownership of the building changed hands and the personnel in the warehouse also changed. Food had to be obtained for the group in hiding and paid for, extra food ration stamps had to be obtained, and in many cases, this aroused people's suspicions. Nevertheless, the baker, the vegetable man, and most of the other people with whom Koophuis had dealings, did not ask embarrassing questions; they simply cooperated in silence.

Mr. Koophuis has described the arrest by the Gestapo in the following words: "It was a Friday, and a fine August day. The sun was shining; we were working in the big office, Miep, Elli, and myself, and in the warehouse below us the spice mills were rumbling."

While Mr. Kraler accompanied the police in their search of the building, Mr. Koophuis and the two girls were ordered to remain at their desks. His first concern was to protect the two girls, and he told them to leave the building and insist that they had been unaware of what was going on, if asked. He was taken with the others to Gestapo headquarters, but largely because of his presence of mind, Miep and Elli were not taken too.

As they left the building, Mr. Koophuis relates: "I was the first to step out on the street. People were standing around on the sidewalk, staring as if there had been a traffic accident. They all looked stunned. I was also the first to get into the van and sat down way up in front, behind the driver."

As they waited in the cell at Gestapo headquarters, Mr. Frank told Mr. Koophuis how bad he felt that this had happened to them. Mr. Koophuis replied: "Don't give it another thought. It was up to me, and I wouldn't have done it differently." Koophuis and Kraler did not talk to their captors, who did not invest very much effort in forcing them to do so.

Fortunately, an international welfare organization intervened on behalf of Koophuis, pointing out that he was ill. He was released for medical care after a few weeks of imprisonment, and then he returned to Amsterdam.

**Concept based Questions**

**Question 1.**  
Describe Anne’s Feelings about having a diary.

**Question 2.**  
Why does Anne Frank think that ‘paper’ has more patience than ‘people’?  
**Question 3.**  
What does Anne Frank tell about her family in her diary?  
**Question 4.**  
Describe your views about Mr Keesing as a teacher.  
**Question 5.**  
What does Anne write in her first essay to support her habit of talking so much?

**Question 6.**  
What was Mr Keesing’s reaction after reading Anne’s poem on the third essay that he had given to her to write?  
**Question 7.**  
Why was Anne’s entire class anxious and nervous?  
**Question 8.**  
Describe Anne’s love for her grandmother.

**Question 9.**  
Describe about Anne Frank’s early education.