

Activité sur le thème de Snow White vs Snow White and the Magic Frog

Supports:

- Texte original " Snow White" des frères Grimm (français et anglais sur ce site <http://www.grimmstories.com/language.php?grimm=053&l=en&r=fr>)
- Texte "Snow White and the Magic Frog" de Stéphanie Benson
- Dessin animé Disney "Snow White" (Version Originale sans sous-titres)

Sur le thème du jeu des 5 erreurs, confronter les différentes versions du conte afin de mettre en avant les différences existantes.

Les 5 différences de bases seraient :

- The Location of the story (SW : ancient time (another world)// SW&MG nowadays)
- Characters: Snow White/ The Dwarfs/ The King/ The Queen/The Prince/The Frog
- Snow White's departure (how & why)
- The attitude towards the woods
- The poisonings (Apple/Credit Card/Comb)

Il s'agit là des différences les plus flagrantes et marquantes. Il y a énormément de choses à dire concernant les différences entre ces 3 œuvres, ce qui laisse aux élèves, de multiples possibilités de réponses (qui seront très probablement différentes selon les classes.)

En accord avec la perspective actionnelle qui consiste à placer l'élève au centre de son apprentissage et à répartir le travail par tâches, il est possible de mettre en place autour de ces différentes œuvres une séquence actionnelle en faisant travailler les élèves en îlot.

Il pourrait être intéressant d'assigner à chaque îlot une des différences notables énoncées plus haut et de les faire travailler dessus.

A la fin de la séquence, une fois les différents objectifs linguistiques atteints, l'enseignant pourra mettre en place une tâche finale collective afin de conclure la séquence sur une note plus créative (power point, panneau décoratif pour la salle (exposé), mini sketches (que les élèves auraient rédigé eux-mêmes), poèmes, chansons...)

Cet axe de travail permettra aux apprenants de travailler différents aspects de la langue :

- Vocabulaire : (lexique du conte, ex : fairy tale, princess, etc)
- L'utilisation des comparatifs en anglais

- Un volet phonétique est aussi envisageable. Certains sons tels que « th » et « wh » sont difficiles à prononcer, mais ce travail donne une belle opportunité de les travailler.

- Les temps (« Snow White » se passe aux temps des rois donc possibilité de parler au passé alors que « Snow White and the Magic Frog » est contemporain et permet l'utilisation du présent)

EN BREF :

Niveau visé : A2 (6^{ème}/5^{ème})

Thématique : The different versions of Snow White

Entrée culturelle : Modernité et tradition

Notion : Le conte hier et aujourd'hui

Objectifs de la séquence :

-Etre capable de repérer les différences en fonction du thème assigné. (Remplissage d'un tableau à 3 colonnes où chaque colonne se réfère à une œuvre).

-Etre capable d'expliquer ces différences en utilisant les comparatifs et les temps adaptés (Construction d'une phrase pour chaque différence notée). Dire ses préférences.

-Etre capable de restituer les différences listées (apprentissage et restitution du cours). Les hiérarchiser.

Tâche Finale :

Au choix :

- Ecrire une nouvelle version de Snow White (Write a different story for Snow White) par groupe. Beginning the same and ending differently.
- Production théâtrale (La même scène avec différentes versions ou trois fins différentes à définir avec les élèves.)

Première séance

Annoncer la tâche finale et l'évaluation sommative éventuelle

Commencer la lecture de Blanche Neige et la Magic Frog. S'interroger sur le titre, la page de couverture, l'illustration (what can we see here ? What's this ? A girl. A young girl. A frog. Mais aussi « Lire de l'anglais devient naturel » et MP3), puis le début (premier paragraphe). **Options de lecture : les élèves lisent s'ils le veulent, le prof lit, on écoute la lecture « officielle », le fichier MP3 et on suit.** Hey, what a surprise! It's in French! Let's see if it's ALL in French... Okay, so, in English, what do we have? How does the story begin? Like a fairy story. Does everybody know what a fairy story is? What's a story? Etcetera pour arriver aux éléments essentiels du conte : une femme accouche d'un bébé qui a la peau blanche comme la neige, les lèvres rouges comme le sang, les cheveux noirs comme l'ébène... et l'équivalent en anglais. A mother has a baby girl. She/her skin is white as snow, her lips are red as blood, her hair is black as ebony. The mother dies, the girl's father takes a new wife/marries again. His new wife is very beautiful. But Snow White hears her talking to her mirror.

What's a mirror? What does Queenie say to the mirror? (2 minutes pour traduire) How much time have we left ? How many minutes ? Okay, quickly, who can translate what Queenie says into French? Trace écrite, le résumé EN ANGLAIS à lire en homework.

Séance 2

Réactivation. Who remembers what we did last time? Who can tell us what we did? Did we draw a picture? **Les propositions négatives sont toujours super pour impliquer les élèves, ils savent tous dire NO !** « So what did we do? We began to read a story... What was it called? What was the title of the book? Who can remember? What was it about? Who can give us a summary? Who can write the summary on the board? » **Vérifier avec la classe chaque proposition (Is that right? Is that correct? Is that the right spelling?)** Puis on avance. « Shall we read Chapter Two? ».

Procéder ainsi pour toute la lecture. Réactivation puis progression. La lecture peut se faire en continu sur quatre semaines, ou en alternance avec une version simplifiée, tout en anglais, du conte de Grimm. Voici une proposition de version simplifiée. L'histoire est divisée en dix parties.

Snow White

Based on the text by the brothers Grimm

It was winter, and the snow was falling, and a queen sat embroidering at her open window of ebony. And as she worked, she pricked her finger, and three drops of blood fell on the snow. And when she saw how red it looked, she said "Oh that I had a child as white as snow, as red as blood, and as black as ebony!" Nine months later she had a daughter, with skin as white as snow, lips as red as blood, and hair as black as ebony, and she was named Snow-white. The queen died, and the king took another wife, a beautiful woman. She had a magic looking-glass, and she liked to stand before it, and say,

"Looking-glass upon the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

And the looking-glass would answer,

"You are fairest of them all."

And she was contented.

Now, Snow-white was growing up and becoming beautiful. So one day when the queen went to her mirror and said,

"Looking-glass upon the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

It answered,

"Queen, you are full fair, 'tis true,
But Snow-white is fairer than you."

This gave the queen a great shock, and her heart turned against Snow-white.

At last she sent for a huntsman, and said, "Take the child out into the woods, so that I may never see her again. You must kill her, and bring me her heart as proof." The huntsman consented; but when he drew his knife to cut Snow-white's innocent heart, she said, "Oh, dear huntsman, do not take my life; I will go into the forest, and never come home again." And as she was so beautiful the huntsman had pity on her. Just at that moment a deer came by, so he killed it, and took the heart to the queen as proof.

Now, when Snow-white found herself alone in the forest, she felt full of terror. Then she began to run. She ran she came to a little house, and she went inside to rest. Everything there was very small. There was a little table covered with a white cloth, and seven little plates, and seven knives and forks, and drinking-cups. By the wall were seven little beds. Snow-white was very hungry and thirsty, so she ate from each plate a little porridge and bread, and drank out of each little cup a little wine. After that she felt so tired that she lay down on one of the beds, and fell asleep.

When it was dark, the masters of the house came home. They were seven dwarfs, whose occupation was to dig underground among the mountains. When they had lighted their seven candles, the first dwarf said, "Who has been sitting in my little chair?" The second said, "Who has been eating from my little plate?" The third said, "Who has been taking my little loaf?" The fourth said, "Who has been tasting my porridge?" The fifth said, "Who has been using my little fork?" The sixth said, "Who has been cutting with my little knife?" The seventh said, "Who has been drinking from my little cup?" Then the seventh looked at his bed, he saw little Snow-white asleep. She was so beautiful, they let her sleep. When it was morning, and Snow-white awoke and saw the seven dwarfs, she was very frightened; but they seemed quite friendly, and asked her what her name was, and she told them; and then they asked how she came to their house. And she told them Then the dwarfs said, "If you will keep our house for us, and cook, and wash, you may stay with us, and you shall lack nothing." So Snow-white stayed. In the morning the dwarfs went to the mountain to dig for gold; in the evening they came home, and their supper was ready.

Now the queen, sure that now she was the first and fairest, came to her mirror, and said,

"Looking-glass upon the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

And the glass answered,

"Queen, thou art of beauty rare,
But Snow-white living in the forest
With the seven little dwarves
Is a thousand times more fair."

Then she was very angry; she painted her face and dressed like an old woman. In this disguise she went across the forest to the house of the seven little dwarfs, and she knocked on the door and cried, "laces of all colours;" and Snow-white bought the pretty lace, but the old woman laced so tight that it took Snow-white's breath away, and she fell down as dead. "Now you are not the fairest," said the old woman.

That evening, the seven dwarfs came home, and when they saw how tightly she was laced they cut the lace; then she began to breathe, and the dwarfs said, "The old woman was the wicked queen; you must not let any one in when we are not here!"

And when the wicked woman got home she went to her glass and said,

"Looking-glass against the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

And it answered as before,

"Queen, thou art of beauty rare,
But Snow-white living in the forest
With the seven little dwarves
Is a thousand times more fair."

When she heard that she was furious. And by magic she made a poisoned comb. Then she dressed to look like another different old woman. So she came to the house of the seven dwarfs, and knocked on the door. Snow-white said, "I must not let anybody in." So the old woman, took the poisoned comb and put the comb in her hair, and Snow-white fell down senseless.

It was now evening, and the seven little dwarfs came home. When they saw Snow-white lying on the ground as dead, they found the poisoned comb, and took it out of her hair and Snow-white woke up. Then they told her never again to let any one touch her.

And the queen went home and stood before the looking-glass and said,

"Looking-glass against the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

And the looking-glass answered as before,

"Queen, thou art of beauty rare,
But Snow-white living in the forest
With the seven little dwarves
Is a thousand times more fair."

The queen trembled with anger. "Snow-white shall die," she said. And she made a poisonous apple. Then she went to the house of the seven dwarfs. And she knocked at the door. Snow-white said, "I must not let anybody in; the seven dwarfs told me not." There, take this beautiful apple." - "No," answered Snow-white, "I am afraid of poison" "Then, I will cut the apple in two pieces; you shall have the red side, I will have the white one." Said the queen. For the poison was in the red half. Snow-white wanted the beautiful apple, and took the poisoned half. She fell to the earth as dead. And the queen went home and asked the looking-glass,

"Looking-glass against the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

at last it answered,

"You are the fairest now of all."

The dwarfs, when they came home in the evening, found Snow-white dead. They they laid her on a bed, and sat and lamented three days. And they made a coffin of clear glass, and wrote in golden letters her name, and that she was a king's daughter. Then they set the coffin out upon the mountain, and one of them always remained by it.

One day a king's son rode through the forest to the mountain and saw the coffin, and beautiful Snow-white, and he read what was written in golden letters . Then he said to the dwarfs, "Let me have the coffin, and the good little dwarfs had pity upon him and gave him the coffin, and the king's son called his servants and told them to carry it away. But one servant fell, and the bit of poisoned apple flew out of Snow-white's throat. She sat up, alive and well. The king's said, "Come with me to my father's castle and you shall be my wife." And Snow-white was kind, and went with him, and their wedding was held with great splendour.

But Snow-white's wicked step-mother was also invited, and she went to her looking-glass and said,

"Looking-glass upon the wall,
Who is fairest of us all?"

The looking-glass answered,

"O Queen, although you are of beauty rare,
The young wife is a thousand times more fair."

Then she was full of anger. And when she saw Snow-white, she could not move For the dwarves had made red-hot iron shoes, in which she had to dance until she fell down dead.

Puis (ou en parallèle selon la méthode choisie) on visionne le dessin-animé en version originale sans les sous-titres. On peut le voir en plusieurs fois, de manière à faire des résumés collectifs ou se concentrer uniquement sur certaines scènes. **I s'agit ici également de mettre les élèves en confiance devant un film en anglais. Ils ont déjà vu le dessin animé, pour la plupart, connaissent l'histoire, et pourront suivre grâce aux images.**

Une fois les trois versions lues et vues, il s'agit de les comparer.

What are the differences between the original story, the animated film and the modern version?

Les élèves travaillent par groupe pour expliquer la différence qu'ils ont choisi en utilisant les comparatifs.

Une fois toutes les différences repérées et expliquées, on passe à la tâche finale.

