**Diary of a Young Girl (Anne Frank)**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Because Anne Frank's diary was so well received, it |
| 00:00:04 | was converted into a play which you may already be familiar with. Today, you'll read from her actual diary and then compare it to excerpts from the play. You're working to answer the lesson question, how does Anne Frank's real diary compare with the play based on it? You've already learned about Anne Frank's life and how her life illustrates her bravery and giftedness. |
| 00:00:28 | Although she lived a short life, she's left a lasting impression on the world. Next, you'll learn about a writer's voice and what makes Anne's voice unique. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Point of view refers to who tells the story and how it is told. In first-person point of view, the reader identifies with the writer. So the writer will use pronouns like me, I, or the plural, we. In second-person point of view, the writer is speaking directly to the reader. |
| 00:00:21 | So they use the pronoun you. Lastly, in third-person point of view, the reader identifies with a specific character such as John or Lacy. And they would use pronouns like he, she, or it. Now let's see if you can identify point of view. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Anne's diary is written from first person point of view, or from her own perspective. It has a strong sense of writer's voice. Voice is the quality that makes an author's writing unique. It's the way that the author's personality comes through their writing. Voice can include things like descriptive details, the tone |
| 00:00:22 | or attitude that the writer has in the passage, the writer's perspective on events or people, and elements of the writer's own personality. Let's take a look at an example. This passage was written while Anne was in hiding, from the age of 13 to 15, so her voice and personality should sound like a teenager's rather than adult's or young child's. Now I'll modify how to identify |
| 00:00:49 | voice using this passage. I'll read it aloud, and you follow along. "Dearest Kitty, Margot and I started packing our most important belongings into a schoolbag. The first thing I stuck in was this diary, and then curlers, handkerchief, schoolbooks, a comb, and some old letters. Preoccupied by the thought of going into hiding, I stuck the craziest things in the bag, but I'm not sorry. |
| 00:01:14 | Memories mean more to me than dresses." Let's look at some of the descriptive details. Well, we know that she has a schoolbag and that she fills it with her diary, her curlers, handkerchiefs, schoolbooks, and some old letters. These also give us a sense that she's a school age girl. Her attitude that she is preoccupied by the thought of going into hiding and that she thinks are things are crazy, |
| 00:01:41 | give us an idea that she was rushed, and that she was preoccupied by what was going on around her. Her personality is interesting. We see that she nicknames her diary Kitty as a term of endearment. So she thinks of this diary as a person, or as her best friend. Lastly, her perspective on events and people come out in |
| 00:02:03 | this last line. "Memories mean more to me than dresses." So it shows us that while she is young and sort of silly, in other ways she's kind of very mature. Now you'll practice thinking about Anne's voice. |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: As you read Anne's diary, notice that you can hear her voice coming through the pages. This is different from the play, where her thoughts and feelings are translated into dialogue. We're on our way to answering the lesson question, how does Anne Frank's real diary compare with the play based on it? So far you've looked at point of view and writers voice in |
| 00:00:23 | some of the excerpts from her actual diary. Now let's look at how Anne's voice in her diary conveys an overall mood. |

**Section 7**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: You know that Anne's diary shows tone, or her attitude towards events. Mood comes from tone. Mood is the atmosphere or emotions that a text creates. It's the overall feeling of a text. In fiction, authors use voice and tone to create mood. Point of view can also convey mood, and conflict often contributes to mood as well. |
| 00:00:28 | Mood can also come a setting. For example, a dark and dreary setting would create a dark and dreary mood. Mood can also change during different parts as it does throughout Anne's diary. Let's take a look at an example. I'll read the passage aloud as you look for Anne's mood. "Visions of concentration camps and lonely cells raced |
| 00:00:53 | through my head. How can we let Father go to such a fate? "Of course he's not going," declared Margot as we waited for Mother in the living room. "Mother's gone to Mr. van Daan to ask whether we can move to our hiding place tomorrow. The van Daans are going with us. There will be seven of us altogether." Silence. |
| 00:01:12 | We couldn't speak." What is the voice of the passage? Well, we hear from a thoughtful teenage girl that's struggling to understand these big changes that are happening in her life. The tone is definitely one of suspense because Anne does not know what's going to happen next. For point of view, we get to experience events through |
| 00:01:34 | Anne's eyes. We know that she feels fear of the unknown, and we see that especially in this first line, where she talks about picturing concentration camps and cells in her head. The conflict is that they are overwhelmed and speechless. And the setting of the annex in Amsterdam during World War II gives us this background of war, concentration camps, and it really conveys the urgency what's happening |
| 00:02:01 | at the diary unfolds. The last line is especially powerful and it conveys the overall mood of the entire passage, which is one of fear. Now let's see if you can identify mood in another excerpt. |