

Granny Smith

One-woman show, bilingual
(French and English)



Teachers
Pack



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1. What is the Mask?

Masks aren't just beautiful objects to look at; they're also exceptional tools. A mask can entertain, soothe, heal, protect, or conceal the wearer. It always has an impact on the audience, never leaving them indifferent.

A mask is:

- Protection: A mask can hide or protect its wearer, allowing them to develop, explore and express questions and feelings more easily than they might usually do.
- A resource: the mask contains all the information to allow the user to develop his personality and acts as a catalyst for imagination
- A mirror: A mask can be a mirror of society, helping us understand the roles we play and those we could certainly play: leaders, followers, diplomats...
- Liberation: Changing roles with a mask is quick and easy, and gender contingency is no longer an issue.

These few pages will provide you with some information (books, videos, addresses, etc.) about the show and the masks.

Hoping that this information meets your expectations, we assure you of our consideration and wish you a very profitable learning period.

Tracey Boot – Artistic Director



Tracey Boot, mask maker



Half masks for workshops

2. One-woman show, bilingual, French and English

The show

Granny Smith isn't a traditional storytelling play. It's an original dialogue between a charming old lady and her audience. A moment of pleasure and sharing.

Granny Smith loves to cook (especially cakes!); when she was younger, she taught cooking in schools in Great Britain. But when she retired, she wanted to devote herself to her other passion – France – and moved to Savoie, where she has lived for many years.

She talks about her life, her activities – and of course, cooking... sometimes in English, sometimes in French, but often with both languages combined.

The text

Tracey Boot immerses her audience in French / British culture. She sings in French, translates the crumble recipe, and even cooks on stage!

Concept

This show was created by Tracey Boot. She is British, living and working in France. Her linguistic skills, her ability to combine spoken languages, body language, and singing are all modes of expression that allow her to convey ideas and emotions to a wide audience (all ages).

Duration: 50 minutes

Audience: Granny Smith can be adapted to different age groups, in bilingual conditions accessible to a French and/or English audience.

Actress: Tracey Boot

Writing and mask creation: Tracey Boot

Decor: Tracey Boot and Sandrine Lebrun Bonhomme



4. Granny Smith's Favorite Activities

Granny Smith has many hobbies: she's an active and dynamic retiree! Here are some of her favorite activities.

Gymnastics

Granny Smith loves to stay in shape, she's a real fan of warm-ups, jogging, karate... and be careful, she thinks everyone should do a little!... And to avoid getting bored, she likes to sing along!



Gymnastiqs

Making cakes

Granny Smith loves cooking for her friends. She often invites her best friend, Marjorie, over for afternoon tea. Marjorie loves cakes.



Faire des gâteaux

"Tea time": Tea time

Like many Britons, Granny Smith loves tea, she drinks a lot of it and all the time!

Tea preparation is the art of respecting the properties of the tea you wish to enjoy, so as not to spoil its flavor. Therefore, it is important to adapt the preparation to the nature of the tea. Tea can be purchased loose or in tea bags, which are very popular and undoubtedly practical, but less suitable in most cases.

(see the "English" section for more information... in English of course!)



Tea Time

5. Petit quizz sur le spectacle

1. What is Granny Smith's favourite cake?

.....
.....

2. What song does she sing at her gym?

.....
.....

3. What does Granny Smith see through her window?

.....
.....

4. What is Granny Smith's favourite tea?

.....
.....

5. What sports does Granny Smith like?

.....
.....

6. What is Granny Smith's favourite activity?

.....
.....

1. Quel est le gâteau préféré de Granny Smith ?

.....
.....

2. Quelle chanson chante-t-elle pendant sa gym ?

.....
.....

3. Qu'est-ce que Granny Smith voit à travers sa fenêtre ?

.....
.....

4. Quel est le thé préféré de Granny Smith ?

.....
.....

5. Quels sont les sports que Granny Smith aime ?

.....
.....

6. Quelle est l'activité préférée de Granny Smith ?

.....
.....

Réponses / Answers :

Crumble aux pommes / Apple crumble

Tête et épaules / Head and shoulders

Le facteur / The post man

Thé noir, en particulier le "thé du Yorkshire" / Black tea, in particular "Yorkshire tea"

Le football, le karaté, le badminton et la gymnastique / football, karate, badminton and gymnastics

Shopping / shopping



6. Culinary traditions of the United Kingdom

Crumble

Crumble is an English dish consisting of fruit topped with a shortcrust pastry made with butter, flour, and sugar. The crumble is baked until the top is crisp.

The fruits most commonly used in crumbles are apple, blackberry, peach, rhubarb, gooseberry and plum. You can also add oat flakes or ground almonds to the shortbread dough.

Tea: history

Tea is the most consumed beverage after water. It has a refreshing, slightly bitter, and astringent flavor. The four most common types of tea on the market are black tea, oolong tea, green tea, and white tea, all of which may come from the same bushes, be processed differently, and, in the case of fine white tea, be grown differently.

The term "herbal tea" generally refers to an infusion or tisane of fruits or herbs that does not contain *Camellia sinensis*.



Crumble aux pommes



La pomme Granny Smith



Pêches



Mûres



Rhubarbe



Groseilles



Prunes



Poires

Apple crumble : the recipe

8 servings
oven at 180 C

Ingredients

flour, (1 cup)
sugar, (1/2 cup)
butter (7 small spoons)

Filling

3 apples (washed, cored, and diced)

Method

1. Mix together flour and sugar
2. Rub the butter into the flour mixture until forming "crumbs"
3. Set aside
4. Arrange the diced apples in a rectangular oven dish
5. Sprinkle with the "crumbs"
6. Bake in oven for 35 minutes

Crumble aux pommes : la recette

8 portions
four à 180 C

Ingrédients

farine, (1 tasse)
sucre, (1/2 tasse)
beurre (7 petites cuillères)

Garniture

3 pommes (lavées, évidées et coupées en dés)

Méthode

1. Mélangez la farine et le sucre.
2. Frotter le beurre dans le mélange de farine jusqu'à obtenir des "miettes".
3. Mettre de côté
4. Disposer les pommes en dés dans un plat rectangulaire allant au four.
5. Saupoudrer de chapelure.
6. Faire cuire au four pendant 35 minutes



Tea

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The term '**herbal tea**' generally refers to a fruit or herbal infusion or tea that does not contain *Camellia sinensis*.

Some phrases used in the show :

- Tea time !
- Cup of tea anyone ?
- Would you like a cup of tea ?
- Milk and sugar ?



le thé



Tisane



Thé noir



Thé du petit-déjeuner



Thé de l'après-midi



L'heure du thé



Sachets de thé



Thé en vrac

Granny Smith

Tea : preparation

The traditional method of making a cup of tea is to place loose tea leaves, either directly, or in a tea infuser, into a tea pot or teacup and pour very hot water over the leaves. After a couple of minutes the leaves are usually removed again, either by removing the infuser, or by straining the tea while serving.

Most green teas should be allowed to steep for about three minutes, although some types of tea require as much as ten.

Stronger teas, such as Assam, to be drunk with milk are often prepared with more leaves, and more delicate high grown teas such as a Darjeeling are prepared with a little less (as the stronger mid-flavors can overwhelm the champagne notes).

Tea : les différents types Black tea

The water for black teas should be added at boiling point (100 °C or 212 °F). The temperature will have as large an effect on the final flavor as the type of tea used. The most common fault when making black tea is to use water at too low a temperature. It is also recommended that the teapot be warmed before preparing tea, easily done by adding a small amount of boiling water to the pot, swirling briefly, before discarding. Black teas are usually brewed for about 4 minutes and should not be allowed to steep for less than 30 seconds or more than about five minutes (a process known as brewing or mashing in the UK, specifically in Yorkshire . The popular varieties of black tea include the Assam tea, the Darjeeling tea and the black Ceylon tea.

Yorkshire Tea

Le thé préféré de Granny Smith !

Yorkshire Tea is a black tea blend produced by Taylors of Harrogate, one of the few remaining family tea and coffee merchants in the United Kingdom.

The company was founded in 1886 by Yorkshire tea merchant Charles Taylor.



Chansons

Granny Smith aime chanter ! Voici quelques-unes de ses chansons préférées.

Une des chansons d'échauffement de Granny Smith

Tête, épaules, genoux et orteils (anglais)

Tête et épaules, genoux et orteils, genoux et orteils, Tête et épaules, genoux et orteils, genoux et orteils, Et yeux et oreilles et bouche et nez, Tête et épaules, genoux et orteils, genoux et orteils

If Your Happy And You Know It

If Your Happy And You Know It, frappe tes mains !

If Your Happy And You Know It, frappe tes mains !

If Your Happy And You Know It, et que vous voulez vraiment le montrer ;

If Your Happy And You Know It, frappe tes mains !

Ce verset est généralement suivi de trois autres, quatre autres, etc. qui suivent le même modèle mais disent : « Si vous êtes heureux et que vous le savez, tapez du pied ! », « Si vous êtes heureux et que vous le savez, criez/dites « hurra » ! »

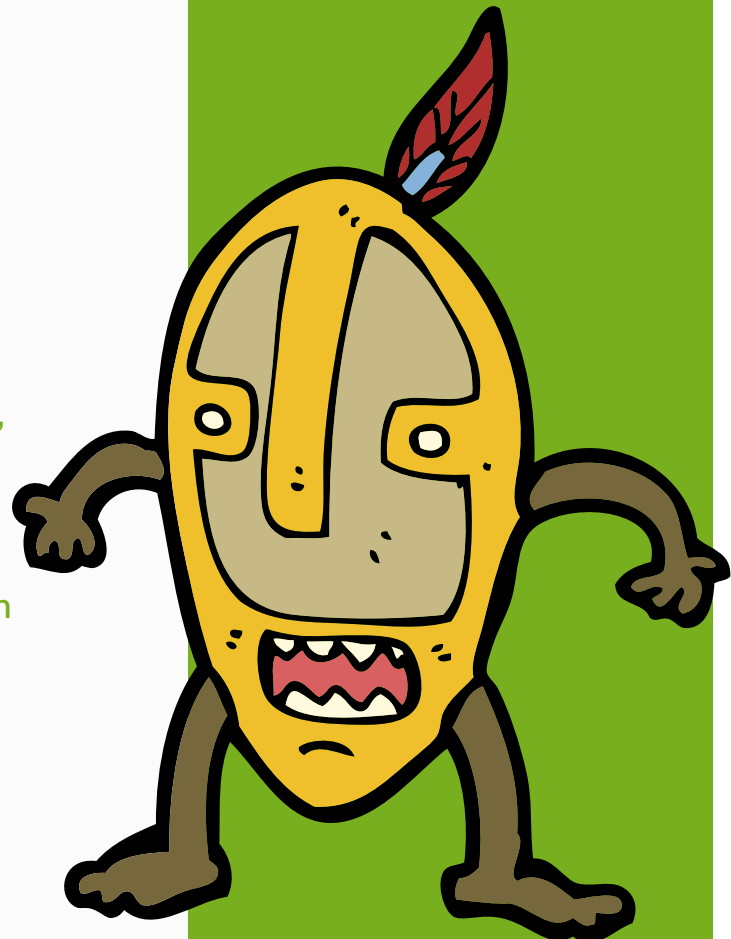


8. A History of the Mask

Functions of masks in different civilizations

All civilizations, for millennia, have used ritual masks for various festivals and ceremonies, religious or not, intended to ward off spirits, mark the different stages of the year, for dances, or for protection. The forces of evil, power, and love have always been symbolized by masks. In the East, the symbolism of the mask varies according to its uses. Its main types are the theater mask, the carnival mask, and the funeral mask, used particularly by the Egyptians.

The theatrical mask – which is also that of sacred dances – is a modality of the manifestation of the universal Self. The personality of the wearer is generally not modified; which means that the Self is immutable, that it is not affected by its contingent manifestations. The mask sometimes externalizes demonic tendencies, as is the case in carnival masks, where the inferior, satanic aspect is exclusively manifested, with a view to its expulsion; it is liberating; it was also so during the Chinese Noh festivals, corresponding to the renewal of the year. It then operates as a catharsis. The mask does not hide, but on the contrary reveals inferior tendencies, which must be put to flight.



The funerary mask is the immutable archetype, into which the dead are supposed to reintegrate. It also tends to retain within the mummy the breath of the bones, a subtle, inferior modality of man. The mask intended to fix the wandering soul was used in China before the use of the funerary tablet.

In the dualistic thought of the Iroquois, masked dances all belong to the second Creator Twin, the Bad Brother, who rules over Darkness. The function of masks is essentially medical. In the rites practiced, masked men, in spring and autumn, chase diseases from the villages. These masked dances are said to have originally come from hunting rites. They are said to have become healing dances, due to the belief that animals would send diseases to take revenge on hunters.

In Africa, the institution of masks is associated with agrarian and initiatory rites. Masked processional dances at the end of seasonal work (plowing, sowing, harvesting) evoke the events of the origins and the organization of the world, as well as of society. These are truly cathartic spectacles, during which man becomes aware of his place in the universe, sees his life and death inscribed in a collective drama that gives them meaning.

Greek traditions, as well as the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations, included ritual masks for sacred ceremonies and dances, funerary masks, votive masks, disguise masks, and theatrical masks. These theatrical masks, generally stereotypical (as in Japanese theater), emphasize the characteristic features of a character: king, old man, woman, servant, etc.

Masks sometimes reflect a magical power: they protect those who wear them against evildoers and sorcerers; conversely, they also serve members of secret societies to impose their will by frightening.

Carnivals:

In many countries, the blending of Christianity and older customs gave rise to carnival masks. Carnival comes from the Latin *carnavale*, meaning "farewell" (*vale*) and "to meat" (*carne*). Eating meat was forbidden during Lent, and the week leading up to its arrival was a time for celebration.

The Venetian Carnival features *Commedia dell'arte*, a theatrical style dating back to the 16th century. Each character wears a half-mask that allows the viewer to see the lower facial expressions.

Pre-Lenten carnivals are also important in New Orleans, Trinidad and Tobago, and Brazil, particularly Rio de Janeiro. In Great Britain, the Caribbean community of the Notting Hill area of West London holds a three-day carnival at the end of August.

Other "masks"

Any concealment of the face, even partial, modifies a person's appearance and is in some way a mask: makeup, mustache, beard, glasses, wig...



9. Some avenues of work based on masks

Oral / written expression

Observation of masks from different civilizations

(photos of ritual, theater or carnival masks) => description: what are they made of? what do they inspire?

Observations of faces (photos): different physiognomies, different emotions

=> imagine biographies, stories, possible relationships between these different “masks”

Discovery of caricatures

(Daumier – B.D. – T.V. “les Guignols” etc.) => what fault or quality is highlighted?

Manual work

Drawing faces: happy, sad, angry, shy...

Making masks: they are true works of art.

You can make simple masks out of paper or cardboard, or more elaborate ones out of papier-mâché. (You could also use: makeup, mustache, beard, glasses, wig, etc.)

Dramatic Play

Choosing a mask => observation: which mask do the children spontaneously go towards?

Wearing a mask means finding a gesture that suits it, it means inventing a character.

10. Books about the mask

Walk with a neutral mask by Georges Bonnaud Paperback

Masks for theaters & legends by Francis Debeyre Party masks by Ann Rocard Paper
puppet theater by Véra Brody

Festival and popular beliefs in Europe: Through the seasons by Yvonne de Sike

Masks - rites and symbols in Europe by Yvonne de Sike

The Book of Masks by Michel Revelard

The Mask: from rite to theater by Odette Aslan

The masks by Lommel Andréas

Feasts of fools and carnivals by Jacques Heers

The carnival by Michel Feuille Carnival or

The Party in reverse by Fabre Daniel

Sacred Carnival by Bernard Coussée

El Carnaval / The Carnaval: Historical-cultural analysis by Julio Ca Baroja

Canavals and Masquerades (Old Edition) by Ayola

The Mask by Genevieve Allard

Masks: Masterpieces from the Quai Branly Museum by Yves Le Fur

Making masks (for children):

Festive Masks, BRODY (Vera), DOLARD (Marie), ed.

Le Temps Apprivoisé, Pierre Zech, 1994

Festive Masks, ROCARD (Ann), ed. Dessain et Tolra, 1986

Masks, Making and Games, Clement (Line) – May 26, 1999

Other :

The Poetic Body, Jacques Lecoq

11. Mask Videos

Shows by the Theatre Transformation company:

The Mitten

<https://vimeo.com/270341411>

Hop, Hop <https://vimeo.com/392932015>

The Inseparables

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bhm_aYA5DI4

Juliet and her Romeo

<https://vimeo.com/297036787>

Other videos:

Mummery Mask

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DAa_GvLnQik

Etienne Decroux presents: The Factory, 1961

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=preoY7QDouk>

The Tribal Eye: Behind The Mask (wood carving excerpt)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n6wshtbq9WA>

Basel Mask Performance by Year 7 Drama Class

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MMoNJmehQyE>

Jacques Lecoq

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=koExYifqFRo>

12. Other references

Theatre Transformations

<https://www.theatretransformations.com/nos-masques.html>

Masque - wikipedia

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masque>

Musée international du Carnaval et du Masque

<http://www.museedumasque.be>

Musée du quai Branly

<http://www.quaibrantly.fr/fr/expositions-evenements/au-musee/expositions/>

Musée International du Masque Amleto et Donato Sartori de Abano Terme

<https://www.visitabanomontegrotto.com/fr/territoire/musees-expositions/musee-international-du-masque-amleto-donato-sartori-abano-terme/>

Collectif masque

www.lescreateursdemasques.fr/wp/

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Others
Shows



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