'How-to' Guide Years 7 – 9: How-to write a fairy-tale



How to Write a Fairy-tale

If you ever thought you could write a better story then Cinderella then writing fairy-tale might be for you. Many modern fairy-tales are re-makes of classics such as "Cinderella" or "Little Red Riding Hood," but if you're imaginative and follow these simple rules then your story may be mentioned with one of the classics one day.

Clear title

Overview which sets out what you can achieve at the end of this guide

Personalised tone used to hook the reader

Clear numbered questions used to separate information

Instructions

1. What is the moral or lesson?

Decide what lesson your fairy-tale is going to teach before you write it. Fairy-tales are generally teaching something and yours should do the same. Identify a lesson you want your story to teach the audience, then think about how you will show this through your narrative.

2. Who is your protagonist?

Create a good character. A fairy-tale needs someone to cheer for. You could try making this character royalty too bringing in one of the common elements of fairy-tales. Try using a simile to describe this character; this is another element common to fairy-tales. For example:

- Snow White had lips red as a rose and skin white as snow
- The Big, Bad Wolf is as large as a horse and he is as cunning as fox

3. Who is your antagonist?

Devise an evil character. The evil character usually has special powers of some sort and they must use those powers in a way to cause the good character pain. They also usually provide many of the complications of the story and can also be described using similes. For example:

- Maleficient was pure evil with a heart as black as night
- The ugly step-sisters had souls which were foul and black like coal

4. What is your magical element?

Many fairy tales have both good and evil magical characters that work to off-set the other's influence. Think about the magical powers you could give to your characters but also which other creatures you could give special abilities too. There are many examples in fairy-tales of this:

- Talking animals such as lago in Aladdin and the bears in Goldilocks
- Enchanted objects such as the rose in Beauty and the Beast and the trees in the Wizard of Oz
- Other magical creatures such as dwarves, goblins, fairies, witches, elves, pixies, dragons, gnomes and angels

5. What are the problems your character will face?

Identify what problems your good guy is going to have to face. Whatever the obstacle it should seem big and difficult and need a bit of creativity and a little magic to overcome. You should have at least two or three complications in your story, make the good guy earn their happily ever after!

Key metalanguage of the text type used

Bullet points used to provide examples which demonstrate a point made

Statement starts with a verb

Uses mainly present tense

6. How will your create a happily ever after for your character? A fairy-tale isn't a fairy-tale unless it has a happy ending. Your good guy must win and your evil character must lose and lose in a big way. Think about what would be a good ending for both your hero and villain. Is there a fitting punishment you can come up with for your villain? How is your hero going to be rewarded?

Questions used to prompt thinking

If you follow this simple guide you will be well on your way to writing another fairy-tale classic.

Brief conclusion

Read more: http://www.ehow.com/how_2085331_write-fairy-tale.html modified 10/09/2014