

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

## CLIMAX

- ~ most exciting part
- ~ "sigh of relief"
- ~ towards the end

## FALLING ACTION

- ~ suspense eases
- ~ resolution to the conflict becomes clear

## RIISING ACTION

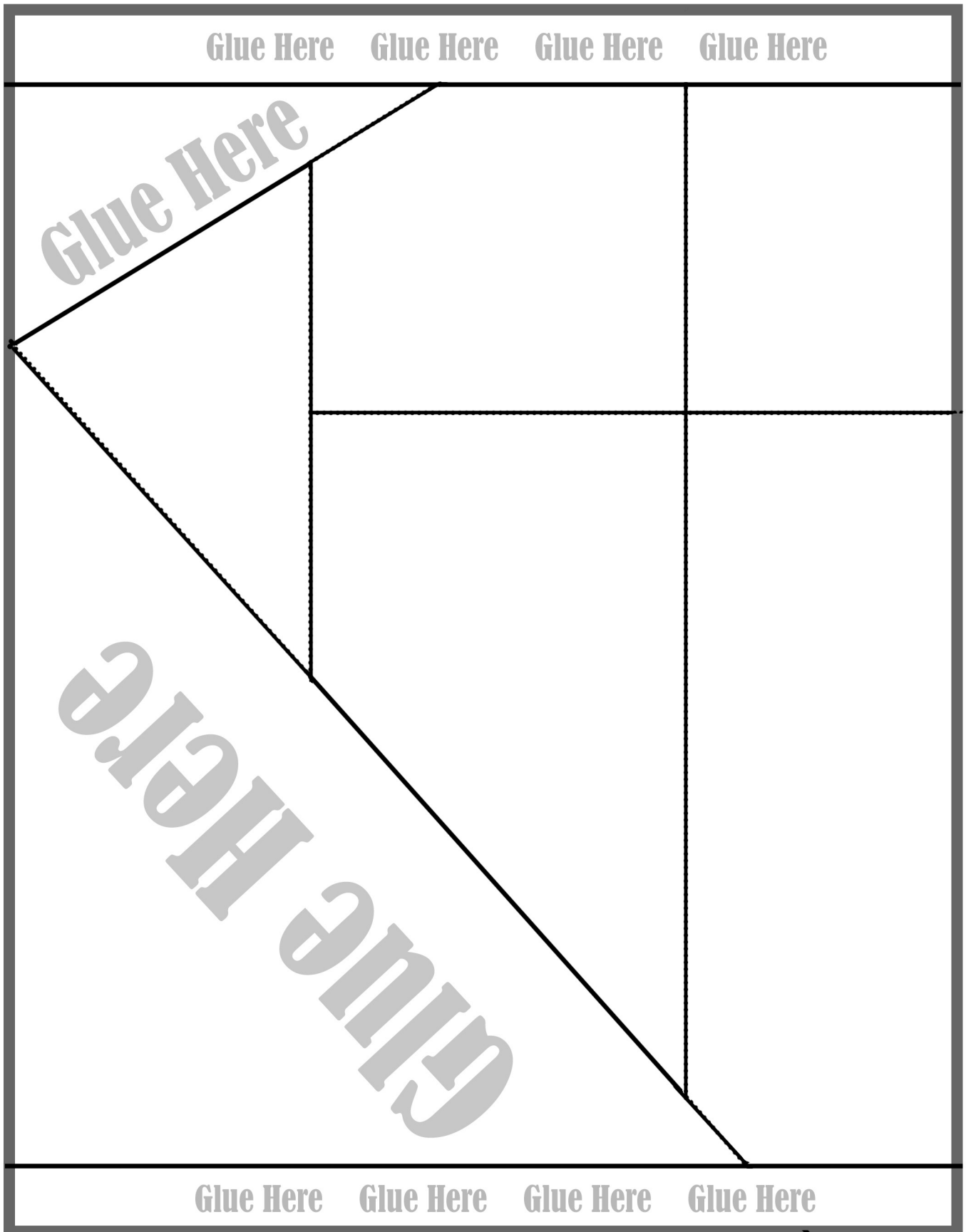
- ~ conflict develops
- ~ suspense is building
- ~ longest part of the story

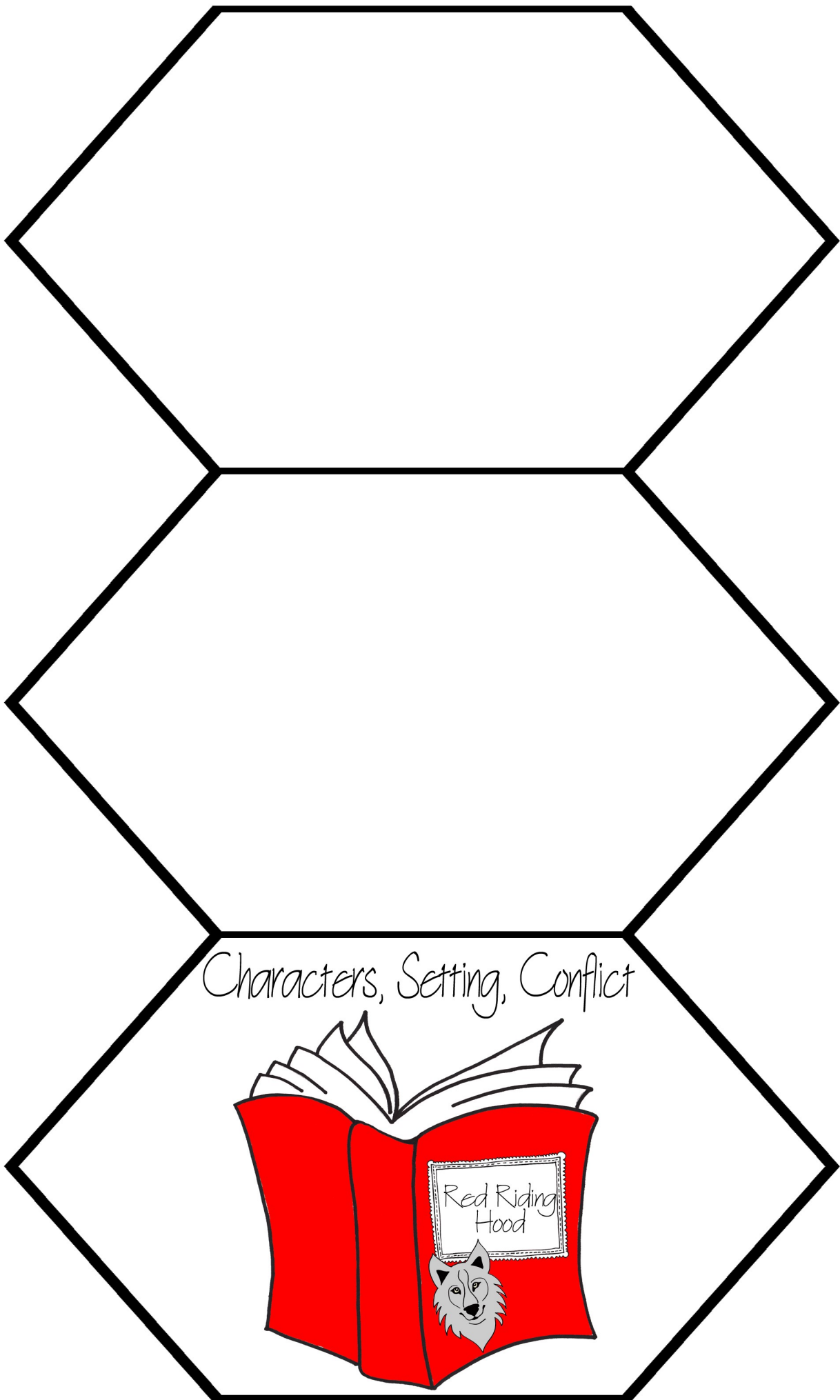
## EXPOSITION

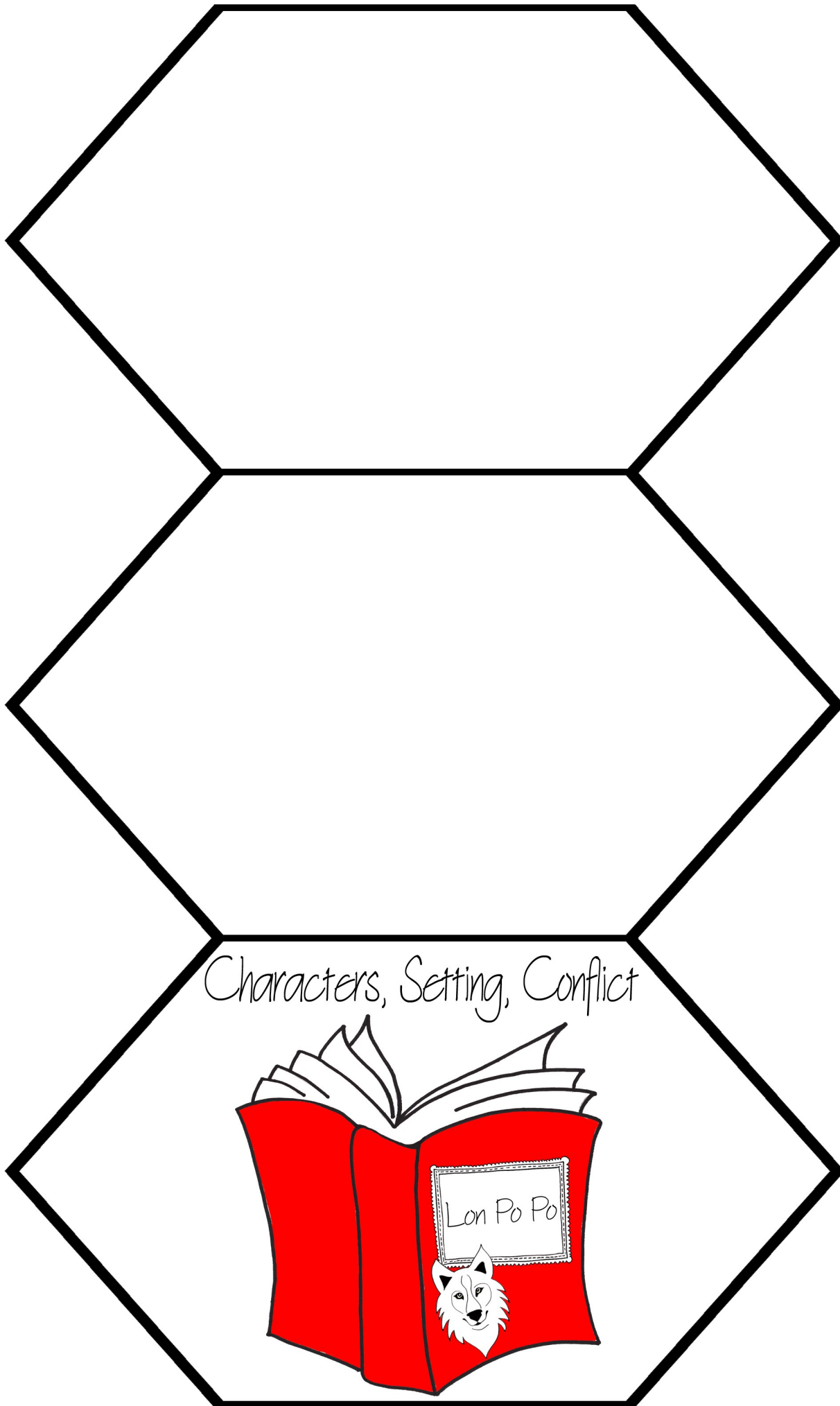
- ~ intro to characters & setting
- ~ hints at the conflict

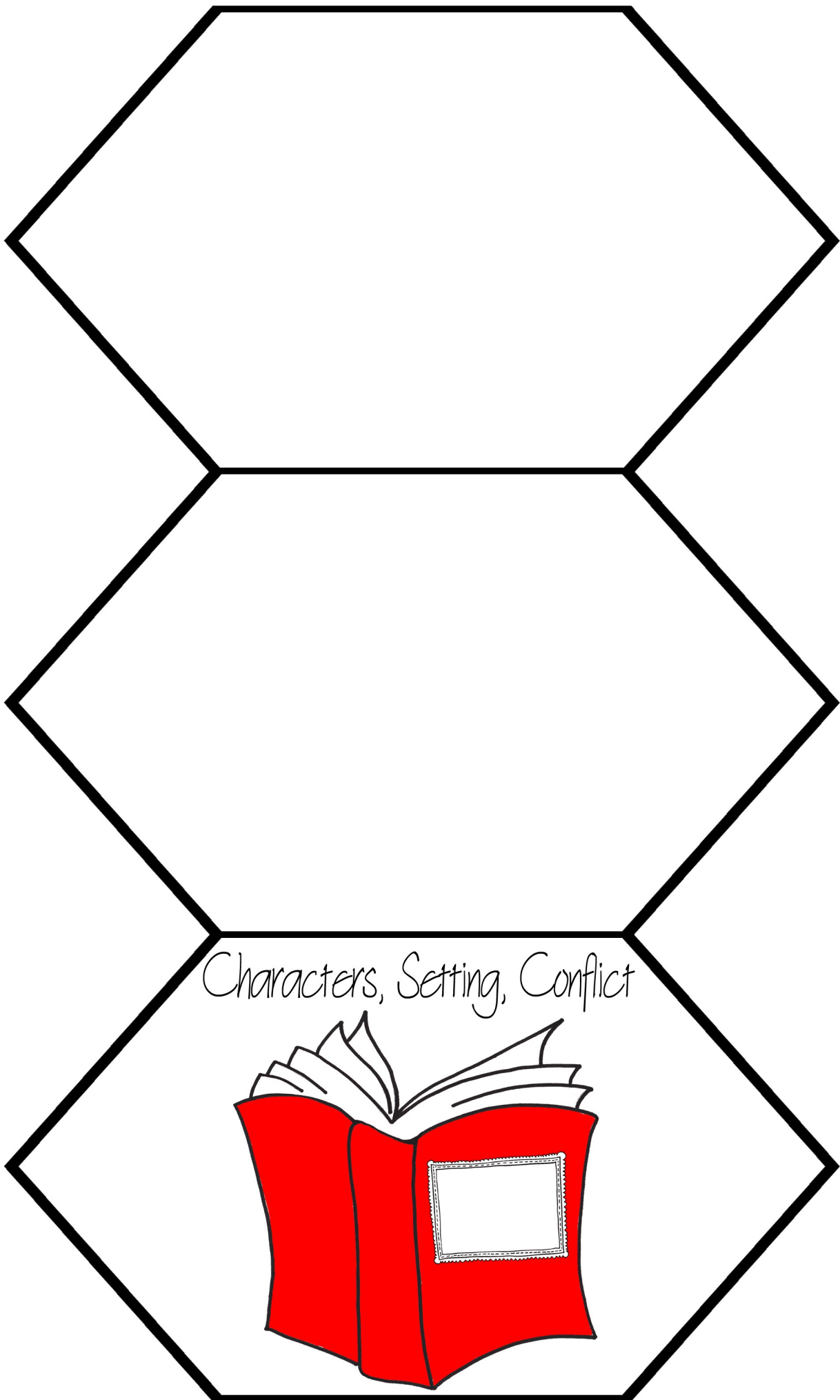
## RESOLUTION

- ~ conflict is resolved









TRADITIONAL TALE	SIMILARITIES in PLOT	LON PO PO
TRADITIONAL TALE	SIMILARITIES in SETTING	LON PO PO
TRADITIONAL TALE	SIMILARITIES in CHARACTERS	LON PO PO



	SIMILARITIES in PLOT	
	SIMILARITIES in SETTING	
	SIMILARITIES in CHARACTERS	



### Red Riding Hood—Two Versions of a Classic Tale

The story of Red Riding Hood goes back centuries and versions of it have been told by many, including writing legends, the Brothers Grimm. One version of this classic tale is *Red Riding Hood*, retold and illustrated by James Marshall. This children's picture book sticks closely to the Grimm version of the tale, and tells of a young girl on her way to visit her grandmother when she meets a tricky wolf with intentions to eat her. *Lon Po Po: A Red Riding Hood Story From China* by Ed Young also includes a wicked wolf, but this time there are three children home alone who are trying to avoid his sharp teeth. Both versions are good stories that illustrate a child/children struggling against an evil wolf, but that is where the similarities end. From there, the stories are pretty different, and in my opinion, Marshall's classic retelling is the better version.

The stories begin with some slight differences. In *Red Riding Hood* we are introduced to one girl who is living near the wood and sets off to visit her sick Granny. In *Lon Po Po*, we meet three sisters living in China's countryside who are left alone when their mother leaves to visit their grandmother. But from there, the stories' plots start to show some similarities. In both versions we find the children left alone, which catches the eye of a lurking wolf looking for his lunch. Additionally, in both stories the wolf character attempts to trick the children into believing he is their grandmother. The children, though fooled in the beginning, eventually see that he is not really their grandmother, but rather the wolf in disguise.

The stories take a pretty different spin from there. In Marshall's version, both the grandmother and Riding Hood are eaten by the wolf, but emerge unharmed from his belly in the end after the wolf is killed by a hunter. In Young's version, the three sisters escape the wolf by climbing a ginkgo tree. They trick him into thinking they will help him up with a rope and basket, but just as he almost reaches the top, they drop him and he falls to his death. For me, *Lon Po Po* deviates too much from the classic story. The scene towards the end where the girls are tricking the wolf into trying to climb the tree is too drawn out and I started to lose interest. I like the simplicity and familiar ending of the Marshall version better.

Red Riding Hood stories have been told for centuries and this will likely continue into the future. Two of these versions, Marshall's *Red Riding Hood*, and Young's *Lon Po Po*, are both great stories that tell of children trying to escape the clutches of a cunning wolf. But, if I had to recommend one, I would advise you to read the Marshall version. His classic retelling has the traditional ending, therefore, making it more enjoyable to read.



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- \* background information about your subject
- \* a one-sentence summary for each of the subjects you are writing about



Thesis Statement  
\* should appear in the opening & be restated in the closing



SIMILARITIES  
between your  
two subjects



DIFFERENCES  
between your  
two subjects



Here is where you explain why the differences make the difference. In other words, you explain how the differences led you to your thesis statement.



Transitional words  
and phrases  
for  
POLISH & FLOW