A Cat in Paris

DIRECTED BY: Jean-Loup Felicioli and Alain Gagnol

CERTIFICATE: PG

COUNTRY: France

RUNNING TIME: 126 mins

YEAR: 2010

SUITABLE FOR: primary literacy, modern foreign languages (French), personal, social and health education, art and design

KEY WORDS: Paris, cat, burglar, young girl, police officer, gangsters, Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, rooftops
SYNOPSIS
By day, Dino the Parisian cat lives with a little girl called Zoe, whose mother is a police officer. By night, he works with Nico, a jewellery thief with a big heart. Zoe, who lost her father to some local thugs, has refused to speak since his death. Lost in her silence and unable to find comfort even from her own mother, her only friend is Dino the cat. When Dino brings Zoe a diamond bracelet with a fish emblem, it’s not long before Zoe’s mother and the police are onto Dino and trying to track down the thief.

Trying to protect Dino, Zoe follows him one night when he sets off on one of his rooftop jaunts with Nico. She unwittingly stumbles up on a team of gangsters who have a big robbery in mind. When they discover that she has witnessed them at the scene of the crime, they kidnap her. It’s up to Dino and Nico to try and save her.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
- A Cat in Paris was Oscar (R) Nominated in 2012, alongside Rango
- The famous jazz singer from the 1940s and 50s, Billie Holliday is featured on the soundtrack
- The style of animation is inspired by artists like Picasso and Matisse
- The film is created in traditional cel, hand drawn, 2D animation
- The cat of the title, Dino, brings his owner Zoe dead newts to cheer her up
- A Cat in Paris is the first full-length feature film for its directors
A Cat In Paris

cross-curricular project prompts for primary schools

PSHE
- Zoe and her mother, Jeanne, are trying to get over the death of Zoe’s father. Zoe is so upset that she has gone within herself, and she finds she can’t talk to anybody. Jeanne throws herself into her work as a police superintendent. When Jeanne tries to talk to Zoe, things go wrong. Help Zoe and Jeanne work out their problems. Ask your teacher, or a grown-up to draw around their hand. Pretend this is Jeanne’s handprint. Then draw your handprint inside it. Pretend that your handprint is Zoe’s. Now, on each finger, write a word or message of love or support that would remind each character that they are there for each other during this difficult time.

Art/DT
- There is a blackout scene in the film, where the animators chose to show the action through drawing the characters as white outlines against a black background. Using white pencils or crayons, draw a dramatic night scene showing the main action as white outlines against a sheer black background. How can you create shade and shadows?

History
- Research the history of animation. When were the first cel animation films created? Find out about other famous French animated films.

Numeracy
- Place value and ordering numbers. Create an imaginary sequence of the house numbers that Dino and Rico clamber over at night. Create number sentences for each nighttime heist - e.g. tonight, they run across all of the even numbers between 35 and 47... Tomorrow they jump across every other number between 24 and 36.

MFL
- Zoe, the girl in the film, doesn’t speak for the majority of the film. Create visual language cards for her to help her communicate with her mum. Draw pictures and write the following key words in English and French - cat; burglar; friend; help me; thank you; I love you.

Music
- Find out about the American jazz singer Billy Holliday. Why do you think her song ‘I wished on the moon’ features on the soundtrack?

PISE
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**BEFORE SEEING THE FILM**

**CONTEXT**

**Old-school film style**

A *Cat in Paris* is a simple story told in a rich visual style that harks back to the ‘golden cinema’ period of Hollywood cinema in the mid twentieth century - and the ‘film noir’ genre in particular. Film noir refers to a type of film that focuses on crime drama, full of wise-cracking gangsters and hard-as-nails detectives. ‘Noir’ means ‘black’ in French, and the title came from the many gritty black and white feature films that dominated the cinema in the 1940s and 50s. Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall and Robert Mitchum are a few of the famous actors who made their name in Hollywood in the films ‘noir’ of their day.

**Mise-en-scène**

Literally translating to ‘put in place’ or ‘put in the scene’, mise-en-scène refers to the details that come together to make meaning on screen. This can be broken down into the costumes, body language, props, placement of characters, set design, choice of background and the general ‘look and feel’ of each individual shot. The French invented the grammar of cinema, so it’s no surprise that *A Cat in Paris* is full of visual ‘mise-en-scène’ detail. Look out for shots that help describe the mood of the film - for example: Nico the cat-burglar’s empty apartment - symbolising his loneliness. And the dramatic sense of confusion that reigns when Zoe is hiding herself from the gangsters. There are also the stunning sequences of Dino skipping across the rooftops of Paris - known as the ‘City of Light’.

**AFTER SEEING THE FILM**

Imagine the Dino the cat could talk. How do you think he would describe what he does - by day, and by night? Write a short ‘blog’ piece that outlines his dual existence.

**TEACHERS’ NOTES**

**Shot, pair, share**

Explore and analyse the two images on the next page as a way of critically evaluating the film.

**The frame**

Describe what you can see in the shot. Where is the camera placed? Why is it placed in this position? Why not high up? Or low down? Or from far away? Or close-up? What is not shown in the shot?

**Colour / light**

How is the scene lit? Are there contrasts between light and shadow? Why is it lit this way? What are the key colours in the scene? Do any colours stand out more than any others? Why? What does this tell us about the mood of the scene and the character?

**Mise en scène**

This means, ‘everything in the frame’, or the way information is communicated through a single shot. Describe the props, furniture, body language and facial expressions. Look at the details of the shot. Describe how each detail gives us information about the character and the scene’s place in the film’s narrative.
**METHODOLOGY**

**Shot**
Discuss each shot as a class. Ask for pupils’ initial reactions: what does each shot tell us about the film?

**Pair**
Ask the children to annotate one or both of the shots in pairs, focusing on framing, colour and light or mise en scène (or all three).

**Share**
Each pair should then share one or two key observations about the shot.

**15-MINUTE WRITING OPPORTUNITIES**

**Shot one**
7-year-old Zoe is in her bedroom stroking Dino, who is offering her a ‘gift’!

- What is familiar about this setting?
- What is unfamiliar?

Write about your own bedroom, outlining your favourite thing to do whilst chilling out in your own personal space. How is your bedroom similar or different to Zoe’s?

**Shot two**
Cat burglar, Rico and cat, Dino survey the ‘City of Lights’ in the moonlight.

Write a poem about the City of Lights in the moonlight, using this image as your inspiration. Describe it in terms of the 5 senses. Think about what Rico and Dino feel, see, smell, hear, taste on the air as they take in the sights. Use similes and metaphors to add depth and meaning to your poem. For example, you could describe the city as ‘like a maze of chimney tops’ (simile) or as a ‘nighttime playground’ (metaphor).

Written by Julie Green