DO NOW #1

• Have you ever read or heard a fairytale? If so, what do you remember the most about it? Did you enjoy reading it or hearing it? Please answer these questions in a thoughtful response.
DO NOW #2

• Yesterday we read the story of Cinderella, a classic fairytale. If you had the chance to rewrite the story, what changes would you make? Would you introduce new characters? Would Cinderella and her prince still live happily ever after? Please explain in a thoughtful response.
DO NOW #3

• Please explain the differences between a fairytale, a fable, and a folktale.
Fairytales
What is a fairy tale?

• A fairy tale is a type of imaginative writing that carries the reader into an invented world where the laws of nature, as we know them, do not operate.
The main character in fairy tales are often supernatural and can do all sorts of extraordinary things.
Characters

• These beings could be creatures such as fairies, goblins, elves, giants, trolls, leprechauns, witches, and wizards.
Settings

- Fairy Tales can take place anywhere at any time.
- However, they usually take place in “far away” lands, or villages or kingdoms.
An illustrated retelling of the classic tale about a boy named Jack who uses his quick wits to outsmart a giant and make a fortune for himself and his widowed mother.
A retelling of the well-known tale in which two children are left in the woods but find their way home despite an encounter with a wicked witch.
Although she is mistreated by her stepmother and stepsisters, a kind-hearted young woman manages to attend the palace ball with the help of her fairy godmother.
Rebuffed by the princess after retrieving her golden ball, a noble frog sets out to find a more suitable mate.
On her way to deliver a basket of food to her sick grandmother, Elisabeth encounters a sly wolf.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level: 4.4
Point Value: 0.5
An illustrated retelling of the fairy tale in which a jealous queen attempts to kill her beautiful stepdaughter and is thwarted on every try.
Fractured Fairy Tales

When authors modernize or change one or more of the elements of the story, the story is called a fractured fairy tale.
Based on "Cinderella," this story is set in Texas, the fairy godmother is a cow, and the hero, named Bubba, is the stepson of a wicked rancher.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level:  3.8
Point Value:  0.5
A rhyming retelling of the story of a young woman who finds her prince at a Halloween ball despite the efforts of her wicked stepmother. The main characters are skeletons.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level:  5.2
Point Value:  0.5
Mufaro's two beautiful daughters, one bad-tempered, one kind and sweet, go before the king, who is choosing a wife.
A Creole variant of the familiar Cinderella tale set in the Caribbean and narrated by the godmother who helps Cendrillon find true love.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level: 3.7
Point Value: 0.5
A young Chinese girl overcomes the wickedness of her stepsister and stepmother to become the bride of a prince.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level:  5.0
Point Value:  0.5
After the death of her mother and father, Adelita is badly mistreated by her stepsmother and stepsisters until she finds her own true love at a grand fiesta.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level: 3.3
Point Value: 0.5
A girl climbs to the top of a giant beanstalk, where she uses her quick wits to outsmart a giant and make her and her mother's fortune.

Accelerated Reader
Reading Level: 3.6
Point Value: 0.5
In this African American retelling of "Rumpelstiltskin," Lit'mahn spins thread into gold cloth for the king's new bride.
With a "Hot diggety-dog!" and a wave of his white sombrero, cowboy Joe Cinders gets the girl in this Southwestern retelling of the Cinderella story.
Folktales
What is a Folk Tale?

- A folk tale is a story with no known author. Folk tales are passed down from one generation to another by word of mouth.
Examples of Folk Tales

- The Nightingale
- The Seventh Sister
- How the Snake Got Poison
- Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves
- He Lion, Bruh Bear, and Bruh Rabbit
What is a fable?

• A fable is a very brief story in prose (text) or in verse (poetry) that teaches a moral or a lesson about life.

• Fables usually feature the personification of animals.
Once upon a time there were three little pigs and the time came for them to leave home and seek their fortunes.
Before they left, their mother told them "Whatever you do, do it the best that you can because that's the way to get along in the world.
The first little pig built his house out of straw because it was the easiest thing to do.
The second little pig built his house out of sticks. This was a little bit stronger than a straw house.
The third little pig built his house out of bricks.
One night the big bad wolf, who dearly loved to eat fat little piggies, came along and saw the first little pig in his house of straw. He said "Let me in, Let me in, little pig or I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house in!"
"Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin", said the little pig.
But of course the wolf did blow the house in and ate the first little pig. The wolf then came to the house of sticks.
"Let me in, let me in little pig or I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house in" "Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin", said the little pig. But the wolf blew that house in too, and ate the second little pig.

The wolf then came to the house of bricks.

"Let me in, let me in" cried the wolf

"Or I'll huff and I'll puff till I blow your house in"

"Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin" said the pigs.

Well, the wolf huffed and puffed but he could not blow down that brick house.

But the wolf was a sly old wolf and he climbed up on the roof to look for a way into the brick house.

The little pig saw the wolf climb up on the roof and lit a roaring fire in the fireplace and placed on it a large kettle of water.

When the wolf finally found the hole in the chimney he crawled down and KERSPLASH right into that kettle of water and that was the end of his troubles with the big bad wolf.

The next day the little pig invited his mother over. She said "You see it is just as I told you. The way to get along in the world is to do things as well as you can." Fortunately for that little pig, he learned that lesson. And he just lived happily ever after!
Fables
Examples of Fables

- The Crow and the Jar
- The Wolf and the House Dog
- The Fox and the Crow
- The Country Mouse and the City Mouse
- The Maid and the Milk pail
Fables

• A fable is a folktale that teaches a moral or lesson, often including animals as characters.
Aesop’s Fables

Aesop, apparently a slave who lived in the sixth century B.C. on the Greek island Samos, is credited with making up many clever fables for his master, the philosopher Xanthus. The fables coming up are versions of fables Aesop might have told and written. A moral for the first fable follows it. Questions follow the next two.
Dog in the Manger

• A dog decided to nap in a manger full of fresh hay intended for the family ox. At the end of that long day, the tired ox returned to the stable to eat some of the hay in the manger, but the dog awoke and barked and bit so fiercely that the ox could not eat the hay. "You are mean and vicious," said the ox. "You don't eat hay, so why do you stop me from enjoying it?"

• Moral: Don't keep others from what you can't use yourself.
Try these two fables for a moral:

- An ant climbing down a blade of grass to drink from a stream fell into the water. A dove took pity on the drowning ant and dropped a leaf into the stream so the ant could use it to float ashore. Later, when the ant saw a hunter preparing to capture the dove, it stung the hunter; the hunter screamed in pain; and, alerted to its danger, the dove flew to safety.
Here is the second one:

• The wind and the sun were arguing about which of them was stronger. They agreed to a test, the winner being he who could make a traveler remove his coat. The wind blew hard and tried to tear off the traveler's coat, but the traveler only wrapped it around him more tightly. When the pleasant sun warmed the traveler, he took off his coat.
Let’s try to answer these questions about these two fables

• 1. Fabulists, people who tell fables, do not tell their listeners what their story’s moral is. The listeners guess the moral! Which of the following best matches the moral lesson taught in the fable about the ant and the dove?
   a. Nature is sometimes cruel to people.
   b. One good turn deserves another.
   c. God helps him who helps himself.
Here’s more!

• 2. What is the moral in the fable of the wind and the sun?
   a. The sun is stronger than the wind.
   b. Only a fool makes a bet with the sun.
   c. Kindness sometimes works better than force.

• 3. Aesop uses animals as the characters in most of his fables, but his fables really about whom?
Finally……

4. Based on these fables, what element would you say is most important in a fable?
   a. point of view
   b. atmosphere or mood
   c. plot
How to Write a Fable

Make up a short fable.

• First, decide what lesson you want to teach.

• Next, choose animals that are generally associated with the types of human weaknesses or strengths that you want to show. For example, a blue jay makes scolding sounds, so you might want to use a blue jay in a fable about nagging. A raccoon (because of its mask) might stand for a dishonest politician. To attack smoking, you might choose a fire breathing dragon for your main character.

• To gather ideas for your fable, answer these questions.
What practical lesson about life will your fable teach?

Examples:

• A penny saved is a penny earned.
• There’s no time like the present.
• A friend in need is a friend indeed.
• Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
• Cheaters never truly win.
• Honesty is the best policy.
Who will your main character be?

• An insect?
• A reptile?
• A mammal?
• A plant?
With whom or what will this character be in conflict?

- Another character like itself?
- A different sort of animal?
- An object?
- Itself?
How will the conflict be resolved?

• A statement?
• An action?
• A situation?
Outline your fable using a story graph organizer.

Create an outline, a diagram, or a web to show the important elements of your fable.
And then do these...

1. On a separate piece of paper, write the first draft your fable legibly. Remember to keep it short and to the point.
2. Once your fable is drafted, share it with the group for peer editing and selection.
3. Rewrite, edit, and illustrate it.
The Ant and the Grasshopper

Once there lived an ant and a grasshopper in a grassy meadow.

All day long the ant would work hard, collecting grains of wheat from the farmer's field far away. She would hurry to the field every morning, as soon as it was light enough to see by, and toil back with a heavy grain of wheat balanced on her head. She would put the grain of wheat carefully away in her larder, and then hurry back to the field for another one. All day long she would work, without stop or rest, scurrying back and forth from the field, collecting the grains of wheat and storing them carefully in her larder.
The Ant and the Grasshopper

The grasshopper would look at her and laugh. 'Why do you work so hard, dear ant?' he would say. 'Come, rest awhile, listen to my song. Summer is here, the days are long and bright. Why waste the sunshine in labour and toil?'

The ant would ignore him, and head bent, would just hurry to the field a little faster. This would make the grasshopper laugh even louder. 'What a silly little ant you are!' he would call after her. 'Come, come and dance with me! Forget about work! Enjoy the summer! Live a little!' And the grasshopper would hop away across the meadow, singing and dancing merrily.
The Ant and the Grasshopper

Summer faded into autumn, and autumn turned into winter. The sun was hardly seen, and the days were short and grey, the nights long and dark. It became freezing cold, and snow began to fall.

The grasshopper didn't feel like singing any more. He was cold and hungry. He had nowhere to shelter from the snow, and nothing to eat. The meadow and the farmer's field were covered in snow, and there was no food to be had. 'Oh what shall I do? Where shall I go?' wailed the grasshopper. Suddenly he remembered the ant. 'Ah - I shall go to the ant and ask her for food and shelter!' declared the grasshopper, perking up. So off he went to the ant's house and knocked at her door. 'Hello ant!' he cried cheerfully. 'Here I am, to sing for you, as I warm myself by your fire, while you get me some food from that larder of yours!'
The Ant and the Grasshopper

The ant looked at the grasshopper and said, 'All summer long I worked hard while you made fun of me, and sang and danced. You should have thought of winter then! Find somewhere else to sing, grasshopper! There is no warmth or food for you here!' And the ant shut the door in the grasshopper's face.

It is wise to worry about tomorrow today.
• Which genre teaches a moral at the end?
• What is a story with no known author?
• What are three examples of folk tales?
• What kind of story is The Country Mouse and the City Mouse?