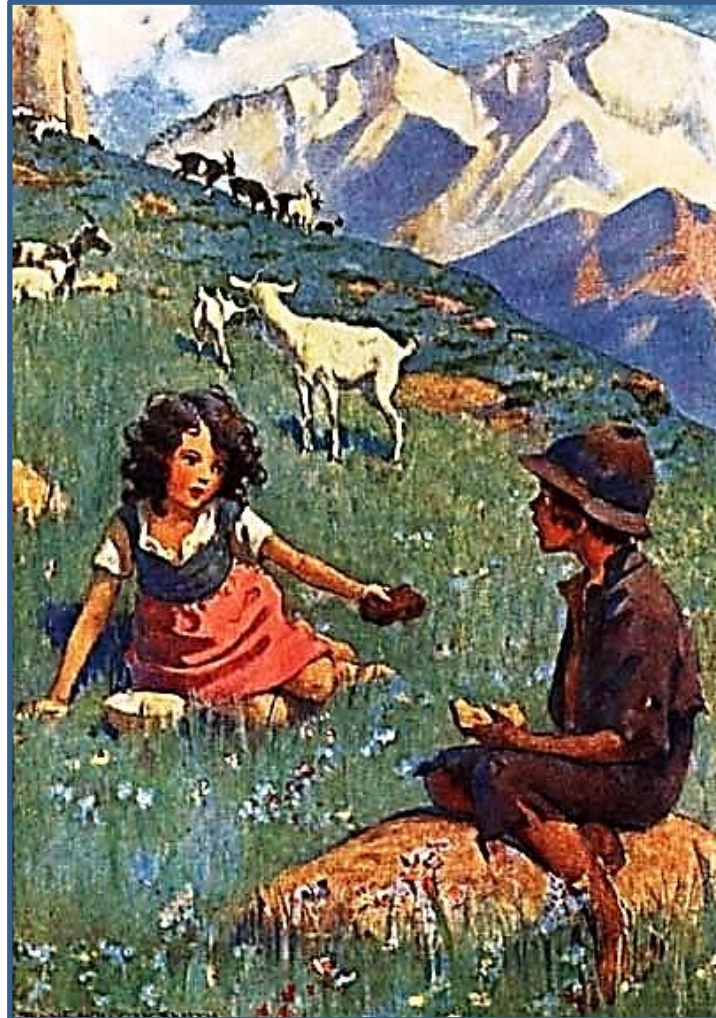
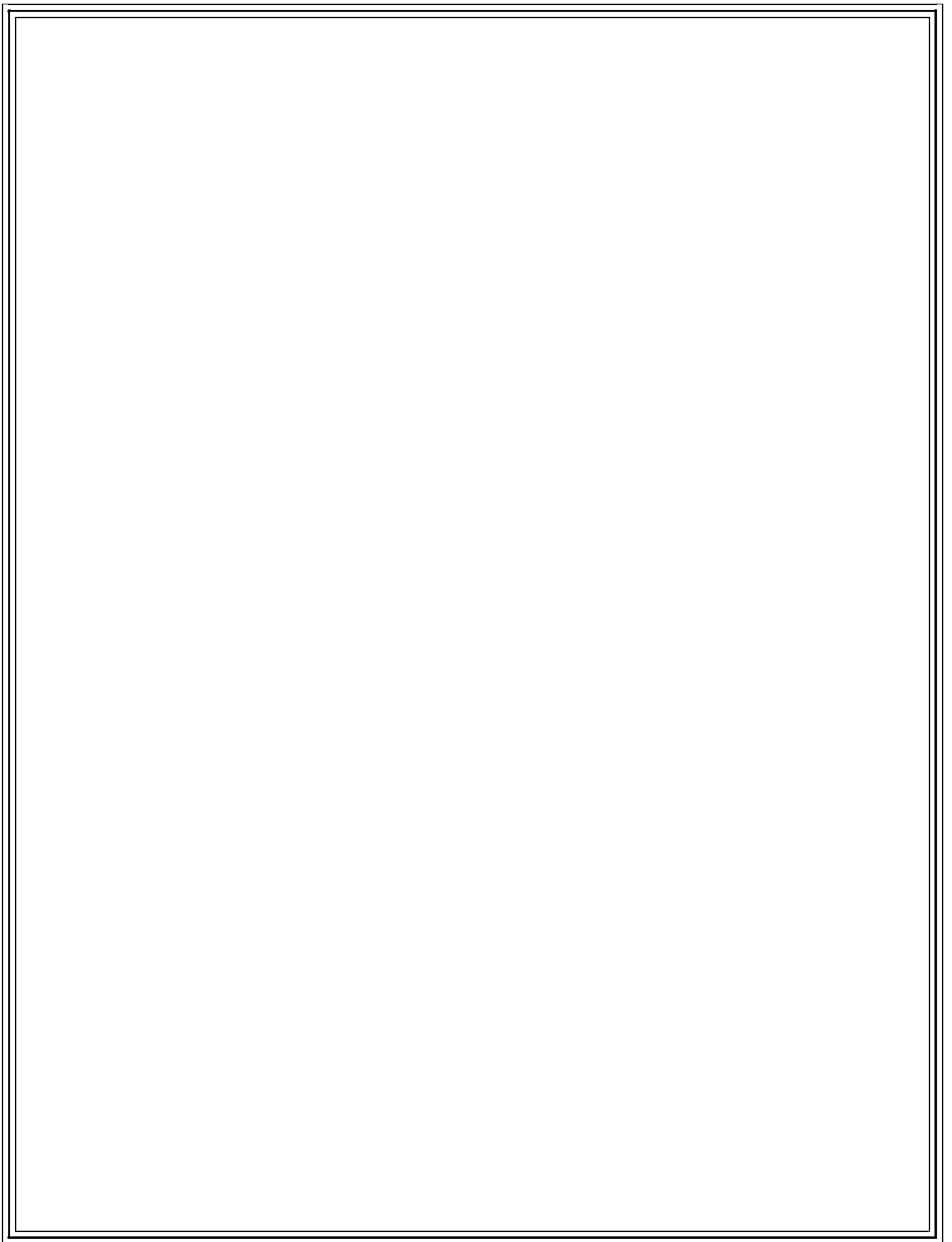


Heidi



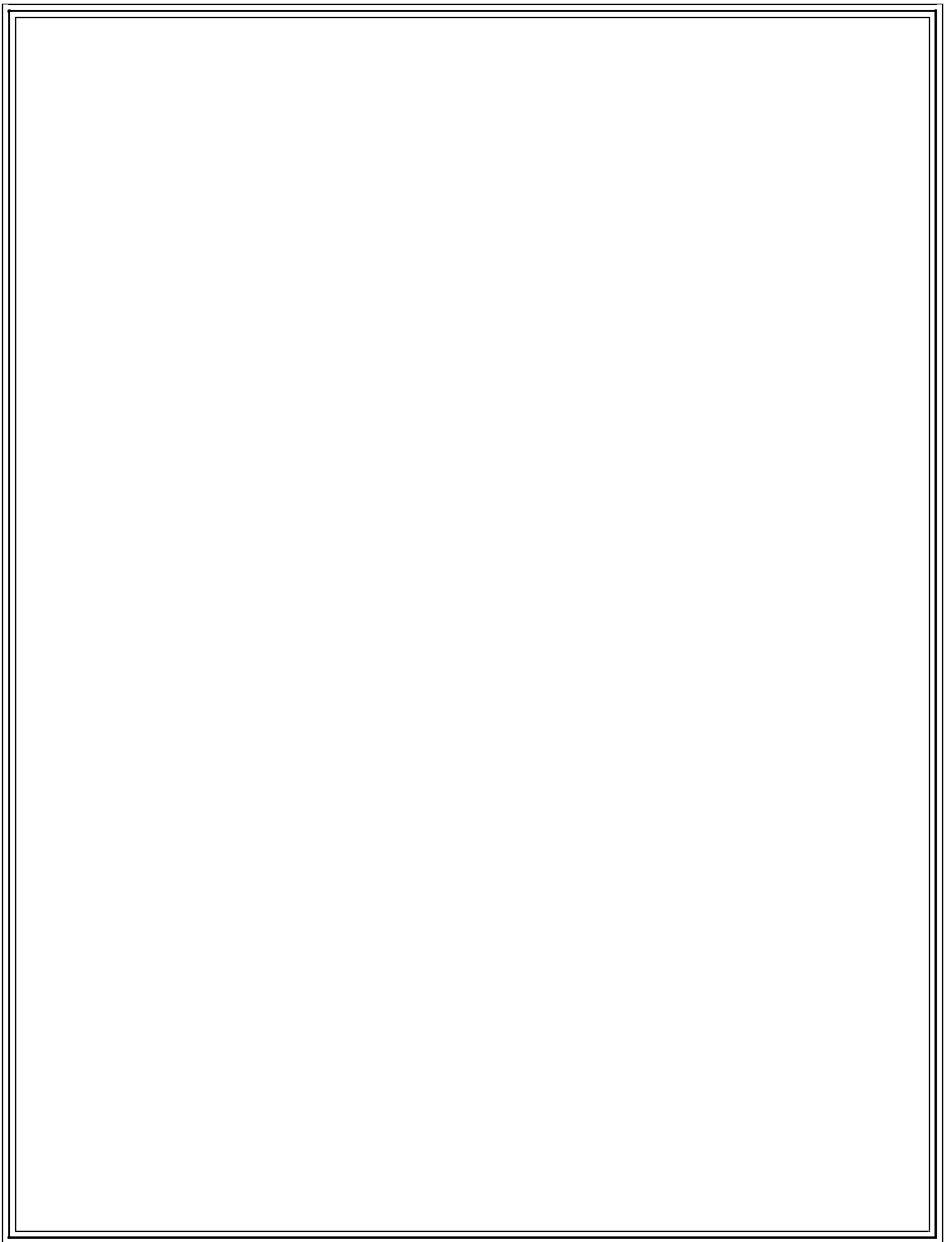
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A Reading Guide by Lisa Kelly



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Lesson Notes

1. “Connection” questions and prompts were written to bridge the gap between chapter readings. They were designed to bring forth what students already know about a topic so that the new information can be connected to it.
2. Have students define the words listed under “Words to Know” either independently or together orally with the teacher. Teachers and students should locate any listed places, read and discuss any notes included at the beginning of each lesson and discuss the pronunciation of any words, as needed.
3. Students should read each chapter (or reading section) together with the teacher or independently.
4. After reading, students should narrate. There are multiple narration suggestions for each chapter.
5. Any lessons in literary terms can be included or omitted as it best fits the needs of your students.

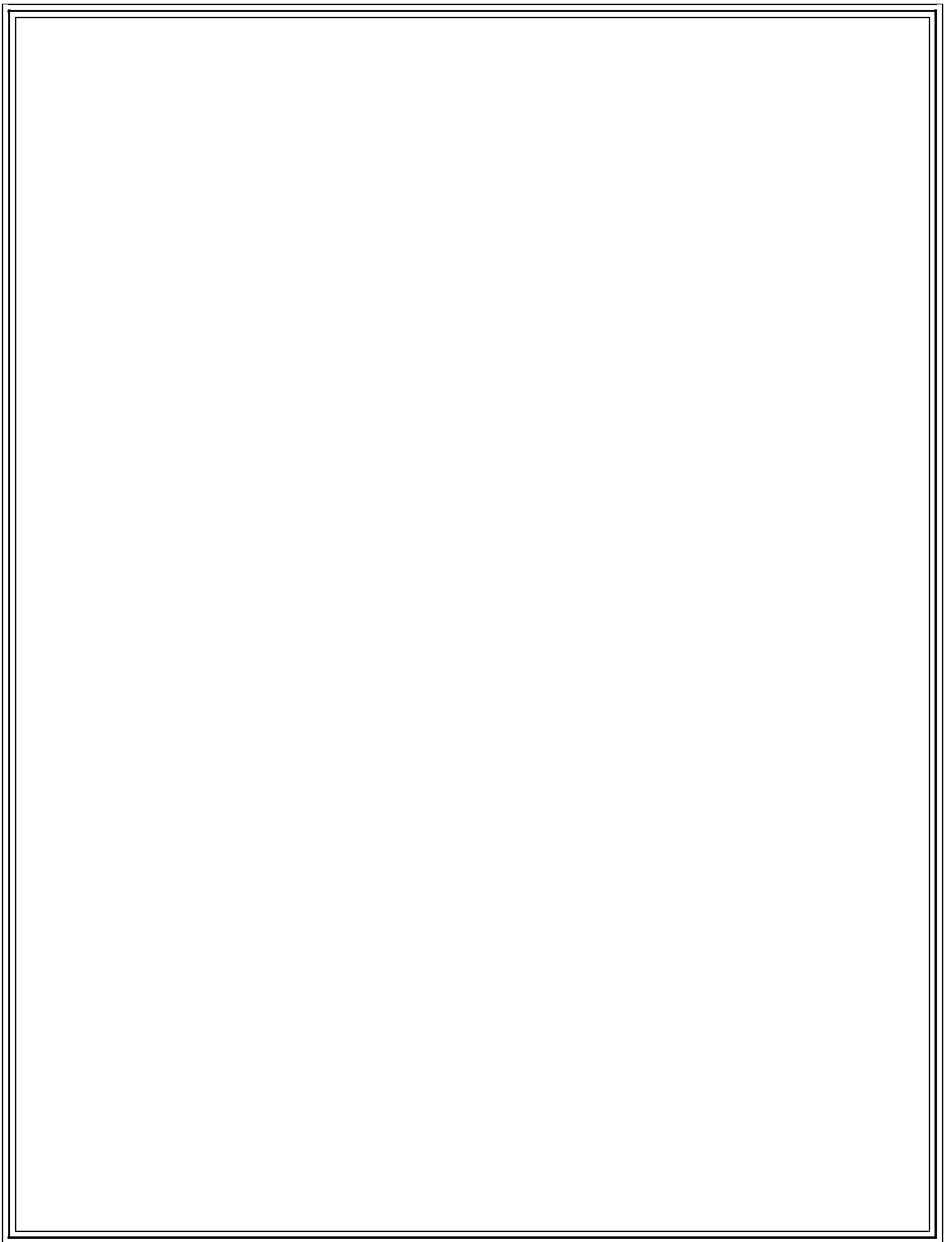
Literary Elements, Literary Techniques and Reading Strategies

- characters
- fiction and nonfiction
- personification
- foreshadowing
- prediction
- simile
- imagery
- extended metaphor

Exam Prompts

- Tell about a life lesson this book taught us. Be sure to include which character and which event illustrates this lesson.

There are additional exam prompts included in the actual guide. Only one is shown for the sample.



Chapter 1

- * Read Chapter I –“Up the Mountain to Alm-Uncle” from *Heidi*.
- * Note: This story is moderately strong in its Christian tone.

Before the Reading

- Connection: Use the title and cover illustration to help you predict what this book might be about.
- Locate: Swiss Alps; this story opens in this location.
- Words to Know: summit, wayfarers, asseverated, heathen, hermit, misanthrope, exhorted, obdurate, enmity, reproach, dilapidated and scrutinizingly
- Distinguish between ascend and descend
- Note: Alm-uncle (all uncle) is the grandfather
- Note: Briefly sketch the family names and their relationships to each other. Include these words: Grandfather, Heidi, Dete, Adelaide and Tobias. How is Dete related to Heidi?



Literary Elements

Fiction is writing which describes imaginary events and people.

Non-fiction is writing which is based on facts and real events.

How can we tell the difference between literary works which are imaginative and which are based on reality and fact?

Fiction works tell an imaginative story, sometimes with imaginative characters and places. These works need to be read from beginning to end and are meant to entertain and stir our own imaginations. Often the work includes a problem which the characters must resolve as the story unfolds. A nonfiction work is based on facts and reality. While it is better to read these works in order, you can sometimes read them out of order. These works may contain realistic photos and often are meant to teach.

Offer your children examples by showing them an example of a topic in a nonfiction book and an example of this same topic in a fiction book. Some examples might include: *If You Give a Mouse a Cookie* paired with a non-fiction book on mice; *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* with a non-fiction book on caterpillars, *Owl Moon* paired with a non-fiction book about owls, etc.

What kind of story is *Heidi* meant to be? How do we know this?

After the Reading

Narration Suggestions

- Tell of Heidi's trip up the mountain to Alm-Uncle, or her grandfather.
- Should Dete have left Heidi with her grandfather?
- Why has Grandfather isolated himself from others? Tell of what we know of him so far.
- Think of a new title for this chapter. Tell how it is a good fit for it.

Chapter 2

- * Read Chapter II –“At Home with Grandfather” from *Heidi*.

Before the Reading

- Connection: Describe Heidi.
- Words to Know: perplexity, glee, twilight and tempestuous

After the Reading

Narration Suggestions

- Describe Heidi’s new home with her grandfather.
- Draw or paint a picture of any scene from this chapter. Give your picture a title or caption and share it with someone, telling about the scene depicted.
- Would you be as content as Heidi if you had been in her place? Tell about this.
- Heidi uses her senses. Take note of what she sees, hears, tastes, smells and touches in this chapter. Create a chart with the former words on one side and an example or two of each on the other side.

Literary Techniques

Imagery in a literary work is when the author uses words or phrases that appeal to the senses and evoke mental images.

Ask your students to draw a quick sketch of the image that comes to mind as you read the section below aloud.

This is a quick sketch and your students should not be worried about neatness or being artistically detailed. Students can come back to this sketch later and improve it, if they would like.

Outside the moon was struggling with the dark, fast-driving clouds, which at one moment left it clear and shining, and the next swept over it, and all again was dark (43).

Did your students find it easy to see this picture in their mind? Explain that this is imagery. The author uses words and descriptions to help us “see” the story almost as if we were looking at pictures or watching a movie.

Literary Techniques

Similes compare two things that are unlike and use the connecting words like or as. Find the simile in the following lines:

It came howling and wailing down the chimney like voices of those in pain... (42)

- What is being compared to what? Why?
- Draw a picture to illustrate this simile and copy the simile underneath or above it.
- How does the simile enhance the reading?