



Fairy Tales Teacher Input Suggestions

Planning and Preparation

Brainstorm with your class to determine their knowledge, familiarity and interest in fairy tales. Begin with traditional tales, then introduce them to modern fairy tales.

1. Collecting Resources

Collect and display books from libraries and students' collections. Try to display different versions of specific tales as they are needed for specific activities.

e.g. Goldilocks -Research Activity #2
Red Riding Hood -Research Activity #3

(Each version can be identified with a small piece of masking tape that is numbered.)

2. Centre Identification

Students can design characters made from cardboard or paper bag puppets. Attach the characters to a ruler. Stand the ruler in plasticine and place the character at the appropriate centre. Cover boxes, tins, scrapbooks, file folders, . . . with wallpaper, wrapping paper, pictures from old books. Use the boxes to store activities/ paper/ materials at the centres.

The activities in this unit should be introduced after several sessions of brainstorming and input lessons.

Several approaches can be used to incorporate the activities in this unit with your fairy tale theme.

J. Van Deywall

The Brothers Grimm

Jacob (1785) and Wilhelm (1786) Grimm were born in Hanau Germany, and studied law in a German university. Both brothers were interested in language and history and decided to preserve the oral tradition of their country. For seven years (1807-1814) they travelled around to the farms and villages near Cassel, Germany and listened to local storytellers repeat tales told to them by grandparents and great grandparents. Jacob and Wilhelm wrote the stories down word for word, and eventually published them just as they had been narrated. In later editions Wilhelm revised some of the language to make it more colourful, adding local expressions and phrases. However, he carefully retained every detail of the original version.

The stories gathered by the brothers Grimm included Hansel and Gretel, Little Red Riding Hood, Snow White, Rumpelstiltskin and many others that remain popular with children to this day.

J. Van Deywall

Creative 1

Write a Letter

Find the book "The Jolly Postman" by Janet & Allan Ahlberg in your library. Read and enjoy the book. Create your own letter to add to the collection.

e.g. Write a letter to the Big Bad Wolf from the "Three Little Pigs"

or

e.g. Write a letter to the princess from the frog in "The Frog Prince", telling her how you feel about breaking promises.

Share your letter with the class. Compile the class letters into a book. Each letter can be placed in an envelope. Tape or staple the envelopes together. Design a cover. Put your class book at the reading centre or in the library.

J. Van Deywall

Creative 2

Riddle Box

Create a riddle box for a fairy tale character.

1. Choose a fairy tale character.
2. Brainstorm four good clues for your riddle.

Each clue should give a little more information to help solve the riddle.

e.g. 1. This character is a young girl.
2. She was kind.
3. She lived in a house, in the woods.
4. She liked to go for walks and pick flowers.

When you have decided on your four best clues, create your riddle box.

Close your riddle box with a paper clip.

Each student can share his/her riddle during group discussion.

Pattern for RIDDLE BOX ON SEPARATE PAGE.

J. Van Deywall

Creative 3

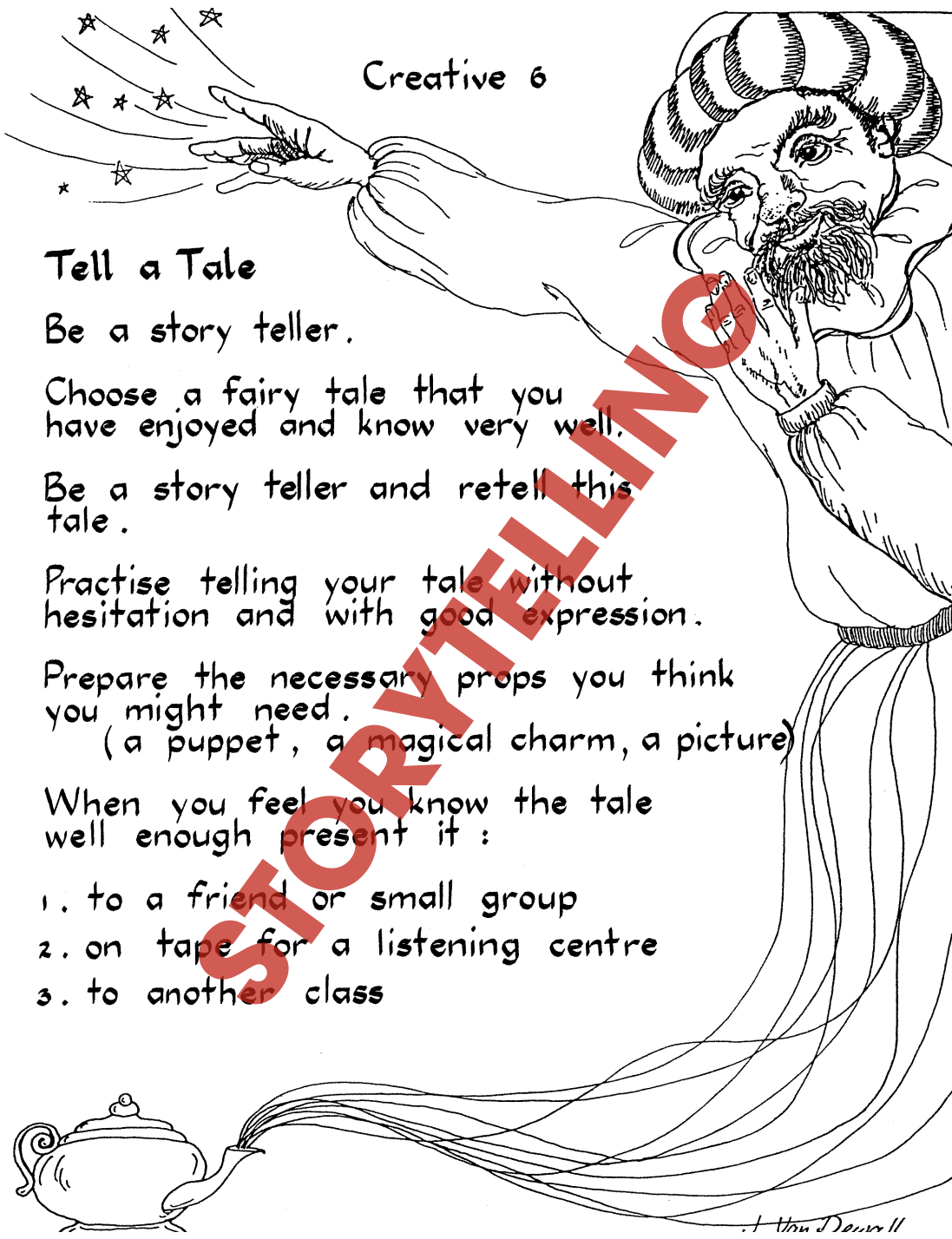
Prize upon a line

Compose a five-lined poem or cinquain about a fairy tale character or an object from a fairy tale.

one word (person, place or thing)	Giant
two words (describe the topic)	violent, hungry
three words (action done by the topic)	grumble, roar, stomp
a phrase (a feeling or idea about the topic)	shakes the earth
one word (a synonym or the same as line one)	Monster

Rewrite your cinquain on a shape card.

J. Van Deywall



Creative 6

Tell a Tale

Be a story teller.

Choose a fairy tale that you have enjoyed and know very well.

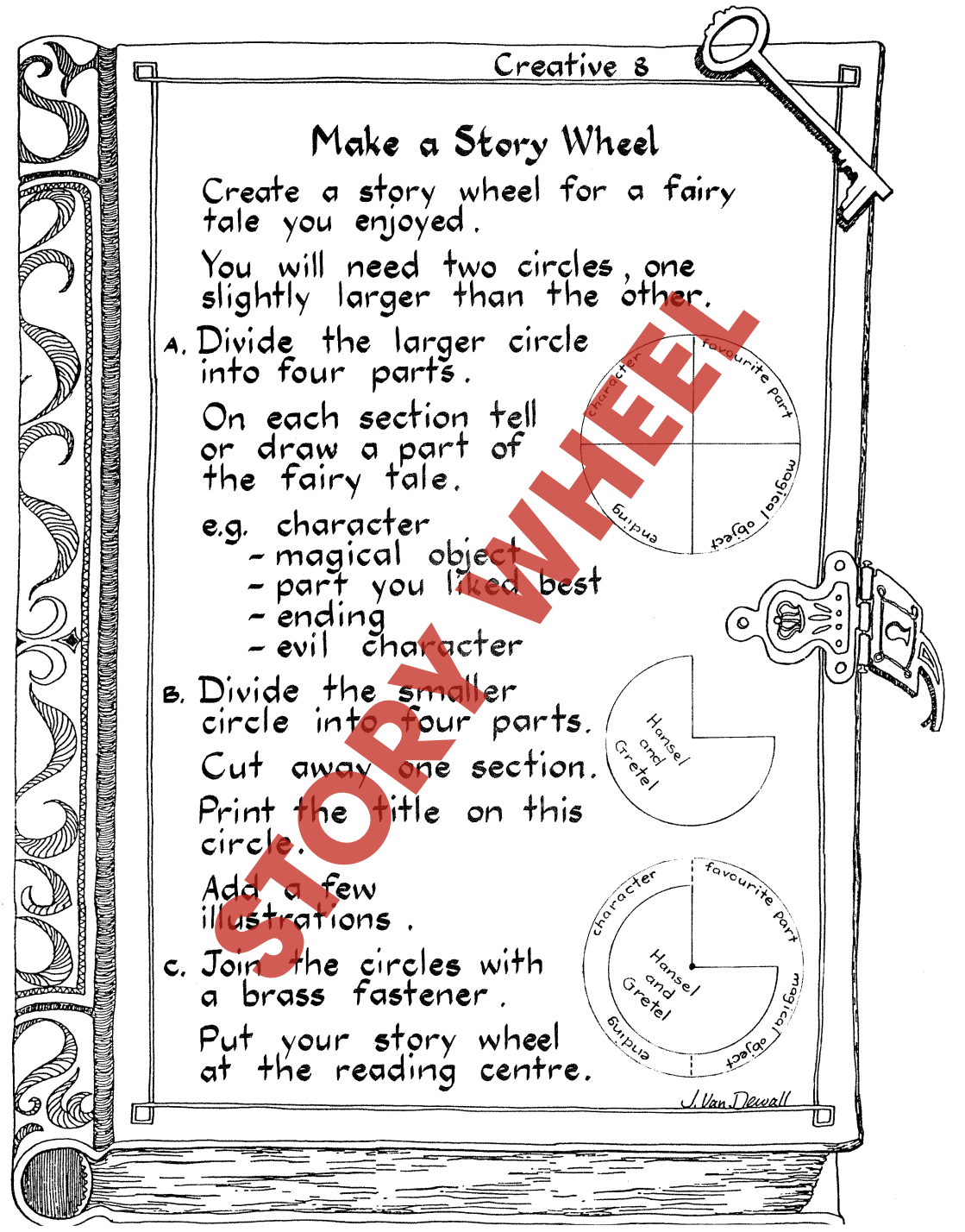
Be a story teller and retell this tale.

Practise telling your tale without hesitation and with good expression.

Prepare the necessary props you think you might need.
(a puppet, a magical charm, a picture)

When you feel you know the tale well enough present it:

1. to a friend or small group
2. on tape for a listening centre
3. to another class



Creative 8

Make a Story Wheel

Create a story wheel for a fairy tale you enjoyed.

You will need two circles, one slightly larger than the other.

A. Divide the larger circle into four parts.

On each section tell or draw a part of the fairy tale.

- e.g. character
- magical object
 - part you liked best
 - ending
 - evil character

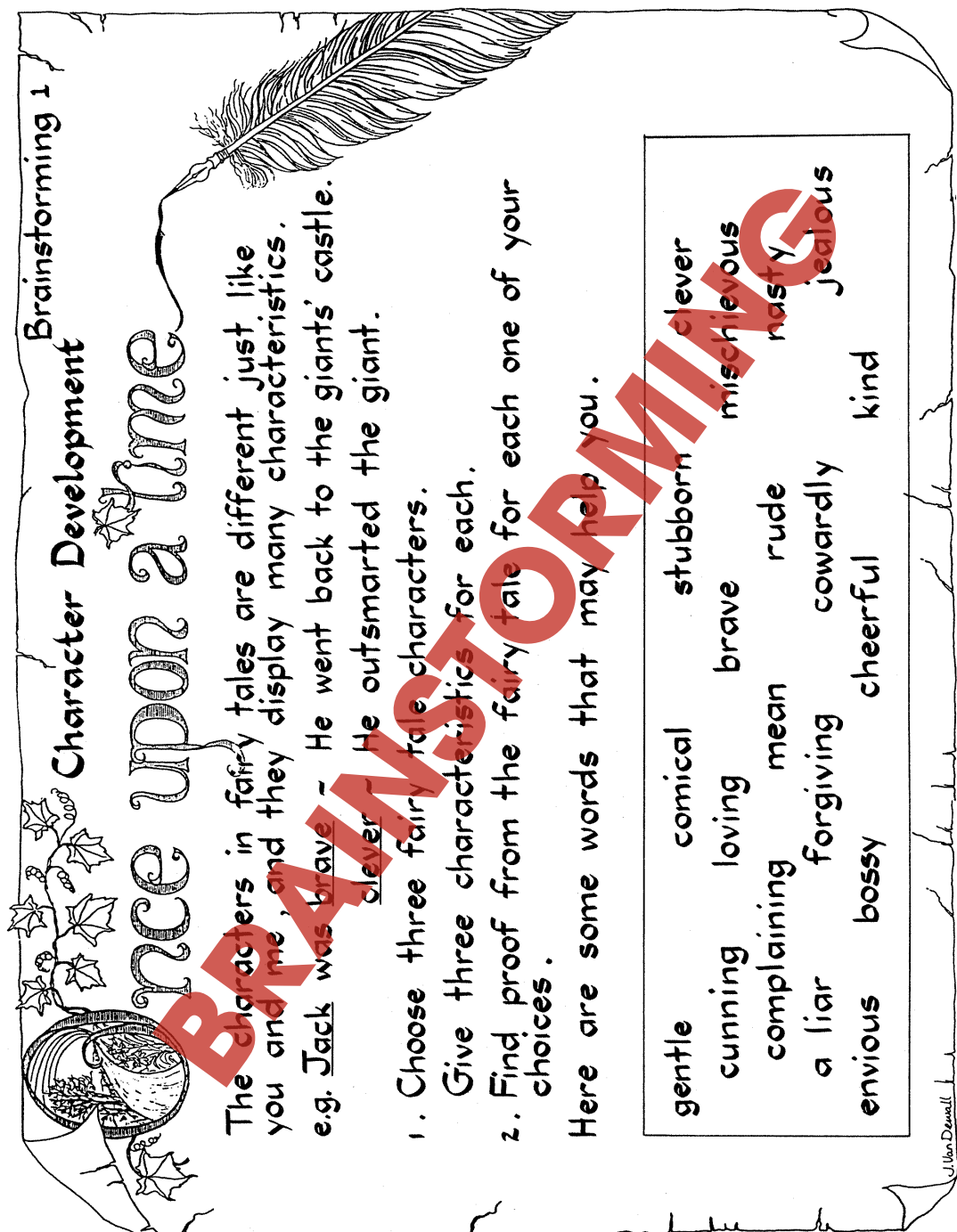
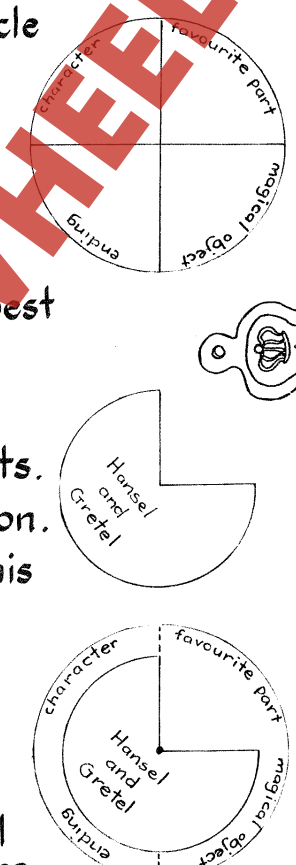
B. Divide the smaller circle into four parts.

Cut away one section. Print the title on this circle.

Add a few illustrations.

C. Join the circles with a brass fastener.

Put your story wheel at the reading centre.



Brainstorming 1

Character Development

Once upon a time

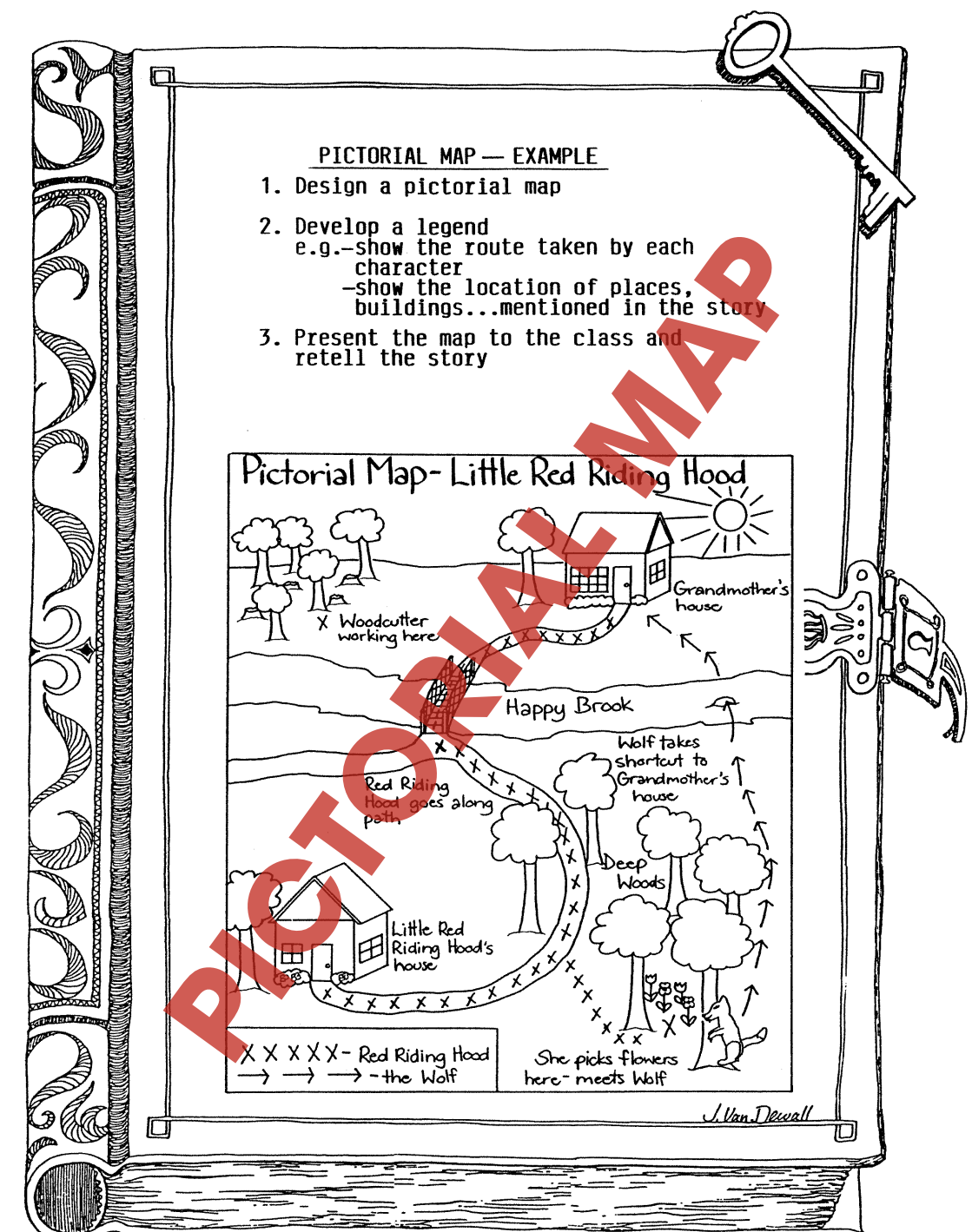
The characters in fairy tales are different just like you and me, and they display many characteristics.

e.g. Jack was brave - He went back to the giants' castle.
Clever - He outsmarted the giant.

1. Choose three fairy tale characters.
- Give three characteristics for each.
2. Find proof from the fairy tale for each one of your choices.

Here are some words that may help you.

gentle	comical	stubborn	clever
cunning	loving	brave	mischievous
complaining	mean	rude	nasty
a liar	forgiving	cowardly	jealous
envious	bossy	cheerful	kind



PICTORIAL MAP — EXAMPLE

1. Design a pictorial map
2. Develop a legend
e.g. - show the route taken by each character
- show the location of places, buildings...mentioned in the story
3. Present the map to the class and retell the story

Pictorial Map- Little Red Riding Hood

