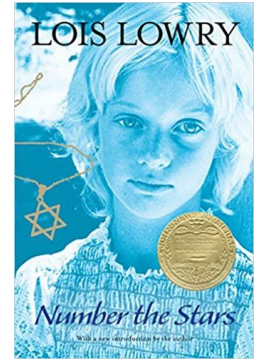


Sixth Grade Summer Reading Assignment

Summer Reading Journal

Below, you will find a series of prompts which will guide your interaction with your novel. Each of the prompts will be related to an important critical reading skill that you will master throughout your middle school career. Please be sure to respond to all prompts. Your responses should be thorough, organized, and neat. You will hand this completed assignment to your English teacher on your first day of school. You will be graded on your effort and diligence with this exercise.

6th Grade Required Reading : *Number the Stars* by Lois Lowry; Attached history articles: "A Child in Hiding" and "The Holocaust - Denmark: Resistance to Nazi Germany"



Requirements

- You will have **five** journal prompts to answer.
- Each journal entry should be at least 1 paragraph in length (5 or more sentences)
- Write your entries on loose-leaf paper or type it, print it out, and staple. If typed, please write in 12 pt font, Times New Roman or Arial.
- Please do not use a notebook or journal book.
- Please include your first name and the title of the book on the right hand corner of the first page. You may begin journal entry one on the first page.
- Each journal page should start with the journal entry number and the journal entry prompt.
- Follow the journal format below.

First page sample

Raymond Knight
Number the Stars by Lois Lowry

Journal Entry #1

I can write a plot summary.

In *Number the Stars*, the story begins in....

Journal Entry # 2

I can compare and contrast two characters.

Two characters in the story are....

Sixth Grade Summer Reading Assignment

Please respond to the following prompts. The information should include examples from the text and be accurate to the story. Make sure you proofread for spelling, grammar, and capitalization errors. Rewrite if necessary.

1. I can write a plot summary.
2. I can compare and contrast two characters.
3. I can make a connection to another story I have read.
4. I can make a connection to the attached history articles.
5. I can explain the theme or what this book teaches about life.

Rubric for 6th Grade Summer Reading Assignment

Please review the rubric and refer to it as you complete your journal.

	5	4	3	2	Score
Content	The response fully answers the prompt. Examples are strong and from the text. Information is accurate to the text.	The response answers the question. Examples are good. Information is generally accurate.	The response partially answers the questions. Examples need support, are not from the text, or are inaccurate.	The response does not answer the question. There are no examples or the examples show a misunderstanding of the prompt or story.	__/5
Grammar/Mechanics	Sentences are complete. There are no spelling, capitalization, or grammatical errors.	Sentences are complete but can be rewritten to make better sense. There are few spelling, capitalization, and grammatical errors.	There are errors in sentence structure. There are spelling, capitalization, and grammatical errors.	There are many errors in sentence structure, spelling, capitalization, and grammar.	__/5
Attention to Assignment	The assignment is organized and neat. It follows the assignment requirements. It is turned in on time.	The assignment follows most of the requirements. It is mostly organized. It is legible and mostly neat.	The assignment misses many of the requirements. The organization is confusing. It is somewhat legible and neat.	The assignment does not follow the requirements. It is unorganized. It is not legible or neat.	__/5
Total					__/15

A Child in Hiding

by Amalia Harte



German soldiers in France, 1940

By Amalia Harte, Grade 5, Fox Mill Elementary School Herndon, Va.

In 1940, at the beginning of World War II (1939-1945), the armed forces of Nazi Germany conquered France. Benno Harte, Amalia's grandfather, was living in France at the time. He and his family were Jewish and had to escape from their home in Paris and hide in a farmhouse.

Q: What was life like for you before the Nazis?

A: My parents were well-to-do and provided everything I needed. I got an education when I was a child. When we moved to France, I didn't speak a single word of French. I went to a special school for immigrants. Then the war started, in September 1939.

Q: What happened during the war?

A: When the French lost the war in 1940, we had to flee. We left the city and went south, away from the Germans.

Q: Was your father arrested?

A: My father was arrested when we moved from the city to the mountains on the train. He was arrested for having fake papers and because he was a Jew. He was arrested by the French, who were supposed to hand him over to the Nazis. Instead, he was set free.

Q: How did you survive?

A: We went to live in the mountains. Twice the police came to arrest me. But the apartment had two doors--one in the front, one in the back. The police came through the front door, and I escaped through the back.

Q: Didn't you live in a farmhouse?

A: We stayed in a little farmhouse that belonged to a farmer. We bought food from the farmer--potatoes, chickens, and rabbits.

Q: How did you find the money to buy food?

A: It was a problem. My parents had a manufacturing plant in Paris. Before the war it was very successful. [When the Nazis came,] Jews couldn't own anything, so my mother put a lady in charge who had worked at the factory since the business started. My mother would travel to Paris every so often to get the money.

Q: Your father was arrested, but were any other family members or friends arrested or murdered?

A: Not my immediate friends. Many of my friends were not Jewish. They survived. But members of my family in Poland perished. My father's mother and sister lived in [the Netherlands]. They disappeared.

Q: So your aunt was murdered?

A: Yes, she was murdered.

Q: How did you feel about life after the Holocaust?

A: I felt like I would never worry about anything again. I would be happy with anything that [might] happen. It would be so much better than what we had lived through.

The Holocaust - Denmark: Resistance to Nazi Germany

by ReadWorks



Denmark's King Christian X riding through Copenhagen during World War II

Germany invaded and occupied many countries during World War II. One European country worked as a whole to keep the Nazis from removing its Jewish people. That country was Denmark. In September 1943, the Danes learned of Nazi plans to capture the country's Jews and ship them to concentration camps. The Danes organized themselves quickly. People from every walk of life were involved. Doctors, shop owners, farmers, and civil workers all helped Denmark's 8,000 Jews find hiding places. One hospital hid hundreds of Jews by pretending they were patients.

The Jews hid for only a short time. Within 2 weeks, 7,200 Jews were safely carried to safety in Sweden. Danish fishermen from small villages along the coast of Denmark used their boats to ferry Jews to safety. Larger commercial boats helped too. Almost 500 Jewish people were still captured. However, all but 51 survived. The Danish king never stopped negotiating with Germany for his people.

Even though Nazis occupied Denmark, Danes continued to show their national spirit. They wore four coins tied with red and white string in their buttonholes. Red and white are the national colors of Denmark. Four symbolized the fourth month of the year, April, when Germans invaded.

The Nazis marched around the streets heavily armed with guns. However, the Danish king, Christian X, acted as a model of peace. He would ride alone on his horse through Copenhagen, Denmark's capital, every day. He did not carry any weapons. He did not bring any guards to protect himself. To many Danes, the example of their king's fearlessness was more powerful than the guns of the German army. The Danish government loathed Nazi Germany's racist policies. They scoffed at the Germans' phrase, "The Jewish question." The Danish government told Germany: "There is no Jewish question in Denmark." The government protected all of its citizens.