

Las Positas Theater Arts Presents

THE STINKY CHEESE MAN

and other fairly
stupid tales!

Based on the book by
Lane Smith and
Jon Scieszka

Music
by Gary
Rue

KIDS AGED 0-17
\$5
KIDS AGED 18-99
\$15

Directed by
Wendy Wisely

Book by
Kent
Stevens

SENSORY-FRIENDLY
PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY, MAY 11TH
AT 1PM

MAY 4-12 2019
SATURDAYS AT 1PM AND 4PM
SUNDAYS AT 1PM
IN THE LPC BLACKBOX THEATER
BUILDING 4000

For more information please visit LasPositasCollege.edu/Theater
Stinky cheese man is presented through arrangement with Playscripts
Artwork © Lane Smith 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: ABOUT THE STINKY CHEESEMAN

What is a fairy tale?	Page 2
About the <i>Fairly Stupid Tales</i>	Page 2
Meet the Creators	Page 3
Introduction to the Characters	Page 4
Stories behind <i>The Stinky Cheese Man</i>	Page 5

PART 2: ACTIVITIES

(Suggested age ranges, choose activities you think your students/children will enjoy)

<u>Activity Type</u>	<u>Age 5-8</u>	<u>Age 9-12</u>
Art	Make a Duck Mask and Swan (pg.7)	Ugly Duckling Origami (pg. 8-12)
Language Arts	Vocabulary Games (pg.13-14)	Create Your Own Tale (pg.15)
Cooking	Stinky Cheese Pizza (pg. 16)	Baking With The Red Hen (pg.17)
Discussion	(pg.18)	

PART 3: AT THE THEATRE

Our Production	Page 21
Theatre Etiquette and Theatre Vocabulary	Page 22

PART 4: RESOURCES

Other Books and Author Resources	Page 25
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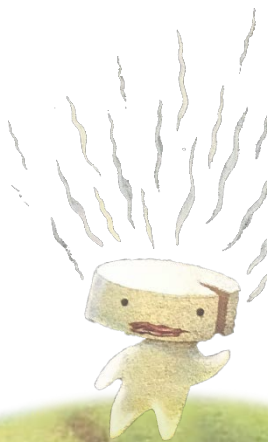


WHAT IS A FAIRY TALE?

A fairy tale is a story, usually written for children, that contains magical beings and forces that lead to the events of the story. Most fairy tales have an improbable happy ending with the villain's defeat. However, the stories of this play are a little bit different. These stories are *fairly stupid tales*, your favorite stories with a bit of an unexpected twist. You never know what's going to happen.

SYNOPSIS

We all know fairy tales. They're the stories full of wonder, magic and enchantment that usually have a happy ending: the good guys live happily ever after, and the bad guys get what they deserve (hence the phrase "a fairy tale ending"). The Stinky Cheese Man doesn't have any of those. Instead, it's full of fairly stupid tales. Join Jack, the narrator, and a slew of wacky characters as they tell ridiculous stories including "The Princess and the Bowling Ball," "Little Red Running Shorts," "Cinderumpelstiltskin" and, of course, "The Stinky Cheese Man." But along the way, Jack will have to deal with a couple of chickens who never know when to enter, a few unexpected songs—and a giant who wants nothing more than to get his revenge.



MEET THE CREATORS

PLAYWRIGHT: JOHN GLORE

John Gloré is an award-winning playwright who has produced many plays, such as *On the Jump*, *The Company of Heaven*, *City Sky*, *Wind of a Thousand Folktales*, *Rhubarb Jam*, *The Day After Evermore*, and an adaptation of *The Night Fairy* by Laura Amy Schlitz. His adaptation of Madeleine L'Engle's *A Wrinkle in Time* debuted at South Coast Repertory and has since moved on to more than a dozen productions in the United States!

ILLUSTRATOR: LANE SMITH

Lane Smith has written and illustrated a bunch of stuff including *Grandpa Green*, which was a 2012 Caldecott Honor book and *It's a Book* which has been translated into over twenty-five languages. Other works include the national bestsellers *Madam President* and *John, Paul, George & Ben*. His titles with Jon Scieszka include the Caldecott Honor winner *The Stinky Cheese Man; The True Story of the 3 Little Pigs; Math Curse*; and *Science Verse* among others. He has also illustrated *Hooray for Diffendoofer Day!* by Dr. Seuss and Jack Prelutsky; *The Very Persistent Gappers of Frip* by George Saunders; *Kid Sheriff and the Terrible Toads* by Bob Shea; and *James and the Giant Peach* by Roald Dahl.

AUTHOR: JON SCIESZKA

(pronounced She-ska; it rhymes with Fresca) was born in Flint, Michigan on September 8, 1954. "Scieszka" is a word in Polish. It means "path. Teaching school, Jon re-discovered how smart kids are, and found the best audience for the weird and funny stories he had always liked to read and write. He took a year off from teaching to write stories for kids. He sent these stories around to many publishers and got rejected by all of them.

Through his wife Jeri, who was working in NY as a magazine art director, he met a funny guy named Lane Smith. Jon gave Lane his story—*A. Wolf's Tale*. Lane loved it. Lane drew a few illustrations for the story and took it to show many publishers. He got rejected by all of them. "Too dark," they said. "Too sophisticated," they said. "Don't ever come back here, okay?" they said. Jon and Lane liked *A. Wolf's Tale*. They kept showing it around. They kept getting rejected. Finally, Regina Hayes, an editor at Viking Books said she thought the story and the illustrations were funny. She said she would publish the book. And she did, in 1989, with the title changed to: *The True Story of the 3 Little Pigs!*. *3 Pigs!* has now sold over 3 million copies and has been translated into 14 different languages.

Over the last 19 years, Jon and Lane have worked together on 8 picture books and 8 Time Warps. Lane's wife Molly Leach has designed all of their picture books. Jon's books have won a whole bunch of awards and sold over 11 million copies all around the world.

CHARACTERS

Jack, the narrator

Red Hen

Cow Patty Boy

Surgeon General

Legal Guy

CHICKEN LICKEN

Chicken Licken

Ducky Lucky

Goosey Loosey

Foxy Loxy

THE PRINCESS AND THE BOWLING BALL

Prince

Queen

King

Princess

THE REALLY UGLY DUCKLING

The Ugly Duckling

Cruel Neighbors

THE OTHER FROG PRINCE

Frog

Princess

LITTLE RED RUNNING SHORTS

Little Red Running Shorts

Wolf

JACK'S BEAN PROBLEM

Jack

Giant

CINDERUMPELSTILTSKIN

Cinderella

The Stepmother

The Stepsisters

Rumpelstiltskin

THE TORTOISE AND THE HAIR

Tortoise

Rabbit

Owl

THE STINKY CHEESE MAN

Little Old Man

Little Old Lady

The Stinky Cheese Man

Cow

Fox



THE STORIES

“The Story of The Little Red Hen” This folktale teaches the value of perseverance and a good work ethic. In it, The Little Red Hen finds a grain of wheat, which she hopes to plant in order to make bread. She asks a variety of animals for help throughout the process—planting, growing, harvesting, baking—but all refuse to help. When The Little Red Hen finally finishes the bread, everyone wants to help eat it, but The Little Red Hen enjoys it all by herself.

“The Story of Chicken Little” The story of a chicken who believes the sky is falling when an acorn falls on her head. She decides to warn the king, and a variety of other animals join her along the way. In the end, Chicken Little and her comrades meet a fox, and he lures them back into his den. In some versions, the fox eats them all; in other versions, they escape. Whatever the outcome, the story warns of being too much of a “chicken.”

“The Princess and the Pea” Hans Christian Andersen first published this tale in 1835. It tells the story of a prince who can’t seem to find a suitable princess. One stormy night, a young woman arrives at the castle looking for shelter. She claims to be a princess, so as a test, the Queen places a pea under the 20 mattresses on which the girl is to sleep. In the morning, the girl, who has the delicate skin of a true princess, complains of sleepless night because of a lump in her bed. The prince convinced, marries the princess.

“Goldilocks and the Three Bears” In the best-known version of this story, Goldilocks, a young girl, ventures into the woods and finds the home of a family of bears. The bears aren’t home, so Goldilocks goes inside. She tries the bears’ porridge, chairs, and bed—always finding Baby Bear’s things a perfect fit for her. When the bears return home, they find Goldilocks asleep in Baby Bear’s bed. Goldilocks awakens, sees the bears, runs from the house and is never seen by the bears again.

“The Ugly Duckling” Hans Christian Andersen’s 1843 tale tells of a little duckling whose flock ridicules him for being ugly until he finally runs away. After a long and difficult winter, the ugly duckling spies some swans and approaches them, hoping they’ll kill him and put him out of his misery. But then he sees his reflection in the water and realizes he’s grown into the loveliest swan of them all.

“Jack and the Beanstalk” This folktale tells the story of Jack, a poor lad whose mother sends him to market to sell their cow. Along the way, Jack exchanges the cow for magic beans, from which a giant beanstalk grows. Jack climbs the beanstalk and finds a giant and his wife. The giant’s wife likes Jack and helps him steal a variety of riches from the cruel giant. On Jack’s third and final visit, the giant pursues the lad down the beanstalk. But the clever Jack chops it down, and the giant dies. Jack and his mother, now rich, live happily ever after.

“The Frog Prince” The Brothers Grimm popularized this folktale about a princess who meets a frog when she loses her gold ball in a pond. The frog promises to bring it to her if she lets him eat off of her plate and sleep on her pillow for three nights. After the third night, the princess awakens to find a prince. The food from her plate and the three nights on her pillow ended the magic spell that made him a frog. The prince and princess marry, and they live happily ever after. In other versions of the tale, only a kiss from the princess can break the spell.

“Little Red Riding Hood” Little Red Riding Hood, a young girl with a red cloak, travels through the woods with a basket of food for her ill grandmother. Along the way, she meets a wolf. Little Red tells the wolf where she is headed and then stops to pick some flowers. The wolf arrives at the grandmother’s house, eats the grandmother and wolf then waits—disguised by the grandmother’s night-gown— for Little Red. In the first published version by French author Charles Perrault, the story ends after the wolf devours Little Red, as well. In subsequent versions, a lumberjack cuts the unharmed Little Red and her grandmother out of the wolf’s stomach.

“Cinderella” “Cinderella,” tells the story of a young maiden whose father remarries a woman with two daughters of her own. The stepmother and stepsisters are jealous of the maiden’s beauty and force her to become a maid. They nickname her Cinderella because of how dirty she becomes after cleaning the fireplace. When the kingdom’s prince throws a ball, Cinderella arrives in a beautiful gown given to her by her fairy godmother. No one recognizes her—not even her stepmother and stepsisters. Cinderella leaves the ball at midnight under strict instructions from her fairy godmother. The prince pursues her, but only finds one of her glass slippers. He decides to search the kingdom for the beautiful maiden using the shoe, but it fits no one. But when Cinderella tries on the glass slipper, it fits. Cinderella and the prince marry and live happily ever after.

“Rumpelstiltskin” First published by the Brothers Grimm in 1812, “Rumpelstiltskin” tells the tale of a miller who lies to the king and says his daughter can spin straw into gold. The king means to test her ability and locks her in a room full of straw. A strange little man visits the distraught woman and spins the straw into gold for her in exchange for her first-born child. Years later, the maiden, now married to the king, has a child. The little man returns to claim his reward and says that he’ll change his mind only if the queen can guess his name. Eventually, she learns the man’s name is Rumpelstiltskin, and when she guesses it, Rumpelstiltskin flies into a rage and stamps his feet so hard that he splits in two.

“The Tortoise and the Hare” In this fable written by ancient Greek storyteller Aesop, the hare, known for his speed, insults the slow-moving tortoise. The tortoise challenges the hare to a race, and the hare accepts. During the race, the hare stops for a short nap since he’s so far ahead of the tortoise. But when he awakens, he sees the tortoise cross the finish line and win the race. The fable teaches that the “slow and steady win the race.”

“The Boy Who Cried Wolf” “The Boy Who Cried Wolf” is one of Aesop’s most famous fables. In it, a young shepherd sounds the alarm on multiple occasions to alert his fellow villagers that a wolf is attacking his flock. Each time, the villagers discover the boy is lying, and eventually, they no longer trust him. So when a wolf really does attack the flock, no one from the village comes to help the shepherd; they believe he’s merely “crying wolf.”



UGLY DUCKLING CRAFTS

Materials:

- 3 Paper Plates (with rims)
- Coloring Materials
- String
- Scissors
- Glue
- Sparkly tissue paper

Mask

1. Give each student 1 paper plate and coloring materials
2. Ask students to draw and color a duck face, remind them that they will cut eye holes.
3. Help the students cut eye holes in their masks.
4. Attach string to their masks so they will fit on their heads.
5. Have a “duck fashion show” where the students show each other their masks.
6. Ask students to compliment each other’s masks. (say at least one nice thing).
7. Remind students that differences are what make us special, and that no one is ugly.

Swan

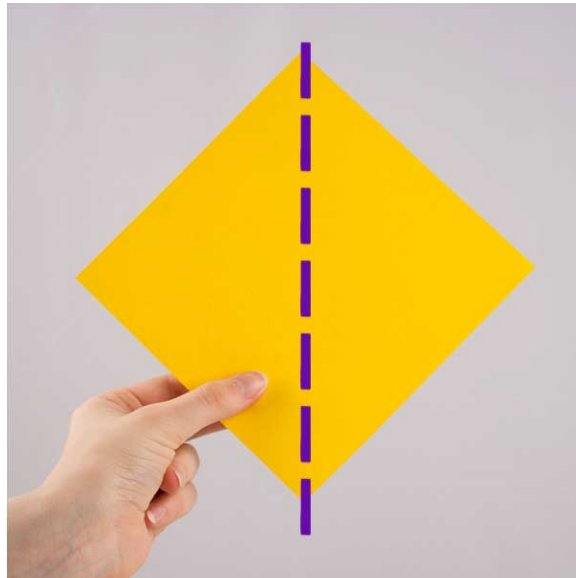
1. Give each student 2 paper plates
2. Fold one plate in half (this will be the swans body)
3. Cut part of the rim off the other plate (this will be the swans neck)
4. Cut the rim so one end is pointed (the swans beak)
5. Ask students to color the swans in a way that they think is “ugly”. (Give a reminder that ugly is an opinion and not a fact. Calling someone ugly is not okay.)
6. Stuff the body of the swan with sparkly tissue paper.
7. Secure the bodies with paper clips and glue the necks onto one side of the body
8. Have the students open the swan’s body to reveal the beautiful tissue paper.
9. This teaches the lesson of how beauty is on the inside.



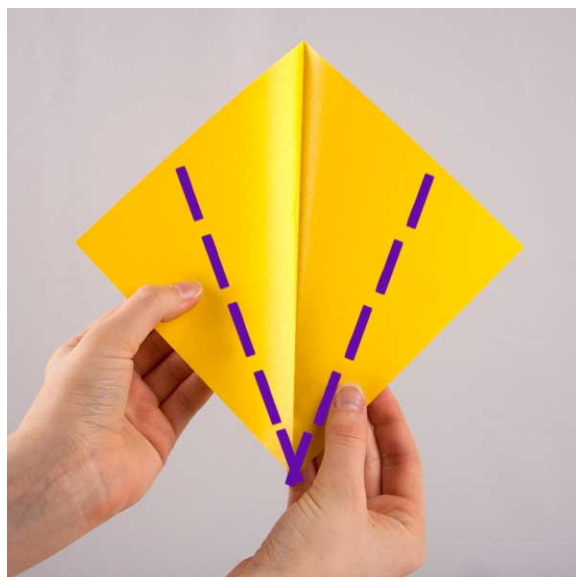
ORIGAMI DUCK

Step 1: Start with a square sheet of paper, and turn it so that it looks like a diamond. (The side facing away from you will become the color for the body.)

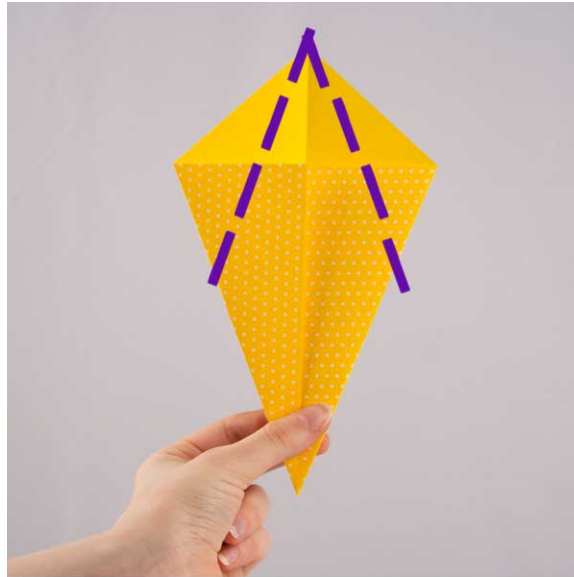
Step 2: Diagonally fold the side corners together, making a crease along the full length of the paper from top to bottom.



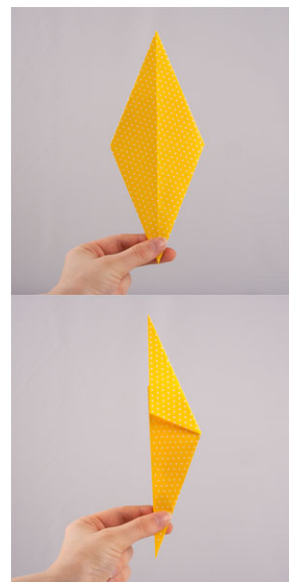
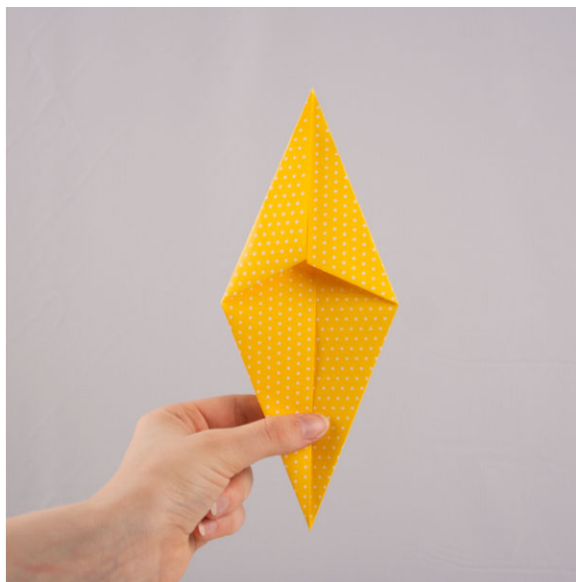
Step 3: Fold each side forward (valley fold) so that the creases meet at bottom corner and the bottom sides of the diamond touch each other along the vertical fold made in Step 2. (See the picture in Step 4 for reference.) Once completed you have made a kite base, which can be used for many other origami diagrams.



Step 4: Repeat 3, but this time the creases should meet at the top corner.



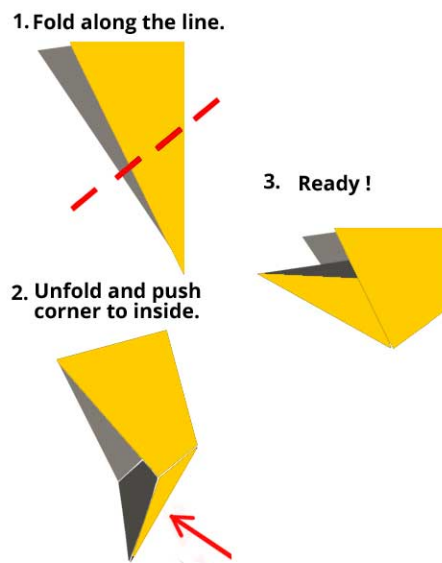
Step 5: Turn the model over so that the front of the model is facing away from you and fold in half.



Step 6: On the side of the model that includes the folds from Step 4 (the left side in the image below), make an inside reverse fold following the purple lines a guide. It doesn't need to be exact.



(The following image shows you how to do an inside reverse fold step by step.)



Step 7: Make an inside reverse fold on the other side of the model, again using the image below as a reference. You have just created the duck's neck.



Step 8: Form the head and beak by making an inside reverse fold at the tip of the neck folded in Step 7.



Step 9: Turn the model so that the bottom of the bird is facing you.



Step 10: Inserting your thumb and index finger into the two flaps formed near the tail, gently open up the flaps and press down over your fingers with your other hand. Doing this step allows your origami duck to stand on its own.



Easy Origami Duck Completed



Lesson: Some students may be frustrated during this activity or struggle to make the folds. Origami is an art form that requires immense patience, something children do not always have. The lesson that can be learned from this activity is that patience is a virtue. Just like how the ugly duckling had to wait to become a beautiful swan (original story), students must be patient in creating their beautiful origami ducks.

VOCABULARY MATCH

Match the word to its definition!

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Kernel | A. Courage and determination |
| 2. Lazy | B. To feel great respect or approval for someone or something |
| 3. Narrator | C. A softer, usually edible part of a nut, seed or fruit stone |
| 4. Fowl | D. Objects used onstage by actors |
| 5. Prop | E. Unwilling to work or use energy |
| 6. Lackey | F. The stem of a bean plant. |
| 7. Performance | G. One of the most common kind of ducks |
| 8. Enchantment | H. Dramatic or musical entertainment |
| 9. Cue | I. A signal for an actor to do their action or say their line |
| 10. Tantrum | J. Pleasant or delightful |
| 11. Valiant | K. A bird; usually one that is raised for food |
| 12. Admire | L. An uncontrolled outburst of anger |
| 13. Charming | M. Praise shown by clapping |
| 14. Quirky | N. Sleep |
| 15. Pluck | O. To be under a spell; magic |
| 16. Mallard | P. Showing great courage |
| 17. Slumber | Q. Displaying unusual habits or behaviors, often charming |
| 18. Applause | R. The person who tells the story within the story |
| 19. Beanstalk | S. A servant |

Answer Key: 1C, 2E, 3R, 4K, 5D, 6S, 7H, 8O, 9I, 10L, 11P, 12B, 13J, 14Q, 15A, 16G, 17N, 18M, 19F

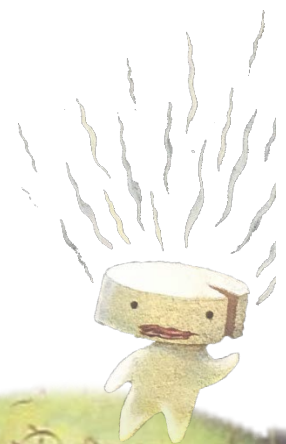


WORD SCRAMBLE

Unscramble the letters to make some of the vocab words from above!

1. redmai _ _ _ _ _
2. yqikru _ _ _ _ _
3. kcpul _ _ _ _ _
4. mrcaighn _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5. eeapfirmcoer _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6. Tonveerb _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7. Lkenre _ _ _ _ _
8. Uce _ _ _
9. smulrbe _ _ _ _ _ _
10. tvilaan _ _ _ _ _

Answer Key: 1. Admire 2. Quirky 3. Pluck 4. Charming 5. Performance 6. Quirky 7. Kernel 8. Cue 9. Slumber 10. Valiant



WRITE A FAIRLY STUPID STORY

On a separate piece of paper, rewrite your favorite fairy tale in a fairly stupid way.

Think about how the stories in the play were different from the originals and draw inspiration from that. For a more advanced activity, students can create a tale from scratch. For an easier activity, students can describe their own fairly stupid character.

For a fun team building activity: Choose a fairy tale not featured in *The Stinky Cheese Man* and read it as a class. Have the students then collaborate on a humorous theatrical adaptation in the style of *The Stinky Cheese Man*. Maybe there's a narrator who tries to keep things on track— and don't be afraid

Musical Writing: All the songs in *The Stinky Cheese Man* were set to familiar melodies. Have the students write an additional song for the show set to their favorite tune (or choose a tune and do it as a class).



COOKING WITH THE RED HEN

A STINKY CHEESE PIZZA

While an actual stinky cheese man wouldn't be very tasty, as the old man says, pizza is. Pizza also doesn't come to life. Taking inspiration from the stinky cheese man, create your own stinky cheese face on your pizza.

INGREDIENTS

Pizza Crust or Dough (this can be store bought or homemade)

1 Jar of Tomato Pizza Sauce

Shredded Mozzarella Cheese (add as much as you like)

Shredded Parmesan Cheese (add as much as you like)

Shredded Cheese of Your Choice (optional, add as much as you like)

Pizza Toppings (these should include bacon and olives, two ingredients that help make up the stinky cheese man)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare your dough as directed
2. Evenly spread sauce across your crust
3. Add cheese in an even layer across your pizza (we suggest making it EXTRA cheesy)
4. Add your toppings to create a face (to replicate the stinky cheese man, the eyes will be olives and the mouth will be bacon)
5. Bake as directed according to your dough

Question: *The Stinky Cheese Man* is made from cheese, bacon and olives. What other ingredients could you make a tiny man out of? Have the students write their own creative recipes.



COOKING WITH THE RED HEN

BAKING THE RED HENS BREAD

The red hen has one goal throughout the play: for someone to help her make her bread. Students will also need help making bread, so make sure they have help from an adult.

INGREDIENTS

1 package of active dry yeast (1/4 ounce)

1 tablespoon of salt

2 ¼ cup water

2 tablespoons canola oil

3 tablespoons sugar

6 ¼ to 6 ¾ cups flour

INSTRUCTIONS

- In a large bowl, dissolve yeast in warm water. Add the sugar, salt, oil and 3 cups flour. Beat until smooth. Stir in enough remaining flour, 1/2 cup at a time, to form a soft dough.
- Turn onto a floured surface; knead until smooth and elastic, 8-10 minutes. Place in a greased bowl, turning once to grease the top. Cover and let rise in a warm place until doubled, about 1-1/2 hours.
- Punch dough down. Turn onto a lightly floured surface; divide dough in half. Shape each into a loaf. Place in two greased 9x5-in. loaf pans. Cover and let rise until doubled, 30-45 minutes.
- Bake at 375° for 30-35 minutes or until golden brown and bread sounds hollow when tapped. Remove from pans to wire racks to cool.

Nutrition Facts

01 slice: 102 calories, 1g fat (0 saturated fat), 0 cholesterol, 222mg sodium, 20g carbohydrate (1g sugars, 1g fiber), 3g protein.

Originally published as Homemade Bread in The Taste of Home Cookbook 1st edition



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

DISCUSSION ABOUT THE THEATRE

Hold a class discussion when you return from the performance and ask students the following questions about their experience at SCR.

1. What was the first thing you noticed when you walked into the theatre? What did the stage look like?
2. What did the set look like? How was it used throughout the play? Did it change or move? Was there any space other than the stage where the action of the play took place?
3. What did you think about the costumes? Which costume was your favorite?
4. How did the songs add to the performance?
5. How was the play different from what you thought it would be?
6. How is being at the theatre different from being at the movies?

DISCUSSION ABOUT THE PLAY

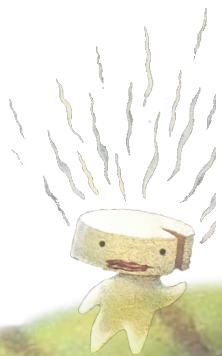
Now turn the discussion to the content of *The Stinky Cheese Man*.

Talk to the students about adapting a book for the stage.

1. How did the play differ from the book?
2. What story did you like best and why? Was your favorite story on the stage the same as your favorite story in the book?
3. What other fairy tales would you like to have seen poked fun at in *The Stinky Cheese Man*?
4. Did you like having Jack speak directly to you as audience member?
5. Discuss the treatment of the Ugly Duckling by his neighbors. (Ask students how the neighbors should have treated the Duck and remind them that the play was make believe. Bullying (the treatment of the duck) is never okay in real life).

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITY

1. Have the students illustrate their favorite scene in *The Stinky Cheese Man* from memory.



ABOUT OUR PRODUCTION AT LAS POSITAS COLLEGE

The Stinky Cheese Man and Other Fairly Stupid Tales at Las Positas College is a student performed and produced play directed by Wendy Wisely. The class of Theatre 5 (Theatre for Young Audiences) worked with members of other theatre classes and art faculty members to put together a hilarious play for the entire family to enjoy. The cast invested time in acting, props, choreography, costumes and more to create a truly incredible production.

THEATRE ETIQUETTE

Theatre is an art form that depends on both the artists and the audience. A performance is influenced by an audience, just as an audience is influenced by a performance. When you walk into the theatre, you will feel that behind the curtain lies the secret of that new world which is about to come to life before your eyes. Sometimes it's so exciting, you can barely hold still. But remember that once the play begins, you have a very important job to do. Everybody in the theatre is a part of the play. You are connected to all the other people in the audience, as well as to the actors on the stage. Remember, you're all in the same room. They can SEE you, HEAR you, and FEEL you, just as you can SEE, HEAR, and FEEL them. Your attention, involvement, responses, and imagination are a real part of each and every performance. The play can actually be made better because of you!



BASIC THEATRE VOCABULARY

Acting: The process by which an individual interprets and performs the role of an imagined character.

Backstage: The space behind the acting area, unseen by the audience.

Blocking: The movement and stage business, designed by the director and performed by the actors.

Character: The role played by an actor as she or he assumes another's identity.

Choreography: The art of creating and arranging dances onstage.

Costume: The carefully selected or specially designed clothing worn by the actors.

Cue: The last words or action of an actor immediately preceding the lines or business of another actor.

Director: The person who oversees the entire process of staging a theatrical production.

Ensemble: A cast of actors working together effectively to present a theatrical performance.

Flats: Canvas or wood-covered frames that are used for the walls of a stage setting.

Improvisation: The spontaneous use of movement and speech, made up by an actor to create a character.

Props: All the stage furnishings, including furniture, that are physically used by the actors.

Script: The text of the play, including dialogue and stage directions, all written by the playwright.

Set: All of the scenery that makes up the physical environment of the world of the play.

Stagecraft: The knowledge and skills required to create the physical aspects of a production; i.e., scenery, lighting, costumes, props and recorded sound and music.

Stage Manager: The person who supervises the physical production of a play and who is in charge of the stage during the performance.

Theme: The central thought, idea, or significance of the action of a play.

OTHER BOOKS BY JON SCIESZKA AND LANE SMITH

- The True Story of the Three Little Pigs
- Math Curse
- Squids Will Be Squids
- Baloney, Henry P.
- Science Verse
- Seen Art
- Cowboy & Octopus
- The Time Warp Trio series:
- Knights of the Kitchen Table
- The Not-So-Jolly Roger
- The Good, The Bad, and The Goofy
- Your Mother Was a Neanderthal
- 2095
- Tut, Tut
- Summer Reading is Killing Me!
- It's All Greek to Me!

FOR MORE ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Jon Scieszka's website: <http://www.jsworldwide.com/>

Lane Smith's website: http://www.lanesmithbooks.com/LaneSmithBooks/Lane_Smith_Books.html

More about Jon Scieszka's Fractured Fairy Tales from Scholastic:

http://teacher.scholastic.com/writewit/mff/fractured_fairy.htm

FOR MORE ABOUT FAIRY TALES

Scholastic guide to teaching fairy tales:

http://teacher.scholastic.com/writewit/mff/tguide/teaching_1.htm

The fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm: http://germanstories.vcu.edu/grimm/grimm_menu.html

The Hans Christian Andersen Center: http://www.andersen.sdu.dk/index_e.html

Charles Perrault's Mother Goose Tales: <http://www.pitt.edu/~dash/perrault.html>

A

Information and Activities Supplemented by The South Coast Repertory's Study Guide