**Symbiosis School, Nashik.**

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

**Subject : English Language & Literature**

**Lesson 4 : From the Diary Of Anne Frank. Worksheet - 21**

**By Anne Frank**

**Concept based Answers**

**Answer1)**  
Anne feels it is silly for a 13 years old teenager to have a diary as it would seem she has many friends and other people to talk to, but in reality, she states she feels very lonely in the world. She wishes her diary to become her friend.

**Answer2)**  
Anne believes that paper has more patience than people  
because it listens to her more patiently and silently it does not react like other people and also because she can confide in her diary all her secrets.

**Answer3)**  
Anne Frank tells that she has very lovely and caring family.  
Her parents and her elder sister love her a lot. There are about thirty people near by her whom she can call friends. She has loving aunts and a good home but she wants to have a true friend with whom she can share her feelings and thoughts.

**Answer4)**  
Mr Keesing seems to be a strict teacher but he actually believes taking actions with good intention and for the development of children. He tries to control her bad habit of talking too much but as soon as he is convinced that her habit does not affect her studies, he overlooks her shortcoming.

**Answer5)**  
Anne Frank supports her nantte by stating that talking is a student’s trait and she will try to control it. But she also says that she has got it from her mother and such inherited traits cannot be curbed.

**Answer6)**  
When Mr Keesing read Anne’s poem on the third essay that he had given her to write, he took the joke the right way. He understood the intention of Anne and felt it in good humour. After that he allowed her to talk and did not punish her by assigning her extra work.

**Answer7)**  
Anne’s class was anxious and nervous about the result. It was yet to be decided who would be promoted to the higher class or who would not because many deserved it.

**Answer8)**  
When Anne’s grandmother died, she stated that no one could understand her intensity of her love for her grandma. She also said that no one could imagine how much she thought of her. Lighting up extra candle for her during her birthday showed her love for grandmother.

**Answer9)**  
Anne Frank got her early education at the  
Montessori Nursery School until she was six. She started in the first form and in the sixth form, she had developed such a good relation with her headmistress Mrs Kuperus that both of them were in tears on the farewell.

**Textual Question Answers**

Q1. What makes writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne Frank?

A. It was the first time Anne was writing in a diary. She felt that later no one would be interested in reading about the thoughts of a young girl. Both these facts made it a strange experience for her.

 Q2. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

A. Anne wanted to keep a diary and write in it because she had a lot going on in her head. She had no friend with whom she could talk about such personal stuff. Thus, she decided to maintain a diary.

 Q3. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people?

A. According to Anne Frank, “paper has more patience than people”. She chose to confide more in her diary because she felt there was no friend who could listen to her with enough patience.

 Q4. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?

A. Anne feels it would be weird to just simply jot down facts without giving her background. In case someone might read it in future, he/she won’t be able to understand vaguely stated facts. Thus, she decided to provide a brief sketch of her life.

 Q5. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?

A. The fact that Anne spent some part of her childhood with her grandmother is self-sufficient to imply connection between the two. Also, she explicitly mentioned in her diary that she misses her grandmother more than anyone is aware of is evident enough that she loved her grandmother.

Q6. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?

A. Mr Keesing, Anne’s maths professor was annoyed with her because she would not stop talking during his lectures as a result of which, he gave her assignments as punishments.

Q7. How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay?

A. Anne explained that she got this habit of speaking too much from her mother, mentioning that it was inherited.

 Q8. What made Mr Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?

A. On being given the third assignment as punishment, Anne wrote a satirical piece which was quite promising. Thus, finally, the professor allowed her to talk.

 Q9. Was Anne right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old girl?

A. Yes, Anne was right in thinking that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen - year - old girl. As she was a common girl, no one would want to know her feelings and so, no one would read her diary.

 Q10. There are some examples of diary or journal entries in the ‘Before You Read’ section. Compare these with what Anne writes in her diary. What language was the diary originally written in? In what way is Anne’s diary different?

A. Anne’s diary was actually written in Dutch. Her diary is different from that of others on various aspects. She had named her diary “Kitty”. She thought of it as her only true friend. She could confide in Kitty. She treated it as another person because according to her, “Paper has more patience than people”. She started by writing “Dearest kitty” and ended the account by writing, “Yours Anne”.

Q11. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat ‘Kitty’ as an insider or an outsider?

A. Anne feels it would be weird to just simply jot down facts without giving her background. In case someone might read it in future, he/she won’t be able to understand vaguely stated facts. Thus, she decided to provide a brief sketch of her life. She treates “kitty” as an insider as it was her only true friend with whom she could share each and everything.

Q12. How does Anne feel about her father, her grandmother, Mrs Kuperus and Mr Keesing? What do these tell you about her?

A. According to Anne, her father is the most lovable man one could ever come across. She loved and missed her grandmother more than she showed. She was on good terms with her teachers except the old fogey, Mr Keesing who taught them mathematics. The headmistress, Mrs Kuperus was her class teacher and both were very close to each other. Mr Keesing often punished Anne with extra assignments as a punishment for her talkative nature. These indicate that Anne was affectinate and a loving person.

Q13. What does Anne write in her first essay?

A. In her essay, Anne mentions that she will try her best to minimise talking between lectures but this is a trait she inherited from her mother and it is difficult to eliminate an inherited trait. Also, her mother talks as much as she does, if not more. She also stressed that talking was a necessary quality for a good student.

Q14. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable? How?

A. Yes, Mr Keesing is an unpredictable person. He is angry with Anne for being talkative in class and gives her extra assignments as a punishment. But later, he finds her essays to be witty and amusing. This brings a change in him and he accepts her arguements. He develops a funny bone too and starts cracking jokes in the class. This change in Mr Keesing’s nature shows that he is unpredictable.

Q15. What do these statements tell you about Anne Frank as a person?  
i. We don’t seem to be able to get any closer, and that’s the problem. Maybe it’s my fault that we don’t confide in each other.

A. This shows that Anne does not confide in people very easily. It is difficult for her to make personal relations where she could share what’s going on in her mind.

ii. I don’t want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would, but I want the diary to be my friend.

A. This statement indicates that Anne does not have a close friend she could confide in. She was lonely despite having family and friends. Thus, she wanted the diary to be her only true friend.

iii. Margot went to Holland in December, and I followed in February, when I was plunked down on the table as a birthday present for Margot.

A. This statement is indicative of the love between the sisters. On migration, Anne was the last one to be brought to Holland and it was done on the birthday of her elder sister to surprise her.

iv. If you ask me, there are so many dummies that about a quarter of the class should be kept back, but teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth.

A. Anne feels that there are many weak students in the class who should be detained. Almost one - fourth of the class did not deserve promotion but the teachers, decision could not be predicted.

v. Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking.

A. Anyone could write senseless stuff while leaving big gaps in order to fill up a number of pages and submit the assignment easily. But Anne wanted to give such arguements which could prove that it was necessary for her to talk. She wanted to write sensible stuff.

### From the diary of Anne Frank Grammar Exercises

Match the compound words under ‘A’ with their meanings under ‘B’. Use each in a sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| Heartbreaking | -obeying and respecting the law |
| Homesick | -thinking about pleasant things, forgetting about the present |
| Blockhead | -something produced by a person, machine or an organisation |
| Law-abiding | -producing great sadness |
| Overdo | -An occasion where vehicles/machines stop working |
| Daydream | -an informal word which means a very stupid person |
| Breakdown | -missing home and family very much |
| Output | -do something to an excessive degree |

Answers-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | Sentences |
| Heartbreaking | -producing great sadness | It would be heartbreaking to see it all collapse. |
| Homesick | -missing home and family very much | He was homesick for America after five weeks in Europe. |
| Blockhead | -an informal word which means a very stupid person | He did not understand the lecture as he is a blockhead. |
| Law-abiding | -obeying and respecting the law | The spirit of freedom turned Nelson Mandela from a law-abiding attorney into a criminal. |
| Overdo | -do something to an excessive degree | I’d simply overdone it in the gym. |
| Daydream | -thinking about pleasant things, forgetting about the present | He was lost in a daydream. |
| Breakdown | -An occasion where vehicles/machines stop working | Breakdowns could totally disrupt production. |
| Output | -something produced by a person, machine or an organisation | This machine gives a good output. |

Now find the sentences in the lesson that have the phrasal verbs given below. Match them with their meanings. (You have already found out the meanings of some of them.) Are their meanings the same as that of their parts? (Note that two parts of a phrasal verb may occur separated in the text.)

1)plunge in – speak or write without focus

2)kept back – stay indoors

3)move up – make (them) remain quiet

4)ramble on – have a good relationship with

5)get along with – give an assignment (homework) to a person in authority (the teacher)

6)calm down – compensate

7)stay in – go straight to the topic

8)make up for – go to the next grade

9)hand in – not promoted

**Answers-**

1)plunge in – go straight to the topic

2)kept back – not promoted

3)move up – go to the next grade

4)ramble on – speak or write without focus

5)get along with - – have a good relationship with

6)calm down – make (them) remain quiet

7)stay in – stay indoors

8)make up for – compensate

9)hand in – give an assignment (homework) to a person in authority (the teacher)

Here are a few sentences from the text which have idiomatic expressions. Can you say what each means? (You might want to consult a dictionary first.)

1)Our entire class is quaking in its boots.

2)Until then, we keep telling each other not to lose heart.

3)Mr Keesing was annoyed with me for ages because I talked so much.

4)Mr Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I’d make sure the joke was on him.

**Answers:**

1)Our entire class is quaking in its boots- Shaking with fear and nervousness

2)Until then, we keep telling each other not to lose heart- not to lose hope

3)Mr Keesing was annoyed with me for ages because I talked so much- Since a long time

4)Mr Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I’d make sure the joke was on him.- He was outwitted by her

Try to use them in sentences of your own.

1)caught my eye

2)laugh ourselves silly

3)he’d had enough

4)can’t bring myself to

Answers-

1)Caught my eye- The scenic beauty of Taj Mahal caught my eye.

2)Laugh ourselves silly- On hearing the joke, the audiences laughed themselves silly.

3)He’d had enough- The teacher said that he’d had enough, and he wanted all the notebooks by Wednesday.

4)Can’t bring myself to- After yesterday’s embarrassing incident, I can’t bring myself to face him.

 You have read the expression ‘not to lose heart’ in this text. Now find out the meanings of the following expressions using the word ‘heart’. Use each of them in a sentence of your own.

1)Break somebody’s heart.

2)close/dear to heart

3)from the (bottom of your) heart

4)have a heart

5)have a heart of stone

6)your heart goes out to somebody

**Answers-**

1. Break somebody’s heart

Meaning- to upset somebody deeply  
Sentence- It is not good to break somebody’s heart by lying to them.

 2.close/dear to heart

Meaning- something/ someone who is near to you  
Sentence- The watch gifted by mother is close to my heart

 3.from the (bottom of your) heart

Meaning- to genuinely mean or feel something  
Sentence- I apologise from the bottom of my heart

4.have a heart

Meaning- to evoke the feeling to help someone in distress  
Sentence- The poor beggar asked the rich man to have a heart get him something to eat

5. have a heart of stone

Meaning- to not feel anything or any sentiment  
Sentence- He is so cruel that it feels like he has a heart of stone.

6. your heart goes out to somebody

Meaning- to sympathise with someone else and to understand his/her feelings or distress  
Sentence- My heart goes out to all those who are fighting the odds to come out victorious.

Make a list of the contracted forms in the text. Rewrite them as full forms of two words.  
For example: I’ve = I have

I’ve – I have

Doesn’t- Does not

Won’t- Would not

I’m – I am

Don’t- Do not

Can’t – Can not

It’s- It is

That’s- That is

I’d- I would

 Didn’t- Did not

Who’ll- who will

You’re- You are

We’ll- We will

There’s – There is

He’d- He had

Who’s- Who is

Haven’t- Have not

We have seen that some contracted forms can stand for two different full forms:

I’d = I had or I would

He’d – He had or He would