BRIDGES EDITION

GENRE readers' & writers' WORKSHOP™

FAIRY TALES

Sleeping Beauty

Puss in Boots, or The Master Cat





retold by Brett Kelly

Benchmark EDUCATION

Genre: Fairy Tales
Level: J/18*

GENRE readers' & writers' WORKSHOP™

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LITERARY ANALYSIS
- Respond to and interpret text
- Make text-to-text connections
- Analyze the genre

READING SKILLS
Comprehension
- Analyze story elements

Word Study
- Description

Tier Two Vocabulary
(see Glossary)

WRITING SKILLS
Writer's Tools
- Simile

Writer's Craft
- How to write a fairy tale

THEME CONNECTIONS
- **World Cultures**
- **Friendship**

*The reading level assigned to this text is based on the genre examples only. "Focus on the Genre," "Reread," and "Writer's Craft" features were not leveled. These sections are intended for read-aloud or shared reading.

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The Readers' & Writers' Genre Workshop series includes eleven fiction and nonfiction genres. There are two titles with multiple stories for each genre.

How to use this book

1. Learn about the genre by reading pages 2–3. Get background information about the stories on pages 4–5.
2. Read the fairy tales for enjoyment.
3. Reread the stories and answer the questions on pages 13 and 21.
4. Reread the last story. Pay attention to the comments in the margins. See how an author writes a fairy tale.
5. Follow the steps on pages 22–23 to write your own fairy tale.
6. Complete the activity on the inside back cover. Answer the follow-up questions.

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Puss in Boots, or The Master Cat

Two Fairy Tales by Charles Perrault

retold by Brett Kelly

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FAIRY TALES



What is a fairy tale?

A fairy tale is a story about long ago. In fact, many fairy tales start with the words "Once upon a time." A fairy tale usually has characters who are good, characters who are evil, and characters with magical powers. Even an animal or an object, such as a tree or rock, can be magical. Many fairy tales include kings, queens, princes, and princesses. Some of the tales have imaginary creatures such as dragons, fairies, giants, and ogres. Many of the tales have characters, objects, or events that appear or occur three times.

What is the purpose of a fairy tale?

A fairy tale focuses on a problem that at least one character needs to solve. The way the problem is solved lets the storyteller teach a lesson or point out values that are important to his or her culture. Fairy tales make people feel good, too, since the admirable characters almost always live happily . . . ever . . . after.

How do you read a fairy tale?

First, figure out who the "good guys" and "bad guys" are. Then try to predict how the good characters will be rewarded and how the evil characters will be punished. Finally, be prepared for some magical surprises along the way!

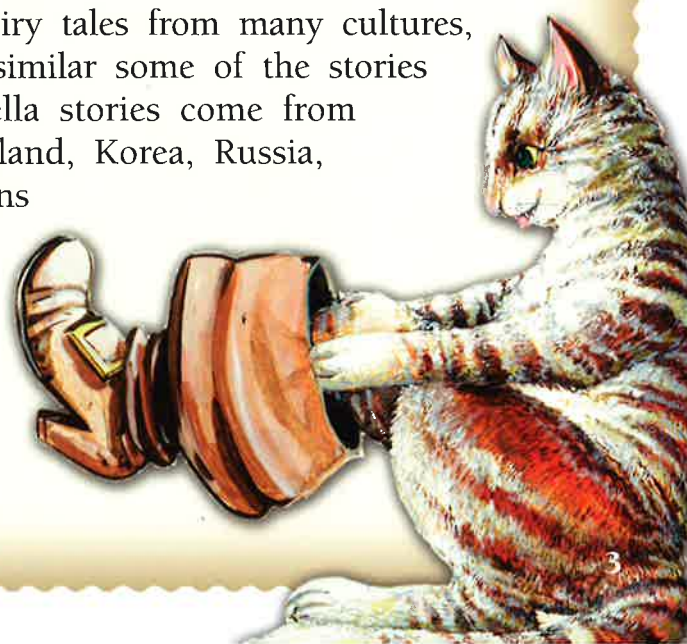
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Features of a Fairy Tale

- The tale is a type of fantasy, often about royalty.
- One character is helped by another.
- The tale has a happy ending.
- Often, people appear or events happen three times.
- The tale often features fantastic or magical creatures; some animals and objects can talk.
- A helper and/or a "bad guy" may have magical powers.

Who invented fairy tales?

People around the world told fairy tales for hundreds of years before the first written records were made. Once people were able to read fairy tales from many cultures, they were amazed at how similar some of the stories were. For example, Cinderella stories come from Egypt, Iceland, China, England, Korea, Russia, France, Vietnam, and dozens of other countries. By comparing the stories, we can learn about the places, history, and values that were important to each group of people.



Meet the AUTHOR

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Name:
Charles Perrault

Date of Birth:
January 12, 1628



Place of Birth:
Paris, France



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His Life:
Charles Perrault was born to a wealthy family. He became a lawyer in 1651, but he was more interested in the arts, particularly literature. Perrault was dedicated to his children. In 1697 he published a book of Mother Goose tales, and used his son's name—Pierre—as the author. These fairy tales were highly popular and continue to be well-loved today.

His Works: Perrault's most famous work was *Stories or Tales from Times Past, with Morals: Tales of Mother Goose* (1697). This book contained "Blue Beard," "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Puss in Boots," "Cinderella," and "Little Tom Thumb." Versions of these fairy tales have been republished time and again around the world. Many have been made into movies, plays, ballets, and operas.

Tools Writers Use

Simile

Look at the word **simile** (SIH-muh-lee). Does it remind you of the word **similar**? Things that are similar are alike in some way. Most similes compare two things using the words **like** or **as**. Writers use similes to describe how the characters look and act. They also use similes to compare parts of the setting to familiar objects and animals. Similes create vivid images for the reader and help us better understand what we read.



Sleeping Beauty

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Once upon a time, there lived a good king and queen. They had everything except a child. They were sad. Finally, the queen had a baby girl. Now the king and queen were happy. They were as happy as larks. They named the girl Rose.

"Let's have a party," said the queen. The king invited the lords and ladies. He invited the fairies and elves. He invited the forest animals. Everyone got a hand-delivered invitation. Except for one person.

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That one person was Mordrid. Her invitation got lost. It fell into the mud. It was an accident. Honest! The man with the invitation fell. His horse tripped on a rock. That little rock caused a big problem. Mordrid was a mean fairy. She had a bad temper.

Soon, it was the day of the party. The king wore his best robes. The queen wore her best robes. Rose was in her cradle. The cradle was in the great hall. Everyone came to gaze upon her. Everyone wanted to look at the baby. She was beautiful.

Three fairies gave Rose gifts. The first fairy wished her a kind heart. The second fairy wished her wisdom. It was the third fairy's turn. This fairy went to the cradle. A terrible cackle shook the hall. The sound was like the squawk of a big crow. It was Mordrid. She was very angry.

"How dare you not invite me!" she said. She was red with **rage**. "You have hurt my feelings. For that you shall pay. I will put a curse on Rose. On her sixteenth birthday, she will prick her finger. It will happen on a spindle. The spindle is on a spinning wheel. Then she will die."

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Analyze the Characters and Plot

- Who was the main character? Who was the helper?
- Which character was evil? What did she do?
- Which characters had magical powers?
- How did the fairy tale end? What do you think happened to Mordrid?

Analyze the Tools Writers Use: Simile

Find examples of similes in the story.

- What is a lark? Why did the author compare the king and queen to larks? (page 6)
- What did Mordrid's cackle sound like? (page 7)
- How green were the vines? How sharp were the thorns? (page 11)
- What was the sharp blade of the prince's sword like? (page 11)

Focus on Words: Descriptions

Context clues in a text help readers figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words. For example, "Rose was in her cradle. The cradle was in the great hall. Everyone came to gaze upon her. Everyone wanted to look at the baby." **Gaze** means "to look at." Make a chart like the one below. Then reread the fairy tale and use descriptions in the text to figure out the meanings of these story words.

Page	Word	Description	Meaning
7	rage		
8	vanished		
8	slumber		
11	brambles		
11	quest		