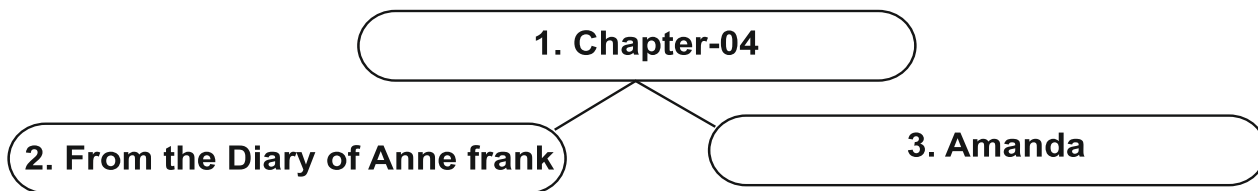


## From the Diary of Anne Frank



**Annelies Marie**

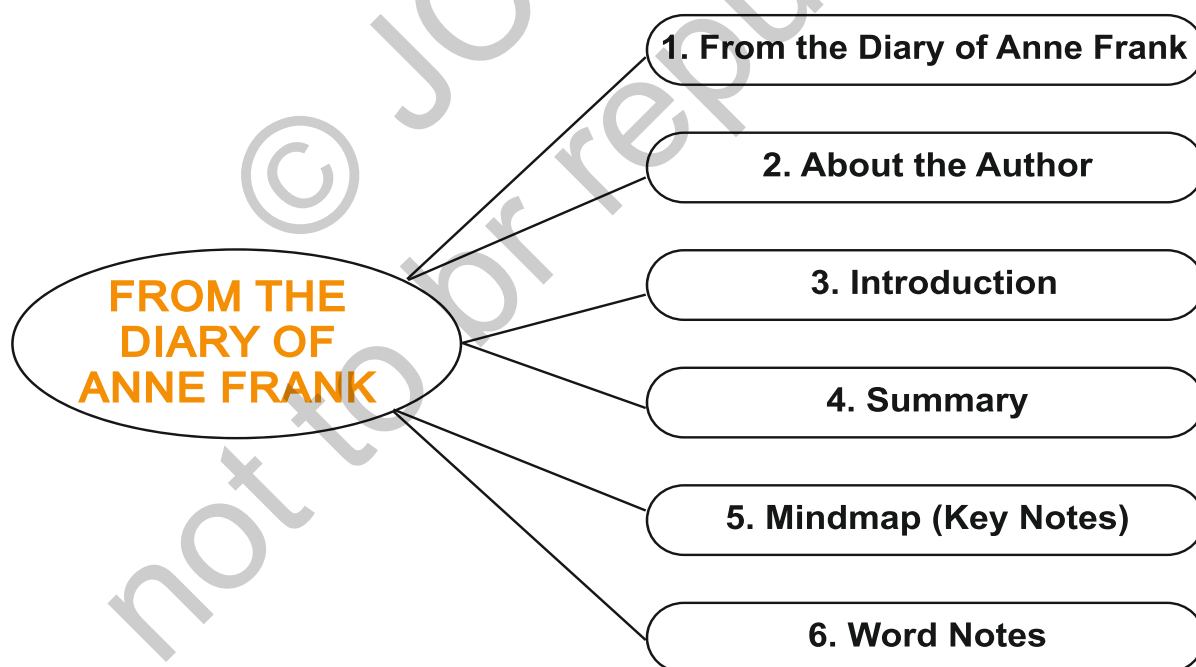


## FROM THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Annelies Marie 'Anne' Frank (1929-1945) was a German diarist of Jewish descent. She rose to fame posthumously with the publication of her "The Diary of a Young Girl" in which she talks about her life she spent in hiding from 1942 to 1944 during 'the German Occupation of the Netherlands' in the Second World War. She died at the tender age of fifteen in 1945. She is one of the most discussed Jewish victims of the Holocaust.



## INTRODUCTION

The chapter is an excerpt from the personal diary of a thirteen-year-old Jewish girl. She wrote this diary while hiding in an attic with her family and four others in Amsterdam during the Second World War. This is not a traditionally recorded diary but is an insight into the thoughts of a young girl and her ability to write creatively.

## SUMMARY

Anne Frank considers diary writing to be a strange experience. She gives two reasons for this. Firstly, she has never written anything earlier and secondly, she thinks that neither she nor anyone else would be interested in the thoughts of a teenager. However, she feels an inner compulsion to write, so she decides to pen down her thoughts. One day, when Anne was feeling unhappy and depressed, she recalled the saying that 'paper has more patience than people'. She continued to brood about this thought and concluded that it was indeed right. She decided that she would not let anyone, other than a true friend, read what she would write in the stiff-backed notebook, her 'diary'.

She records that the reason which prompted her to write a diary is that she does not have any friends. Clarifying the absence of a true friend in her life, Anne says that she might have seemingly friendly people around her (loving parents, a sixteen-year-old elder sister, thirty friendly people, and

loving aunts) but a true close friend is missing. She can talk only about ordinary things to these people but she cannot share intimate secrets with any of them. She accepts that her reserved nature prevents her from having any close friends. She decides to write a "diary" as she feels that her nature is not likely to change.

She considers her diary to be her imaginary "long-awaited" friend and names it 'Kitty'. She also resolves to adopt a novel method of writing it because nobody would understand a single word of what she writes, if she begins writing straightaway. So, she gives a brief sketch of her family in the beginning.

Anne writes that her father is an adorable man and had married her mother when he was thirty-six and she was twenty-five. Her elder sister, Margot, was born in Frankfurt, Germany in 1926 and she herself was born on 12 June 1929. She lived in Frankfurt until the age of four and in September 1933, her father emigrated to Holland accompanied by her mother, Edith Hollander Frank. Meanwhile Anne and her sister were sent to Aachen to live with their grandmother. However, in December that year, her elder sister joined her parents while she reached later on Margot's birthday.

In Holland, she was admitted to the Montessori nursery school. Giving an interesting description of her school life, Anne makes a special mention of Mrs Kuperus, her teacher in the sixth form

and the headmistress of the school. They were so dear to each other that they both had a tearful farewell at the end of the year.

Anne's grandmother fell ill in the summer of 1941 and had to be operated upon. So, Anne had a simple birthday celebration that year. Sadly, her grandmother died in January 1942. Remembering her fondly and lovingly, Anne's birthday celebration in June 1942 had a candle lit for her grandmother.

Anne next writes about June 20, 1942 - an account of her classroom experiences. She writes in her diary that her entire class was terrified and nervous because the school teachers were going to have a meeting to discuss the annual results. However, Anne and her friend G. N. had a hearty laugh at the two boys sitting behind them - C. N. and Jacques. These boys had put at stake their entire holiday savings betting their respective results. Their silly arguments irritated Anne but neither her angry outbursts nor her friend's pleading glances had any effect on the two boys.

Here, Anne records her observation that her class had quite a few dumb students and nearly a quarter of the class needed to be kept back. She also observes that teachers are "the most unpredictable creatures" so the results could not be guessed.

Anne was not worried about herself and her girlfriends. She was sure they

would all make it to the next grade. Although she was a bit doubtful about Mathematics, they all waited patiently and tried to encourage and cheer up each other.

Anne was quite friendly with all her teachers except the "old fogey" Mr Keesing, her Mathematics teacher, who always remained angry with her because of her talkative nature. He warned her constantly to give up this habit. When all his warnings failed, he punished her by assigning extra homework. Anne was asked to write an essay on "A Chatterbox". She did not know what to write but noted down the topic and tucked it in her bag. After that she tried to remain quiet in the class.

In the evening, after finishing her routine home work, she thought about the topic 'Chatterbox'. She decided to write convincing arguments for being a 'chatterbox' in place of rambling and writing haphazardly. In her three page assignment, she wrote that talking is natural to all students. Talking becomes more compulsive for her as her mother is a habitual talker and one cannot do much about inherited traits.

Mr Keesing, her teacher, had a good laugh at her arguments and Anne resumed talking through the next lesson. The teacher then gave her another assignment as punishment - "An Incurable Chatterbox" Anne handed over this assignment and things remained fine for the next two lessons. However, during the third lesson,



Mr Keesing lost patience and told her to write an essay titled, "Quack, Quack Quack Said Mistress Chatterbox." This made everyone, including Anne, laugh. However, she felt that she had already written enough about the topic, so she must write something new.

Sanne, one of her friends, who was good at writing poetry, offered to write the entire essay in verse. Anne was overjoyed at this because she wanted to play the joke on her teacher who was trying to make her write on a ridiculous topic. The poem turned out to be a beautiful one. It was about a mother duck and a father swan with "three baby ducklings" who quacked and quacked and quacked. This angered the father swan and he bit the ducklings to death. The joke obviously was on Mr Keesing. He was amused to read the poem and took the joke sportingly. He read it to the entire class and several other classes, adding his own comments.

From then on, Anne was never given an assignment as punishment and was also allowed to talk in the class. Mr Keesing too was a changed man and always cracked jokes.

## SUMMARY IN HINDI

ऐनी फ्रेंक डायरी लेखन को एक अजीब अनुभव मानती हैं। वह इसके दो कारण बताती हैं। सबसे पहले तो उन्होंने पहले कभी कुछ नहीं लिखा और दूसरी बात वह सोचती हैं कि न तो उन्हें और न ही किसी और को एक किशोरी के विचारों में दिलचस्पी होगी। हालाँकि, वह लिखने के लिए एक आंतरिक मजबूरी महसूस करती हैं, इसलिए वह अपने विचारों को कलमबद्ध करने का फैसला करती हैं। एक दिन, जब ऐनी दुखी और उदास महसूस कर रही थी, उसने कहावत को याद किया कि 'कागज में लोगों की तुलना में अधिक धैर्य है'। उसने इस विचार के बारे में सोचना जारी रखा और निष्कर्ष निकाला कि यह वास्तव में सही था। उन्होंने फैसला किया कि वह एक सच्चे दोस्त के अलावा किसी और को यह नहीं पढ़ने देंगी कि वह कड़ी पीठ वाली नोटबुक अपनी 'डायरी' में क्या लिखेंगी।

वह लिखती हैं कि जो कारण उन्हें डायरी लिखने के लिए प्रेरित किया वह यह है कि उनका कोई दोस्त नहीं है। अपने जीवन में एक सच्चे दोस्त की अनुपस्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए, ऐनी कहती हैं कि उनके आस-पास मित्रवत लोग हो सकते हैं (प्यार करने वाले माता-पिता, एक सोलह वर्षीय बड़ी बहन, तीस मिलनसार लोग और प्यार करने वाली चाची) लेकिन एक सच्चा करीबी दोस्त गायब है। वह इन लोगों से केवल सामान्य बातों के बारे में ही बात कर सकती हैं लेकिन वह इनमें से किसी के साथ अंतरंग रहस्य साझा नहीं कर सकती हैं। वह स्वीकार करती हैं कि उनका अंतर्मुखी स्वभाव उन्हें कोई करीबी दोस्त बनाने से रोकता है। वह एक "डायरी" लिखने का फैसला करती हैं क्योंकि उसे लगता है कि उसके स्वभाव में बदलाव की संभावना नहीं है।

वह अपनी डायरी को अपनी काल्पनिक "लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित" दोस्त मानती है और इसे

‘किट्टी’ नाम देती है। वह इसे लिखने का एक नया तरीका अपनाने का भी संकल्प लेती है क्योंकि अगर वह सीधे लिखना शुरू कर देती है तो कोई भी उसके लिखे एक शब्द को नहीं समझ पाएगा। इसलिए, वह शुरुआत में अपने परिवार का संक्षिप्त विवरण देती है।

ऐनी लिखती है कि उसके पिता एक प्यारे आदमी हैं और जब उनके पिता छत्तीस साल के थे और उनकी माँ पच्चीस साल की थी, तब उन दोनों की शादी हुई थी। उनकी बड़ी बहन, मार्गोट, का जन्म 1926 में फ्रैंकफर्ट, जर्मनी में हुआ था और उनका जन्म 12 जून 1929 को हुआ था। वह चार साल की उम्र तक फ्रैंकफर्ट में रहीं और सितंबर 1933 में, उनके पिता अपनी माँ एडिथ हॉलैंडर फ्रैंक के साथ हॉलैंड चले गए। इस बीच ऐनी और उसकी बहन को उनकी दादी के साथ रहने के लिए आकिन भेज दिया गया। हालाँकि, उसी वर्ष दिसंबर में, उसकी बड़ी बहन अपने माता-पिता के साथ शामिल हो गई, जबकि वह बाद में मार्गोट के जन्मदिन पर पहुँची।

हॉलैंड में, उसे मोंटेसरी नर्सरी स्कूल में भर्ती कराया गया था। अपने स्कूली जीवन का एक दिलचस्प विवरण देते हुए, ऐनी उनकी शिक्षिका और स्कूल की प्रधानाध्यापिका, श्रीमती कुपरस, का विशेष उल्लेख करती हैं। वे एक-दूसरे के इतने प्यारे थे कि साल के अंत में दोनों की अश्रुपूर्ण विदाई हुई।

1941 की गर्मियों में ऐनी की दादी बीमार पड़ गई और उनका ऑपरेशन करना पड़ा। इसलिए, ऐनी ने उस वर्ष एक साधारण जन्मदिन समारोह मनाया। दुख की बात है कि जनवरी 1942 में उनकी दादी की मृत्यु हो गई। उन्हें प्यार से याद करते हुए, जून 1942 में ऐनी के जन्मदिन समारोह में उनकी दादी के लिए एक मोमबत्ती जलाई गई थी।

ऐनी आगे 20 जून, 1942 के बारे में लिखती हैं - अपने कक्षा के अनुभवों का लेखा-जोखा। वह अपनी डायरी में लिखती है कि उसकी पूरी कक्षा भयभीत और घबराई हुई थी क्योंकि स्कूल के शिक्षक वार्षिक परिणामों पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक बैठक करने जा रहे थे। हालाँकि, ऐनी और उसके दोस्त जी.एन. ने अपने पीछे बैठे दो लड़कों - सी.एन. और जैक्स पर हार्दिक हँसी उड़ाई। इन लड़कों ने अपने संबंधित परिणामों को दांव पर लगाते हुए अपनी पूरी छुट्टी की बचत को दांव पर लगा दिया था। उनके मूर्खतापूर्ण तर्कों ने ऐनी को परेशान कर दिया, लेकिन न तो उसके गुस्से के प्रकोप और न ही उसके दोस्त की विनती करने वाली नज़रों का दोनों लड़कों पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा।

यहाँ, ऐनी टिप्पणी करती है कि उसकी कक्षा में कुछ गुंगे छात्र थे और लगभग एक चौथाई कक्षा को वापस रखने की आवश्यकता थी। वह यह भी टिप्पणी करती है कि शिक्षक “सबसे अप्रत्याशित प्राणी” हैं इसलिए परिणामों का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

ऐनी को अपनी और अपनी गर्लफ्रेंड की चिंता नहीं थी। उसे यकीन था कि वे सभी इसे अगली कक्षा में लाएंगे। हालाँकि वह गणित के बारे में थोड़ी संदिग्ध थी, फिर भी वे सभी धैर्यपूर्वक प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे और एक-दूसरे को प्रोत्साहित करने और खुश करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे।

ऐनी अपने सभी शिक्षकों के साथ काफी मिलनसार थी, सिवाय उसके गणित के शिक्षक “पुराने फॉगी” मिस्टर कीसिंग, जो हमेशा उसके बातूनी स्वभाव के कारण उससे नाराज रहते थे। उसने उसे लगातार इस आदत को छोड़ने की चेतावनी दी। जब उसकी सारी चेतावनियाँ विफल हो गईं, तो

उसने अतिरिक्त गृहकार्य देकर उसे दंडित किया। ऐनी को “ए चैटरबॉक्स” पर एक निबंध लिखने के लिए कहा गया था। वह नहीं जानती थी कि क्या लिखना है, लेकिन विषय को नोट कर लिया और उसे अपने बैग में रख लिया। इसके बाद उसने क्लास में चुप रहने की कोशिश की।

शाम को, अपने नियमित गृहकार्य को समाप्त करने के बाद, उसने चैटरबॉक्स विषय के बारे में सोचा। उसने असंगत बातें करने और ऊटपटांग ढंग से लिखने के स्थान पर ‘चैटरबॉक्स’ होने के लिए ठोस तर्क लिखने का फैसला किया। अपने तीन पेज के असाइनमेंट में, उसने लिखा कि सभी छात्रों के लिए बात करना स्वाभाविक है। बात करना उसके लिए और अधिक बाध्यकारी हो जाता है क्योंकि उसकी माँ एक आदतन बात करने वाली है और विरासत में मिले लक्षणों के बारे में बहुत कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उसके शिक्षक, मिस्टर कीसिंग, उसके तर्कों पर अच्छी तरह से हँसे और ऐनी ने अगले पाठ के माध्यम से बात करना शुरू कर दिया। शिक्षक ने फिर उसे सजा के रूप में एक और काम दिया - “एक असुधार्य चैटरबॉक्स”। ऐनी ने यह असाइनमेंट सौंप दिया और अगले दो पाठों के लिए चीजें ठीक रहीं। हालांकि, तीसरे पाठ के दौरान, श्री कीसिंग ने धैर्य खो दिया और उसे एक निबंध लिखने के लिए कहा जिसका शीर्षक था “Quack, Quack Quack Said Mistress Chatterbox.” इसने ऐनी सहित सभी को हंसाया। हालांकि, उसे लगा कि उसने पहले ही विषय के बारे में पर्याप्त लिखा है, इसलिए उसे कुछ नया लिखना चाहिए।

उसकी एक सहेली सन्ने, जो कविता लिखने में अच्छी थी, ने पूरे निबंध को पद्य में लिखने की पेशकश की। ऐनी इस पर बहुत खुश हुई क्योंकि वह अपने शिक्षक पर मजाक करना चाहती थी जो उसे एक हास्यास्पद विषय पर लिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा था। कविता बहुत सुंदर निकली। यह एक माँ बत्तख, एक पिता बत्तख और उनके “तीन बच्चे बत्तखों” के बारे में था जो हंसता था और झूमता था। इससे हंस के पिता क्रोधित हो गए और उन्होंने बत्तखों को काट कर मार डाला। मजाक स्पष्ट रूप से मिस्टर कीसिंग पर था। वह कविता पढ़कर खुश हुआ और मजाक को खेल के रूप में लिया। उन्होंने अपनी टिप्पणियों को जोड़ते हुए इसे पूरी कक्षा और कई अन्य कक्षाओं में पढ़ा।

तब से, ऐनी को सजा के रूप में कभी भी असाइनमेंट नहीं दिया गया और उसे कक्षा में बात करने की भी अनुमति दी गई। मिस्टर कीसिंग भी एक बदले हुए इंसान थे और हमेशा चुटकुले सुनाते थे।

## MINDMAP (KEY NOTES)

1. Writing in a diary is a strange experience for Anne Frank.
2. She wants to keep a diary as she doesn't have a friend.
3. She wants the diary to be her true friend, and she is going to call this friend, 'Kitty'.
4. She refers to her father as the most lovable who presents her the Diary on her 13th birthday.
5. Unfortunately, her grandmother left them in January, 1942. Anne misses her grandmother more than anyone knows.
6. She feels that a quarter of students are worthless and deserve to be kept back.
7. The math teacher, Mr Keesing, is an old-fashioned teacher.
8. He gives her extra homework to write an essay on 'A Chatterbox.'
9. Mr Keesing has a good laugh at her arguments and gives her to write another essay on 'An Incurable Chatterbox'.
10. She finished the essay in verse with the help of her friend Sanne.
11. Mr Keesing reads the poem and the message in the right way.
12. After that, he allows Anne to talk in class and a change comes in Keesing and he starts making jokes.

## WORD NOTES

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Musings-	a period of reflection or thought
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 confused or inconsequential ways



<b>Convincing-</b>	<b>capable of causing someone to believe that something is true or real; powerful</b>
<b>Trait-</b>	<b>quality</b>
<b>Inherited-</b>	<b>derived genetically from one's parents or ancestors.</b>
<b>Proceeded-</b>	<b>to begin a course of action</b>
<b>Incorrigible-</b>	<b>not able to be changed</b>
<b>Mistress-</b>	<b>a woman in a position of authority or control</b>
<b>Roared-</b>	<b>laughed (here)</b>
<b>Exhausted-</b>	<b>completely used up</b>
<b>Ingenuity-</b>	<b>the quality of being clever, original and inventive</b>
<b>Verse-</b>	<b>writing arranged with a metrical rhythm, typically having a rhyme</b>
<b>Ridiculous-</b>	<b>deserving or inviting derision or mockery; absurd</b>
<b>Contrary-</b>	<b>opposite in nature, direction, or meaning</b>

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS**

1. Who is Anne's long awaited friend?

- (a) Her pen
- (b) Her cat
- (c) Her diary
- (d) Her Dog

**Ans. (c) Her diary**

2. How does Anne explain his father?

- (a) Most Adorable father
- (b) Most Angry Father
- (c) Most delicate Father
- (d) None of the Above

**Ans. (a) Most Adorable father**

3. What name was her book published with?

- (a) From the Diary of Anne Frank
- (b) The Diary of a Young girl
- (c) Anne Frank
- (d) Anne Frank's Diary

**Ans. (a) From the Diary of Anne Frank**

4. In which city were Anne and Margot sent to live with their grandmother?

- (a) Berlin                      (b) Aachen
- (c) Munich                    (d) Bonn

**Ans. (b) Aachen**

5. What was the topic of the essay written by Anne?

- (a) My Diary
- (b) A Chatterbox
- (c) A letterbox
- (d) None of the Above

**Ans. (b) A Chatterbox**

6. On which date did Anne record the incident in Mr Keesing's class in her diary?

- (a) 12 June, 1942
- (b) 21 June, 1942
- (c) 20 June, 1942
- (d) 22 June, 1942

**Ans. 20 June, 1942**

7. Why was Anne unable to get closer to her already existing friends?

- (a) she didn't like her friends
- (b) her friends are not understanding
- (c) she can't bring herself to talk about personal stuff
- (d) all of the above

**Ans. (c) she can't bring herself to talk about personal stuff**

8. What shows Anne's love for her grandmother?

- (a) she still thinks about her
- (b) she misses her
- (c) she let her birthday pass with little celebration
- (d) both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) both (a) and (b)**

9. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

- (a) she has no close friends
- (b) she loves to write
- (c) she wants people to read about her later
- (d) she likes the idea of it

**Ans. (a) she has no close friends**

10. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with her?

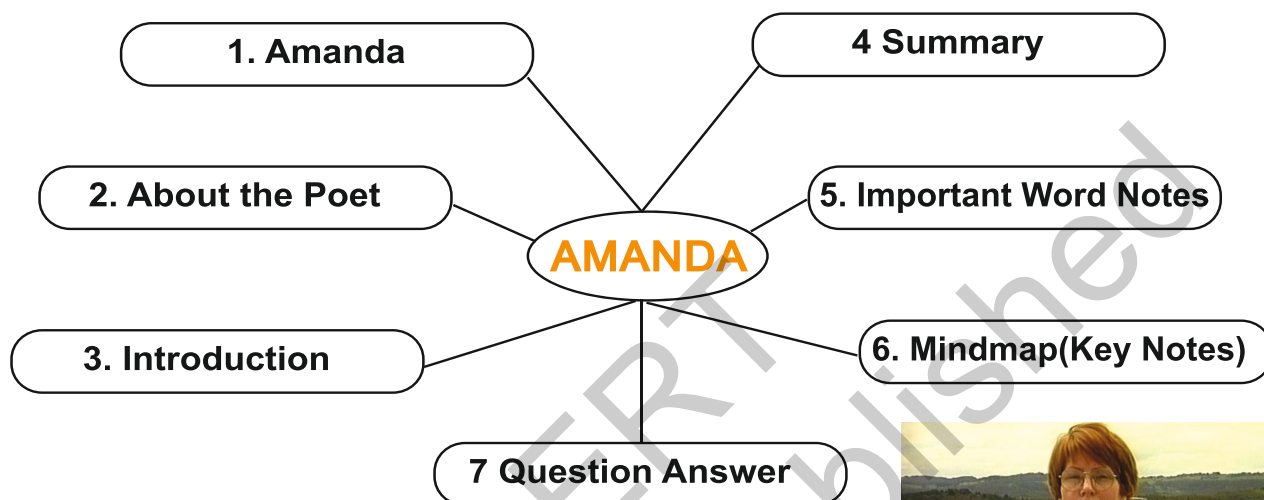
- (a) she was not a good student
- (b) she was talkative
- (c) she was rude
- (d) all of the above

**Ans. (b) she was talkative**

## SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

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

**Ans:** It is a strange experience for her because of two reasons. First she had never written anything like this before and secondly she thought that apparently nobody would be interested in musings of a thirteen year old girl.



2. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

**Ans:** Anne wants to keep a diary as she doesn't have friends. She needs some channel through which she can get rid of all the burden and pain she is suffering from. Hence, she wants to keep a diary. Anne Frank is searching for a friend in the form of her diary.

has more patience than people. She believes that a diary will have more patience to listen to her plight. That is why she thought she could confide more in her diary than in people.

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

**Ans:** Anne Frank believes that paper

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

**Ans:** Anne provides a brief sketch of her life because no one would understand a word of her musings if she were to jump right in.

5. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?

Ans: Her statement that no one could understand her intensity of love for her grandma tells that she loved her grandmother. Moreover the touching gesture of lighting up one candle for grandmother during Anne's birthday is also a poignant reminder of her love for grandma.

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

Ans: Mr. Keesing was annoyed with Anne because she was very talkative and this distracted everybody in the class. He assigned her extra homework asking her to write an essay on the subject 'A Chatterbox'.

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

Ans: She gave two arguments to justify her being a Chatterbox in the essay. one is that chatting is students' hobby and another reason is that nothing can be done about the inherited traits. She carried these genes from her mother as she was also very talkative.

8. Do you think Mr Keesing was a strict teacher?

Ans: Yes, Mr. Keesing was a strict teacher. He did not allow students to talk in his class as he wanted them to concentrate on their studies. He often punished Anne

for talking in between classes by giving her essays and extra work.

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

Ans: The last essay of Anne was in the form of a poem. The poem showed Mr. Keesing the lighter side of a naughty child. It helped bridge the generation gap between the teacher and the student and made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in the class.

## ABOUT THE POET

Robin Mc Maugh Klein is an Australian author for children. She was born on 28th February 1936 in New South Wales. She had her first short story published at the age of sixteen. Several of her books have been listed for CBCA Children's Book of the Year Award. Hating Alison Ashley, Halfway Across the Galaxy and Turn Left, and Boss of the Pool are some of her famous writings.

## INTRODUCTION

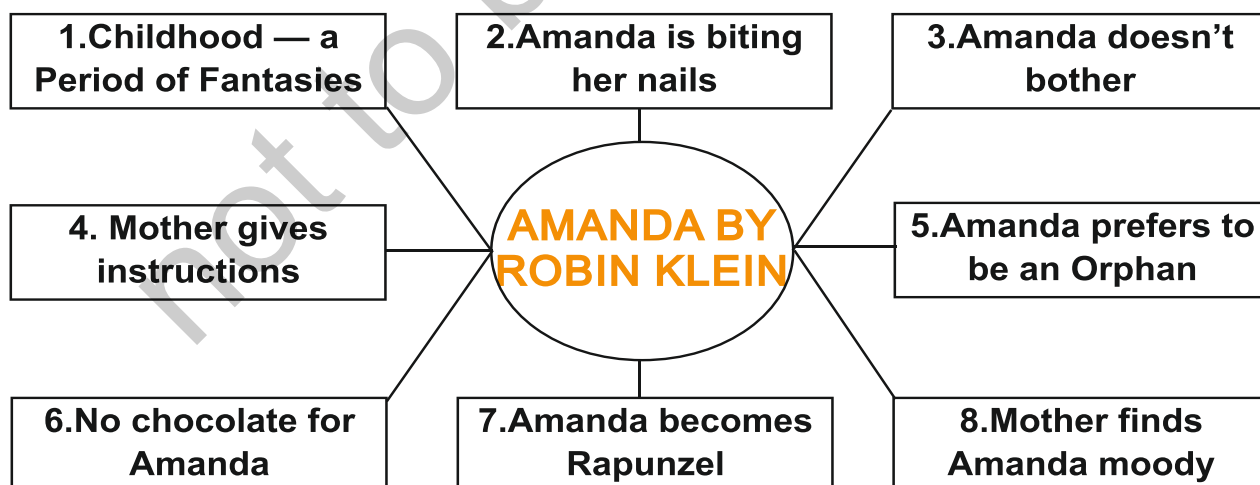
The poem is about a girl whose name is Amanda. Her mother is always advising her many things. The girl feels that her freedom is being curtailed. How the girl reacts to the restriction imposed upon her by her parents is very interesting.

## SUMMARY

Mother advises Amanda not to bite her nails. Mother advises Amanda not to bend her shoulders. Mother advises Amanda not to sit lazily and to sit straight.

After getting scolded from her mother Amanda is expressing her wish. She imagines a relaxed (calm) green sea. She is the only person living there. She thinks of herself as a mermaid, slowly and happily moving in the sea.

Words	Meanings
Hunch	Bend, झुकाना
Slouch	Sit lazily, आगे झुककर बैठना
Languid	Relaxed, Lazy, सुस्त
Mermaid	Creature with upper part of lady & lower part of fish, मत्स्यकन्या
Blissfully	Happily, खुशी से
Roaming	Moving, घूमना
Hushed	Quiet, शांत
Acne	Pimple, मुंहासा
Tranquil	Peaceful, शांतिपूर्ण





She has become sick of scoldings from her mother. She wants to live in a calm environment where there is none to advise her. So that she can live there peacefully and happily.

Mother is asking Amanda if she has completed her homework. She is asking if Amanda has cleaned her room. She is reminding Amanda to clean her shoes.

Amanda imagines herself to be an orphan moving around in the street. Sitting at a quiet place she can draw a pattern with her bare feet. She thinks silence is very precious and freedom is sweet (very good or excellent thing).

She imagines herself to be an orphan so that she will not be advised by parents. She would be free to do whatever she likes. Mother is asking Amanda not to eat chocolate. She reminds Amanda that she had got pimples because of eating chocolate. Mother tells Amanda to look at her when she is speaking to Amanda.

Rapunzel was a princess who was imprisoned in a tower by a witch. She had very long hair. She was rescued by a prince who had climbed the tower with the help of her hair.

Amanda imagines herself to be Rapunzel and living alone in a tower. She thinks that it will be a unique style of life with a lot of peace. She says she will not put her hair down from the tower. Because she wants to live there alone.

Mother tells Amanda not to stop speaking. She says that Amanda is

always very moody. If Amanda behaves this way people will think mother has scolded Amanda.

## SUMMARY IN HINDI

माँ अमांडा को अपने नाखून न काटने की सलाह देती है। माँ अमांडा को सलाह देती है कि वह अपने कंधे न झुकाए। माँ अमांडा को आलस्य से न बैठने और सीधे बैठने की सलाह देती हैं।

माँ से डांटे जाने के बाद अमांडा अपनी इच्छा जाहिर कर रही है। वह एक शांत हरे समुद्र की कल्पना करती है। वह वहां रहने वाली अकेली शख्स हैं। वह खुद को एक मत्स्यांगना के रूप में सोचती है, धीरे-धीरे और खुशी से समुद्र में चलती है।

वह माँ की डांट से बीमार हो गई है। वह एक शांत वातावरण में रहना चाहती है जहां उसे सलाह देने वाला कोई नहीं है। ताकि वह वहां चैन से और खुशी से रह सके।

माँ अमांडा से पूछ रही है कि क्या उसने अपना गृहकार्य पूरा कर लिया है। वह पूछ रही है कि क्या अमांडा ने अपना कमरा साफ किया है। वह अमांडा को अपने जूते साफ करने की याद दिला रही है।

अमांडा खुद को गली में घूमते हुए एक अनाथ होने की कल्पना करती है। एक शांत जगह पर बैठकर वह अपने नंगे पैरों से एक पैटर्न बना सकती है। वह सोचती है कि मौन बहुत कीमती है और स्वतंत्रता प्यारी है (बहुत अच्छी या उत्कृष्ट चीज)।

वह खुद को एक अनाथ होने की कल्पना करती है ताकि माता-पिता उसे सलाह न दें। वह जो चाहे करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होगी। माँ अमांडा को चॉकलेट न खाने के लिए कह रही है। वह अमांडा को याद दिलाती है कि उसे चॉकलेट खाने की वजह से पिंपल्स हो गए थे। माँ अमांडा से कहती है कि जब वह अमांडा से बात कर रही हो तो वह उसे देख ले।

रॅपन्ज़ेल एक राजकुमारी थी जिसे एक चुड़ैल ने एक टावर में कैद कर लिया था। उसके बहुत लंबे बाल थे। उसे एक राजकुमार ने बचाया था जो उसके बालों की मदद से टावर पर चढ़ गया था।

अमांडा खुद को रॅपन्ज़ेल होने और एक टावर में अकेले रहने की कल्पना करती है। वह सोचती है कि यह जीवन की एक अनूठी शैली होगी जिसमें बहुत शांति होगी। वह कहती है कि वह टावर से अपने बाल नहीं गिराएगी। क्योंकि वह वहां अकेले रहना चाहती है।

माँ अमांडा से कहती है कि बोलना बंद मत करो। वह कहती हैं कि अमांडा हमेशा बहुत मूड़ी रहती हैं। अगर अमांडा इस तरह से व्यवहार करती है तो लोग सोचेंगे कि माँ ने अमांडा को डांटा है।

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Who is the poet of the poem "Amanda"?

- A) Leslie Norris
- B) Robert Frost
- C) Carolyn Wells
- D) Robin Klein

**Ans. (D)**

2. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

- A) be in the green sea
- B) lead a relaxing life

- C) All of the above
- D) None of the above

**Ans. (B)**

3. What does Amanda want to do as an orphan?

- A) walk freely in the streets
- B) play in dust with bare feet
- C) Both (a) and (b)
- D) None of the above

**Ans. (C)**

4. What does she imagine being when she pictures herself in a tower?

- A) Mermaid
- B) Orphan
- C) Rapunzel
- D) None of the Above

**Ans. (C)**

5. What does she picture herself as in the last stanza?

- A) Mermaid
- B) Orphan
- C) Rapunzel
- D) None of the Above

**Ans. (D)**

## MCQ QUESTIONS

**“Don’t bite your nails, Amanda !**

**Don’t hunch your shoulders,  
Amanda !**

**Stop that slouching and sit up  
straight,**

**Amanda !”**

1 The speaker wants Amanda to learn .....

- (a) good habits
- (b) bad habits
- (c) pleasing habits
- (d) no habits

**Ans. (A)**

2 Who is the speaker ?

- (a) Amanda’s grandfather
- (b) Amanda’s teacher
- (c) Amanda’s mother
- (d) Amanda’s father

**Ans. (C)**

3. Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as ‘erect’.

- (a) hunch
- (b) slouching
- (c) bite
- (d) straight

**Ans. (D)**

**“There is a languid, emerald  
sea,**

**where the sole inhabitant is  
me—**

**a mermaid, drifting blissfully.”**

4. Who is ‘me’ in these lines ?

- (a) Amanda’s mother
- (b) Amanda’s sister
- (c) Amanda’s friend
- (d) Amanda herself

**Ans. (D)**

5. Amanda’s desire was to be a mermaid, living in the .....sea.

- (a) blue (b) green
- (c) yellow (d) red

**Ans. (B)**

6. Emerald also means .....

- (a) green (b) red
- (c) blue (d) yellow

**Ans. (A)**

7. Find out the word from the extract which also means ‘relaxed’.

- (a) emerald
- (b) blissfully
- (c) languid
- (d) inhabitant

**Ans. (B)**

**“Did you finish your homework, Amanda ?**

**Did you tidy your room, Amanda ?**

**I thought I told you to clean your shoes,**

**Amanda”**

8. According to the narrator, Amanda is a very ..... girl.

- (a) cute
- (b) responsible
- (c) naughty
- (d) careless

**Ans. (D)**

9. Amanda is asked to finish her .....

- (a) homework
- (b) milk
- (c) meal
- (d) playing

**Ans. (A)**

10. .... is talking to Amanda.

- (a) Both the parents
- (b) One of the parents
- (c) Her mother

(d) Her father

**Ans. (B)**

11. I told you to clean your .....

- (a) room
- (b) shoes
- (c) table
- (d) book shelf

**Ans. (B)**

**“I am an orphan, roaming the street.**

**I Pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.**

**The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.”**

(a) The speaker makes designs with her .....

- (a) pencil
- (b) bare feet
- (c) hands
- (d) sketch pen

**Ans. (B)**

12. Which word in the passage means the same as ‘naked’.

- (a) pattern
- (b) bare
- (c) hushed
- (d) roaming

**Ans. (B)**

13. Where does she make patterns ?

- (a) on sketch book
- (b) on paper
- (c) on table
- (d) on soft dust

**Ans. D)**

14. She is not an orphan, but she ..... to be one.

- (a) wants
- (b) wishes
- (c) imagines
- (d) longs

**Ans. C)**

15. Rapunzel is a character from a ——— fairy tale.

- (a) German
- (b) Irish
- (c) English
- (d) Indian

**Ans. A)**

16. Name the literary device used in the line “Don’t bite your nails,

**Amanda! Don’t hunch your shoulders,  
Amanda!”**

(a) Anaphora

(b) Enjambment

(c) Metaphor

(d) Alliteration

**Ans. (A)**

17. How should Amanda sit?

- (a) Long Sit
- (b) Side Sit
- (c) Straight
- (d) Ring Sit

**Ans. (C)**

18. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

- (a) be in the green sea
- (b) lead a relaxing life
- (c) All of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (C)**

19. What will Amanda’s behaviour make people think?

- (a) her mother loves her
- (b) her mother harasses her
- (c) her mother is understanding
- (d) both 1 and 3

**Ans. (B)**



20. Name the literary device used in the line "freedom is sweet"

- (a) Anaphora
- (b) Enjambment
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Alliteration

**Ans. (C)**

21. What does she imagine being when she pictures herself in a tower?

- (a) Mermaid
- (b) Orphan
- (c) Rapunzel
- (d) None of the Above

**Ans. (C)**

22. Name the literary devices used in the line "Stop that slouching and **sit up straight**".

- (a) Anaphora
- (b) Assonance
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Alliteration

**Ans. (D)**

23. What made Amanda sulk and become moody?

- (a) When she had to complete her homework.
- (b) When her mother gives her too many instructions.
- (c) When she has to clean her shoes.
- (d) None of the Above

**Ans. (B)**

24. Why should Amanda not eat chocolate?

- (a) it causes heart disease.
- (b) it will damage the liver.
- (c) it causes acne.
- (d) it causes cancer .

**Ans. (C)**

25. What does she want to do as an orphan?

- (a) walk freely in the streets
- (b) play in dust with bare feet
- (c) All of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (C)**

26. How is silence described?

- (a) Golden      (b) Silver

(c) Platinum (d) Love

**Ans. (A)**

27. Who is the poet of the poem "Amanda"?

- (a) Leslie Norris
- (b) Robert Frost
- (c) Carolyn Wells
- (d) Robin Klein

**Ans. (D)**

28. Amanda is a —.

- (a) Little girl
- (b) Little boy
- (c) Puppy
- (d) Name of a cat

**Ans. (A)**

29. Amanda's mother instructed her not to eat — for her acne.

- (a) Oil
- (b) Sweets
- (c) Chocolate
- (d) Fast food

**Ans. (C)**

30. What was Amanda to finish?

- (a) her homework
- (b) her hair
- (c) her bath

(d) catch the fishes

**Ans. (A)**

31. If Amanda is an orphan, what will she do?

- (a) She will roam about in the streets.
- (b) She will tease everyone in the streets.x
- (c) She will not complete her homework.
- (d) All of the Above

**Ans. (A)**

## SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know this?

Ans: Amanda must be around 9-10 years old. She is a school going girl. The things that her mother scolds her for are all typical instructions given to a 9 or 10 year old girl.

2. Who do you think is speaking to her?

Ans: Her mother is speaking to her.

3. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

Ans: If Amanda were a mermaid, she would drift slowly on a languid emerald sea. She would be the sole inhabitant of the relaxed

green sea and would move slowly on it.

4. Is Amanda an orphan? Why does she say so?

Ans: No, Amanda is not an orphan. She says so because she wants to be alone and enjoy being herself. She wants to roam around in the street alone. She finds silence 'golden' and freedom 'sweet'. It is for this reason that she calls herself an orphan.

5. Why does Amanda want to be Rapunzel?

Ans: Amanda wants to be Rapunzel because she wants to live alone. Rapunzel lived alone in a tall tower and had long beautiful

golden hair. She was held captive by her grandmother who came up the tower by climbing her long hair. Amanda also wants to live alone in a tower as she would not have to care about anything.

6. Do you think Amanda is sulking and is moody?

Ans: No, Amanda is not sulking or moody. She doesn't like to listen to her parents' constant scolding and nagging. So, she chooses to escape into an imaginary world. She imagines herself to be a mermaid, an orphan and Rapunzel where she can experience freedom and peace.