



Do not forget - you can use your afternoon learning time to complete the Science Fair Project instead. Why not choose an area of Science you are interested in to make your presentation on? Entries must be sent to your Class Email address in the week beginning 15th March 2021. Good Luck!

MATHS

Extra links:

NRich Maths Games = Follow the link here and try some of the Just Jottings Maths games = [Just Jottings \(7-11\) \(maths.org\)](https://www.maths.org/)

Timetables Rockstars = Try to spend some time every day practicing your times tables on here. Challenge me too! Let's see who can get to the top of the leader board! [Times Tables Rock Stars \(ttrockstars.com\)](https://www.timesrockstars.com/)

<u>Inset Day</u>	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 1</u> <u>Converting and calculating</u> <u>with Metric Measures</u>	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 2</u> <u>Converting Metric Measures</u>	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 3</u> <u>Converting Metric Measures</u>	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 4</u> <u>Calculate with Metric</u> <u>Measures</u>
	<p>Capacity</p> <p>Millilitres - Litres</p> <p>1000ml = 1litre</p> <p>Converting ml to l = ÷1000</p> <p>Convert these to litres:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1543ml 2097ml 3867ml 7901ml 10,345ml <p>Converting l to ml = x1000</p> <p>Convert these to ml:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.204L 2.445L 4.007L 9.112L 11.725L <p>Challenge: complete the Converting between litres and millilitres task.</p> <p>Extension: complete the Capacity Word Problems activity.</p>	<p>Distance and Length</p> <p>Millimetres - centimetres - metres - kilometres</p> <p>Complete the Converting between millimetres, centimetres, metres and kilometres activity.</p> <p>Challenge: complete the Extension word problems.</p>	<p>Weight and Mass</p> <p>Grams - Kilograms</p> <p>1000g = 1kg</p> <p>Converting g to kg = ÷1000</p> <p>Convert these to kg:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2000g 5040g 7908g 250g 675g 480g 35g <p>Converting kg to g = x1000</p> <p>Convert these to g:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5kg 3.75kg 0.9kg 8.64kg 0.025kg 0.63kg 0.5kg 	<p>Complete the Weight Word Problems activity.</p> <p>Remember:</p> <p>1000g = 1kg</p> <p>Converting g to kg = ÷1000</p> <p>Converting kg to g = x1000</p>

<p>Sequence 2 Lesson 1 <u>Converting between Miles and Kilometres</u></p> <p>Complete the Converting between Miles and Kilometres activity.</p> <p>Remember: Miles to Km = Miles ÷ 5 × 8</p> <p>Km to miles = Km ÷ 8 × 5</p>	<p>Sequence 2 Lesson 2 <u>Converting between Miles and Kilometres.</u></p> <p>Complete The Simpsons word problems activity.</p> <p>Use yesterday's work to help you!</p> <p>Remember: Miles to Km = Miles ÷ 5 × 8</p> <p>Km to miles = Km ÷ 8 × 5</p>	<p>Sequence 2 Lesson 3 <u>Time</u></p> <p>How many minutes are there in an hour? How many seconds are there in a minute? How many months are there in a year? How many days are there in each month?</p> <p>Find out how many days are in each month and learn this off by heart - get ready to be tested when you come back to school!</p>	<p>Sequence 2 Lesson 4 <u>Telling the time</u></p> <p>Task 1: Using the blank clock face, can you label as much information on it as possible. Label the missing numbers, the past and to side, o'clock, half past, quarter past and quarter to and then what each number represents e.g. 5 past, 10 past, 5 to, 10 to...etc.</p> <p>Task 2: Complete the What time is it? activity.</p>	<p>Sequence 2 Lesson 5 <u>Telling the Time</u></p> <p>Complete the Time Word Problems activity.</p> <p>Remember: there are 60minutes in 1 hour!</p>
<p>Additional Activities <u>Polygons - 2d shapes</u></p> <p>What is a polygon? What is a regular and irregular polygon?</p> <p>Can you find out the names of all the polygons with up to 12 sides?</p> <p>Challenge: Can you find out about the angles inside each regular polygon?</p>	<p>Additional Activities <u>3d shapes</u></p> <p>What is a 3d shape? What is a face, edge, vertex?</p> <p>Can you find the names to as many 3d shapes as possible and explain their properties to me?</p>	<p>Additional Activities <u>Multiples</u></p> <p>What are multiples of a number? Can you give me an explanation?</p> <p>Give me 5 multiples for each of the following numbers:</p> <p>4 = 6 = 7 = 8 = 9 = 12 = 15 = 25 =</p>	<p>Additional Activities <u>Factors</u></p> <p>What are factors? Can you give me an explanation? Give me all the factors for the following numbers:</p> <p>28 = 36 = 42 = 54 = 45 = 63 = 72 = 100 =</p> <p>Remember: Factors come in pairs!</p>	<p>Additional Activities <u>Additional activities Countdown</u></p> <p>Your target number is 555 5 3 1 8 10 8</p> <p>Using the digits above and the operations + - × ÷, write a set of calculations and try to make the make the number. Only use each digit once. You can use the operations more than once</p> <p>Practice: Target number = 182 50 75 6 2 10 7</p> <p>Try more at: http://www.maths-resources.com/countdown/practise.html#numbers</p>


English

Extra links:

Grammar Practice = Follow the link below and try some of the free grammar games = [Spelling and Grammar, English Games for 7-11 Years - Topmarks](#)

Spelling Practice = Follow the link below and try some of the free spelling games = [Spelling games: Yr 5 & 6 \(spellzone.com\)](#)

<u>Inset Day</u>	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 1</u> <u>The Normandy beaches.</u> Watch the video titled Beyond the Lines. <u>Beyondthelines - THE LITERACY SHED</u> Think about the men on the boat. How would they have been feeling as they huddled together on their way to their impending doom? Write down at least 10 different ideas.	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 2</u> <u>1st person narrative</u> Re-watch the video and imagine you were there. Write a first person narrative through the eyes of one of the children, one of the unknown soldiers or 'young' grandad. Remember to use: First person, past tense, paragraphs, topic related vocabulary, a range of openers, conjunctions and punctuation. You have got two days to do this so make it as detailed as possible!	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 3</u> <u>1st person narrative</u> Recap the video and read over your writing so far. Continue to write your 1 st person narrative. Re-read your writing, check it and edit it. Check for: First person, past tense, paragraphs, topic related vocabulary, a range of openers, conjunctions and punctuation. Check you have capital letters in the correct place and full stops too!	<u>Sequence 1 Lesson 4</u> <u>The end of the war</u> Using the link below, research D-day, VE-day and the end of the war. Try to find out as much information as possible and create a colourful informative poster to share with me. <u>D - Day V - E Day V - J Day</u> <u>(primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk)</u>
	<u>Sequence 2 Lesson 1</u> <u>Famous People in WW2</u> Read the text Sir Winston Churchill and answer the comprehension questions. Extension: research Winston Churchill and write	<u>Sequence 2 Lesson 2</u> <u>Famous People in WW2</u> Read the text Extraordinary Lives - Anne Frank and answer the comprehension questions. Challenge: find out about one of the other diarists mentioned in the article.	<u>Sequence 2 Lesson 3</u> <u>Famous People in WW2</u> What do the following words from the article mean? Nazi Persecute Occupation Regime Segregate	<u>Sequence 2 Lesson 4</u> <u>Famous People in WW2</u> Read the extract from Anne Frank's diary. Using the information, draw the Secret Annex. Only draw

<p>down 6 more facts on his life. https://www.historyforkids.net/winston-churchill.html</p>	<p>What event were they a part of? Were they Jewish or from another group entirely? What legacy have they left the world? Complete a fact file with your research.</p>	<p>Aryan Concentration camp Ghetto</p>	<p>what you have read and label everything clearly. Challenge: once you have completed this task, have a closer look at the Secret Annexe. https://www.annefrank.org/en/anne-frank/secret-annex/</p>	<p>Can you research Captain Tom's life and find 10 interesting facts about him to share with me. Choose how to present your work.</p>
<p><u>Additional Activities</u></p> <p><u>Grammar - Prepositions</u></p> <p>What is a preposition? Write a definition.</p> <p>Can you give me 10 prepositions?</p> <p>Challenge: write a sentence including each of your new words.</p>	<p><u>Additional activities</u></p> <p><u>Grammar - Prefixes</u></p> <p>Think of the prefixes re, dis, mis.</p> <p>Can you give me 5 words that start with each prefix? Write them down, ensuring you spell them correctly!</p> <p>Challenge: Now write your own sentence for each of your new words! Make them as interesting as possible!</p>	<p><u>Additional Activities</u></p> <p><u>Grammar/Spelling</u> <u>Which suffix - ate or ise?</u></p> <p>Can you match the following nouns or adjectives with the correct suffix to make a verb? Sometimes the spelling of the root word needs to be changed!</p> <p>equal medical captive terror advert pollen motive final fertile elastic alien vandal</p> <p>Challenge: Now write your own sentence for each of your ate or ise verbs! Make them as interesting as possible!</p>	<p><u>Additional activities</u> <u>Spellings ~ Mini Tests</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a different set of spellings, to practice, from the spelling sheet Write them out in a list Get someone at home to check it then test you each day. <p>Practice: Test each day until you are scoring 100% Challenge: Can you write a paragraph with these 10 spellings?! Can you make it also about WW2?! But the paragraph must make sense!</p>	<p><u>English - Accelerated Reader</u></p> <p>Read a book and complete your Accelerated Reader Quiz!</p> <p>Our total last week was 5,107,513</p>  <p>Let's do as much reading as we can to reach 6,000,000!!!</p>

Sequence 1 Lesson 1 - Converting between litres and millilitres.

1.	Litres	Millilitres	2.	Litres	Millilitres	3.	Litres	Millilitres	4.	Litres	Millilitres	5.	Litres	Millilitres	6.	Litres	Millilitres		
	0.252			1.929				175			7055					216			1054
	0.633			1.308				57			4059					128		5.447	
	0.191			7.717				292			3096			0.23			9.277		
	0.721			2.59				462			8684			0.158				5915	
	0.725			2.031				366			8219					764		7347	
	0.71			8.53				334			7139			0.163			7.729		
	0.583			4.103				517			2607			0.765				9685	
	0.595			6.924				689			2010					999	6.604		
	0.625			4.531				212			3400					454	9.449		
0.244		5.007			185		6311		0.841			4554							

Sequence 1 Lesson 1 - Capacity Word Problems.

- 1. If Sarah drinks 2.5 litres a day, how much will she drink in a week? And a month?
- 2. Jenny needs to take 5mls of medicine, 3 times a day. How much will she take in one day? And in one week?
- 3. If a cup holds 250ml, how many cups would it take to fill a 5 litre bottle?
- 4. At a party, Sam drank 200ml of lemonade, 0.5 litres of cola and 300ml of orange juice. How much did Sam drink altogether?
- 5. If Mrs Jackson made a 750ml pot of tea, how much tea is left over if she pours 143ml into a cup and another 249ml into a mug?
- 6. Joshua was being very cheeky and filled his mum's shoes with cooking oil. Each shoe holds 127ml. How much oil did Joshua put in his mum's shoes? If he started with 675ml of oil, how much did he have left?
- 7. Ryan collected some rain water in a bucket. The bucket holds 5.75 litres. Vernon used 3.5 litres to water some plants. How much is left? Next time they use a 7000ml bucket to collect the same amount of rainwater. How much more rain is needed to fill this bucket?

Sequence 1 Lesson 2 - Converting between millimetres, centimetres, metres and kilometres.

1. Write out each measurement in **mm**, **cm** and **m**:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) 38 mm | i) 104 cm |
| b) 45 mm | j) 394 cm |
| c) 289 mm | k) 28.7 m |
| d) 10 mm | l) 362 m |
| e) 107 mm | m) 0.5 cm |
| f) 23 m | n) 0.5 m |
| g) 5 cm | o) 8.3 cm |
| h) 19 cm | p) 20.7 cm |
| i) 100.5 mm | q) 1030 mm |
| j) 19.6 cm | r) 66.4 mm |

$$10\text{mm} = 1 \text{ cm} \qquad 100\text{cm} = 1 \text{ metre}$$

$$\text{Millimetres to cm} = \div 10$$

$$\text{Millimetres to metres} = \div 1000$$

$$\text{Cm to mm} = \times 10$$

$$\text{Cm to metres} = \div 100$$

$$\text{Metres to cm} = \times 100$$

$$\text{Metres to mm} = \times 1000$$

2. Write out each measurement in **cm**, **m** and **km**:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) 3 km | i) 50 cm |
| b) 14 m | j) 3006 cm |
| c) 800 cm | k) 263 m |
| d) 927 cm | l) 0.75 km |
| e) 2.982 km | m) 28.2 m |
| f) 3.25 m | n) 4.93 km |
| g) 0.57 m | o) 203.7 m |
| h) 9.57 m | p) 3009 cm |

$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m and } 100,000 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 1000 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Cm to kilometres} = \div 100,000$$

$$\text{Metres to kilometres} = \div 1000$$

$$\text{Km to metres} = \times 1000$$

$$\text{Km to centimetres} = \times 100,000$$

Extension:

- Bob had 5.84 metres of string. He wanted to share this equally between 10 of his friends to make shoelaces. How many centimetres of string would each of his friend have?
- Tilly used to run 3.28 km a day until she was 30 years old. She then started to run 736 metres less each day. How many metres did she now run each day?
- Malc's shed door was 3.72 metres tall and 92 cm wide. He wanted to buy some wood to make a frame around the door, but the wood is measured in millimetres. What would these measurements be in millimetres?
- Andy wanted to measure the lengths of different animals. He recorded a lynx as 3.87m, an elephant as 194cm and a viper as 4582mm. A room in the zoo was 0.23km wide, would the animals be able to stand in a line behind each other in this room?

Sequence 1 Lesson 4 - Weight Word Problems

1. Bob bought 11 apples from the greengrocers. Each weighed 212.5g. How much did they weigh altogether?
2. Sandip bought a bag of sweets and decided to share them into party bags for his 14 friends. The bag weighed 3276g. How much did each party bag weigh?
3. There are 12 lions at Yorkshire Wildlife Park. Each weighs around 0.195g. What is the combined weight of the lions at the park? What is the combined weight in kg?
4. There were 9 cars in a garage. Three weighed 1.35kg, two weighed 1670g, and the 4 weighed 1.4kg. How much did the cars weigh altogether? Another car came into the garage; it weighed half of 3000g. How much do the cars weigh together now?
5. I use 0.456kg of flour to make a cake. I started with 887g. How much have I used?
6. Adam weighs 37.5kg, Jack weighs 34.56kg, and Laura weighs 35.65kg. What is their combined weight? What is the difference between Adam's weight and Jack's?
7. It's feeding time at Yorkshire Wildlife Park! The lemurs are each fed 554g of fruit for lunch and 230g of fruit for their dinner. If there are 8 lemurs at the park, how much food do they consume altogether?
8. There are 17 zebra at Yorkshire Wildlife Park. The 9 males weigh around 675g, and the 8 females weigh around 580g. What is the combined weight of the zebras at the park?

Sequence 2 Lesson 1 - Converting between miles and kilometres.

$$5 \text{ miles} = 8 \text{ km}$$

Miles to km
 $\text{Miles} \div 5 \times 8 =$

km to miles
 $\text{km} \div 8 \times 5 =$



25 miles =	56 km =
65 miles =	128 km =
120 miles =	216 km =
220 miles =	264 km =
370 miles =	328 km =
285 miles =	424 km =
840 miles =	776 km =

Full-screen Stop

Sequence 2 Lesson 2

THE SIMPSONS



Distance from Homer's House:

Moe's Tavern: 1500m

Kwik Mart: 1750m

Cartoon store: 1.25km

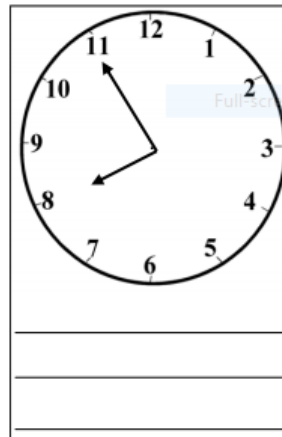
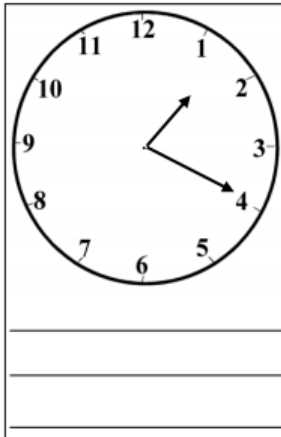
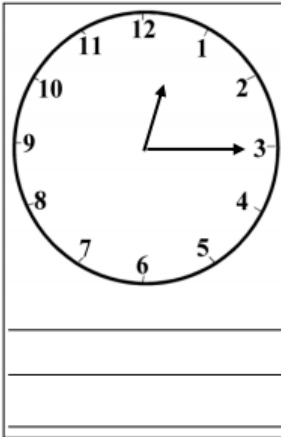
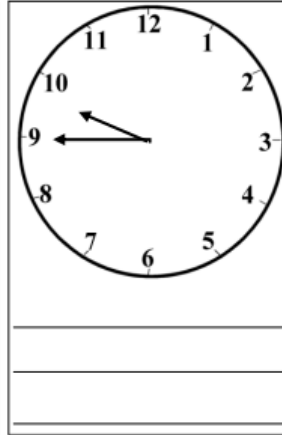
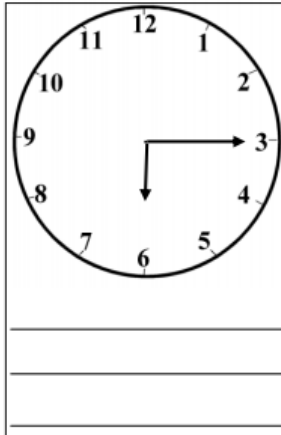
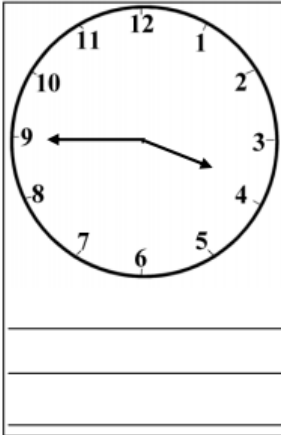
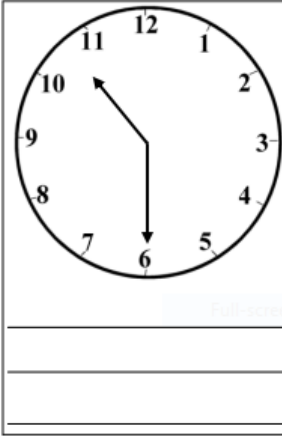
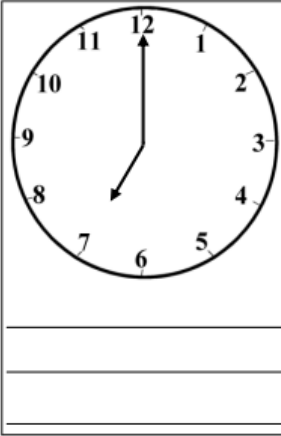
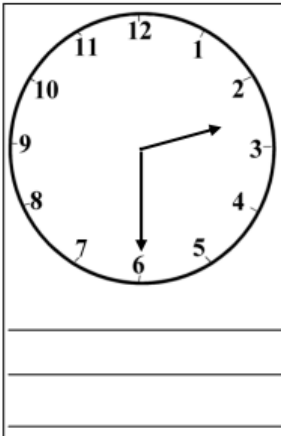
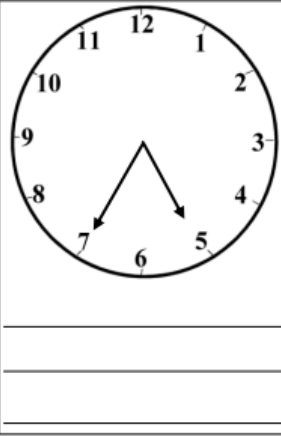
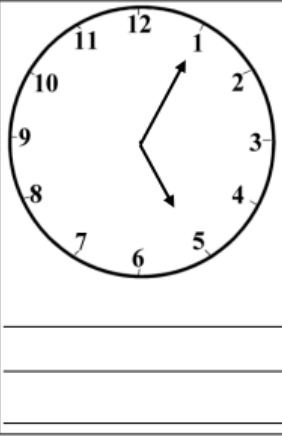
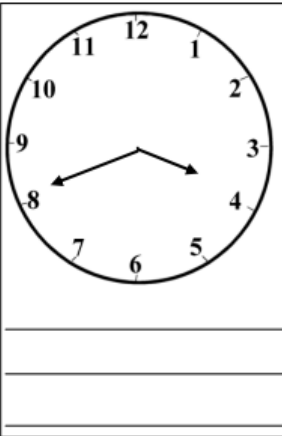
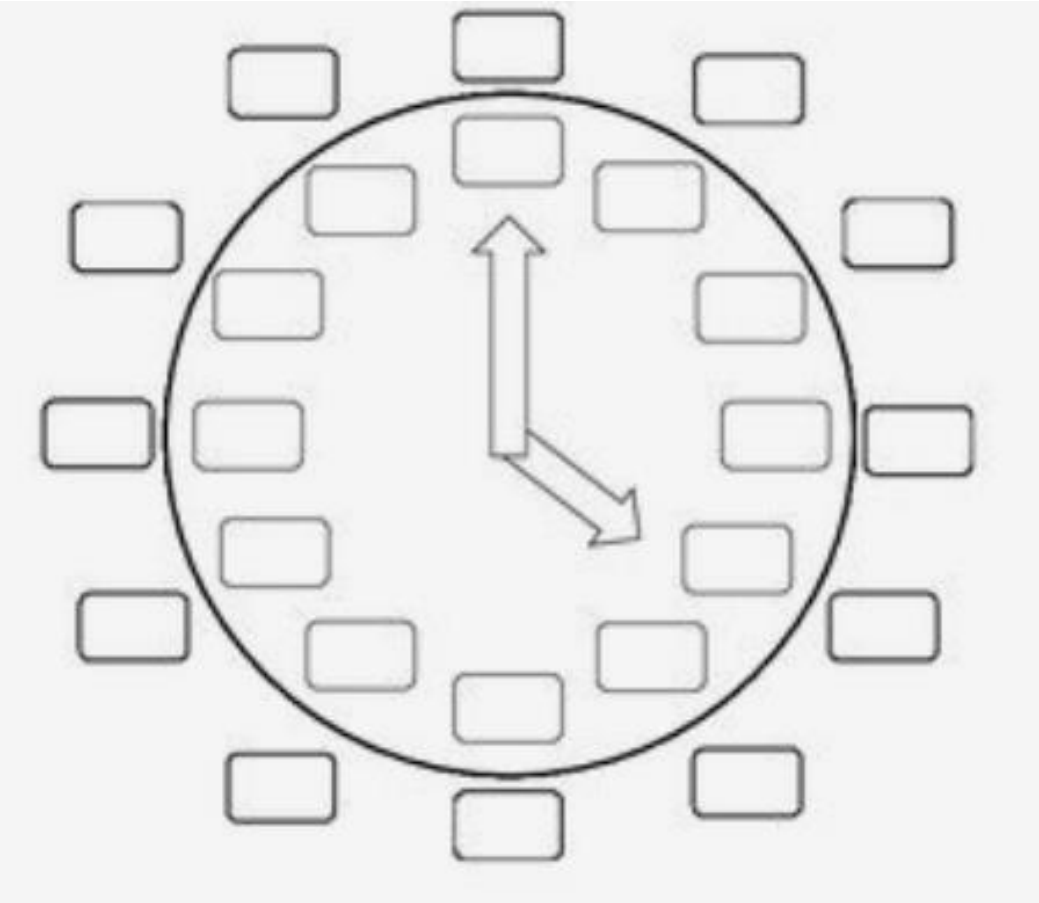
Bart's School: 1500m

Nuclear Power Plant: 2.75km

- a) Homer drives to the Kwiki-Mart. Bart goes to the cartoon store. How far do they travel altogether in **km**?
- b) Marge goes to the Kwiki Mart. Lisa goes to school. What is the total distance travelled in **km**?
- c) Homer goes to Moe's tavern. Bart goes to the cartoon store and Marge goes to the Kwiki Mart. What is the total distance travelled in **km**?
- d) How much further from Homer's house is Bart's school than the Cartoon Store in **m**?
- e) What is the difference between distances from Homer's house to the Nuclear Power Plant and Moe's Tavern?
- f) Homer walks to Moe's and back again, then goes to the Kwiki Mart. How far does he walk altogether?
- g) How far is Moe's Tavern in **km**?
- h) How far is the Cartoon store in **m**?



Sequence 2 Lesson 4 - What time is it?



Sequence 2 Lesson 5 – Time Word Problems

1. Ellie takes the train to Edinburgh. She sets off at 09:48 in the morning and arrives at 11:37. How long was her journey?
2. Ben travels on a coach to Manchester. His coach sets off at 08:29. The journey is 2 hours 52 minutes long. His friend Heather drives there and arrives 18 minutes earlier than Ben. At what time does Heather arrive?
3. Annabel drives to Cardiff. Her journey takes her 2 hours and 41 minutes. She arrives at 11:25. What time did she set off? Her friend Caitlin set off to Cardiff 15 minutes after Annabel. At what time did Caitlin set off?
4. On holiday, Anna cycles to Killarney. She sets off at 14:27 and arrives at 17:09. However, she had to stop on the way for 22 minutes to repair a puncture. How long would her journey have been if not for the puncture?
5. Alexander climbs up Ska Fell Pike. The climb takes him 3 hours and 33 minutes. He then spends 20 minutes at the top. After this, he climbs down the mountain again, which takes him 1 hour 41 minutes. If he arrives at the bottom of the mountain again at 16:35, at what time did he start his journey up the mountain?
6. Miss Goodman goes snorkelling in the Caribbean. She sets off to the reef at 10:18. The journey to the reef takes her 26 minutes. When she arrives at the reef, she goes snorkelling for 3 hours 43 minutes. At what time does she complete her snorkelling?
7. Whilst on holiday in Egypt, Miss Nicol decides to go on a camel ride. She sets off at 14:36 and her ride goes on for 1 hour and 36 minutes. When does her ride end?
If the sun sets at 17:09, how long has she got to get home before the sun sets?
8. Mr Harverson goes on a walk on the Isle of Wight. When he sets off, his watch tells him that it is 10:24. His walk is 2 hours 28 minutes long. However, upon arrival, he finds that his watch is 11 minutes fast. At what time does he really arrive?
9. Mrs Razzell goes on a space walk from the ISS which lasts $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. She completes her spacewalk at 23:31. If it took her 39 minutes to put on her spacesuit before the walk, at what time did she start to put her suit on before the spacewalk?
10. Mrs Edwell does a tightrope walk across Niagara Falls. She sets off at 09:21. The walk would normally take her 1 hour 47 minutes, but on her way across she stops for a picnic for 27 minutes. At what time does she arrive at the other end of the tightrope?

11. Mrs Van Roijen decides to abseil down the Shard in London. The journey down normally takes 33 minutes. However, on her way down, she stops for 18 minutes to take some photos. Eventually she arrives at the bottom of the Shard. Looking at her watch she sees that it is now 12:15. At what time did she set off?

Sir Winston Churchill

Sequence 2 Lesson 1



30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965

Winston Churchill was born in 1874 at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, England.

When he was 19 he joined the army and visited many countries, including India and Africa, in his job as a reporter.

In 1899 Churchill was taken prisoner during the Boer war in South Africa but became famous when he escaped. When he left the army he became a Member of Parliament and held many different jobs in the cabinet.

In 1940, Germany and Britain were at war and the British people needed a strong leader as they faced invasion from the enemy. Churchill was 66 and had been encouraging the army and navy to become strong and to be ready to oppose the threat from the Germans. Churchill was appointed Prime Minister and he travelled the country visiting the bombed cities and helping to keep up the people's spirits. He made many radio broadcasts which helped inspire the British people. He also formed the plans which helped to win the war and did so from his underground headquarters in London.

In 1945 when the war was over, he lost his post as Prime Minister in a disastrous election and took up his old hobby of painting, which he loved. He also wrote many books about history and is the only British prime minister to have received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

In 1951 until 1955 Churchill became Prime Minister again. He died in 1965 at the age of 91.

Winston Churchill comprehension

1. How old was Winston Churchill when he joined the army?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where was Churchill taken prisoner?
4. When did the war start between Germany and Britain?
5. What did Churchill do to help inspire the British people?
6. Where were Churchill's underground headquarters?
7. Name two of Churchill's hobbies.
8. Which year did Churchill die and how old was he?

Extraordinary Lives Anne Frank

Most of us enjoy a childhood filled with fun and friends and school. Imagine a childhood interrupted by hatred and fear. Imagine having to spend your teenage years hidden behind a moveable bookcase, where any sound made during the day could result in your discovery. Imagine that discovery leading to you being shot and killed, simply because your family was Jewish. This was the childhood of Annelies Marie Frank, known throughout the world as Anne Frank.

Annelies, or Anne to everyone who knew her, was born in Frankfurt, Germany in 1929. She was the second of two daughters born to Edith and Otto Frank. Anne's father was a business man and Anne was able to enjoy a comfortable early childhood even though the shadow of Nazi Germany was never far away. The Franks were a liberal Jewish family and did not observe their religion generally, but this did not stop them from being persecuted by the Nazis when they came to power. By the time Anne was four years old, the Nazis had taken control in Germany and Otto Frank had decided to move the family to Amsterdam, in the nearby Netherlands, for their safety.

Otto Frank continued to develop his businesses and was soon running two successful companies in Amsterdam, including one called Opekta. His business success, however, could not save his family from the threat of Nazi occupation. In 1940, the German army invaded the Netherlands and Anne and her family began living under the Nazi regime. The list of rules and regulations by which Jews were meant to live seemed endless. Anne and Margot, her sister, could no longer attend a school alongside Aryan children and so had to attend a segregated Jewish school. They couldn't enter certain parks or cafés and couldn't move freely around the Netherlands.

By 1941, all Jewish citizens of Germany lost their citizenship and Anne and her family were therefore effectively stateless. Otto Frank tried to arrange passage and settlement for them in the US, but immigration policies were becoming stricter because of an influx of European refugees trying to escape the Nazis in Germany. The Franks were unsuccessful in their attempts to flee and, by 1942, the situation became desperate.



In July 1942, Margot received work papers. These demanded that she report for work in Germany. The family could not allow her to be separated from them and so they hastily made arrangements to move into a secret hiding place. Otto had been working on plans for a hideout for some time. He transferred his shares from his companies into non-Jewish hands so that the companies could not be confiscated, left a note indicating that the family might have left for Maastricht or Switzerland and moved the family into the disused part of his Opekta business premises at 263 Prinsengracht. The staircase leading to this area was disguised by a bookcase across the small doorway, making it impossible to see from the room below. Eventually they were joined there by another family, the van Pels (Hermann, Auguste and Peter) and a dentist friend, Fritz Pfeffer. The place became known later as 'The Secret Annexe'.

Only four people in the offices and warehouse below knew of the hiding place: Johannes Kleimann, Miep Gies, Victor Kugler and Bep Voskuijl. The other people who worked in the offices and warehouse were not to suspect a thing. This meant the group of eight could make little noise during regular working hours.



They could only flush the toilet in their bathroom, run water and move about freely when all the employees had returned home for the evening. At that time, they would congregate in the offices downstairs to listen to the radio, wash in the kitchen and exercise in the larger rooms downstairs. They were never able to go outside the office building and relied on their helpers for food, books and news of the outside world. The children could not attend school and so Margot, Anne and Peter took a correspondence course in shorthand, enrolled under Miep Gies' name.

For her thirteenth birthday in June 1942, Anne had received an autograph book with a lock and a red and white check cover. She decided to use the book as a diary to record her daily life. She gave the diary a name: 'Kitty'. Every time she wrote in the diary, she addressed Kitty as if she were a friend far away. This is the diary Anne used to record life before and during their period of hiding. She recorded, in honest detail, her arguments with her mother, her feelings for her sister and father and her awakening interest in the boy who lived with them, Peter. The work shows a forthright young girl, obsessed with the same things that worry everyone at that age.

The difference is that, every now and then, the shadow of the war seeps into her writing as she discusses what she has heard of her old friends, the war effort, the Nazi regime. Through this diary, Anne discovered her love of writing and a desire to write stories. Little did she know that it was the diary itself that would make her world famous.

Other Young Diarists of the Second World War

Since the amazing success of Anne Frank's diary, a wealth of other diaries from young people caught up in the events of the Second World War have come to light. Here are just a few you might want to find out more about.

Miriam Cheszczewascki

Miriam was 15 years old in 1939, when she began to write about being interred in the Radomsko Ghetto in Poland. She probably died at Treblinka concentration camp in 1942. Her notebooks were given to her old teacher after the war who took them to Israel.

Rut 'Rutka' Laskier (1929-1942)

Rut wrote about her teenage years spent in the Bedzin Ghetto in Poland. The diary remained with an old friend for 64 years until finally being published in 2006.

The family managed to keep their location a secret throughout the rest of 1942 and 1943. In August 1944, however, time ran out for the Frank family. On the morning of 4th August, a police car pulled up outside the office building and armed men got out. The man in charge asked to see the storeroom and immediately went to the bookcase that hid the entrance to the Frank's hiding place. It seemed someone had spoken to the police about the family's whereabouts. The Dutch nationals who had helped them were questioned and some were detained for the course of the war. The fate of the Jewish occupants of the secret annexe was far worse.

By 8th August, the eight Jews – who had been hidden in the Opekta building for over two years at this point – were transported to Westerbork, a transit camp for Jews. The group were then transferred to Auschwitz in Poland, where they were all separated. Anne, Margot and Edith Frank managed to stay together for a time, but the girls were later parted from their mother to be sent to Bergen-Belsen in Germany to work. The pair survived the winter at the camp, but died of typhus in February or March 1945.

The fate of the other occupants of the annexe was equally horrible. Fritz Pfeffer died on 20th December 1944 at Neuengamme concentration camp. Edith Frank had died in Auschwitz on 6th January 1945. Hermann van Pels had been sent to the gas chambers at Auschwitz and Peter van Pels had died of exhaustion at Mauthausen concentration camp in May 1945, the day the Netherlands was liberated from the occupying forces. Auguste van Pels died at Buchenwald camp in Germany. Only Otto Frank survived the war and returned to a liberated Netherlands.

It took Otto Frank four months to travel from Auschwitz to Amsterdam after his liberation from the camp. When he arrived on 3rd June 1945, he hoped to find that his daughters Anne and Margot had made it back before him. He immediately returned to see the friends who had helped them during the war, but no one had heard from his children. Otto tried putting advertisements in papers and questioned everyone he could find about the whereabouts of his family. Eventually, he met with two sisters who had been at Bergen-Belsen when Anne and Margot died.

Miep Gies had been a particular friend to Anne during her time in the annexe. She had kept Anne's diary for her, retrieving it after the raid on the annexe had taken place. Now that she knew Anne would not be returning for it, Miep gave the red and white checked book to Otto. On reading it, Otto realised that there were many things about Anne he'd never known. She had written in her diary that 'You've known for a long time that my greatest wish is to be a journalist, and later on, a famous writer ... In any case, after the war I'd like to publish a book called The Secret Annexe.'

Otto decided that he would try to make his daughter's wish come true and, two years after the war, 'Het Achterhuis' or 'The Secret Annexe' was published.

It was published in 1952 in English under the title 'The Diary of a Young Girl' and soon became the bestselling work it is today. Translations now appear in over sixty languages. The building where the Franks, Fritz Pfeffer and the van Pels hid for two years is now a museum dedicated to educating people about the Holocaust.

Esther 'Etty' Hillesum

Esther wrote about the persecution of Dutch Jews and her awakening spirituality. She refused to enter hiding, since she was working with those Jews in transit to Westerbork. She was aged 29 when she died at Auschwitz.

Yoko Moriwaki (1932–1945)

Yoko was a Japanese citizen who recorded daily life in Hiroshima, Japan during the war. Her diary, started in April 1945, came to an abrupt end on 6th August 1945 with the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima. Her brother made publication of the volume possible.

Full-screen Snip

Tatyana 'Tanya' Nikolayevna Savicheva (1930–1944)

Tatyana was a young Russian diarist who wrote during the Siege of Leningrad in 1944. She had two diaries, but the larger of these was burned when no more wood was available to keep the family warm. The surviving notebook records simply the dates of her family members' deaths.



Extraordinary lives - Anne Frank: comprehension questions.

1. What was Anne Frank's full name?
2. Why did the Franks leave Germany when Anne was four? Where did they go?
3. List two persecutions faced by the Franks and other Jews living under the Nazi regime.

4. Why did the Franks fail to immigrate to the United States?
5. Name two ways in which the Franks prepared for their entry into the hideout.
6. List three difficulties Anne and her family encountered while living in the secret annexe.
7. List two things you've learned about Anne's diary from the article.
8. How long had the Franks been in hiding when they were discovered?
9. What happened to Peter van Pels after the group's arrest?
10. Why did Otto Frank decide to publish Anne's diary?

Sequence 2 Lesson 4

Anne Frank's Diary

The following extracts are taken from the diary of Anne Frank between 1942 and 1944, when she lived in hiding in Amsterdam with her family.

The Franks were discovered, arrested and transported to Auschwitz on August 4th 1944.

In this extract, Anne describes The Secret Annex:

July 9th 1942:

"Here's a description of the building... A wooden staircase leads from the downstairs hallway to the third floor. At the top of the stairs is a landing, with doors on either side. The door on the left takes you up to the spice storage area, attic and loft in the front part of the house. A typically Dutch, very steep, ankle-twisting flight of stairs also runs from the front part of the house to another door opening onto the street. The door to the right of the landing leads to the Secret Annex at the back of the house. No one would ever suspect there were so many rooms behind that plain grey door. There's just one small step in front of the door, and then you're inside. Straight ahead of you is a steep flight of stairs. To the left is a narrow hallway opening onto a room that serves as the Frank family's living room and bedroom. Next door is a smaller room, the bedroom and study of the two young ladies of the family. To the right of the stairs is a windowless washroom with a sink. The door in the corner leads to the toilet and another one to Margot's and my room... Now I've introduced you to the whole of our lovely Annex!"

Using the information above, sketch Anne Frank's Secret Annex. You could do this as a bird's eye view or as if you were standing in the room itself.

Remember:

- Only draw what you have read!
- Label everything you draw with a quotation from the text.
- When drawing, stick as closely to Anne Frank's description as you can.

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	