

AUTHOR STUDY



In the early 1980s, **Virginia Hamilton**, who had already published many novels and biographies, decided to try her hand at writing folk tales. In 1985, she published *The People Could Fly*, a collection of African American folk tales dating from the time of slavery. Hamilton went on to publish three more collections of folk tales: *In the Beginning: Creation Stories from Around the World* (1988); *Her Stories, African American Folktales, Fairy Tales, and True Tales* (1995); and *When Birds Could Talk & Bats Could Sing* (1996).

Speaking of her four volumes of folk tales, Hamilton notes: “None of these stories was ever written for children. They were just told; so I redid them, brought them out of the musty old manuscripts where nobody ever saw them.” She often finds the stories in old manuscripts or out-of-print materials in libraries.

BEFORE YOU READ

Here’s what you might like to know before you begin these two versions of “Little Red Riding-Hood”:

- Like many folk tales, the story of Little Red Riding-Hood is found in different cultures around the world. Each culture puts its own unique spin on the story.
- Virginia Hamilton uses **dialect** in her version of the folk tale to describe her characters and setting. *Dialect* is the way people in a certain region, or even in a certain age group, speak. When dialect appears in print, the words are often spelled and pronounced differently from the way they are in standard English.



Reading Standard 3.1
Identify the forms of fiction, and describe the major characteristics of each form.

A Wolf and Little Daughter

An African American folk tale retold by Virginia Hamilton

One day Little Daughter was pickin some flowers. There was a fence around the house she lived in with her papa. Papa didn't want Little Daughter to run in the forest, where there were wolves. He told Little Daughter never to go out the gate alone.

"Oh, I won't, Papa," said Little Daughter.

One mornin her papa had to go away for somethin. And Little Daughter thought she'd go huntin for flowers. She just thought it wouldn't harm anythin to peep through
10 the gate. And that's what she did. She saw a wild yellow flower so near to the gate that she stepped outside and picked it.

Little Daughter was outside the fence now. She saw another pretty flower. She skipped over and got it, held it in her hand. It smelled sweet. She saw another and she got it, too. Put it with the others. She was makin a pretty bunch to put in her vase for the table. And so Little Daughter got farther and farther away from the cabin. She picked the
20 flowers, and the whole time she sang a sweet song.

All at once Little Daughter heard a noise. She looked up and saw a great big wolf. The wolf said to her, in a low, gruff voice, said, "Sing that sweetest, goodest song again."

So the little child sang it, sang:

"*Tray-bla, tray-bla, cum qua, kimo.*"

And, *pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat*, Little Daughter tiptoed toward the gate. She's goin back home. But she hears big and heavy, PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, comin

PREDICT

Underline the words in the first paragraph that help you predict that this is a Red Riding-Hood story.

FLUENCY

"A Wolf and Little Daughter" is written to imitate a storyteller's voice. Read the boxed passage aloud. Remember that the words are spelled the way they are pronounced.

TEXT STRUCTURE

Sometimes the typeface will tell how to read the text—for example, *pit-a-pat* and *PIT-A-PAT*. How do you think these words should be read?

"A Wolf and Little Daughter" from *The People Could Fly: American Black Folktales* by Virginia Hamilton. Copyright © 1985 by Virginia Hamilton. Reprinted by permission of Alfred A. Knopf Children's Books, a division of Random House, Inc.

60 time she hears PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT comin on *quick* behind her.

Little Daughter slips inside the gate. She shuts it—
CRACK! PLICK!—right in that big, bad wolf’s face.

She sweetest, goodest safe!

PREDICT

Were you surprised by the ending of this tale? Why or why not?

Little Red Riding-Hood

retold by Patricia Pierce

Once upon a time there was a little village girl, the prettiest ever seen; her mother doted upon her, and so did her grandmother. She, good woman, made for her a little red hood which suited her so well, that everyone called her Little Red Riding-Hood.

One day her mother, who had just made some cakes, said to her: “My dear, you shall go and see how your grandmother is, for I have heard she is ailing; take her this cake and this little pot of butter. Go quickly, and don’t talk
10 to strangers on the way.”

Little Red Riding-Hood started off at once for her grandmother’s cottage, which was in another village.

While passing through a wood she walked slowly, often stopping to pick flowers. She looked back and saw a wolf approaching, so she stopped and waited. The wolf, who would very much liked to have eaten her, dared not,

PREDICT

Circle the phrase “Once upon a time.” What do you predict the story will be like?

PREDICT

Folk and fairy tales often include a warning to the hero or heroine. Underline the warning in paragraph 2. Do you predict it will be obeyed?

“Little Red Riding-Hood” from *The Larousse Book of Fairy Tales*, compiled by Patricia Pierce. Copyright © 1985 by Hamlyn, a division of Reed Elsevier. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

“Does she live a great way off?” said the wolf.

“Oh, yes!” said Little Red Riding-Hood, “she lives beyond the mill you see right down there in the first house in the village.”

30 “Well,” said the wolf, “I shall go and see her too. I shall take this road, and you take that one, and let us see who will get there first!”

The wolf set off at a gallop along the shortest road; but the little girl took the longest way and amused herself by gathering nuts, running after butterflies, and plucking daisies and buttercups.

The wolf soon reached her grandmother’s cottage; he knocked at the door—*rap, rap*.

“Who’s there?”

40 “ ’Tis your grand-daughter, Little Red Riding-Hood,” said the wolf in a shrill voice, “and I have brought you a cake and a little pot of butter that my mother sends you.”

The good old grandmother, who was ill in bed, called out, “Pull the bobbin, and the latch will go up!”

The wolf pulled the bobbin and the door opened. He leaped on the old woman and gobbled her up in a minute; for he had had no dinner for three days **past**.

Then he shut the door and rolled himself up in the grandmother’s bed, to wait for Little Red Riding-Hood.

In a while she came knocking at the door—*rap, rap*.

“Who’s there?”

50 Little Red Riding-Hood, who heard the gruff voice of the wolf, was frightened at first, but thinking that her grandmother had a cold, answered, “ ’Tis your grand-daughter, Little Red Riding-Hood, and I have brought you a cake and a little pot of butter that my mother sends you.”

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

well (wel) *inter.*: here, *well* is used as an interjection, a word that expresses emotion. *Wow!* is a common interjection.

Well can also be a noun, meaning “hole in the earth from which comes water, gas, or oil.” *Well* can also be an adverb meaning “in good health.”

PREDICT

Pause at line 30. What do you predict will happen next?

WORD KNOWLEDGE

Circle the word *bobbin* (line 42), an old-fashioned term. Look at the illustration on page 160. Find the *bobbin*, and write a definition.

WORD KNOWLEDGE

past (past) *adj.*: time that has gone by.

Don’t confuse *past* with the verb *passed*. *Past* means “time that has gone by.” *Passed* is the past tense of *pass*, which means “go from one place to another” or “go through a test successfully.”

90 window, and shot the wolf in time to save her. The wood-
cutter rushed into the cottage and picked up Little Red
Riding-Hood, who was trembling with fright. She was able
to tell the woodcutter, between her tears, that the wolf had
eaten up her grandmother. Quick as a wink, the woodcutter
cut open the wolf's stomach and rescued the old lady, who
soon recovered from her dreadful experience. She thanked
the woodcutter for his timely arrival, and for saving both
her and Little Red Riding-Hood. They both waved
goodbye, when he left to go back to his work in the forest.

The old lady hugged her dear little grand-daughter and
asked if she might have a cup of tea, please.

100 "Yes, of course," said Little Red Riding-Hood. She put
the kettle on and put out the cake her mother had made on
a pretty little plate. While she was waiting for the kettle to
boil, she made her grandmother comfortable once more.

All Little Red Riding-Hood really wanted to do was to
go home to her mother, for she was still very frightened by
all that had happened. So she kissed her grandmother
goodbye and ran all the way home. When she came to the
cottage, she found her mother waiting for her at the door.

110 The mother **drew** Little Red Riding-Hood in, and
listened to her story of all that had happened. She was
delighted to have her little girl home safely again, and
Little Red Riding-Hood was so happy to be out of danger
that she promised her mother never to be disobedient
any more.

PREDICT

In folk tales fantastic things happen, especially to save good people. What are we asked to believe here?

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

draw (drō) v.: pulled toward.

The word *drew* can have more than one meaning, depending on its context. For example, it can mean "sketched." What do you think the mother was doing when she "drew Little Red Riding-Hood in"?

INTERPRET

Re-read the last line of this story. What lesson does Little Red Riding-Hood (and all the children listening to this tale) learn?

OWN THE STORIES

PRACTICING THE STANDARDS

Forms of Fiction Make a list of at least four different folk-tale characteristics used in these two versions of “Little Red Riding-Hood.” Give specific examples from each tale. Compare your folk-tale characteristics in class.

KEEPING TRACK

Personal Word List You collected several words with multiple meanings as you read these folk tales. Now, add the words to your Personal Word List.

Personal Reading Log Which version of the Little Red Riding-Hood folk tale did you enjoy more? Why? Write your reasons. You’ve just earned 3 points on the Reading Meter for completing these two folk tales.

Checklist for Standards Mastery Use the Checklist for Standards Mastery to see how far you have come in mastering the standards.

A Wolf and Little Daughter; Little Red Riding-Hood

■ *Interactive Reading*, page 157



Go Beyond Literary Texts

Author Profile Virginia Hamilton has been called America's most honored writer of books for children. Use the Internet and library to gather more information about this popular writer. Enter your findings on the chart below.

Virginia Hamilton's Life and Art

Virginia Hamilton's Life Story	Most Famous Books
Fascinating Fact	
In the Author's Own Words (Quote)	

Build Independence Through Interactive Selections

(Interactive Reading, pages 156–177)

A Wolf and Little Daughter

retold by Virginia Hamilton ■ page 157

Little Red Riding-Hood

retold by Patricia Pierce ■ page 159

INTRODUCE

- Explain to students that they will be reading a folk-tale adaptation as well as the classic version of the story of Little Red Riding-Hood. Have volunteers summarize the version of the story they know. Encourage a variety of retellings. Remind the class that new versions of a tale occur when different narrators tell a story.
- Ask a volunteer to read the Author Study note and the Before You Read note aloud.

MODEL

- Tell students that they will be using the “From Form to Prediction” strategy as they read these paired folk tales.
- Have students read the first paragraph of “A Wolf and Little Daughter” and then the first side-column note. Discuss which words and phrases in the first paragraph indicate that this could be a Red Riding-Hood story.

TEACH

- Have students read the rest of the tale on their own, going on to the classic version after they’ve finished. Remind students to use the side-column notes to guide them. As students read, have them compare and contrast the two versions of the tale. Help them to see that both tales deal with the same event.
- Have students respond to the two Fluency notes. Encourage students to be expressive when reading aloud.

ASSESS AND EXTEND

- You may wish to photocopy the “From Form to Prediction” Chart in Section Three of the Teacher’s Edition to evaluate students’ understanding.
- Use the Vocabulary Check and the Comprehension Check on Teacher’s Edition pages 52 and 53 to evaluate mastery of the vocabulary and literary standards.
- Assign the Author Profile project to students as an extension activity.

DIFFERENTIATING INSTRUCTION

A Wolf and Little Daughter and Little Red Riding-Hood ↑

- **Learners Having Difficulty** These students may have trouble with the dialect in “A Wolf and Little Daughter.” Before they read this story, have them listen to both stories read aloud on Audio CD. Allow them to return to the CD later if they have trouble with the written version.
- **Benchmark Students** Both stories contain language that may be difficult. Encourage students to paraphrase unfamiliar expressions or sections of text.
- **Advanced Students** Invite volunteers to read these two folk tales aloud, choosing parts and acting them out as they read. Seeing the characters in action and hearing the dialogue will help students appreciate this form of fiction’s basis in oral tradition.

TEACHER TO TEACHER

To deal with the dialect in “A Wolf and Little Daughter,” explain that *dialect* is the way people speak in certain regions or areas of the country. Help students to see that dialect helps readers to understand the characters as they are on their home “turf.” Have students skim “A Wolf and Little Daughter” to find examples of dialect to discuss.

A Wolf and Little

Daughter *and*

Little Red Riding-Hood ■ *Interactive Reading, page 157*

Vocabulary Check

Reading Standard 1.2 Identify and interpret figurative language and words with multiple meanings.

Vocabulary Development

well, interjection	exclamation used to express feelings such as agreement, or surprise; also, a <i>noun</i> meaning "hole sunk into the ground to get water"
interest, noun	concern or curiosity about something; also, money paid for the use of money
drew, verb	pulled toward; also, sketched on paper

A. Words in Context

Use words above to complete this paragraph. Use each word only once.

The girl had to walk a long way before she reached the Forbidden Forest. Although she had listened with (1) _____ to what her mother had said, the girl now chose to ignore her mother's wise words. In times past the girl would have kept to the path, but now the beauty of the deep dark wood enchanted her. (2) " _____!" she said later. "It just (3) _____ me in."

B. Words with Multiple Meanings

Follow the directions for each item that follows.

1. Write a sentence using **well** as a noun.

2. Write a sentence using **interest** to mean "money paid for the use of money."

3. Write a sentence using **drew** to mean "sketched on a piece of paper."

A Wolf and Little Daughter *and* Little Red Riding-Hood

Comprehension Check

Interactive Reading, page 157

Reading Standard 3.1 Identify the forms of fiction, and describe the major characteristics of each form.

Academic Vocabulary

- folk tale** popular story that has its origins in oral tradition
- moral** lesson about how we should behave in life, taught in folk tales and fables

A. Circle the letter of the best response to each item below.

1. Both **folk tales** feature—
 - A** a grandmother
 - B** a mother
 - C** a paper
 - D** a wolf
2. In each story the conflict is between—
 - F** a wolf and a little girl
 - G** a little girl and her mother
 - H** a grandmother and a wolf
 - J** a wolf and a woodcutter
3. In “A Wolf and Little Daughter” the character that outsmarts the wolf is—
 - A** Papa
 - B** a woodcutter
 - C** Little Daughter
 - D** the grandmother
4. The **moral** of “Little Red Riding-Hood” might be expressed as—
 - F** If at first you don’t succeed, try, try again.
 - G** Don’t disobey your parents.
 - H** A stitch in time saves nine.
 - J** A penny saved is a penny earned.

B. Imagine that you are writing your own version of “Little Red Riding-Hood.” What characters would you include?

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Chapter 4

Practice Read: The Cellar

Vocabulary Check, page 51

- A:** 1. quarters
2. spring
3. view
4. match
5. dates

- B:** 1. A
2. H
3. A

Comprehension Check, page 52

- A:** 1. C
2. H
3. A
4. F

- B:** Responses will vary. Possible titles: “How To Live in Silence,” “Fears of Detection,” “Claustrophobia Sets In.”

A Wolf and Little Daughter and Little Red Riding-Hood

Vocabulary Check, page 53

- A:** 1. interest
2. well
3. drew

- B:** Suggested answers:
1. The well went dry last summer.
2. The interest on the loan was 6%.
3. The artist drew a picture.

Comprehension Check, page 54

- A:** 1. D
2. F
3. C
4. G

- B:** Responses will vary. A “Red Riding-Hood” type of tale that takes place in an urban setting might include a boy sent on an errand by his father.

Telling Tales

Comprehension Check, page 55

- A:** 1. D
2. J
3. D
4. F

- B:** “Tells” are folk tales told aloud. (See page 169.)

Papa John’s Tall Tale

Vocabulary Check, page 56

- A:** 1. back
2. hands
3. field

- B:** 1. A
2. B
3. A

Comprehension Check, page 57

- A:** 1. A
2. F
3. B
4. H

- B:** Summaries will vary. Look for outrageous humor and impossible events.

Literature

FOLK TALE

AUTHOR STUDY

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Chapter 4 Forms and Patterns: Stories and Explanations

A Wolf and Little Daughter

An African American folk tale retold by Virginia Hamilton

PREDICT

Underline the words in the first paragraph that help you predict that this is a Red Riding-Hood story.

EFFICACY

“A Wolf and Little Daughter” is written to imitate a storyteller’s voice. Read the boxed passage aloud. Remember that the words are spelled the way they are pronounced.

TEXT STRUCTURE

Sometimes the typeface will tell how to read the text—for example, *pit-a-pat* and *PIT-A-PAT*. How do you think these words should be read?

PIT-A-PAT IS THE SOUND OF LITTLE DAUGHTER

TIPTOEING AWAY: PIT-A-PAT IS THE SOUND OF THE WOLF COMING CLOSER, AND SHOULD BE READ WITH INCREASED VOLUME.

One day Little Daughter was picking some flowers. There was a fence around the house she lived in with her papa. Papa didn’t want Little Daughter to run in the forest, where there were wolves. He told Little Daughter never to go out the gate alone.

“Oh, I won’t, Papa,” said Little Daughter.

One mornin her papa had to go away for somethin. And Little Daughter thought she’d go huntin for flowers. She just thought it wouldn’t harm anythin to peep through the gate. And that’s what she did. She saw a wild yellow flower so near to the gate that she stepped outside and picked it.

Little Daughter was outside the fence now. She saw another pretty flower. She skipped over and got it, held it in her hand. It smelled sweet. She saw another and she got it, too. Put it with the others. She was makin a pretty bunch to put in her vase for the table. And so Little Daughter got farther and farther away from the cabin. She picked the flowers, and the whole time she sang a sweet song.

All at once Little Daughter heard a noise. She looked up and saw a great big wolf. The wolf said to her, in a low, gruff voice, said, “Sing that sweetest, goodest song again.”

So the little child sang it, sang:

“*Tray-bla, tray-bla, cum qua, kimo.*”

And, *pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat*, Little Daughter tiptoed toward the gate. She’s goin back home. But she hears big and heavy, *PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, comin*

“A Wolf and Little Daughter” from *The People Could Fly: American Black Folktales* by Virginia Hamilton. Copyright © 1985 by Virginia Hamilton. Reprinted by permission of *Illustrated by Roger Chaffers & Spink, a division of Random House, Inc.*

WORD KNOWLEDGE

The storyteller uses nonstandard English here. Underline the word in lines 32–33 that would not be found in the dictionary. Write the standard English word that means the same thing above it.

Goodest should be underlined and best written above it.

..... Notes

30 behind her. And there's the wolf. He says, "Did you move?" in a gruff voice.

Little Daughter says, "Oh, no, dear wolf, what occasion have I to move?" **best**

"Well, sing that sweetest, goodest song again," says the wolf.

Little Daughter sang it:

"*Tray-bla, tray-bla, cum qua, kimo.*"

And the wolf is gone again.

The child goes back some more, *pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat*, softly on tippy-toes toward the gate.

But she soon hears very loud, *PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, comin* behind her. And there is the great big wolf, and he says to her, says, "I think you moved."

"Oh, no, dear wolf," Little Daughter tells him, "what occasion have I to move?"

So he says, "Sing that sweetest, goodest song again."

Little Daughter begins:

"*Tray-bla, tray-bla, tray-bla, cum qua, kimo.*"

The wolf is gone.

But, *PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, comin* on behind her. There's the wolf. He says to her, says,

50 "You moved."

She says, "Oh, no, dear wolf, what occasion have I to move?"

"Sing that sweetest, goodest song again," says the big bad wolf.

She sang:

"*Tray bla-tray, tray bla-tray, tray-bla-cum qua, kimo.*"

The wolf is gone again.

And she, Little Daughter, *pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat* away home. She is so close to the gate now. And this

PREDICT

Were you surprised by the ending of this tale? Why or why not?

Students will probably say they knew the wolf would be defeated.

60 time she hears *PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT, PIT-A-PAT* comin on *quick* behind her.

Little Daughter slips inside the gate. She shuts it—**CRACK!** **PLICK!**—right in that big, bad wolf's face. She sweetest, goodest safe!

Little Red Riding-Hood

retold by Patricia Pierce

PREDICT

Circle the phrase "Once upon a time." What do you predict the story will be like?

The story will probably have fantastic elements, like most folk and fairy tales.

PREDICT

Folk and fairy tales often include a warning to the hero or heroine. Underline the warning in paragraph 2. Do you predict it will be obeyed?

Most students will predict that the warning will be ignored.

10 Once upon a time, there was a little village girl, the prettiest ever seen; her mother doted upon her, and so did her grandmother. She, good woman, made for her a little red hood which suited her so well, that everyone called her Little Red Riding-Hood.

One day her mother, who had just made some cakes, said to her: "My dear, you shall go and see how your grandmother is; for I have heard she is ailing; take her this cake and this little pot of butter. Go quickly, and don't talk to strangers on the way."

Little Red Riding-Hood started off at once for her grandmother's cottage, which was in another village.

While passing through a wood she walked slowly, often stopping to pick flowers. She looked back and saw a wolf approaching, so she stopped and waited. The wolf, who would very much liked to have eaten her, dared not,

Then the wolf called to her in as soft a voice as he could, "Pull the bobbin, and the latch will go up." Little Red Riding-Hood pulled the bobbin and the door opened.

When the wolf saw her come in, he covered himself up with the sheets, and said, "Put the cake and the little pot of butter on the chest, and come and lie down beside me."

60 Little Red Riding-Hood went over to the bed; she was surprised to see how strange her grandmother looked in her nightcap. But she took off her cloak and hung it up, then went back and sat down by the bed. She looked at her grandmother again with great interest.

She said to her, "Oh, grandmamma, grandmamma, what great arms you have got!"

"All the better to hug you with, my dear!"

"Oh, grandmamma, grandmamma, what great legs you have got!" she said.

70 "All the better to run with, my dear!"

"Oh grandmamma, grandmamma, what great ears you have got!" said the little girl.

"All the better to hear you with, my dear!"

"Oh grandmamma, grandmamma, what great eyes you have got!" she said, beginning to get frightened.

"All the better to see you with, my dear!"

"Oh, grandmamma, grandmamma, what great teeth you have got!" said Little Red Riding-Hood.

80 "All the better to gobble you up!" said the wicked wolf, suddenly sitting up in the bed, drooling with hunger.

Little Red Riding-Hood screamed with terror and leapt up from her chair. Then a shot from a gun was heard, and the wicked wolf dropped back in the bed—dead.

A woodcutter who was passing had heard the cries of Little Red Riding-Hood, popped his gun through the

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT
interest (in'trɪst) n. concern or curiosity about something.
Interest can also mean "money paid for the use of money," as in "The bank charged 5 percent interest on the student loan."

FLUENCY
This is one of the best-loved folk-tale passages in the world. Read the boxed passage aloud with a partner as if you were performing for a roomful of children. See how scary you can sound.

..... Notes

90 window, and shot the wolf in time to save her. The woodcutter rushed into the cottage and picked up Little Red Riding-Hood, who was trembling with fright. She was able to tell the woodcutter, between her tears, that the wolf had eaten up her grandmother. Quick as a wink, the woodcutter cut open the wolf's stomach and rescued the old lady, who soon recovered from her dreadful experience. She thanked the woodcutter for his timely arrival, and for saving both her and Little Red Riding-Hood. They both waved goodbye, when he left to go back to his work in the forest.

The old lady hugged her dear little grand-daughter and asked if she might have a cup of tea, please.

100 "Yes, of course," said Little Red Riding-Hood. She put the kettle on and put out the cake her mother had made on a pretty little plate. While she was waiting for the kettle to boil, she made her grandmother comfortable once more.

All Little Red Riding-Hood really wanted to do was to go home to her mother, for she was still very frightened by all that had happened. So she kissed her grandmother goodbye and ran all the way home. When she came to the cottage, she found her mother waiting for her at the door.

The mother **drew** Little Red Riding-Hood in, and listened to her story of all that had happened. She was delighted to have her little girl home safely again, and Little Red Riding-Hood was so happy to be out of danger that she promised her mother never to be disobedient any more.

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PREDICT
In folk tales fantastic things happen, especially to save good people. What are we asked to believe here?
That grandma could be rescued from the wolf's stomach

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT
drew (druː) v. pulled toward.
The word **drew** can have more than one meaning, depending on its context. For example, it can mean "sketched." What do you think the mother was doing when she "drew Little Red Riding-Hood in"?
She pulled her close.

INTERPRET
Re-read the last line of this story. What lesson does Little Red Riding-Hood (and all the children listening to this tale) learn?
She learns to listen to her parents and to obey them.

Little Red Riding-Hood 163

OWN THE STORIES

PROJECT

PRACTICING THE STANDARDS
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Checklist for Standards Mastery Use the Checklist for Standards Mastery to see how far you have come in mastering the standards.

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Chapter 4

Forms and Patterns: Stories and Explanations

PROJECT

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A Wolf and Little Daughter; Little Red Riding-Hood

Go Beyond Literary Texts ■ *Interactive Reading*, page 157

Author Profile Virginia Hamilton has been called America’s most honored writer of books for children. Use the Internet and library to gather more information about this popular writer. Enter your findings on the chart below.
Suggested entries appear below.

<p>Virginia Hamilton’s Life Story Born in 1936 in Yellow Springs, Ohio; educated at Antioch College and Ohio State U; married Arnold Adoff, 1960; daughter, Leigh; son, Jaime Levi; 1967, moved back to Yellow Springs; has won many writing awards</p>	<p>Most Famous Books <i>Zeely</i> (1967); <i>The House of Dies Drear</i> (1970); <i>The Planet of Junior Brown</i> (1972); <i>M.C. Higgins, the Great</i> (1974); <i>The People Could Fly: American Black Folk Tales</i> (1985); <i>Cousins</i> (1990)</p>
<p>Fascinating Fact Her maternal grand-father, Levi Perry, escaped from slavery in Virginia by crossing the Ohio River to freedom.</p>	<p>In the Author’s Own Words (Quote) “I’ve been a writer all my life, since the time I was a child in grade school, when I first learned to scribble down sentences describing the pictures in my head.”</p>

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Chapter 4

Forms and Patterns: Stories and Explanations