**“A Survivor Remembers”**

**Focus Question:**

**What is the author’s purpose? What message is he trying to communicate to us? What evidence supports your answer?**

1. What do the subtitles tell you about the organization of the article?
2. Why weren’t average people afraid? (66)
3. Why would the Germans burn the synagogue? (66)
4. What does the narrator mean when he says, “You couldn’t live on it, and you couldn’t starve on it”? (67) How is it possible to not be able to live on something, but not starve either?
5. Why would people be sent to concentration camps on Jewish holidays? (67)
6. Why were educated people the first to be sent to concentration camps? (67)
7. Why would older people be sent to concentration camps after the educated people? (67)
8. What words and phrases does the narrator use to establish how horrific the ghetto is? (67).
9. Why would the narrator use the word “liquidate” to describe people being removed from the ghetto? (67).
10. How does the narrator try to explain “what hunger means”? (68)
11. What did you have to do to survive in the ghetto? (68)
12. Look at the paragraph on the bottom of page 68. Notice how the sentence “They shot all three dead” is much shorter than the rest of the sentences in the paragraph. What effect does this short sentence create?
13. In the “Looking Back” section, how does the narrator imply he changed? (69)
14. Notice how when the text began, the author used the pronoun “we” instead of “they” or “them.” Later in the article, after the “Auschwitz” heading, the author shifts the pronouns again and begins using “you” instead of “he,” “she” or “we.” Why use these particular pronouns? What effect do the pronouns have on the tone and the reader?

**Synagogue (66)—**a building for worship in the Jewish faith; a Jewish church or temple

**Ghetto (66)—**an area in a city where people of a particular type live, usually in poor conditions; Jewish people were forced to live in ghettos in the past

**Kripo (67)—**German criminal police force

**Liquidated (67)—**to break up or do away with; to get rid of, especially by killing

**Deportation (67)—**sending someone out of a country

**Crematorium (67)—**a building where dead bodies are cremated (burnt)

**Civilian (68)—**someone who does not belong to the military or police

**Liberation (69)—**the act of setting someone free