

Chapter Review

- This chapter is from 'The Diary of a Young Girl' by Anne Frank, a Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis in Amsterdam during the Second World War.
- Anne received a diary on her thirteenth birthday and decided to treat it as a friend. She named it 'Kitty' and wrote letters to it.
- She writes on Saturday, 20 June 1942 that paper has more patience than people. She says she wants a real friend, to whom she can pour out her heart, and that is why she began the diary.
- She describes her family: her father, mother and sister Margot, and her life before the war. She had many friends and admirers, but none was a true friend.
- She introduces her life: born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt, moved to Holland in 1933 as the Nazis persecuted Jews. After 1940 the Germans occupied Holland and laws against Jews were made.
- Jews had to wear a yellow star, hand in their bicycles, could not use trams or cars, shop only between 3 and 5 pm, and go only to Jewish barbers. They could not go to cinemas, swim or play tennis.
- Anne was sent to the Jewish Secondary School after those laws. Her father hid the family later in a secret annexe.
- She writes about her teacher Mr Keesing, who punished her for talking too much by giving essays: 'A Chatterbox', 'An Incurable Chatterbox' and 'Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox'.
- Anne wrote a poem in rhyme about the third one and made her teacher laugh. She was allowed to talk in class after that.
- The diary shows Anne's lively spirit, humour and courage in a time of great fear. Anne died in the Bergen-Belsen camp in 1945; her diary was published by her father Otto Frank.

Key Terms

Diary – A daily personal record of thoughts and events.

Chatterbox – A person who talks too much.

Incorrigible – Not able to be corrected or changed.

Annexe – A hidden extra part of a building.

Persecute – To treat badly because of race or belief.

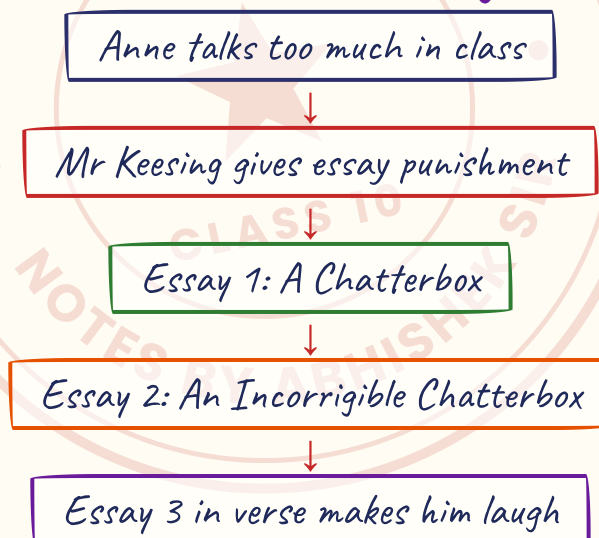
Nazi – Members of Hitler's party who ruled Germany.

Occupation – Control of a country by foreign troops.

Confide – To tell secrets to someone you trust.

Diagrams / Flowcharts

Anne and Mr Keesing



Anne Before and During the War

Before

- Many friends, school, fun
- Freedom to move
- Lively and talkative

During

- Yellow star, strict laws
- Limited shops and travel
- Diary Kitty as only friend

Character of Anne Frank

- Cheerful and witty: she turns a punishment into a poem.
- Thoughtful and sensitive: she wants a true friend and uses a diary for that.
- Brave and optimistic: she writes with hope in a time of terror.

Why a Diary Named Kitty?

- Anne felt nobody could truly understand her. Paper is patient and non-judging.
- Writing to 'Kitty' made the diary feel like a person, so she could be frank.

Textbook Exercise Questions

Q.1 Why did Anne decide to write a diary?

Ans. She had no true friend to confide in. She also felt that paper has more patience than people, so she began to write to her diary, whom she called Kitty.

Q.2 What was the first thing that Anne wrote in her diary, and why?

Ans. She wrote that she hoped she would be able to confide everything to the diary, as she had never been able to confide in anyone.

Q.3 How did Anne describe the 'ultimate' friend she needed?

Ans. She did not just want boy friends or admirers. She wanted a friend to whom she could tell her deepest thoughts and not only everyday events.

Q.4 What were Mr Keesing's punishments for Anne?

Ans. He gave her three essays: 'A Chatterbox', 'An Incurable Chatterbox' and 'Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox'.

Q.5 How did Anne win over Mr Keesing in the end?

Ans. She wrote the third essay as a poem about a mother duck and her ducklings, who were told off by their father for quacking. Mr Keesing laughed and let her talk in class.

Q.6 What restrictions were placed on Jews?

Ans. They had to wear a yellow star, hand in bicycles, could not travel in trams or drive, could shop only 3 to 5 pm, and could not visit cinemas, swim or play tennis.

Q.7 Why does Anne say 'paper has more patience than people'?

Ans. Because people may not listen to her or understand her, whereas paper silently accepts whatever she writes.

Board Exam Questions (Important)

Q.1 Write a character sketch of Anne Frank (100 words).

Ans. Anne Frank is a lively, intelligent and talkative thirteen-year-old with a great sense of humour. She wants true friendship and finds it in her diary.

She is brave and optimistic during a cruel war. She handled her teacher's punishment with wit. Her diary shows courage and hope.

Q.2 Why was Anne given the essay topics? How did she respond?

Ans. She talked a lot in class. She wrote the essays and used her wit to turn the punishment into poetry, which won her teacher's heart.

Q.3 What does the extract tell us about Mr Keesing?

Ans. He was strict but fair and had a sense of humour. He first punished Anne, but he laughed at her poem and allowed her to talk.

Q.4 Value-based: What can we learn from Anne's diary about facing difficult times?

Ans. We should stay hopeful and keep our sense of humour, express our feelings through writing, and value friends, freedom and equality.

Q.5 Reference to context: 'Paper has more patience than people.' Who said this and why?

Ans. Anne Frank says this because she felt lonely and could not share her thoughts with those around her, so she turned to her diary.

