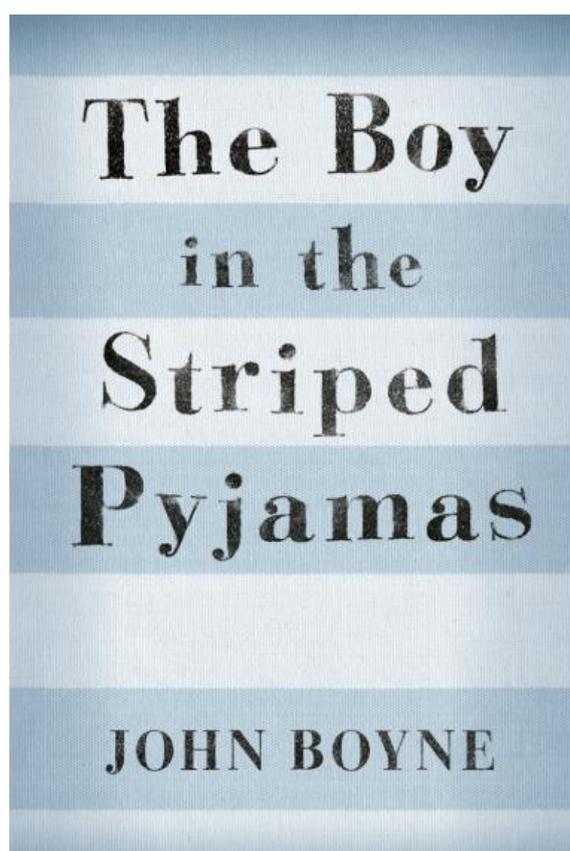


WCSA

English

Home Learning Book – Learning Cycle 4



English Teacher(s): _____

Name: _____ Tutor Group: 7__

Learning Cycle 4

May 2020	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	Teaching week 1
	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	Teaching week 2
	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	Teaching week 3
June 2020	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	Half term
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	Teaching week 4
	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	Teaching week 5
	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	Teaching week 6
July 2020	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	Assessment week
	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Super Teaching week
	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	Teaching week 9

- During the Assessment Week, students will be assessed on the material that they have covered the previous seven weeks.
- Following this, the teacher will re-teach areas of underachievement, as identified during the assessment week, during the Super Teaching week.
- The tasks require students to answer the questions to consolidate their reading of the book. Everything needed has been included in lessons or can be found using the knowledge organiser.

Useful websites

- <https://www.anderson5.net/cms/lib02/SC01001931/Centricity/Domain/22/The%20Boy%20in%20the%20Striped%20Pajamas.pdf>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Boy_in_the_Striped_Pyjamas
- <https://johnboyne.com/book/the-boy-in-the-striped-pyjamas-6/>



The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas

<p>Context - <i>The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas</i> was written by John Boyne and was published in 2006.</p> <p>John Boyne - John Boyne is an Irish novelist, whose works have been published in over 50 languages. He was born and raised in Dublin, and studied English Literature in Trinity College in the City. He earned a Master's degree in creative writing at the University of East Anglia, where he won the Curtis Brown award for his writing. He wrote novels for adults until 2004, after which he published <i>The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas</i> in 2006. Boyne has also wrote about 70 short stories.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler - Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany between 1934 and 1945 - the years throughout the Holocaust and World War II. As a dictator, Hitler instigated World War II with his aggressive foreign policy. He was referred to as 'The Führer'. Under the racially motivated ideology that he created across Germany, the Nazi regime was responsible for the death of millions of Jews and other 'Untermenschen' (undesirables). In addition to this, around 19 million prisoners of war were killed, and millions of other in unprecedented warfare.</p>	<p>The Holocaust - The Holocaust was a genocide committed around the time of World War II, by Nazi Germany and its perpetrators. Throughout this time, approximately 6 million Jews, alongside hundreds of thousands of other persecuted groups, were systematically murdered. Originally, Jews and other groups were separated from mainstream society, placed in ghettos, and detention sites. Following the 'Final Solution', they were sent to concentration camps, from which many never returned.</p> <p>Concentration Camps - A concentration camp is a place in which a government forces people to live without trial. Conditions in the concentration camps run by Nazi Germany were awful, with many dying of diseases, starvation, or random executions by guarding soldiers. Prisoners were given little (if any food) and had all personal items taken from them. In addition to this, many concentration camps (such as Auschwitz) held gas chambers in which millions of prisoners were ruthlessly exterminated.</p>
<p>Main Characters - Consider what Boyne intended through his characterisation of each of the below...</p> <p>Bruno - Bruno is the lead protagonist of the novel, and although the narration is third-person in style, it is written from his viewpoint. At the start of the text, he is an innocent 9 year old boy living in Berlin. He is very sheltered and naive, and only begins to mature very slightly as the family are moved to the concentration camp, sitting in line with his father's job. Bruno's experiences juxtapose the ordinary priorities of a 9 year old boy with the horrors of war.</p> <p>Quote: "his eyes opened wide and his mouth made the shape of an O" (Chapter 2)</p> <p>Shmuel - The boy from whom the book takes its name, Shmuel is Bruno's Jewish friend who is a prisoner in the concentration camp. Born on the same day as Bruno, he and Bruno become friends through a chance meeting during one of Bruno's explorations. Shmuel is extremely thin due to his malnourishment in the camp, and he quickly gobbles up all of the food that Bruno brings to him. Shmuel seems to know much more about the realities of the war than Bruno, but is too even-tempered to challenge Bruno's biased comments.</p> <p>Quote: "Bruno was sure that he had never seen a skinnier or sootier boy in his life..." (Chapter 10)</p>	<p>Gretel - Gretel is Bruno's 12 year old sister, who he frequently refers to as a 'Hopeless Case'. Although she is slightly older and wiser than Bruno, she is frequently patronising towards him (and is often as innocent in important matters as he is). Before the move, she is interested in dolls, however following her tutorage from Herr Listz, she becomes obsessed with the changing politics of World War II. This is perhaps influenced by her attractions towards Lieutenant Kotler.</p> <p>Quote: "We're the opposite. Yes, that's it. We're the opposite." (Chapter 16)</p> <p>Lieutenant Kotler - Lieutenant Kotler is a young soldier at the camp who works for Bruno's father. He is well-dressed, apparently good-looking, and has striking blond hair - he therefore seems to fit the ideology of an Aryan male. He is cruel and violent to the prisoners, and taunts Bruno by ruffing his hair and calling him 'little man'. Kotler is eventually transferred away from Auschwitz when Bruno's father discovers that Kotler's father, a literature professor, fled Germany at the start of the war.</p> <p>Quote: "Lieutenant Kotler grew very angry with Pavel and no one stepped in to stop him" (Chapter 13)</p>

Themes - A theme is an idea or message that runs throughout a text.

Innocence and Ignorance - The story is told from the viewpoint of Bruno, who is young and naive. As a result, he is unaware (or partially unaware) of the true extent of the events taking place around him. He is oblivious to a number of important factors in the war, for example 'The Fury' (his mispronunciation of 'The Führer') and 'Out-With' (Auschwitz). As a result, the reader is forced to infer a number of the more horrific images from the story. Through Bruno, Boyne is able to mirror the ignorance that many enforced on themselves.

Complicity - Although few of the characters are explicitly mentioned as supporters of the Nazi party, most of them end up complying with the regimes goals and ideals - primarily through a sense of duty, a fear, or apathy. For example, Mother is not happy with Father's new job at the camp, yet does not actively fight to prevent him from taking it. Much of this is through her moral obligation to her husband, and role in a patriarchal society. Through characters such as Mother, Boyne demonstrates how ordinary, otherwise-blind people become compliant with the horrors of the Holocaust.

<p>Chapter-by-Chapter Summary - Alongside key quotations.</p> <p>Chapters 1-4</p> <p>Bruno comes home one day to be told by his mother that they are moving house. He is extremely disgruntled by this, but she explains that it is a necessity to move for away due to his father's job in the army. Bruno hates the new house, which has none of the features of the old house, which he loves. Both Mother and Menia (Bruno's mother's friend who lives in the house, but do not so explicitly. Bruno sees Lieutenant Kotler for the first time, and thinks that he looks strict. Bruno and Gretel learn that the new place is called 'Out-With'. From a window, they can see all of the people in the camp wearing striped pyjamas.</p> <p>Chapters 5-8</p> <p>Bruno decides to speak to his father about his displeasure. He recalls how The Fury once came to dinner. He also remembers seeing a train crammed with people heading to Out-With. Bruno's Father understands Bruno's concerns, but tells him that there is no choice in the matter. After a few weeks at Out-With, Bruno decides to construct a swing. He asks Kotler for help - Kotler bars at an old man who now works on the family (Pavel) to get him a tyre. Bruno soon falls off and scrapes his knee. Pavel helps him, and reveals that he was a doctor before he came to Out-With. Bruno's mother returns, and looks uncomfortable. She says to Pavel that she will claim to have bandaged Bruno up.</p> <p>Father decides that Bruno and Gretel should resume their studies, and calls on a man named Herr Listz to act as their private tutor. Herr Listz chides Bruno for not knowing much about History or the Fatherland. One day, Bruno goes out exploring beyond the garden. He is about to turn back when he meets Shmuel sitting at the other side of the fence. The boy is wearing the striped pyjamas. Bruno asks him lots of questions, and they realise that they each have the exact same birthday. The two begin to talk more about each other's lives, and strike up a friendship.</p> <p>Shmuel tells Bruno more about how he came to live in the camp, including separation into the ghetto in Krakow, and the journey to the camp. Their friendship develops over the weeks, and they realise that there is space under the fence to slip under. At dinner that evening, Father realises that Kotler's father deserted Germany at the start of the war. Under the pressure of questioning, Kotler beats Pavel after he spills wine. Bruno is shocked to find Shmuel in the house cleaning glasses one day. He gives Shmuel food, but Kotler catches him eating it. Bruno then lies by stating that he did not give Shmuel the food.</p> <p>Bruno's grandmother dies. Kotler is relocated. Bruno and Shmuel meet again and Bruno apologises. Bruno contracts lice and has to have his head shaven. Bruno's father and mother argue more, until it is agreed that the family (except Father) should be moved back home.</p> <p>Shmuel reveals that he has lost his father, and is very upset. Bruno suggests that Shmuel gets him a pair of striped pyjamas so he can crawl under the fence. When Bruno dresses into them, the boys look more similar. They go to by and find Shmuel's father in the camp. Bruno is shocked by how dreadful conditions are. With many others, the boys are swept into a room, where they are locked in and it goes dark. The family search endlessly for Bruno, and one day his Father finds the clothes and understands what has happened, to his utter despair.</p>	<p>"We don't have the luxury of thinking." Mother "Some people make all the decisions for us."</p> <p>"Ah, those people," said Father, nodding his head and smiling slightly. "Those people...well, they're not people at all, Bruno."</p> <p>"Bruno was sure that he had never seen a skinnier or sootier boy in his life but decided that he had better talk to him."</p> <p>"What happened then was... unexpected and extremely unpleasant. Lieutenant Kotler grew very angry with Pavel and no one stepped in to stop him doing what he did, even though none of them could watch. Even though it made Bruno cry and Gretel grow pale."</p> <p>"Of course all this happened a long time ago and I'm nothing like that could ever happen again. Not in this day and age."</p>	<p>Chapters 9-11</p> <p>Bruno and Shmuel meet again and Bruno apologises. Bruno contracts lice and has to have his head shaven. Bruno's father and mother argue more, until it is agreed that the family (except Father) should be moved back home.</p> <p>Chapters 12-15</p> <p>Shmuel reveals that he has lost his father, and is very upset. Bruno suggests that Shmuel gets him a pair of striped pyjamas so he can crawl under the fence. When Bruno dresses into them, the boys look more similar. They go to by and find Shmuel's father in the camp. Bruno is shocked by how dreadful conditions are. With many others, the boys are swept into a room, where they are locked in and it goes dark. The family search endlessly for Bruno, and one day his Father finds the clothes and understands what has happened, to his utter despair.</p> <p>Chapters 16-17</p> <p>Bruno's grandmother dies. Kotler is relocated. Bruno and Shmuel meet again and Bruno apologises. Bruno contracts lice and has to have his head shaven. Bruno's father and mother argue more, until it is agreed that the family (except Father) should be moved back home.</p> <p>Chapters 18-20</p> <p>Shmuel reveals that he has lost his father, and is very upset. Bruno suggests that Shmuel gets him a pair of striped pyjamas so he can crawl under the fence. When Bruno dresses into them, the boys look more similar. They go to by and find Shmuel's father in the camp. Bruno is shocked by how dreadful conditions are. With many others, the boys are swept into a room, where they are locked in and it goes dark. The family search endlessly for Bruno, and one day his Father finds the clothes and understands what has happened, to his utter despair.</p>	<p>Key Features</p> <p>Historical Events/Places</p> <p>Key events and places from the time are also included in the narrative. For example, 'Out-With' is included to resemble Auschwitz.</p> <p>Historical People</p> <p>Key people from the time are included in the narrative. For example, The Fury is the name Bruno mistakenly identifies Adolf Hitler by.</p> <p>Historical Events/Places</p> <p>Despite the historical accuracy of several features, scenes and dialogue are fictionalised, e.g. Bruno falling off his swing, being helped by Pavel.</p>
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<p>Boyne's Literary Devices</p> <p>"It was as if he was the conductor of a barbershop quartet" (Chapter 5)</p> <p>"colorful, sharp fronts" and "weeds and respectable spilling out of the stail" (Chapter 2)</p> <p>"Herr Listz made a hissing sound...he said in a sinister voice..." (Chapter 9)</p> <p>The title of narration is third person, yet from Bruno's viewpoint point. This reflects the innocence of Bruno's mind when compared to the sheer horror of the Holocaust.</p>	<p>Features of Historical Fiction</p> <p>Historical Events/Places</p> <p>Key events and places from the time are also included in the narrative. For example, 'Out-With' is included to resemble Auschwitz.</p> <p>Historical People</p> <p>Key people from the time are included in the narrative. For example, The Fury is the name Bruno mistakenly identifies Adolf Hitler by.</p> <p>Historical Events/Places</p> <p>Despite the historical accuracy of several features, scenes and dialogue are fictionalised, e.g. Bruno falling off his swing, being helped by Pavel.</p>
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Week 1

CONTEXT

It is always helpful to understand the context (the world and issues) surrounding a topic of study. Read the below extract from BBC's Newsround and answer the questions.

The Holocaust was a period in history at the time of World War Two (1939-1945), when millions of Jews were murdered because of who they were.

The killings were organised by Germany's Nazi party, led by Adolf Hitler.

Jews were the main target of the Nazis, and the greatest number of victims were Jewish. Nearly seven out of every 10 Jews in Europe were murdered because of their identity.

The Nazis also killed other groups of people, including Roma ('gypsies'), disabled people and black people. They also arrested and took away the rights of other groups, like gay people and political opponents. Many of them died as a result of their treatment.

The Holocaust was an example of genocide. Genocide is deliberately killing a large group of people, usually because they are a certain nationality, race or religion. Holocaust means the destruction or slaughter on a mass scale.

Nazis grew in popularity throughout the 1920s, as the country struggled with the **fall-out of World War One**. Germany lost the war and was forced to pay a lot of money to the winners.

Many people were poor and there weren't enough jobs to go round, and one reason many Germans turned to the Nazis was the hope that they would bring about change.



Who were the Nazis?

Nazis is the shortened name for the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP).

The Nazi party was a political party in Germany established in 1919 in the aftermath of World War One.

It grew in popularity throughout the 1920s, as the country struggled with the fall-out of World War One. Germany lost the war and was forced to pay a lot of money to the winners.

Nazis were racist and believed that what they called their Aryan race was more important than others. The Nazis said an Aryan was somebody Germanic. The Nazis believed that Jews, Roma ('gypsies'), black people and other ethnic groups were inferior to Aryans. They also believed in the greatness of Germany and idolised the Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler.

The Nazis set up compulsory groups for young people called Hitler Youth (for boys) and BDM (for girls), so they would become young Nazis who idolise Hitler as they grew up. Boys were taught Nazi values and prepared for war; girls were taught skills like cookery and sewing.



Joseph Goebbels served as minister of propaganda for the Nazi German government of the Third Reich, and is generally held responsible for presenting a favorable image of the Nazi regime to the Germans.

What is propaganda?

Propaganda is the spreading of biased or misleading information to promote a political cause or a particular opinion.

Topic 1: The Holocaust.

What does the word mean?

When did it happen?

What happened during the Holocaust?

Why did it take place?

Who was responsible and who was targeted?

Any extra information. Eg. Where were the concentration camps?

Topic 2: The Nazi Party

Who were the Nazi Party?

What did they believe in?

Who was Hitler?

What was the 'Hitler Youth'?

Topic 3: Propaganda

What is propaganda?

Who was Josef Goebbels?

What does 'Aryan race' mean?

What did the Nazi party want the German people to believe about people from the Jewish faith?

Parent/carer comments:

Week 2

Read the extract and then complete the questions below

Chapter 1

One afternoon, when Bruno came home from school, he was surprised to find Maria, the family's maid - who always kept her head bowed and never looked up from the carpet - standing in his bedroom, pulling all his belongings out of the wardrobe and packing them in four large wooden crates, even the things he'd hidden at the back that belonged to him and were nobody else's business.

'What are you doing?' he asked in as polite a tone as he could muster, for although he wasn't happy to come home and find someone going through his possessions, his mother had always told him that he was to treat Maria respectfully and not just imitate the way Father spoke to her. 'You take your hands off my things.'

Maria shook her head and pointed towards the staircase behind him, where Bruno's mother had just appeared. She was a tall woman with long red hair that she bundled into a sort of net behind her head, and she was twisting her hands together nervously as if there was something she didn't want to have to say or something she didn't want to have to believe.

'Mother,' said Bruno, marching towards her, 'what's going on? Why is Maria going through my things?'

'She's packing them,' explained Mother.

'Packing them?' he asked, running quickly through the events of the previous few days to consider whether he'd been particularly naughty or had used those words out loud that he wasn't allowed to use and was being sent away because of it. He couldn't think of anything though. In fact over the last few days he had behaved in a perfectly decent manner to everyone and couldn't remember causing any chaos at all. 'Why?' he asked then. 'What have I done?'

What is Maria (the maid) doing as the story begins?

How does the author describe Bruno's mother?

Why do the family have to move?

Why does Bruno not want to leave?

What kind of person do you imagine Bruno's father to be?

Chapter 2

'What do you think of all this, Maria?' he asked after a long silence because he had always liked Maria and felt as if she was one of the family, even though Father said she was just a maid and overpaid at that.

'All what?' she asked.

'This,' he said as if it was the most obvious thing in the world. 'Coming to a place like this. Don't you think we've made a big mistake?'

'That's not for me to say, Master Bruno,' said Maria. 'Your mother has explained to you about your father's job and—'

'Oh, I'm tired of hearing about Father's job,' said Bruno, interrupting her. 'That's all we ever hear about, if you ask me. Father's job this and Father's job that. Well, if Father's job means that we have to move away from our house and the sliding banister and my three best friends for life, then I think Father should think twice about his job, don't you?'

Just at that moment there was a creak outside in the hallway and Bruno looked up to see the door of Mother and Father's room opening slightly. He froze, unable to move for a moment. Mother was still downstairs, which meant that Father was in there and he might have heard everything that Bruno had just said. He watched the door, hardly daring to breathe, wondering whether 14 Father might come through it and take him downstairs for a serious talking-to.

The door opened wider and Bruno stepped back as a figure appeared, but it wasn't Father. It was a much younger man, and not as tall as Father either, but he wore the same type of uniform, only without as many decorations on it. He looked very serious and his cap was secured tightly on his head. Around his temples Bruno could see that he had very blond hair, an almost unnatural shade of yellow. He was carrying a box in his hands and walking towards the staircase, but he stopped for a moment when he saw Bruno standing there watching him. He looked the boy up and down as if he had never seen a child before and wasn't quite sure what he was supposed to do with one: eat it, ignore it or kick it down the stairs. Instead he gave Bruno a quick nod and continued on his way.

Why does Bruno ask Maria's opinion on the family moving house?

Why would Father call Maria an overpaid maid?

What does Bruno think of his father's job?

Describe the young soldier Bruno sees on the stairs.

Parent/carer comments:

Week 3

Read the extract and then complete the questions below

'There was only one thing for it and that was to speak to Father. Father hadn't left Berlin in the car with them that morning. Instead he had left a few days earlier, on the night of the day that Bruno had come home to find Maria going through his things, even the things he'd hidden at the back that belonged to him and were nobody else's business.

In the days following, Mother, Gretel, Maria, Cook, Lars and Bruno had spent all their time boxing up their belongings and loading them into a big truck to be brought to their new home at Out-With. It was on this final morning, when the house looked empty and not like their real home at all, that the very last things they owned were put into suitcases and an official car with red-and-black flags on the front had stopped at their door to take them away. Mother, Maria and Bruno were the last people to leave the house and it was Bruno's belief that Mother didn't realize the maid was still standing there, because as they took one last look around the empty hallway where they had spent so many happy times, the place where the Christmas tree stood in December, the place where the wet umbrellas were left in a stand during the winter months, the place where Bruno was supposed to leave his muddy shoes when he came in but never did, Mother had shaken her head and said something very strange.

'We should never have let the Fury come to dinner,' she said. 'Some people and their determination to get ahead.'

Just after she said that she turned round and Bruno could see that she had tears in her eyes, but she jumped when she saw Maria standing there, watching her.

'Maria,' she said, in a startled tone of voice. 'I thought you were in the car.'

'I was just leaving, ma'am,' said Maria.

'I didn't mean-' began Mother before shaking her head and starting again. 'I wasn't trying to suggest-'

'I was just leaving, ma'am,' repeated Maria, who must not have known the rule about not interrupting Mother, and stepped through the door quickly and ran to the car. Mother had frowned but then shrugged, as if none of it really mattered any more anyway.

'Come on then, Bruno,' she said, taking his hand and locking the door behind them. 'Let's just hope we get to come back here someday when all this is over.'

The official car with the flags on the front had taken them to a train station; where there were two tracks separated by a wide platform, and on either side a train stood waiting for the passengers to board. Because there were so many soldiers marching about on the other side, not to mention the fact that there was a long hut belonging to the signalman separating the tracks, Bruno could only make out the crowds of people for a few moments before he and his family boarded a very comfortable train with very few people on it and plenty of empty seats and fresh air when the windows were pulled down. If the trains had been going in different directions, he thought, it wouldn't have seemed so odd, but they weren't; they were both pointed eastwards. For a moment he considered running across the platform to tell the people about the empty seats in his carriage, but he decided not to as something told him that if it didn't make Mother angry, it would probably make Gretel furious, and that would be worse still.'

Why was Mother shocked at Maria overhearing her talking to Bruno?

Describe the station and the carriage Bruno and his family travel in.

Describe the train carriage that Bruno travels in using 3 adjectives

What does Bruno see on the other track?

In the quotation '*Let's just hope we get to come back here someday when all this is over.*' Identify the following words:-

Contractions

Nouns

Adverbs

Prepositions

Parent/carer comments:

Week 4

The following extract is taken from the story of The Boy in the Striped pyjamas. What changes does Shmuel tell Bruno have happened to him?

'All I know is this,' began Shmuel. 'Before we came here I lived with my mother and father and my brother Josef in a small flat above the store where Papa makes his watches. Every morning we ate our breakfast together at seven o'clock and while we went to school, Papa mended the watches that people brought to him and made new ones too. I had a beautiful watch that he gave me but I don't have it any more. It had a golden face and I wound it up every night before I went to sleep and it always told the right time.'

'What happened to it?' asked Bruno.

'They took it from me,' said Shmuel.

'Who?'

'The soldiers, of course,' said Shmuel as if this was the most obvious thing in the world.

'And then one day things started to change,' he continued. 'I came home from school and my mother was making armbands for us from a special cloth and drawing a star on each one. Like this.' Using his finger he drew a design in the dusty ground beneath him.

'And every time we left the house, she told us we had to wear one of these armbands.'

'My father wears one too,' said Bruno. 'On his uniform. It's very nice. It's bright red with a black-and-white design on it.' Using his finger he drew another design in the dusty ground on his side of the fence.

'Yes, but they're different, aren't they?' said Shmuel.

'No one's ever given me an armband,' said Bruno.

'But I never asked to wear one,' said Shmuel.

'All the same,' said Bruno, 'I think I'd quite like one. I don't know which one I'd prefer though, your one or Father's.'

Shmuel shook his head and continued with his story. He didn't often think about these things anymore because remembering his old life above the watch shop made him very sad.

'We wore the armbands for a few months,' he said. 'And then things changed again. I came home one day and Mama said we couldn't live in our house any more—'

Parent/carer comments:

Week 5

Chapter 7 Extract

Read the extract and then complete the questions below

'He hadn't been able to think of anyone to ask before, but this seemed like a perfect moment and the perfect person.'

'Maria,' he said, 'can I ask you a question?'

The maid turned round and looked at him in surprise. 'Of course, Master Bruno,' she said.

'And if I ask you this question, will you promise not to tell anyone that I asked it?'

She narrowed her eyes suspiciously but nodded. 'All right,' she said. 'What is it you want to know?'

'It's about Pavel,' said Bruno. 'You know him, don't you? The man who comes and peels the vegetables and then waits on us at table.'

'Oh yes,' said Maria with a smile. She sounded relieved that his question wasn't going to be about anything more serious.

'I know Pavel. We've spoken on many occasions. Why do you ask about him?'

'Well,' said Bruno, choosing his words quite carefully in case he said something he shouldn't, 'do you remember soon after we got here when I made the swing on the oak tree and fell and cut my knee?'

'Yes,' said Maria. 'It's not hurting you again, is it?'

'No, it's not that,' said Bruno. 'But when I hurt it, Pavel was the only grown-up around and he brought me in here and cleaned it and washed it and put the green ointment on it, which stung but I suppose it made it better, and then he put a bandage on it.'

'That's what anyone would do if someone's hurt,' said Maria.

'I know,' he continued. 'Only he told me then that he wasn't really a waiter at all.'

Maria's face froze a little and she didn't say anything for a moment. Instead she looked away and licked her lips a little before nodding her head. 'I see,' she said. 'And what did he say he was really?'

'He said he was a doctor,' said Bruno. 'Which didn't seem right at all. He's not a doctor, is he?'

'No,' said Maria, shaking her head. 'No, he's not a doctor. He's a waiter.'

'I knew it,' said Bruno, feeling very pleased with himself. 'Why did he lie to me then? It doesn't make any sense.'

'Pavel is not a doctor any more, Bruno,' said Maria quietly. 'But he was. In another life. Before he came here.' Bruno frowned and thought about it.

'I don't understand,' he said.

'Few of us do,' said Maria.

'But if he was a doctor, why isn't he one still?'

Maria sighed and looked out of the window to make sure that no one was coming, then nodded towards the chairs and both she and Bruno sat down.

'If I tell you what Pavel told me about his life,' she said, 'you mustn't tell anyone - do you understand? We would all get in terrible trouble.'

'I won't tell anyone,' said Bruno, who loved to hear secrets and almost never spread them around, except when it was totally necessary of course, and there was nothing he could do about it.

'All right,' said Maria. 'This is as much as I know.'

What does Bruno ask Maria about Pavel?

Why is Pavel no longer a doctor?

Why does Maria make Bruno promise not to tell anyone what she is saying about Pavel?

Week 6

Comparison Table: Shmuel and Bruno

Shmuel and Bruno have lots of similarities and differences. Use this table to discover what they are. The two end columns represent their differences and the column in the middle represents what they have in common. Fill in all of the spaces.

Use the ideas at the bottom

Shmuel	Similarities	Bruno
1.	1.	1.
2.	2. Victim of circumstance	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.
6.		6.
7.		7.
8.		8.

- Family are Nazis
- Family are Polish
- Would like to be an explorer
- Wears striped pyjamas
- Nine years old

- Lives in a house
- Gets plenty of food
- Understands what is happening at 'Out-With'

- Jewish
- Lives in a bunk with several other people
- ~~Victim of~~ circumstance

- Would like to work in a zoo
- Ignorant of what is happening
- Tried chocolate once
- Has a sister called Gretel
- Been separated from his family
- Liked where they lived
- Forced to move
- Educated
- Innocent

Parent/carer comments:

Week 7

Read the extract and then complete the questions below

'And then one day things started to change,' Shmuel continued. 'I came home from school and my mother was making armbands for us from a special cloth and drawing a star on each one. Like this.' Using his finger he drew a design in the dusty ground beneath him.



'And every time we left the house, she told us we had to wear one of these armbands.' 'My father wears one too,' said Bruno. 'On his uniform. It's very nice. It's bright red with a black and white design on it.' Using his finger he drew another design in the dusty ground on his side of the fence.



'Yes, but they're different aren't they?' said Shmuel.

'No one's ever given me an armband.' Said Bruno.

'But I never asked to wear one,' said Shmuel.

'All the same,' said Bruno, 'I think I'd quite like one. I don't know which I'd prefer though, your one or Father's'

Shmuel shook his head and continued with his story. He didn't often like to think about these things any more because remembering his old life above the watch shop made him very sad.

'We wore arm bands for a few months,' he said. 'And then things changed again. I came home and Mama said we couldn't live in our house anymore...'

'That happened to me too!' shouted Bruno, delighted that he wasn't the only boy who'd been forced to move. 'The Fury came for dinner, you see, and the next thing I knew we moved here. And I hate it here,' he added in a loud voice. 'Did he come to your house and do the same thing?'

'No, but when we were told we couldn't live in our house we had to move to a different part of Cracow, where the soldiers built a big wall and my mother and father and my brother and I all had to live in one room.'

'All of you?' asked Bruno. 'In one room?'

'And not just us,' said Shmuel. 'There was another family there and the mother and father were always fighting and one of the sons was bigger than me and hit me even when I did nothing wrong.'

Annotate:

- Identify words and phrases that show how Bruno and Shmuel are feeling
- Identify differences in the way the two boys speak
- Identify differences in the way the two boys interact.

What was Shmuel's mother doing when he got home from school?

Pick out two pieces of evidence which show that Bruno and Shmuel are quite similar.

Using this extract only, explain the main difference between Bruno and Shmuel.

Parent/carer comments: